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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CONTRACEPTIVE UTILIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

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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 States¹ 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.

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,

¹Some 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.

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.² By 1965, this proportion had risen to 63.9 percent and had reached 65.0 percent by 1970.³ In 1973,

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

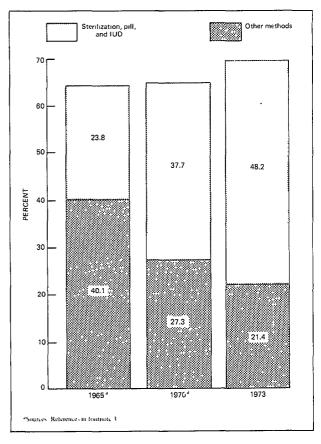


Figure 1. Percent of married couples, wife 15-44 years of age, using contraceptives by method used: United States, 1965, 1970, and 1973

²The 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.

³The 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.

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. 4,5 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

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

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

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

⁵Pages 331-335 of first reference cited in footnote 3.

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, douche, 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

	Number of contra-						Metl	hod of conti	aception				
Race and age	ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
All races 1							Percent	t distributio	n				
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 30-44 years	8,451 10,092	100.0 100.0	5 9 17.7	5 3 16 1	53.6 21 4	12.0 7.6	2 5 4.2	10.0 16.4	5.1 4.9	2.0 5.7	1.5 2.7	*0 4 1.2	1.6 2.1
White													
15-44 years	17,102	100.0	11.6	119	35.5	9.4	3.6	14.1	5.0	4.1	2.2	0.7	1.9
15-29 years	7,756 9,346	100.0 100.0	5.7 16 5	5 6 17 1	52.9 21.2	11.9 7.4	2.6 4.4	10.5 17.1	5.3 4.7	2.0 5.9	1.5 2.8	*0.3 1.0	1.7 2.1
Black													-
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	614 635	100 0 100.0	9.8 35.2	*0 7 *2 7	63.9 24.3	13.1 12.4	*1.2 *2.8	*3.1 7.5	*3.5 6.6	*1.6 *0.9	*0.5 *0.9	*2.1 4.0	*0.5 *2.7

 $^{^{1}}$ Includes races other than white and black.

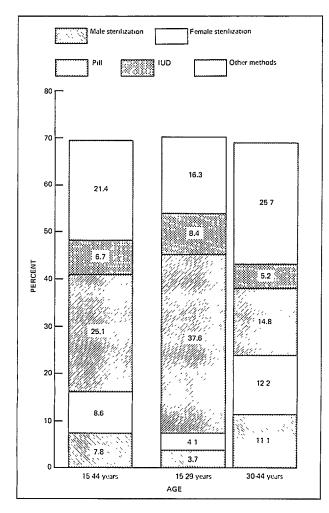


Figure 2. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by method used and age: United States, 1973

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.

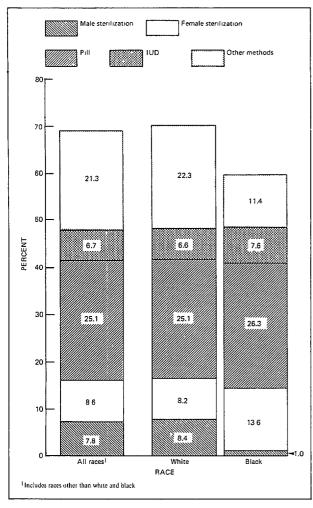


Figure 3. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by method used and race: United States, 1973

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.

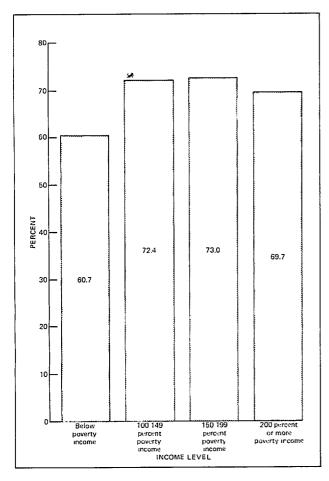


Figure 4. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by poverty level income: United States, 1973

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.

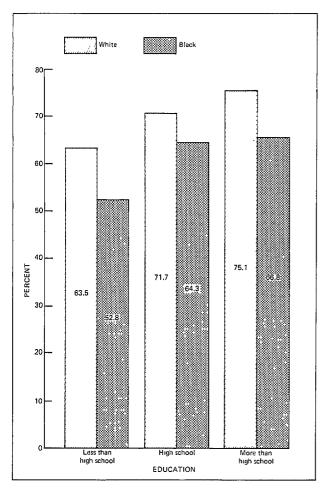


Figure 5. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by education and race: United States, 1973

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

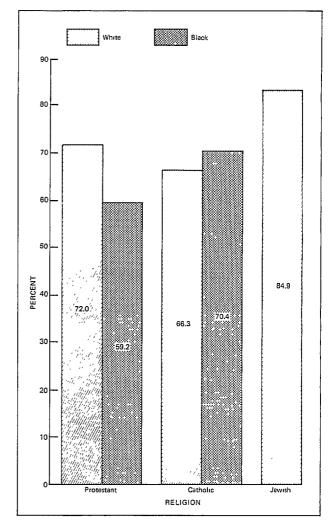


Figure 6. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by religion and race: United States, 1973

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 OFF-SPRING 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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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
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
1.	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
2.	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
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
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
5.	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
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
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
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
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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

