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**MEXICO 1979
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE SURVEY
SUMMARY REPORT**

DECEMBER 1979

**WESTINGHOUSE HEALTH SYSTEMS
COORDINACION DEL PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR
INSTITUTO MEXICANO DEL SEGURO SOCIAL**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Demographic Setting	1
Design of the Survey	2
Fertility	2
Knowledge of Family Planning Methods	3
Use of Family Planning Methods	6
Prevalence of Contraceptive Use	6
Differentials in Contraceptive Use	6
Method Preference	7
Sources of Contraceptive Methods	9
Conclusions	10

INTRODUCTION

The second National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS2) was conducted in Mexico in 1979, for the major purpose of studying levels in the use of family planning methods. Data from the first CPS (CPS1), which was carried out in 1978, indicated a sharp increase in the level of contraceptive use as well as a steep decline in fertility compared with previous estimates. The CPS2 was carried out to monitor further changes both in contraceptive use and fertility, and to provide up-to-date information about the utilization of specific types of family planning services. Both surveys were undertaken by Coordinación del Programa Nacional de Planificación Familiar, the organization responsible for integrating family planning into existing health and welfare services. This report summarizes the results of CPS2, which appear in full in a Spanish report.¹

DEMOGRAPHIC SETTING

With a 1980 population of approximately 67 million,² Mexico is the second largest country in Latin America, the eleventh largest country in the world and, until re-

¹Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social. *Fecundidad y Uso de Métodos Anticonceptivos en México*, Jefatura de Servicios de Planificación Familiar, Mexico City, 1981.

²Ibid, Table 1.1

cently, its rate of population increase was one of the highest in the world. As indicated in Table 1, the major cause of the increase in the growth rate between 1940 and 1970 was a steady decline in mortality from an annual rate of 23 deaths per thousand in 1940 to a low of ten per thousand in 1970. Over the same period, however, the crude birth rate changed very little, hovering around 46 per thousand until the early 1970s when it fell enough to offset the decline in mortality and result in a lower rate of population growth.

It has only been within the past decade that the Mexican government reversed its pronatalist policy and implemented a national program to reduce the rate of population growth. Prior to 1972, only private organizations provided family planning information and services; however, in that year, President Echeverria declared reproductive control to be a right of all couples. Later that year, the Mexican Catholic Bishops stated that it was up to individual couples to decide how many children they would have, "following the dictates of their conscience" as to the methods they would use to achieve their goal. In 1973, prohibitions on the manufacture and sale of contraceptives were eliminated and restrictions on advertising family planning methods were eased. Government health agencies were instructed to prepare a program to disseminate family planning information, train personnel, and provide contraceptive services. Carrying on the commitment to combat Mexico's population problem, President Lopez-Portillo approved the National Family Planning Program in 1977, which

TABLE 1. Population, Birth Rates, Death Rates, and Rates of Natural Increase for Selected Years: 1940-1976

Year	Source	Population (In thousands)	Crude Birth Rate (per thousand)	Crude Death Rate (per thousand)	Rate of Natural Increase (per hundred)
1940	Census	19,654	44.6	23.4	2.1
1950	Census	25,791	45.6	16.1	3.0
1960	Census	34,923	46.1	11.5	3.5
1970	Census	48,225	44.2	10.1	3.4
1976	MFS ^a	—	37.0	7.3	3.0

^aMexico Fertility Study

set the goal of lowering the population growth rate from 3.2 percent per year to 2.5 percent by 1982 and to one percent by the year 2000.

DESIGN OF THE SURVEY

The second Contraceptive Prevalence Survey was part of a larger survey effort that included three different types of questionnaires. The 18,496 households falling into the sample were first interviewed with a household level questionnaire that included questions on the age, sex, and educational background of all members, as well as the socio-economic characteristics of the head of the household. From this roster, 20,481 women aged 15-49 were identified and interviewed with either of two individual questionnaires, one concerning contraceptive use (15,279 women) and the other concerning maternal and child health (5,202 women). Both individual questionnaires gathered information about the woman's past fertility, her marital status, and other socioeconomic variables. The contraceptive prevalence questionnaire, in addition, covered the following: knowledge of contraceptive methods, past and current use of such methods, reasons for use, and type of place where methods are obtained. All three questionnaires were field-tested in a pilot study before they were finalized and printed. Although this report is focused on the results concerning contraceptive use, the data on fertility levels (see next section) are derived from the household questionnaire.

As in the CPS1, the sample design for CPS2 was a stratified, multi-staged scheme based on probability sampling. The three strata used were: 1) the metropolitan areas of Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey, 2) municipalities with 100,000 or more inhabitants, and 3) areas with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants.³ After primary sampling units were selected, they were subdivided and final clusters of about five households each were selected and sketched. Because the sample was not self-weighting, weighting factors were applied to the data prior to analysis. Levels of non-response were about eight percent for the household questionnaire and nine percent for the individual CPS questionnaire.

Training of the fieldworkers was conducted in three centers around the country and lasted for two weeks. Data collection was carried out in September-December of 1979 by teams consisting of four interviewers, one supervisor, and one driver (who also functioned as a mapper); in all, 94 persons participated in the fieldwork.

³In the *analysis*, a different three-way classification was used to define urban-rural: 1) the three large metropolitan areas (metropolitan), 2) other municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants (urban), and 3) localities with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants (rural).

FERTILITY

Results from the 1979 CPS indicate that a substantial decline in fertility has occurred in Mexico in recent years. Although the decline is not so marked when measured in terms of the average number of children ever born, it is still apparent, as the data in Table 2 indicate. In general, the average number of children ever born to women shows a slight decrease over the three-year period. The most consistent decline seems to have occurred among women in their 30s, especially those aged 30-34 who reported an average of 4.6 children ever born in 1976 and only 4.3 in 1979. However for other age groups there is no apparent trend and the data are inconclusive.

