

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

FAMILY PLANNING WORLDWIDE

2013 DATA SHEET



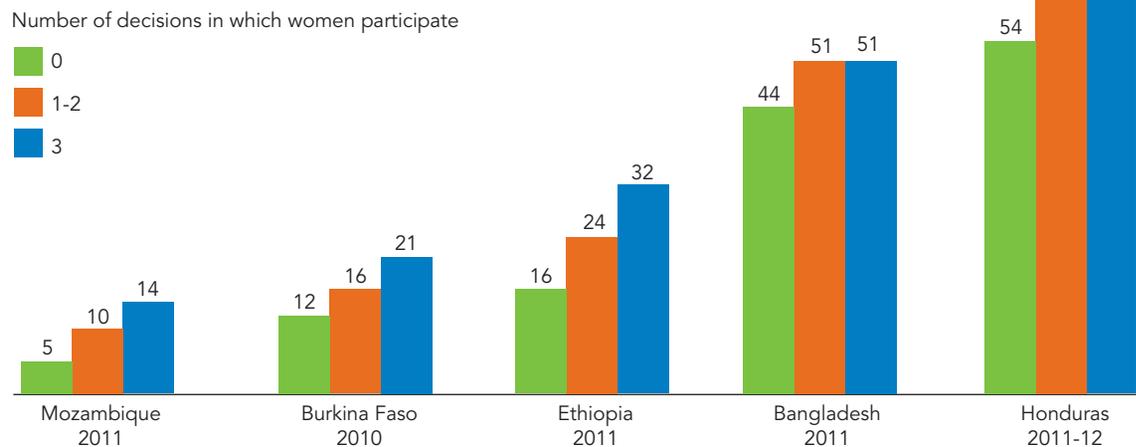
FAMILY PLANNING WORLDWIDE 2013

Women's Decisionmaking Relates to Contraceptive Use.

Women who have a role in household and family decisions, such as making major purchases, managing their own health care, or visits to relatives, also exercise greater control over their own lives and surroundings. Modern contraceptive use increases with the number of decisions women make, either alone or jointly with their husbands.

SOURCES: ICF International, *Demographic and Health Surveys*.

Percent of Married Women Using Modern Contraception, Ages 15-49

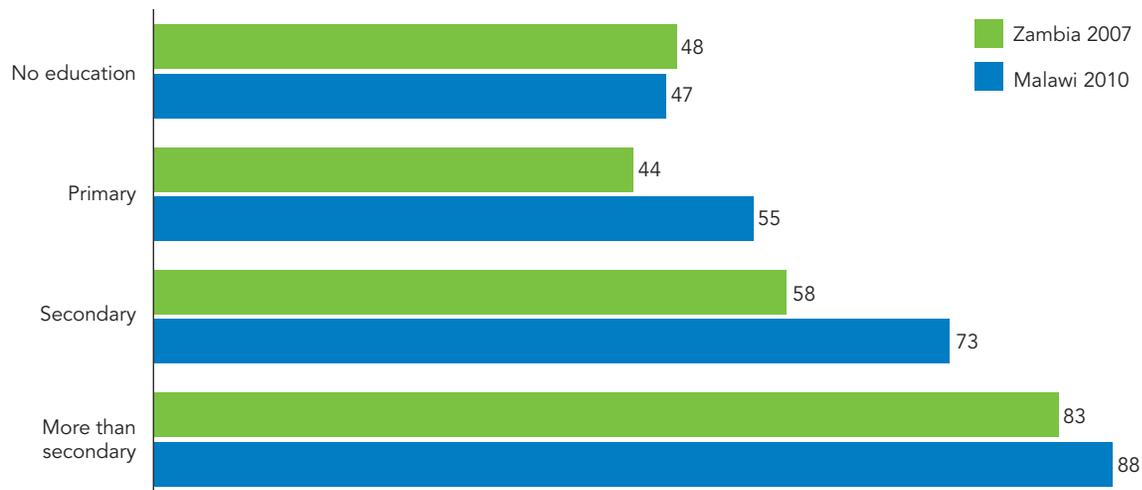


Educated Men More Open to Women's Decisionmaking on the Number of Children.