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

 $^{^{1}}$ 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

	1	1	Ī	ı	Noncontraceptors				
Race and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contra- ceptors	Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers		
All races ¹				Percen	t distribution				
15-44 years	26,646	100.0	69.6	30.4	14.3	7.5	8.6		
15-19 years	1,028 4,949 6,063 5,248 4,632 4,726	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	57.0 71.2 71.6 74.3 70.0 62.4	43.0 28.8 28.4 25.7 30.0 37.6	35.8 22.9 21.0 12.0 6.2 2.6	*0.4 *0.3 2.2 6.3 11.9 20.3	6.8 5.6 5.2 7.5 11.8 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 25-34 years 35-44 years	5,384 10,347 8,518	100.0 100.0 100.0	69.1 73.7 67.6	30.9 26.3 32.4	25.2 16.6 4.4	*0.3 4.1 16.0	5.4 5.6 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	547 819 715	100.0 100.0 100.0	66.1 63.1 51.8	33.9 36.9 48.2	23.8 17.0 *3.0	*0.6 4.6 17.8	9.5 15.3 27.5		

¹Includes 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

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

¹Includes 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

-	Number of contra-	Ali					Meti	hod of cont	aception				
Race and age	ceptors in thousands	contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
All races 1							Percent	distribution	1				
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 3,524 4,342 3,900 3,241 2,951	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	*0.1 4.2 8.1 14.9 17.6 21.6	*0.7 2.5 8.3 14.4 18.6 15.7	77.0 63.3 42.6 27.2 20.2 15.0	*5.3 11.3 13.5 11.3 7.5 2.8	*1.3 *1.6 3.4 2.9 4.7 5.4	*7.9 8.3 11.6 15.2 15.0 19.6	*2.8 4.1 6.4 5.7 4.5 4.2	*1.4 2.0 2.1 4.4 5.7 7.4	*1.4 *1.0 1.8 1.8 3.2 3.3	*0.1 *0.3 *0.6 *0.8 *0.9 *2.0	*1.8 *1.4 1.8 *1.3 2.2 3.0
White					i								
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 7,625 5,758	100.0 100.0 100.0	3.4 11.0 17.6	2.4 11.7 18.2	64.4 35.0 17.6	10.4 12.1 5.2	*1.7 3.2 5.2	8.8 13.8 17.9	4.0 6.1 4.2	*1.8 3.1 6.9	*1.2 1.8 3.4	*0.1 *0.6 *1.2	*1.6 1.6 2.5
Black													
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	*16
15-24 years 25-34 years 35-44 years	362 517 370	100.0 100.0 100.0	*6.4 17.0 46.6	*0.1 *2.8 *1.6	73.6 42.9 15.9	11.9 17.0 7.7	*0.1 *2.9 *2.7	*2.1 4.9 9.1	*2.5 6.6 *5.3	*1.5 *1.1 *1.2	*0.3 *0.3 *1.6	*1.5 *3.1 *4.4	*1.2 *3.8

¹ 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

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

	Number	A.II					Met	hod of conti	aception				
Origin and age	of contra- ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
All origins							Percen	t distribution	n				
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	8.0	1.9
Hispanic													
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	520 578	100.0 100.0	*10.5 21.7	*5.3 *9.7	48.8 22.6	15.9 10.8	*1.9 *3.5	*7.3 13.7	*1.8 *3.6	*1.6 *4.6	*3.9 *2.9	*1.0 *0.9	*2.0 *5.9
Other origins													
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 9,514	100.0 100.0	5.6 17.5	5.3 16.5	53.9 21.3	11.8 7.4	2.5 4.3	10.1 16.6	5.4 5.0	2.0 5.8	1.3 2.6	*0.4 1.2	1.6 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

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

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{All}$ 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.

					Noncont	raceptors	
Geographic region, race, ¹ and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contra- ceptors	Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
SOUTH-Con.					* . 11		
White				Percent	distribution		
15-44 years	7,703	100.0	68.9	31.1	14.9	9.8	6.4
15-29 years	3,722 3,981	100.0 100.0	69.9 67.9	30.1 32.1	22.6 7.7	*1.7 17.3	5.8 7.0
Black							
15-44 years	1,142	100.0	58.9	41.1	14.2	7.9	19.0
15-29 years	541 601	100.0 100.0	63.0 55.2	37.0 44.8	23.9 5.6	2.0 13.1	11.1 26.2
WEST							
All races						:	
15-44 years	5,335	100.0	71.4	28.6	13.4	8.0	7.2
15-24 years	1,193 2,289 1,853	100.0 100.0 100.0	68.6 74.9 68.8	31.4 25.1 31.2	. 27.1 14.6 *3.1	4.8 17.2	*4.3 5.7 11.0
White							
15-44 years	5,070	100.0	72.0	28.0	13.2	7.8	7.0
15-29 years	2,382 2,688	100.0 100.0	71.1 72.8	28.9 27.2	22.7 4.7	*1.5 13.4	4.7 9.1
Black							
15-44 years	123	100.0	67.4	32.6	*12.1	*6.8	*13.6
15-29 years	58 65	100.0 100.0	70.5 64.7	*29.5 35.3	*17.3 *7.6	*1.9 *11.2	*10.4 *16.5