Because data on lifetime fertility are cumulative in nature, they are *slower* to reflect recent declines in child-bearing. These changes are more apparent from information on births in the year before the survey, which are given in Table 3 in the form of age-specific fertility rates from the 1976 Mexican Fertility Survey, the 1978 CPS1, and the 1979 CPS2. The total fertility rate⁴ has declined from 5.6 births per woman in 1976 to only 4.6 in 1979, a decline of 17 percent in three years. Over the same time period, the crude birth rate has fallen from 37 per

TABLE 2. Average Number of Children Ever Born by Age, 1976, 1978, and 1979.

Age of Women	1976 MFS ^a (N = 6,625)	1978 CPS1 (N = 4,492)	1979 CPS2 (N = 15,279)
15-19	—	0.2	0.2
20-24	1.3	1.4	1.3
25-29	2.9	2.9	2.7
30-34	4.6	4.4	4.3
35-39	6.0	6.0	5.7
40-44	6.6	6.4	6.4
45-49	6.8	6.6	6.8

^aMexico Fertility Survey

Sources:

- 1976, Coordinación General del Sistema Nacional de Información (1979), Table VII. 16, p. 172.
- 1978, Coordinación del Programa Nacional de Planificación Familiar (no date), Table 4.5, p. 81.
- 1979, Unpublished table.

⁴The total fertility rate refers to the total number of children a woman would give birth to, on average, in her lifetime, if she were subject to the current age-specific rates and lived to age 50.

TABLE 3. Age-Specific Fertility Rates from Three Recent Surveys, 1976, 1978, and 1979.

Age of Women	1976 MFS ^a (N = 6,675)	1978 CPS1 (N = 4,492)	1979 CPS2 (N = 15,279)	Percent Change 1976-79
15-19	.080	.095	.104	+ 30.0
20-24	.273	.239	.220	- 19.4
25-29	.259	.258	.215	- 17.0
30-34	.223	.223	.186	- 16.6
35-39	.184	.145	.142	- 22.8
40-44	.070	.059	.051	- 27.1
45-49	.021	.016	.008	- 61.9
Total Fertility Rate	5.55	5.18	4.63	- 16.6
Crude Birth Rate	37	36	33	- 10.8

^aMexico Fertility Survey

Sources:

- 1976 Ordozica and Potter (1980). Rates are derived from the household questionnaire.
- 1978, Coordinación del Programa Nacional de Planificación Familiar (no date), Table 4.14. Rates are derived from responses to a question on date of the last live birth.
- 1979, Derived from data on the full sample of over 18,000 households using the own children technique.

thousand population to 33 per thousand. Graphic presentation of these same fertility rates (see Figure 1) illustrates that the absolute decline has been sharpest among women in their 20s. Fertility reductions of this magnitude are extremely rare.

Rather large differentials in fertility levels exist between urban and rural sectors of the Mexican population. As the data in Figure 2 indicate, fertility rates are substantially higher at every age group for rural areas than for medium-sized urban areas, which in turn are slightly higher than the rates for women living in the three largest metropolitan areas. Total fertility rates are 6.0, 3.8, and 3.5 for rural, urban, and metropolitan women respectively.

KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is widespread among Mexican women. When asked if they had heard of anything that people do to avoid pregnancy, 72 percent of all female respondents could name at least one

FIGURE 1. Age-Specific Fertility Rates from Three Surveys, 1976, 1978, and 1979.

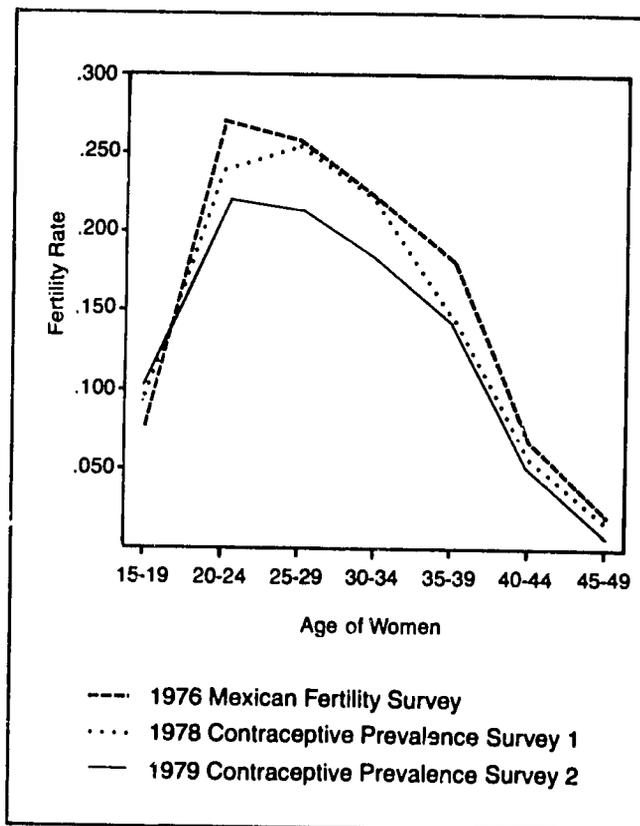
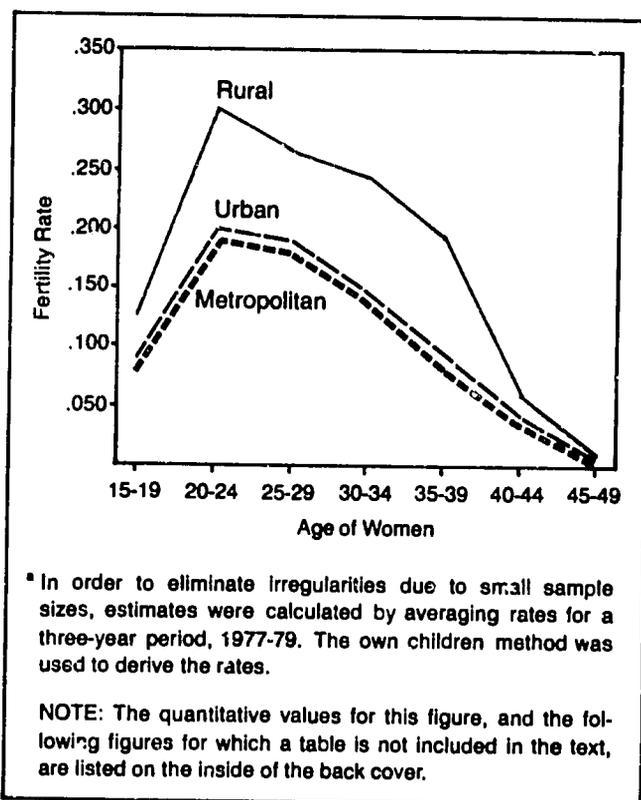