In some countries, men feel strongly that women should have an equal or greater say in the number of children the couple will have. Husbands with higher levels of education are more likely to feel that decisions about family size should be made together with wives. Joint decisionmaking among couples, especially on family planning use, is a critical component in reaching desired family size.

SOURCES: ICF International, *Demographic and Health Surveys*.

Percent of Married Men, Ages 15-49, Who Think Wife Should Participate in Decision on Number of Children

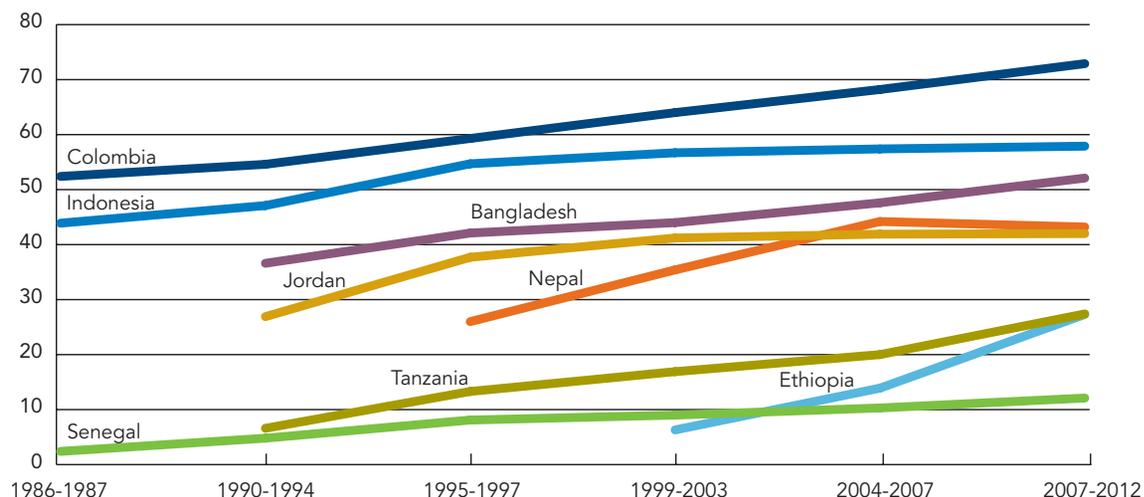


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Data Show Uneven Progress in Modern Contraceptive Use.

Modern contraceptive use has risen steadily over time in most developing countries, as is the case in Colombia and Bangladesh. However, use of family planning has remained stable or even declined in others, such as Jordan and Nepal.

Percent of Married Women, Ages 15-49



SOURCES: ICF International, *Demographic and Health Surveys*.

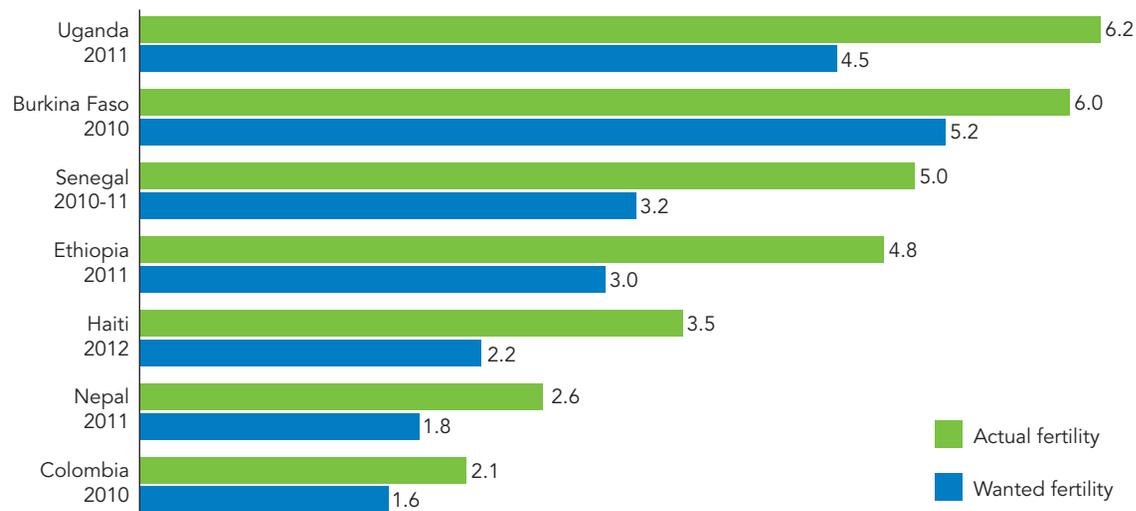
Women in Developing Countries Generally Have More Children Than They Desire.