¹All 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

	1	I	1	on, race, a						-			
Geographic region, race, 1	Number of contra-	All					Meth	od of contra	Ception	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
and age	ceptors in thousands	contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	PtII	סטו	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
NORTHEAST							Percent	distribution					
All races													
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 years25-34 years35-44 years	668 1,775 1,357	100.0 100.0 100.0	*3.3 10.0 16.3	*1.9 4.8 8.8	57.6 31.2 16.0	10.4 13.1 5.0	*3.4 4.6 8.3	12.8 21.9 23.6	*3.9 5.4 5.2	*2.2 *3.0 7.9	*1.5 *2.9 5.3	*0.1 *1.9	*3.0 *3.0 *1.8
White													
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 30-44 years	1,394 2,074	100.0 100.0	5.4 12.8	*2.2 8.9	44.6 20.4	12.7 7.8	4.6 6.6	17.4 24.4	4.7 4.8	*2.4 6.7	*2.0 5.0	*0.9	*4.1 *1.7
Black													
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 30-44 years	143 149	100.0 100.0	*9.7 41.7	*0.4	59.2 14.6	15.9 •6.2	*3.9 *7.3	*3.7 *12.7	*2.1 *10.2	*2.8 *0.4	*0.8 *0.4	*0.7 *4.4	*1.2 *1.7
NORTH CENTRAL													
All races													
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 25-34 years 35-44 years	1,049 2,182 1,668	100.0 100.0 100.0	*3.3 10.8 14.7	*2.4 13.4 18.2	65.9 36.7 18.1	9.7 11.7 *3.7	*1.3 *2.4 4.5	8.2 11.1 18.0	*4.1 6.4 4.4	*1.2 4.3 10.9	*1.6 *1.9 *3.8	*0.1 *0.6 *1.7	*2.1 *0.7 *2.0
White]			
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 years30-44 years	2,066 2,610	100.0 100.0	5.9 13.1	7.6 17.6	53.4 22.6	10.9 6.6	*2.0 3.6	9.0 16.5	5.6 4.7	*1.9 9.5	*1.7 3:3	*0.3 *1.2	*1.7 *1.2
Black													
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	89 112	100.0 100.0	*20.6 28.6	*4.2	57.1 30.2	*11.2 *7.4	*1.2 *3.6	*2.2 *8.1	*5.2 *10.4	•1.0	*0.7 *0.6	*1 3 *4.0	*0.6 *1.9
SOUTH													
All races													
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 years25-34 years	1,575 2,570 1,891	100.0 100.0 100.0	*2.5 12.3 24.9	*1.1 7.3 13.2	70.1 37.8 19.8	9.8 11.2 5.7	*0.8 3.2 4.5	6.6 13.3 16.5	4.9 7.1 4.4	*1.7 3.2 4.8	*0.6 *1.1 *2.0	*0.7 *1.7 *1.2	*1.2 *1.7 *3.0
White													
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 30-44 years	2,602 2,705	100.0 100.0	5.1 19.9	3.0 13.2	58.7 22.1	10.3 6.9	*2.5 4.2	9,1 18.2	6.2 5.7	*1.9 4.6	*1.1 *1.4	*0.7 *1.3	*1 4 2.6
Black													
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	341 332	100.0 100.0	*6.6 35.8	*1.3 *2.7	67.0 25.7	12.5 15.6	*0.3 *0.5	*3.4 *5.4	*3.8 *4.0	*1.4 *1.2	*0.3 *1.4	*3.1 *4.3	*0.3 *3.5

¹All 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.

	Number of contra-	All					Meth	od of contra	ception				
Geographic region, race,1 and age	ceptors in thousands	contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
WEST All races					•		Percent	distribution					<u> </u>
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 1,714 1,275	100.0 100.0 100.0	*6.3 11 8 21,2	*4.3 20.8 30.6	61.3 34.1 15.9	12.8 14.4 7.1	*1.7 *2.7 *3.0	7.9 7.0 10.4	*1.6 4.8 *3.5	*3.0 *1.8 *1.9	*1.1 *1.5 *2.1	- *0.7	*1.0 *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 30-44 years	1,694 1,957	100.0 100.0	6.4 20.2	10.2 30.3	50.1 18.7	14.8 8.5	*2.0 *3.3	8.6 8.5	4.2 *3.3	*2.0 *1.9	*1.5 *1.8	*0.5	*0.3 *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 30-44 years	41 42	100.0 100.0	*12.9 *25.1	*6.5	69.2 *32.6	*13.3 *22.5	*3.3	- *5.1	*1.3 *3.6	*3.3		-	*1.3

 $^{^1\}mathrm{All}$ 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

	r	,	i ····				
	Number				Noncont	raceptors	
Income level, race, ¹ and age	of women in thousands	All women	Contra- ceptors	Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
					pregnancy	L	<u> </u>
BELOW POVERTY INCOME				Percent	distribution		
All races							
15-44 years	2,033	100.0	60.7	39.3	17.3	9.4	12.6
15-29 years	993	100.0 100.0	61.9 59.6	38.1 40.4	27.3 7.7	*1.9 16.6	9.0 16.1
30-44 years	1,040	100.0	59.6	40.4	,.,	10.0	10.1
White							
15-44 years	1,681	100.0	61.5	38.5	18.4	10.4	9.7
15-29 years	857 824	100.0 100.0	61.4 61.6	38.6 38.4	27.8 8.5	*2.0 19.1	8.7 10.8
·		100.0					
<u>Black</u>							67.0
15-44 years	326	100.0	55.7	44.3	12.9	*4.1	27.3
15-29 years	131 195	100.0 100.0	63.4 50.6	36.6 49.4	24.9 *4.9	*0.8 *6.3	*10.9 38 2
100-149 PERCENT POVERTY INCOME							
<u>All races</u>	0.400	1000	70.4	27.0	,,,	7.0	
15-44 years	2,108	100.0	72.4	27 6	114		9 2
15 29 years 30-44 years	1,028 1,079	100.0 100.0	75.5 69 5	24.5 30.5	19.7 *3.5	*1 0 12 7	*3 8 14.3
White							
15-44 years	1,717	100 0	74 2	25 8	12.0	6.1	7.7
15-29 years	851 867	100 0 100 0	76.6 71.9	23.4 28.1	20 2 *4 0	*0 5 11.5	*2.6 12.6
Black							
15-44 years	358	100 0	62 5	37 5	9 3	12 1	16.1
15-29 years	158 200	100 0 100 0	66 4 59 3	33 6 40 7	19 1 *1 5	*3 6 18.8	*10 9 20 3
150-199 PERCENT POVERTY INCOME							
All races]						
15-44 years	3,053	100 0	73 0	27 0	119	58	94
	1,487	100 0	74 4	25.6	18 7	*09	6 1
15-29 years 30-44 years	1,566	100.0	71.6	28 4	5 4	105	12 5
White						•	
15-44 years	2,742	100 0	74.1	25 9	11.9	5 5	8 5
15-29 years	1,361 1,380	100 0 100 0	75 2 72.9	24 8 27 1	18 5 5 4	*0 6 10 3	5.7 11 3
Black							
15-44 years	273	100 0	59 7	40 3	13 1	99	17 2
	107	100 0	59 3	40 7	24 5	4 2	12,1
15-29 years	100						