FIGURE 2. Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Size of Place of Residence, 1977-79^a



family planning method (see Table 4). Women who were currently married⁵ were even more likely to know of a contraceptive method, with 77 percent able to mention at least one such method *spontaneously*.

A substantially greater percentage of women reported knowing about four primary contraceptive methods when they were specifically asked about them.⁶ For example, although only eight percent of women surveyed mentioned knowing about condoms at first, the figure rose to 30 percent after the women were prompted by a specific question about their knowledge of condoms. Of the four methods about which interviewers prompted respondents, the pill is the most widely known—84 percent of women have heard of it. Almost 70 percent of respondents are aware of the IUD and the same proportion have heard of female sterilization as a family planning method. Knowledge of these four methods is slightly greater among currently married women.

As Figure 3 indicates, the level of awareness of these four primary methods has not changed significantly over time. Data from the Mexican Fertility Survey, the CPS1, and the CPS2 show that the proportions of currently

⁵Throughout this report, the term married means either legally or consensually united.

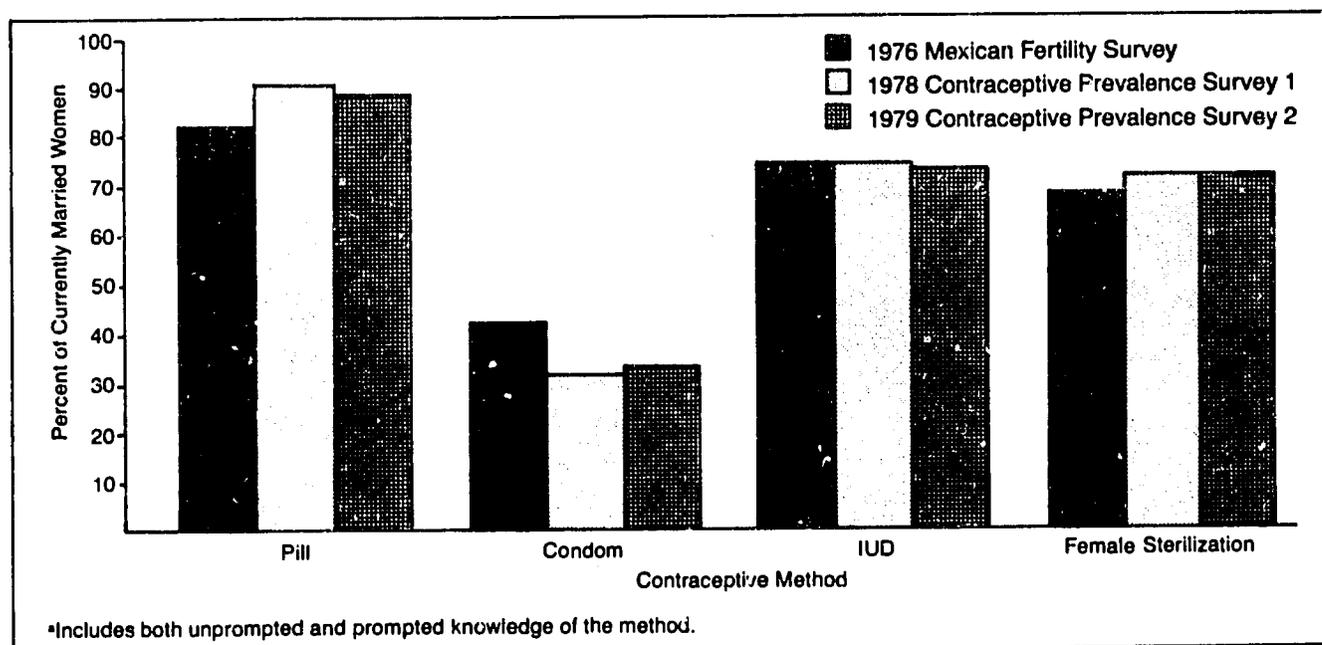
⁶If a woman did not mention the pill, condom, IUD, or female sterilization in answer to the open question (*unprompted knowledge*), the interviewer specifically asked about them (*prompted knowledge*). In contrast to previous surveys, prompting was only done for the above four methods and thus it is not possible to calculate the overall proportion of women who know of a contraceptive method with prompting from the interviewer.

TABLE 4. Percent Knowing Specific Contraceptive Method, Both Unprompted and Combined Prompted and Unprompted Knowledge—All Women 15-49 and Currently Married Women 15-49

Method	All Women 15-49 (N = 15,279)		Currently Married Women 15-49 (n = 9,737)	
	Unprompted Only	Prompted and Unprompted	Unprompted Only	Prompted and Unprompted
Pill	67.4	83.8	72.3	88.3
Condom	7.7	30.3	8.3	34.2
IUD	40.7	67.6	47.2	74.4
Female Sterilization	17.7	66.5	19.2	71.9
Male Sterilization	3.0	^a	2.7	^a
Injection	32.4	^a	36.4	^a
Vaginal Methods	18.4	^a	21.6	^a
Rhythm	6.2	^a	6.2	^a
Withdrawal	1.0	^a	0.8	^a
Other	1.5	^a	1.6	^a
At least one method	71.8	^a	76.9	^a

^aKnowledge of these methods was not prompted.