In most developing countries, women generally have more children than they desire. In Senegal and Ethiopia, for example, women have, on average, about two more children than their ideal number. The smaller the gap between wanted and actual fertility shows that couples have been successful in achieving their reproductive intentions. In Burkina Faso and other West African countries, women still desire large families.

NOTE: Actual lifetime births per woman is from the survey year cited in the graph and may not be the same as the rate listed in the data sheet.

SOURCES: ICF International, *Demographic and Health Surveys*.

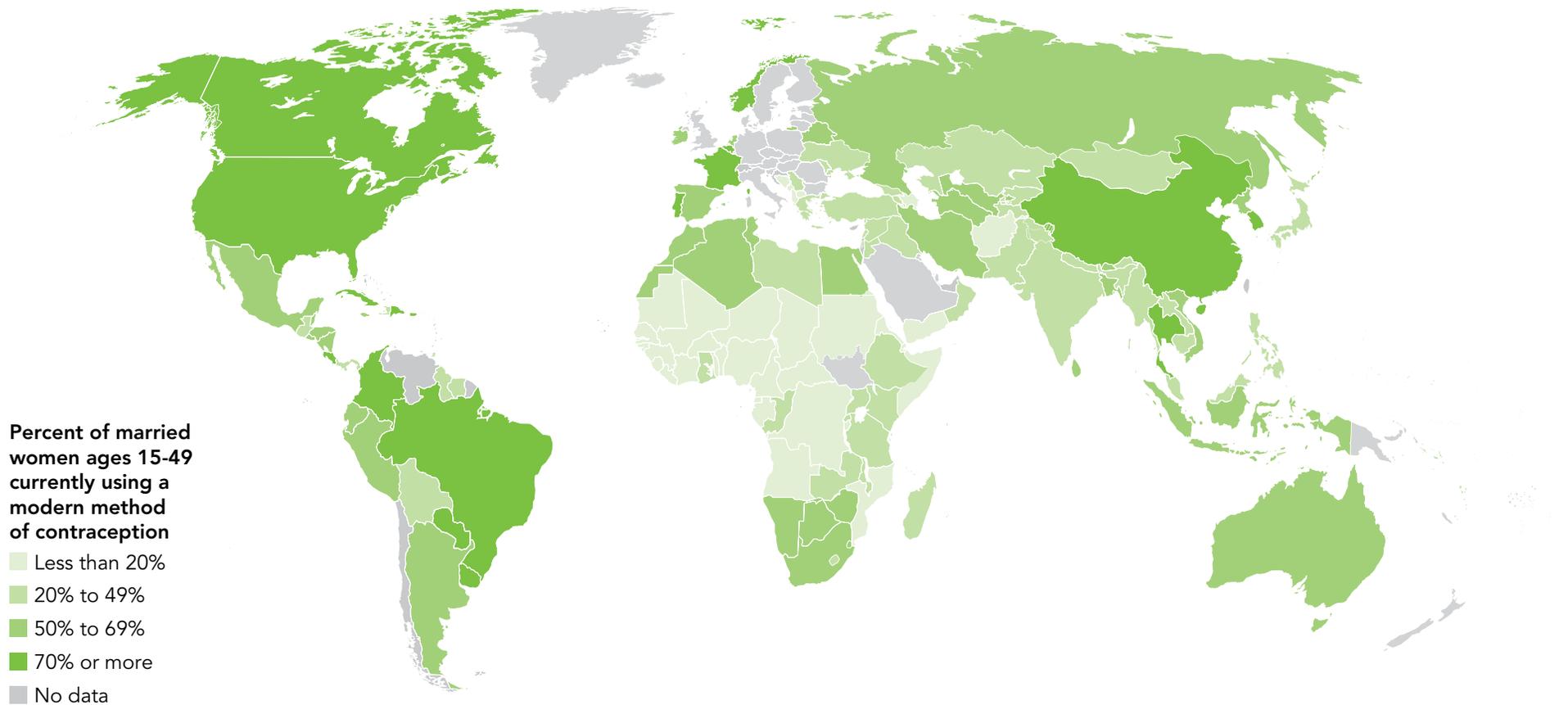
Lifetime Births per Woman



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Modern Contraceptive Use Varies Substantially Around the World.

While most women in more developed countries use contraception, in many of the poorest countries, fewer than one in five married women use a modern method.



NOTE: Data shown refer to 2002 to 2012.