 $^{^{1}\,\}mathrm{All}$ 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

			Ī		Noncont	ráceptors	
Income level, race, $^{\mathrm{1}}$ and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contra- ceptors	Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
200 PERCENT OR MORE POVERTY INCOME All races				Percent	distribution		
15-44 years	19,452	100,0	69.7	30.3	14.7	7.6	8.0
15-29 years	8,531 10,921	100,0 100,0	69.8 69.6	30.2 30.4	23.7 7.6	1.3 12.5	5.2 10.3
White							
15-44 years	18,109	100,0	70.5	29.5	14.4	7.6	7.5
15-29 years	7,894 10,215	100.0 100.0	70.4 70.6	29.6 29.4	23.6 7.3	1.4 12.4	4.7 9.7
Black]						
15-44 years	1,124	100.0	60.5	39.5	16.0	7.5	16.0
15-29 years	567 556	100.0 100.0	63.8 57.1	36.2 42.9		*0.7 14.5	12.5 19.5

¹All 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

	Number						Meth	od of contra	ception	<u> </u>			
Income level, race, ¹ and age	of contra- ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
BELOW POVERTY INCOME			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Percent	distribution			l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
All races													
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 30-44 years	615 620	100.0 100.0	*9.5 29.8	*4.5 11.6	58.9 21.3	*7.6 11.2	*4.1 *2.1	*6.4 *10.1	*2.1 *6.4	*1.6 *2.0	*2.1 *0.6	*1.6 *1.3	*1.6 *3.5
White				')		}		ĺ			
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	527 508	100.0 100.0	*8.3 29.9	*5.2 13.1	59.6 19.2	*7.7 *10.8	*4.1 *2.5	*5.8 *11.6	*2.5 *7.1	*1.9 *1.6	*2.4 *0.7	*0.8	*1.8 *3.6
Black		İ										:	
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 99	100.0 100.0	*18.1 33.8	*0.5	58.1 30.4	*7.6 *14.9	*4.7 *0,5	*4.2 *4.0	*3.9		-	*6.6 *8.1	*0.7 *3.8
100-149 PERCENT POVERTY INCOME										ļ			
All races			ĺ										
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 years30-44 years	777 750	100.0 100.0	12.5 27.1	*4 9 11.5	51.6 21.8	11.2 9.7	*1.2 *1.3	9.9 9.5	*2.3 *7.0	*0.6 9.2	*2.4 *0.8	*0.8 *0.9	*2.5 *1.1
<u>White</u>						Ī							
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 years30-44 years	652 623	100.0 100.0	13.2 25.0	*5.0 13.0	49.3 22.3	11.2 *7.9	*1.4 *1.5	10.6 *9.9	*2.7 *7.6	*10.1	*2.9 *0.8	*0.8 *0.6	*2.9 *1.3
Black					ļ '								
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 years30-44 years	105 119	100.0 100.0	*10.3 39.8	*0.4 *1.6	76.0 21.0	*8.7 20.3	*0.5	*2.1 *8.2	*0.4 *4.2	*0.8	•0.9	*1.1 *2.7	*0.6 *0.4
150-199 PERCENT POVERTY INCOME										!			
All races													
15-44 years	2,227	100.0	14.4	8.7	37.4	119	*19	11.3	4.5	4.8	*1.7	*2.1	*1.3
15-29 years 30-44 years	1,106 1,121	100.0 100.0	7.1 21.6	*5.6 11.8	53.6 21.3	13.6 10.2	*0.4 *3 4	9.0 13 7	*4.6 *4.4	*2.4 7.1	*1 9 *1.5	*0 8 *3.4	*0.9 *1.7
White													
15-44 years	2,031	100.0	13 1	9.3	36.5	11.9	*2.1	12.1	*47	*5.2	*1.8	*20	*1.3
15-29 years 30-44 years	1,024 1,007	100.0 100.0	6.9 19.4	*6.1 12.5	51.9 20.9	13.8 10.0	*0.4 *3.7	9.5 14 6	*4.8 *4.5	*2.6 7.9	*20 *16	*0.9 *3.1	*1.0 *1.7
<u>Black</u>			[
15-44 years	163	100.0	24.0	*3.4	47 2	*10.9	*0.3	*4.6	*3.2	*0.4	•06	*4.1	*14
15-29 years 30-44 years	64 100	100.0 100.0	*12.1 31.6	*5.6	75.2 29.3	*6.3 *13.8	*0.8	*2.5 *5.9	*2.3 *3.7	*0.6	*08 *05	*68	*2.2

¹All 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 lével income, race, and age: United States, 1973—Con.

	Number	0.11					Meth	od of contra	ception				
Income level, race, ¹ and age	of contra- ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
200 PERCENT OR MORE POVERTY INCOME						_	Percent	distribution					
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 7,599	100.0 100.0	4.5 15.3	5.4 17 6	53.3 21.4	12.3 6.7	2.9 4.8	10.5 18.1	5.9 4.6	2.2 5.5	*1.2 3.2	*0.2 *0.9	1.6 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 30-44 years	5,554 7,208	100.0 100.0	4.3 14.4	5.7 18.3	52.8 21.3	12.0 6.7	3.0 4.8	11.1 18.4	6.0 4.3	2.1 5.5	*1.2 3.3	*0.1 *0.8	1.7 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	362 318	100.0 100.0	7.3 35.1	*1.1 *2.8	59.8 22.1	16.9 8.2	*0.8 *5.4	*3.2 8.9	*5.3 9.2	*2.8 *1.3	*0.6 *1.4	*1.7 *2.3	*0.6 *3.3