FIGURE 3. Percent Knowing^a the Four Primary Contraceptive Methods, 1976, 1978, and 1979—Currently Married Women Aged 15-49



Sources: -1976, World Fertility Survey (1980), Table 28; -1978, Coordinación del Programa Nacional de Planificación Familiar (no date), Table 5.1, p. 89; -1979, IMSS (1980), Table 4.1

married women who reported knowing about the pill, condom, IUD, and female sterilization were roughly the same in 1976, 1978, and 1979. The slight differences between the surveys might be due as much to sampling errors and to variations in the wording of the questions as they are to any real changes in levels of awareness.

In contrast, knowledge of these methods appears to vary greatly by size of place of residence. It is evident from Figure 4 that women in the three large metropolitan areas are much more likely to have heard of these methods than women living in other urban areas or in rural areas. Although the differential between metropoli-

tan and other urban women is small, the differential between urban and rural women is large. Only 81 percent of currently married, rural women had heard of the pill, compared to 95 percent of urban women and 97 percent of metropolitan women. Differences are even wider for the other three methods.

Although the dissemination of knowledge about family planning methods is one step toward more widespread use of such methods, another important step is the dissemination of information about where these methods are obtainable. As Figure 5 illustrates, there is a wide gap between awareness of a family planning method

FIGURE 4. Percent with Knowledge of Four Specific Contraceptive Methods, by Size of Place of Residence—Currently Married Women 15-49

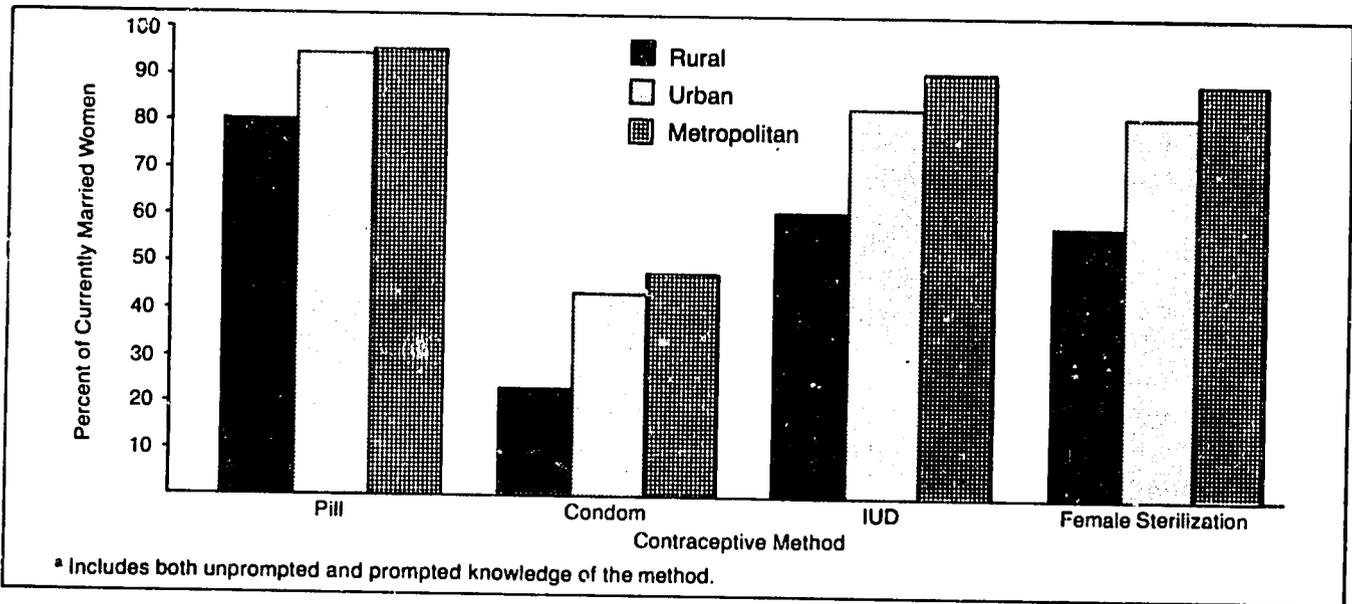
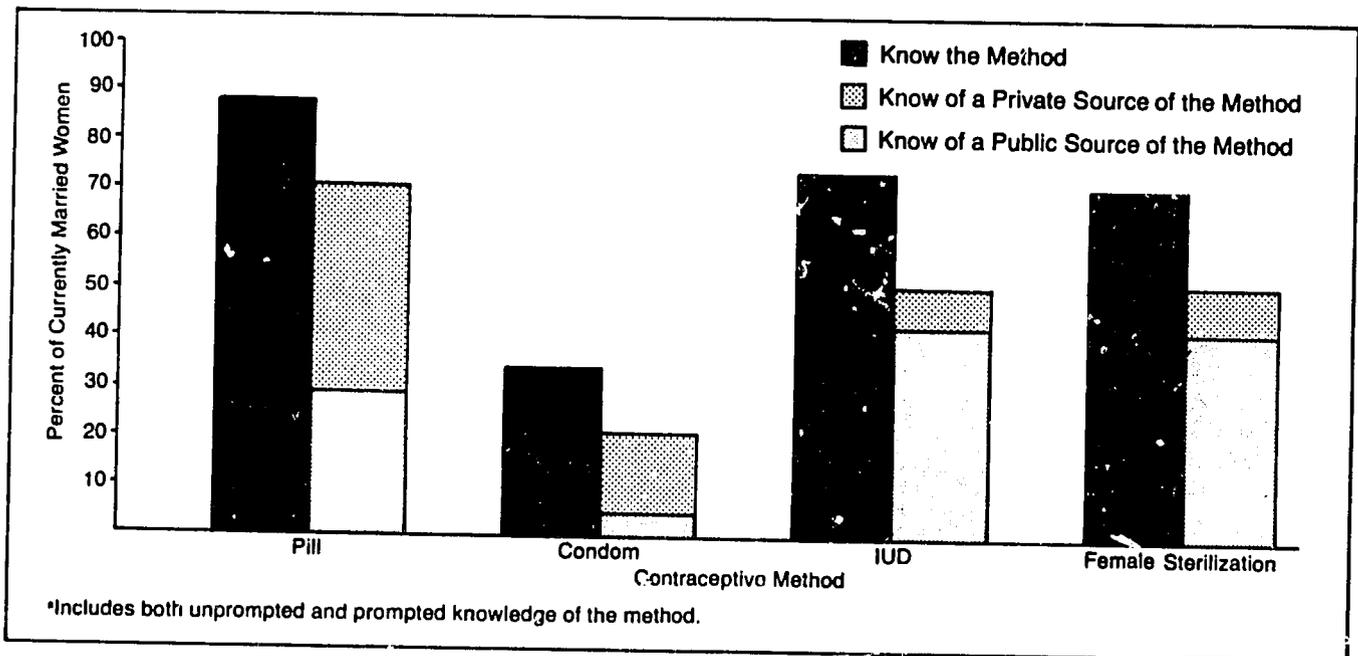