¹All 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

				<u> </u>	Nancont	raceptors	
Parity, race, ¹ and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contra- ceptors	Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
0-1 PARITY				Percent	distribution		
All races]						
15-44 years	9,917	100.0	58.3	41.7	28.4	4.3	9.0
15-29 years	7,426 2,491	100.0 100.0	63.7 42.2	36.3 57.8	29.6 24.6	*0 8 14.7	5.9 18.6
White							
15-44 years	9,010	100.0	59.4	40.6	28.4	3.9	8.4
15-29 years	6,845 2,165	100.0 100.0	64.1 44.4	35.9 55.6	29 5 24.8	*0 9 13.6	5.6 17.3
Black	2,103	100.0	17.7	33.0	24.0	15.0	17.5
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
2-4 PARITY	<u> </u>						
All races	l 						
15-44 years	14,199	100.0	77 0	23 0	6.5	8 5	8 1
15-29 years	4,467 9,732	100 0 100 0	81 2 75 0	18 8 25.0	12.2 3.8	19 115	4.8 9.6
White	•		,				
15-44 years	13,125	100 0	77 6	22 4	64	8.7	7.3
15-29 years	4,022 9,102	100.0 100.0	82 2 75 5	17 8 24 5	12 0 3.9	1 9 11 7	3 9 8 8
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years	936	100 0	68 4	31 6	78	6 2	17.7
15-29 years	406 530	100 0 100 0	70 2 66.9	29 8 33 1	14 1 *2.9	*24 90	13.3 21.1
5 PARITY OR MORE							
All races	l						
15-44 years	2,531	100 0	72 5	27 5	3.1	14 3	10.1
15-29 years	147 2,383	100 0 100 0	64.9 73.0	35.1 27 0	*19.9 *2.0	*4 1 14.9	*11.1 10.1
White							
15-44 years	2,115	100.0	74.3	25 7	2.9	14 6	8.2
15-29 years	96 2,019	100 0 100 0	65.2 74.8	*34 8 25 2	*26.1 *1.8	*4 6 15.0	*4.1 8.4
Black		455.5					
15-44 years	389	100 0	61.7	38.3	*4.2	*12.7	21.3
15-29 years	42 347	100.0 100.0	56.6 62.4	43.4 37.6	*10 4 *3.5	*3.7 13.8	*29.3 20.4

¹All 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

	Number	Method of contraception										=======================================	
Parity, race, ¹ and age	of contra- ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	QUI	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
0-1 PARITY		I	L	L			Porcent	distribution					
All races							reiteilt	uistribution					
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 years30-44 years	4,730 1,050	100.0 100.0	*0.6 9.3	*1.1 12.5	63.3 27.5	9.8 *5.7	3.2 *4.2	10.9 18.3	5.6 9.2	2.3 *4.2	*1.4 *3.6	*0.6 *1.9	*1.3 *3.6
White											į		
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 years30-44 years	4,387 961	100.0 100.0	*0 6 8.0	*1.2 13.6	63.0 26.5	9.4 *6.1	3.4 *4.6	11.3 19.3	5.8 9.2	2.3 *3.5	*1.3 *3.6	*0.5 *2.0	*1.4 *3.6
Black				Ì					!				
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 30-44 years	305 64	100.0 100.0	*0.9 33.1	-	69.2 39.5	14.7 *0.8	*1,8	*3.9 *4.6	*3.3 *6.5	*3.2 *3.0	*0.8 *5.9	*2.2 *2.2	*0.2 *4.2
2-4 PARITY													
All races	[1								
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 30-44 years	3,625 7,302	100.0 100.0	12.2 15.8	10.5 17.3	41.7 21.2	15.0 7.5	*1.5 4.7	8.9 18.0	4.5 4.7	*1.7 5.7	*1.6 2.8	*0.3 *0.9	2.1 1.4
White													
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 30-44 years	3,307 6,876	100.0 100.0	11.9 15.1	11.4 18.1	40.0 20.9	15.3 7,4	*1.5 4.8	9.4 18.5	4.6 4.4	*1.7 5.8	*1.8 2.9	*0.1 *0.7	2.2 1.4
Black									,	}	ł		
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	285 355	100.0 100.0	17.9 27.9	*0.2 *3.9	59.9 27.5	12.0 10.1	*0.8 *4.2	*2.2 8.1	*3.9 9.2	*0.2 *0.8	*0.2 *0.3	*2.1 *5.7	*0.8 *2.3
5 PARITY OR MORE							}			ĺ			
All races			ll It	ŀ	ĺ	į		}	1			{	
15-44 γears	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 years30-44 years	96 1,740	100.0 100.0	*29.7 30.8	*19.1 13.2	*29.3 18.4	*6.2 9.3	*4.7 *2.0	*5.4 9.0	*5.1 *3.1	6.8	*1.6	*1.9	*0.6 *3.9
White													
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 30-44 years	62 1,509	100.0 100.0	*35.1 28.3	*15.5 14.8	*20.7 19.1	*6.8 7.9	*7.1 *2.2	*7.1 9.3	*7.7 *3.2	7.4	*1.8	*1.9	*4.1
Black		1				j							
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	24 216	100.0 100.0	*26.8 47.9	*16.0 *1.4	*44.6 14.6	*7.0 19.5	*1.3	*3.0 *7.6	*2.3	*0.4	*0.5	*1.7	*2.5 *2.8

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{All}$ 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