FIGURE 5. Percent Knowing of Four Primary Contraceptive Methods and Percent Knowing a Source for the Method—Currently Married Women 15-49



and knowledge of a source for obtaining it. For example, despite the fact that 75 percent of currently married women have heard of the IUD, only 52 percent know where to go to obtain it. This means that roughly one-third of the women who know of the IUD are ignorant of a source. Similar gaps between knowledge of a method and knowledge of a source exist for the other three methods.

Women who reported knowing of a place to obtain these family planning methods were asked to name the place. While the overwhelming majority of women were aware that the IUD and sterilization were available through public sector programs, public sources were mentioned much less frequently for pills and condoms. Evidently, women were either unaware of public sources for pills and condoms or they perceived private outlets as being closer to them.⁷

USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

PREVALENCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

The 1979 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey indicates that 25 percent of women 15-49 in Mexico are currently using⁸ a method of family planning. An additional ten percent have used a method sometime in the past, but are not current users. Among currently married women, these prevalence rates are substantially higher—almost 40 percent of married women are using family planning and 13 percent are former users.

Contraceptive use has increased somewhat in recent years, however between 1978 and 1979 there appears to be no change in levels of use. As indicated in Table 5, the proportion of currently married women who were contraceptive users rose from 30 percent in the 1976 Mexican Fertility Survey to about 40 percent in both the 1978 and 1979 Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys. Given the magnitude of the change between 1976 and 1978, as well as the steep decline in fertility evidenced by the 1979 survey, the absence of any real change in contraceptive use levels between 1978 and 1979 is rather surprising. Future research will help ascertain whether this *leveling-off* in contraceptive use is a temporary phenomenon or not.

⁷If a woman mentioned more than one place to obtain a particular method, she was asked to name the place closest to her.

⁸In order to be consistent with the definition used in CPS1, *current users* includes women who were currently using a method or had used a method in the previous month.

TABLE 5. Percent Distribution of Women by Contraceptive Use Status, 1976, 1978, and 1979—Currently Married Women 15-49

Use Status	1976 MFS (n = 5,640)	1978 CPS1 (n = 2,855)	1979 CPS2 (n = 9,737)
Currently using	30	40 ^a	39 ^a
Used in the past	17	15	13
Never used	53	45	48
TOTAL	100	100	100

^aIncludes those who stopped using the month prior to the survey.

Sources: - 1976, World Fertility Survey (1980b), Tables 18 and 20.
 - 1978, Westinghouse Health Systems (1980), Table 5.
 - 1979, Unpublished Table.

DIFFERENTIALS IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Findings from the 1979 survey show that prevalence rates are substantially higher in urban than rural areas (see Figure 6). Only 28 percent of currently married women living in rural areas are users, but almost double that percentage—53 percent of women in metropolitan areas—are using a contraceptive method. Forty-seven percent of women in intermediate-sized cities are current users. Data on contraceptive use by region indicate that the Northwest and Southeast have the highest proportions of users—about 50 percent—while the Pacific South has the lowest proportion (22 %). Differences in use by age are shown in Figure 7 for currently married women. The highest prevalence rate—51 percent—is found among women aged 30-34, with a fairly even dropoff at higher and lower ages. Finally, there is a strong relationship between a woman's education and her use of contraception. Only 20 percent of currently married women who have no education are using a family planning method, but 60 percent of women with secondary education or more are current users, a three-fold differential.

In summary, contraceptive use is highest among better-educated metropolitan women in their late 20s and early 30s.⁹ It is also higher among women living in the Northwest and Southeast parts of the country.

⁹It should be noted that this analysis doesn't take account of interrelationships between variables, e.g., one reason that use is higher in urban areas may be that proportionally more educated women live there.

FIGURE 6. Percent Currently Using a Contraceptive Method, by Size of Place and Region of Residence—Currently Married Women 15-49