					Nonconti	aceptors	
Labor force status, race, ¹ and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contra- ceptors	Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
IN LABOR FORCE				Percen	t distribution		
All races							
15-44 years	11,084	100.0	70.5	29.5	11.3	8.2	9.9
15-29 years	4,950 6,134	100.0 100.0	73.6 68.0	26.4 32.0	18.5 5.5	*1.3 13.8	6.7 12.6
White							
15-44 years	9,829	100.0	71.9	28.1	11.2	8.1	8.8
15-29 years	4,443 5,387	100.0 100.0	74.2 70.0	25.8 30.0	18.5 5.3	*1.3 13.7	6.1 11.1
Black							
15-44 years	1,128	100.0	61.4	38.6	10.8	9.2	18.7
15-29 years	482 646	100.0 100.0	69.7 55.1	30.3 44.9	17.8 5.6	*0.9 15.3	11.6 24.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE							
All races							
15-44 years	15,562	100.0	68.9	31.1	16.4	7.0	7.7
15-29 years	7,089 8,472	100.0 100.0	67.8 69.8	32.2 30.2	26.2 8.2	1.3 11.7	4.7 10.2
White							
15-44 years	14,419	100.0	69.6	30.4	16.3	7.0	7.1
15-29 γears	6,520 7,899	100.0 100.0	68. 4 70.6	31.6 29.4	26.1 8.1	1.2 11.8	4. 3 9.5
Black							
15-44 years	953	100.0	58.4	41.6	17.8	6.8	17.0
15-29 years	482 471	100.0 100.0	57.6 59.1	42.4 40.9	27.8 7.5	*2.2 11.5	12.3 21.9

¹All 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

	Number of contra-	011	Method of contraception										
Labor force status, race, ¹ and age	ceptors in thousands	contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
IN LABOR FORCE							Percent	: distributioi	1				
All races							1 010011	. distribution	•				
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 4,174	100.0 100.0	3.5 19.4	3.5 15.7	62.2 21.7	10.9 8.0	2.6 4.3	8.4 13.9	4.9 4.6	*1.3 5.3	*1 2 3.0	*0.2 *1.2	*1.5 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 3,769	100.0 100.0	3.0 17.8	3.8 17.0	62 0 21.6	10.5 7.7	2.7 4.5	9 1 14.6	4.9 4.2	*1.1 5.5	*1.3 3.2	*1.0	*1.6 3.0
Black									·				
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	336 356	100.0 100.0	7.9 37.1	*2.9	64.7 22.0	14.1 12.1	*1.8 *2.4	*1.9 7.5	*4.2 7.6	*2.5 *1.1	*0.5 *1.3	*1.8 *3.3	*0.5 *2.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE													
All races													
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 5,918	100.0 100.0	7.8 16.5	6.7 16.4	47.1 21.2	12.8 7.3	2.4 4.2	11.2 18.2	5.4 5.1	2.6 6.0	1.7 2.4	*0.6 1.2	1.8 1.5
White													
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 5,577	100.0 100.0	7.6 15.6	7.0 17.2	46.1 20.8	12.9 7.1	2.5 4.2	11.5 18.8	5.6 5.1	2.6 6.1	1.7 2.5	*0.5 *1.0	1.9 1.5
Black										:			
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 30-44 years	278 279	100.0 100.0	12.0 32.8	*1.5 *2.4	62.9 27.3	11.9 12.7	*0.6 3.3	*4.5 *7.6	*2.6 *5.3	*0.6 *0.6	*0.4 *0.4	*2.4 *4.8	*0.6 *2.7

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{All}$ 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, 1 and spe		T			Noncontraceptors			
Total Percent distribution Total Percent	Education, race, $^{ m 1}$ and age	women an			Total	post partum, or seeking	Sterile	Other nonusers
15-44 years.	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL				Percent	distribution		
15-29 years								
15-44 years 12-90 100.0 62.2 37.8 6.7 15.6 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	·							13.4
15-44 years						н		10.1 15.5
15-29 years. 2,438 100.0 63.4 36.6 25.0 11.9 5.5 100.0 63.6 36.3 6.9 16.1 13.5 15.44 years. 26.5 100.0 52.9 47.1 13.5 9.5 24.5 15.29 years. 30.2 100.0 55.5 44.5 27.1 13.2 25.5 100.0 10.0 25.9 47.1 13.5 15.29 years. 26.5 100.0 26.5 27.1 28.9	White							
Black Blac	15-44 years	6,134	100.0	63.5	36.4	14.1	10.5	11.9
15-44 years								9.7 13.4
15-29 years	<u>Black</u>							
HIGH SCHOOL All races 12,904 100.0 71.1 28.9 14.0 7.4 7.4 7.5	15-44 years	867	100.0	52.9	47.1	13.5	9.5	24.2
All races 12,904 100.0 71.1 28.9 14.0 7.4 7.5 7.								15.1 29.1
15-44 years	HIGH SCHOOL					į		
15-29 years								
30-44 years 6,822 100 0 70.1 29.9 6 6 12.7 100	15-44 years	12,904	100.0	71.1	28.9	14.0	7.4	7.5
15-44 years								4.0 10.6
15-29 years	White			1				
30-44 years 6,382 100 0 71.2 28.8 6 3 12.4 100	15-44 years	11,974	100 0	71.7	28.2	13.9	7.3	7.1
15-44 years								3.6 10.1
15-29 years	<u>Black</u>					}		
30-44 years	15-44 years	830	100 0	64.3	35 7	14 7	80	12.9
MORE THAN HIGH SCHOOL All races 15-44 years								9.1 17.6
All races 15-44 years 6,641 100 0 74.4 25.5 15.1 4.8 5 15-29 years 3,167 100.0 73.0 27 0 22 4 *0.3 4 30-44 years 3,474 100.0 75.7 24 3 8.5 8.8 7				51.16				.,,,
15-44 years 6,641 100 0 74.4 25.5 15.1 4.8 5 15-29 years 3,167 100.0 73.0 27 0 22 4 *0.3 4 30-44 years 3,474 100.0 75.7 24 3 8.5 8.8 7						1		
30-44 years	15-44 years	6,641	100 0	74.4	25.5	15.1	48	5.7
	15-29 years	3,167		73.0		22 4	*0.3	4.2
		3,474	100.0	75.7	24 3	8.5	8.8	7.0
	<u>White</u>		l					
	·			 		 		5.1
								3.6 6.4
<u>Black</u>	<u>Black</u>							
		383	100.0	66.8	33.1	13 5	* 5.0	14.6
								13 7 15.7