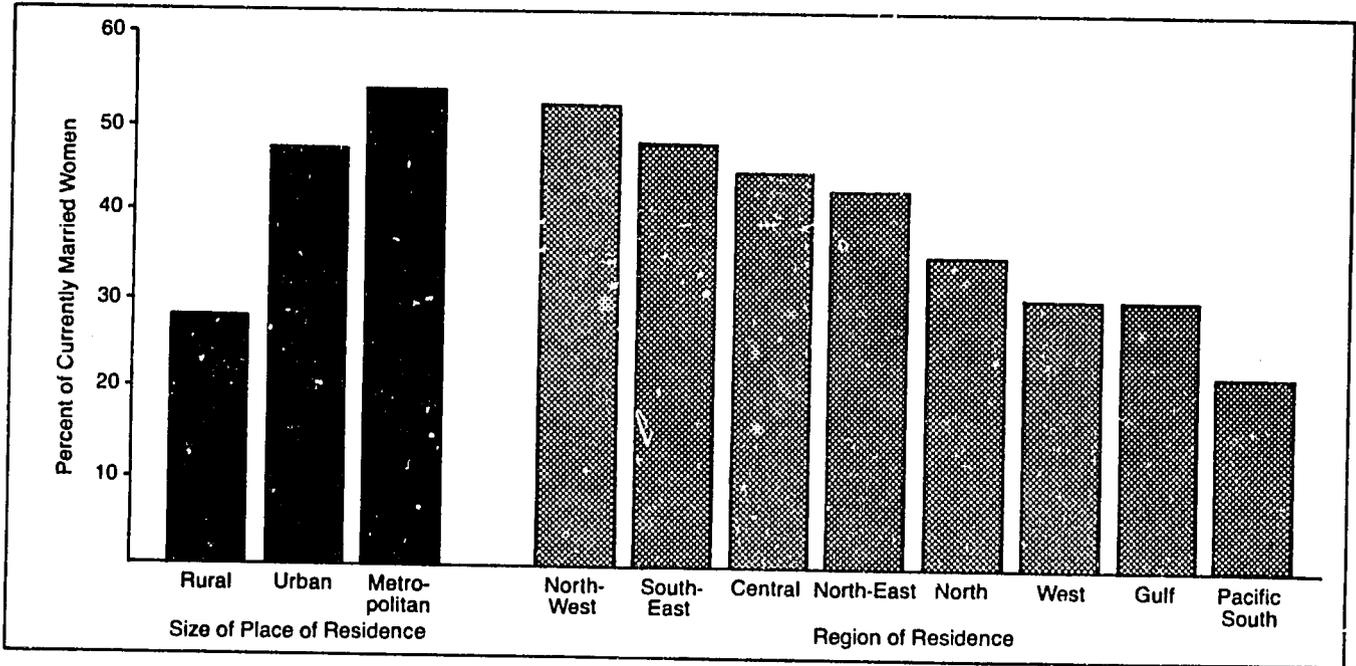
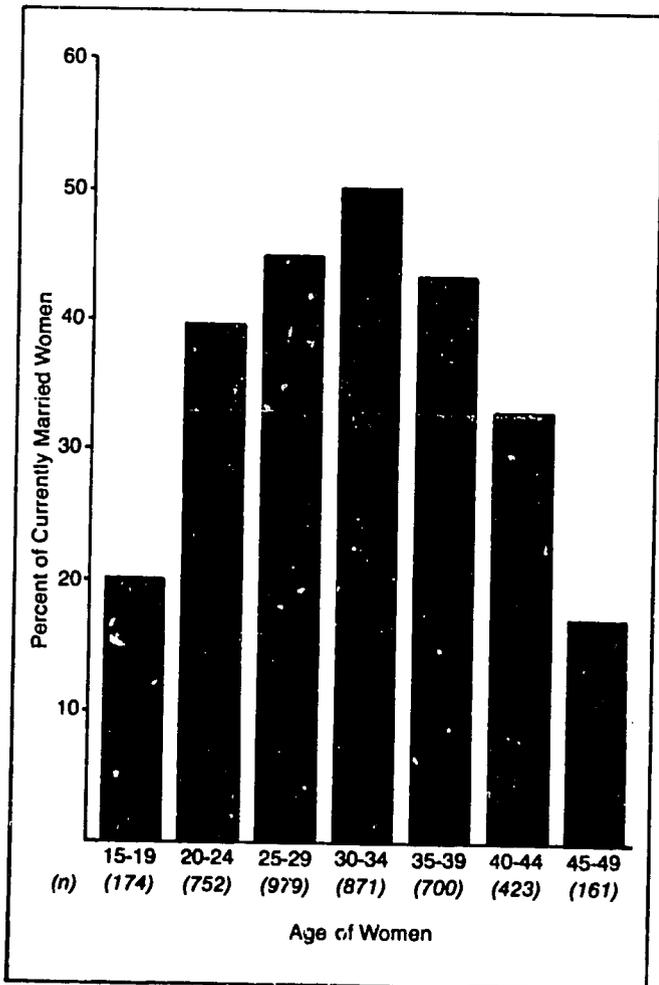


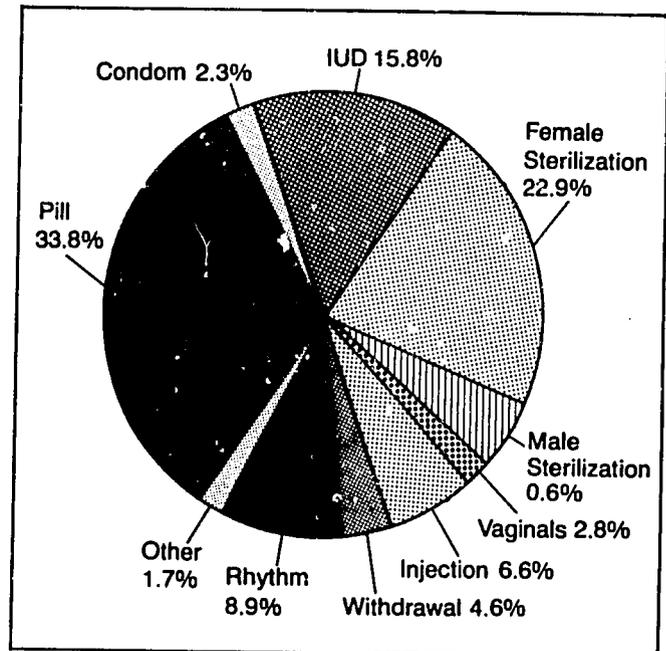
FIGURE 7. Percent Currently Using a Contraceptive Method by Age—Currently Married Women 15-49



METHOD PREFERENCE

As Figure 8 illustrates, the pill is by far the most widely used contraceptive method in Mexico, accounting for one-third of currently married users. The next most popular methods are female sterilization (23 % of users) and the IUD (16 % of users). Altogether, modern methods are used by almost 85 percent of currently married users.

FIGURE 8. Method Mix (Percent) Among Current Users—Currently Married Women 15-49



Use of certain contraceptive methods varies considerably by age (see Figure 9 and Table 6). The pill is used primarily by younger married women, with the level of use tapering off among older women. As expected, the prevalence of sterilization generally increases with age and it is the most popular method used by women in their 30s and 40s. Methods, such as injection, vaginal methods, and condom have low but uniform use rates across all age groups.

FIGURE 9. Percent Using Specific Contraceptive Methods by Age—Currently Married Women

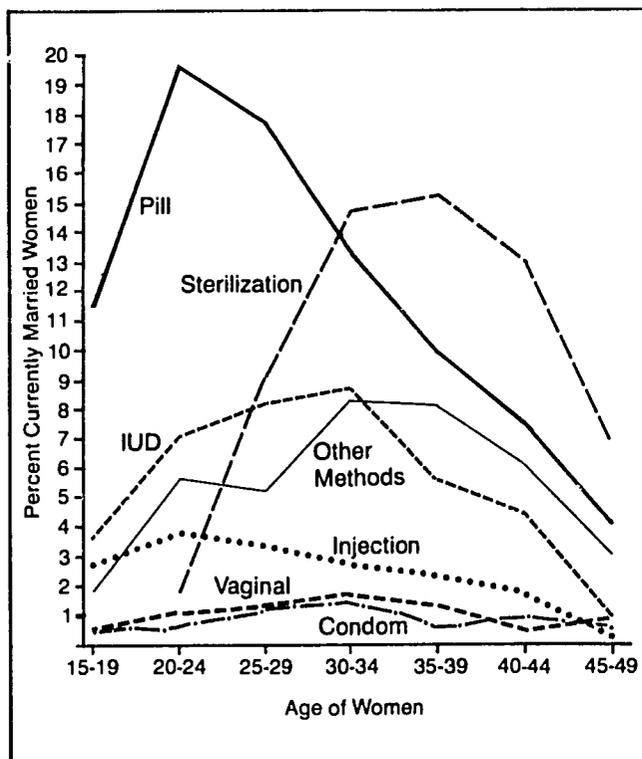


Figure 10 also depicts methods use by age, however the base of the percentages is currently married contraceptive users by age group instead of all currently married women as in Figure 9. The data indicate that younger users prefer the pill and the IUD, while older users depend more often on sterilization. The pill, as well as other methods (e.g., withdrawal, rhythm, folk methods), still accounts for a substantial proportion of users, even at older ages.

FIGURE 10. Percent Using Specific Contraceptive Methods by Age—Currently Married Users

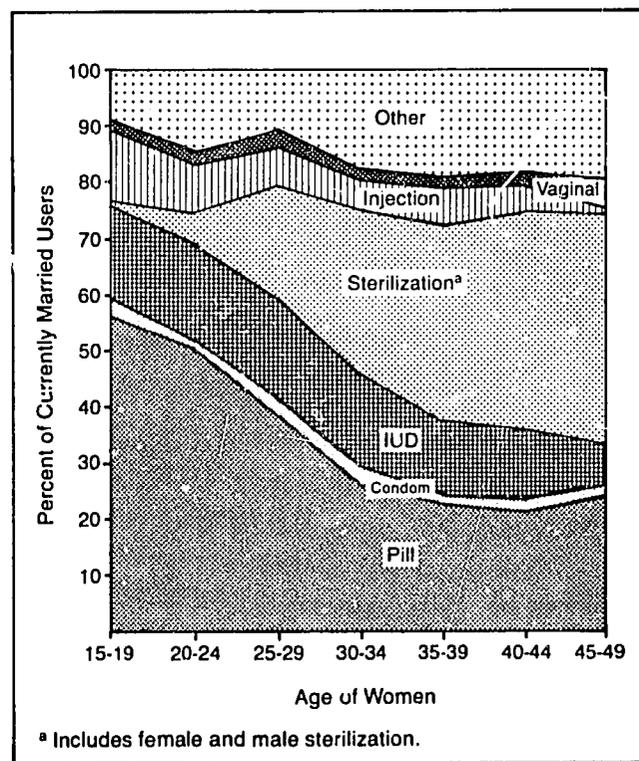


TABLE 6. Percent Using a Contraceptive Method by Age and Method—Currently Married Women.

Age	Total n (100%)	Total Users	Pill	Condom	IUD	Sterilization ^a	Injection	Vaginal Methods	Other Methods
15-19	725	20.3	11.5	0.5	3.5	0.1	2.4	0.5	1.8
20-24	1,796	39.4	19.7	0.6	7.0	1.8	3.8	1.0	5.5
25-29	1,987	45.7	17.7	1.2	8.1	9.0	3.3	1.2	5.2
30-34	1,651	59.7	13.3	1.4	8.7	14.8	2.6	1.6	8.3
35-39	1,513	43.2	9.9	0.7	5.5	15.4	2.1	1.4	8.2
40-44	1,153	33.9	7.3	0.9	4.2	13.0	1.7	0.6	6.2
45-49	912	17.0	4.1	0.5	1.2	6.8	0.2	1.0	3.2
All Ages	9,737	38.9	13.1	0.9	6.1	9.2	2.6	1.1	5.9

^aIncludes male and female sterilization.

One explanation for these differences in method preferences by age of users is the reason for contraceptive use. Women who are using family planning in order to space their children (*spacers*) are more likely to use reversible methods such as the pill and the IUD, while those who are using because they don't want to ever have more children (*limiters*) are predominantly using sterilization (see Table 7). Patterns of contraceptive method use by age are partly explained by the fact that spacers tend to be younger than limiters. Altogether about 45 percent of currently married users practice family planning in order to space children and 55 percent are using contraception in order to limit their family size. As expected, limiters have many more living children than spacers, 5.0 on average, as compared to 2.6.