¹All 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

	Number						Metho	od of contra	ception				
Education, race, ¹ and age	of contra- ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL									<u></u>				
All races							Percent	distribution					
15-44 years	4,426	100.0	21.4	112	32.4	8.9	*1.8	11.0	3.2	3.7	*2.5	*1.4	*2.5
15-29 years	1,746 2,680	100.0 100.0	11.6 27.8	7,3 13.8	52 7 19.2	11.0 7.5	*0.5 *2.6	7.7 13.2	2.4 *3.7	*1.9 4.9	*2.0 2.8	*0.6 *1.8	2.2 *2.6
White										,			
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 30-44 years	1,546 2,352	100.0 100.0	11.5 25.3	8.0 15.2	51.3 19.5	11.2 6.5	*0.6 *2.5	7.6 14.2	*2.7 *3.9	*2.1 5.2	*2.3 *3.2	*0.3 *1.7	*2.4 *2.8
Black						İ	j						
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	167 291	100.0 100.0	*14.3 47.6	*2.4	65.3 17.3	*11.3 16.8	*0.3 *3.3	*3.8 *4.3	*0.6 *2.4	*0.2	*0.4	*4.0 *3.3	*0.3 *1.9
HIGH SCHOOL													
All races]			
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 years30-44 years	4,392 4,781	100.0 100.0	5.6 15.4	5.4 17.1	54.0 20.9	11.9 6.1	*2.0 3.0	10.1 20.1	5.4 5.2	*2.1 5.8	*1.3 3.5	*0.5 *1.0	*1.5 *1.8
White								(١.			
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 30-44 years	4,045 4,545	100.0 100.0	5.3 14.8	5.6 17.9	52.9 20.1	11.8 6.2	*2.1 3.1	10.9 20.7	5.6 4.9	*2.2 6.0	*1.4 3.6	*0.5 *0.8	*1.6 *1.8
Black									Ì				
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	320 213	100.0 100.0	9.6 27.4	*1.3 *1.9	67.0 32.9	12.1 *5.4	*0.7 *2.9	*1.8 *9.9	*4.0 *11.0	*1.7 *1.0	*0.5 *0.5	*0.7 *4.5	*0.5 *2.4
MORE THAN HIGH SCHOOL					}					<u> </u>			
All races													
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 30-44 years	2,312 2,631	100.0 100.0	*2.1 11.6	*3.8 16.8	53.6 24.6	12.9 10.3	4.9 8.0	11.3 13.0	6.6 5.6	*1.9 6.3	*1.3 *1.0	*0.2 *0.8	*1.4 *2.1
White													
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 30-44 years	2,165 2,448	100.0 100.0	*2.0 11.0	4.0 17.4	53.8 24.6	12.5 10.4	5.0 8.5	11.7 13.1	6.7 5.2	*1.6 6.3	*1.1	*0.3	*1.4 *1.7
Black													
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	126 130	100.0 100.0	*4.3 20.2	*4.4	54.2 26.0	*18.1 *14.0	*3.9 *1.5	*5.4 *10.8	*5.8 *8.5	*3.6 *2.3	*1.0 *2.9	*3.0 *4.5	*0.9 *4.9

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{All}$ 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

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

¹All 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

	Number		1	-			Metho	od of contra	ception				
Religion, race, ¹ and age	of contra- ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	auı	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
PROTESTANT				-			Percent	distribution					
All races							i dicent	distribution					
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 years30-44 years	5,473 6,738	100.0 100.0	6.5 19.3	5.6 18.8	55.0 21.4	12.0 6.7	2.4 4.4	8.6 15.1	5.3 5.2	1.5 3.3	1.1 2.3	*0.5 *1.3	1.4 2.1
White													
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 6,120	100.0 100.0	6.1 17.9	6.1 20.4	54.3 20.9	11.8 6.2	2.5 4.5	9.2 15.8	5.5 4.9	1.4 3.6	1.1 2.5	*0.3 1.1	1.5 2.1
Black													
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 30-44 years	500 575	100.0 100.0	10.6 34.4	0.8 2.6	61.8 25.1	13.5 12.2	1.3 2.8	3.1 7.9	3.4 7.1	1,9 0,6	0.5 0.9	2.4 3.6	0.5 2.7
CATHOLIC													
All races													
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 2,821	100.0 100.0	5,7 15.3	4.9 10.5	49.6 22.1	12.3 7.9	2.2 2.7	12.0 18.3	5.4 4.3	3.5 12.1	1.8 3.9	*0.4 *0.7	1.9 2.3
White													
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 30-44 years	2,156 2,709	100.0 100.0	5.7 14.4	4.7 10.5	48.8 22.4	12.6 7.9	2.3 2.8	12.6 18.5	5.5 4.4	3.5 11.9	1.9 4.0	*0.4 *0.7	2.0 2.3
Black		!											
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 years30-44 years	75 53	100.0 100.0	*8.7 44.0	*4.0	70.6 *19.4	*10.0 *15.4	*0.7 *2.9	*2.6 *4.3	*5.5 *1.9	*1.0 *3.8	*1.2	-	*0.8 *3.1
JEWISH				ĺ									
White													
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 30-44 years	126 255	100.0 100.0	*7.0	*4.0 *12.3	51.4 *19.2	*18.4 *21.2	*3.2 *14.4	*18.6 *20.6	*3.8		*4.4	-	*1.5