SOURCES OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Public and private sector sources contribute equally in the provision of contraception in Mexico, as the data in Table 8 show. Fifty-one percent of currently married users obtain their methods from public sources, and 47 percent obtain them from private sources. However, this

TABLE 7. Percent Currently Using a Contraceptive Method by Method Used and Reason for Using (whether to space or limit children)—Currently Married Women 15-49

Methods	All Users (n = 4,060) ^a	Spacers (n = 1,750)	Limiters (n = 2,065)
Pill	33.8	47.9	22.1
Condom	2.3	2.9	1.8
IUD	15.8	20.3	12.7
Sterilization ^b	23.5	1.2	42.9
Injection	6.6	8.8	4.4
Vaginal Methods	2.8	3.6	2.4
Total Modern Methods	84.8	84.7	86.3
Total Traditional Methods	15.2	15.3	13.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aIncludes 245 women who did not state their reason for using contraception.
^bIncludes male and female sterilization.

TABLE 8. Percent Currently Using a Modern^a Method of Contraception, by Method and Source — Currently Married Women 15-49

Method	Total	Public Source					Private Source					Not Stated
		Total Public	SSA ^b	IMSS ^c	ISSSTE ^d	Other Public	Total Private	Pharmacy	Doctor	Clinic or Hospital	Other Private	
Pill (n = 1,397)	100.0	38.3	14.3	17.9	2.3	3.8	60.4	42.3	5.1	2.1	0.9	1.3
Condom (n = 104)	100.0	14.4	6.6	2.8	0.0	5.0	83.8	81.4	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.8
IUD (n = 637)	100.0	79.0	28.4	41.2	3.8	5.6	20.7	0.5	10.5	6.5	3.2	0.3
Sterilization ^a (n = 941)	100.0	71.3	8.8	45.9	7.4	9.2	26.9	0.0	7.6	18.1	1.2	1.8
Injection (n = 270)	100.0	9.9	3.0	3.0	1.1	2.8	88.8	68.1	14.6	4.8	1.3	1.3
Vaginals (n = 126)	100.0	12.0	1.0	8.0	1.5	1.5	86.3	78.3	3.9	4.1	0.0	1.7
All Methods (n = 3,475)	100.0	51.3	13.9	28.1	3.8	5.5	47.4	31.0	7.4	7.6	1.1	1.3

^aExcludes women using rhythm and withdrawal as well as those *not stated* as to the method used.
^bSSA: Secretaría de Salubridad y Asistencia
^cIMSS: Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
^dISSSTE: Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado
^eIncludes male and female sterilization

public-private balance shifts depending on the specific method used; for example, whereas women who use the IUD or are sterilized tend to rely on government-funded sources, women who use the pill, vaginal methods, injections, and condoms, obtain them more often from private outlets, especially from pharmacies.

CONCLUSIONS

Results from the 1979 CPS indicate that fertility in Mexico has continued to decline at a rapid pace. The crude birth rate was estimated at 33 per thousand population and the total fertility rate at 4.6 births per woman.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods was widespread among Mexican women. Combining prompted and unprompted responses, 84 percent of women interviewed

had heard of the pill and almost 70 percent had heard of both the IUD or female sterilization. Awareness of contraceptive methods does not vary much by marital status of the respondent nor has it changed significantly over time; however, urban women were considerably more knowledgeable about family planning than rural women.

The CPS found that of currently married women, 39 percent were using a contraceptive method at the time of the interview and an additional 13 percent were past users. As with knowledge of family planning methods, use was substantially higher among urban than rural women, and at the middle age groups—25 to 39—than the youngest or oldest groups. Modern methods were chosen by 85 percent of currently married users, with the pill being the most popular method, followed by sterilization and the IUD. Users were somewhat more likely to be using family planning as a means of limiting their families (55 percent) than spacing them (45 percent).

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VALUES FOR FIGURES

FIGURE 2: Residence by Age

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Rural	.125	.300	.265	.247	.188	.063	.013
Urban	.084	.198	.190	.150	.090	.041	.005
Metro.	.077	.190	.185	.135	.079	.039	.003

FIGURE 3: Use in Three Surveys

	Pill	Condom	IUD	Fem.Ster.
MFS	83	42	75	69
CPS1	91	32	75	72
CPS2	88	34	74	72

FIGURE 4: Residence by Method

	Pill	Condom	IUD	Fem.Ster.
Rural	81.1	23.0	61.2	58.2
Urban	95.1	43.2	84.6	82.9
Metro.	96.7	48.3	91.6	89.2

FIGURE 5: Knowledge by Method

	Pill	Condom	IUD	Fem.Ster.
Know Method	88.3	34.2	74.4	71.9
Know Public Source	29.6	4.6	42.9	42.2
Know Gov. Source	41.9	16.8	8.6	10.2

FIGURE 6

Place of Residence	Region of Residence	
Rural 28	Northwest 52	North 36
Urban 47	Southeast 49	West 31
Metro. 53	Central 45	Gulf 31
	Northeast 43	Pac. So. 22

FIGURE 7

% of Users	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	20.3	39.4	45.7	50.7	43.2	33.9	17.0

FIGURE 10: Method by Age

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Pill	56.8	50.1	38.7	26.4	23.0	21.4	23.9
Condom	2.4	1.6	2.6	2.8	1.7	2.5	2.9
IUD	17.0	17.8	17.7	17.2	12.7	12.4	7.2
Ster.	0.6	4.4	19.8	29.1	35.6	38.4	40.0
Injec.	12.0	9.7	7.2	5.1	4.8	5.1	1.3
Vaginal	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	1.9	6.1
Others	8.9	13.9	11.4	16.4	19.0	18.3	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0