 $^{^1\}mbox{All}$ 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

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

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

	Number of contra-	AII					Meth	nod of contr	aception		-		
Race and age	ceptors in thousands	contra- ceptors	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	P:II	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
All races 1			Percent distribution										
15-44 years	1,548	100.0	28.7	*0.8	42.0	16.7	•2.9	*2.2	*1.7	*09	*06	*07	•2.6
15-29 years	679 869	100.0 100.0	15.8 38.8	*0.7 *0.9	59.5 28.4	17.3 16.2	*14 *41	*1.7 *2.6	*0.5 *2.6	*0 2 *1.5	*11	*0.7 *0.7	*2.2 *2 9
White													
15-44 years	1,058	100.0	26.7	*1.2	44.8	16.8	*3 7	*2.8	*0.9	•09	*09	-	*1.2
15-29 years 30-44 years	480 578	100.0 100.0	14.7 36.6	*0.9 *1.4	62.0 30.6	15.9 17.6	*1 6 *5.3	*2.0 *3.4	*1.7	*1.7	*1.6		*2.7
Black											İ		
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	199 286	100.0 100.0	18.4 42.3		53,5 24.5	20.7 13.8	*0.7 *1.6	*0.8 *1.1	*1.6 *4.6	*0 9 *1.0	*0.2	*2.5 *2.1	*0.8 *8.5

 $^{^{1}}$ 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

	Number			Noncontraceptors					
Age	of women in thousands	All women	Contra- ceptors	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

	Number of contra-	All contra- ceptors	Method of contraception										
Age	ceptors in thousands		Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	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 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 sample, 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*.⁶

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.7 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

⁶National 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.

⁷National 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.8

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

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 21.2 15.0 9.5 6.7 4.8	15,000 21,000 30,000 47,000 67,000 95,000
5,000,000 10,000,000 20,000,000	3.0 2.2 1.5	151,000 216,000 311,000

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

⁸See footnote 6.

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

	Estimated percentage								
Base of 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. 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

		Estimated percentage								
Base of 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 nonuse 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.)
	IF "operation/menopause" TO Q. 21, ENTER YEAR ON RECALL CHART ⑤ & SKIP TO INTRODUCTION FOR Q'S 24-26.
23.	Are you pregnant now? Yes (ASK A) 1 NO
	A. <u>IF YES</u> : 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 Probably not
	C. <u>IF PROBABLY PREGNANT</u> : 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.

50.	Since (your last pregnancy/July, 1970), did you ever use any method to delay or prevent a pregnancy?		воз	 к I	,	
	Yes.(CODE 1 No.(CODE 2 IN BOX I, RECALL CHART (H IN BOX I) AND SKIP TO Q. 56)					10
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.)	lst		3rd SYMBOL) 	l 4th I I	11-
	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.)			 	 - - 	
52.	In what month and year did you start to use (METH OD) ? ENTER MONTH AND YEAR.	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	15~
_	IF R OR HUSB. STERILIZATION OPERATION, SKIP TO Q.56	Yr	Yr	Yr	¦L_H Yr	23 ⁻ 30
53,	While you were using (METHOD) during this time, were there some times when you skipped using any method at all?	1	1	 	r r 1 1	3 1-
	Yes(ASK A) No (CIRCLE <u>1</u>)	2	2	l 2	1 2 .	3 4
	A. Would you say you skipped using (METHOD) often, sometimes, or only once or twice?	3	3	3	' 3	
	Often(CIRCLE <u>2</u>) Sometimes(CIRCLE <u>3</u>) Only once or twice(CIRCLE <u>4</u>)	4	4	! 4	1 1 4	
	IF LAST METHOD, SKIP TO Q. 55; OTHERWISE CONTINUE WITH Q. 54.			! ! !	 	
54.	In what month and year did you stop using (METHOD)? GO BACK TO Q. 52 FOR NEXT METHOD.	Mo Yr	Mo Yr	Mo Yr	Mo Yr	35 - 42 43 - 50
55.	LAST METHOD THIS INTERVAL, ASK: Are you and your	Ye	s	1	No	
33.	husband still using (METHOD)? Yes (CIRCLE 1 AND GO TO Q. 56) RECALL CHART H No (CIRCLE 2 AND ASK A)	1			2	1 7
	A. In what month and year did you stop using (METHOD)? ENTER MONTH AND YEAR AND GO TO Q. 56.		Month	Year	5 2 5 6	5 5 5

SECTION IV

IF R	HAS ALREADY	MENTIONED	HER OR	HUSBAND'S	S STERILITY,	CHECK	AND SKI	P TO Q.	59. 10
those	re talking wine they alread to you.								
57.	Some couples it would be (after this	difficult							
	(42201				Yes			1	11
					No	(SKIP	TO Q. 60) . 2	

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

23.			_	
(IF "Sterileunspecified" OR	CHOOSE APPROPRIATE QUESTION	C ASK FOR OPERATIONS		
''Accident or illness," CODE 7 OR 8 WITHOUT ASKING & GO TO B)	(1) When was the operation done? (2) When did the accident occur?	Was the opera		
What kind of operation was it?	(3) When did you learn (you were/your husband was) sterile?	you would not (more) child:		
		Yes No		
Removal of one ovary (Ovariectomy) 1	(Month) (Year) 16 19	1 2	2 0	
Removal of both ovaries (Ovariectomy) 2	(Month) (Year)	1 2	(SKIP TO Q 65)	
One tube tied (tubal ligation) or removed 3	(Month) (Year)	1 2		
Both tubes tied (tubal * ligation) or removed 4	(Month) (Year)	1 2	(SKIP TO Q. 65)	
Removal of uterus * (hysterectomy) 5	(Month) (Year)	1 2	(SKIP TO Q. 65)	
Vasectomy (cutting male * sperm ducts) 6	(Month) (Year)	1 2	(SKIP TO Q. 65)	
Accident or illness 7	(Month) (Year)		(SKIP TO Q. 65)	
Sterileunspecified 8 *	(Month) (Year)		(SKIP TO Q. 65)	
* = STERILE (MONTH AND YEAR AT	© ON RECALL CHART.)			
76. Is the reason you are not you, yourself, want to be	using a method to delay or preve	nt pregnancy ?	because	
	Yes		1 29	
	· No		2	

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