SOURCE: Donna Clifton and Toshiko Kaneda, *Family Planning Worldwide 2013 Data Sheet* (Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2013).

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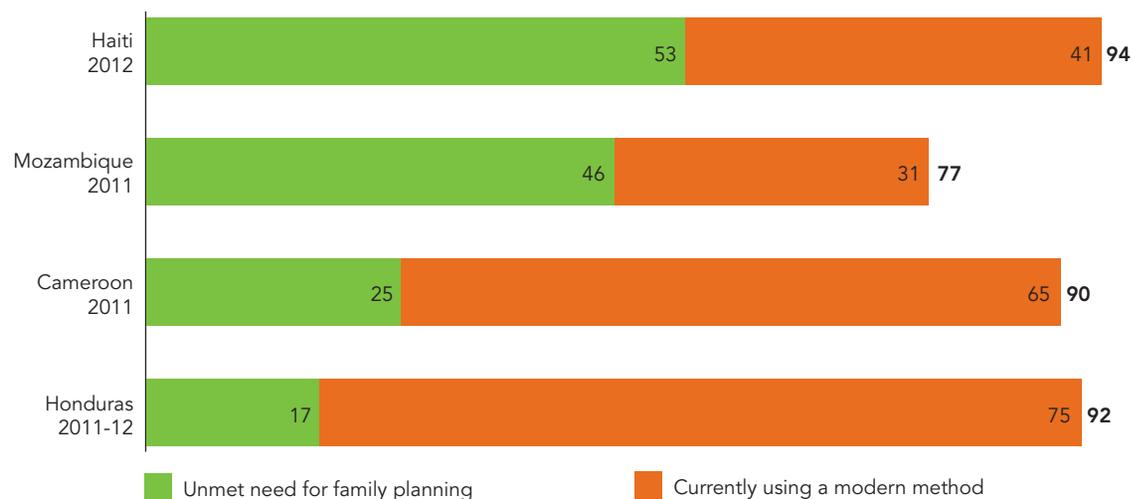
Demand for Family Planning Is High Among Young Unmarried Women.

Contraceptive use and total demand for contraception is generally higher among young unmarried women. In some countries, such as Haiti and Mozambique, almost half of sexually active, unmarried women ages 15 to 19 have an unmet need for family planning. Meeting the family planning needs of young unmarried women can be particularly challenging given the stigma many face when accessing reproductive health services.

NOTE: Total value indicates the total demand for family planning, which is the sum of total unmet need and total contraceptive use.

SOURCES: ICF International, *Demographic and Health Surveys*.

Percent of Unmarried Women Ages 15-19 Who Are Sexually Active



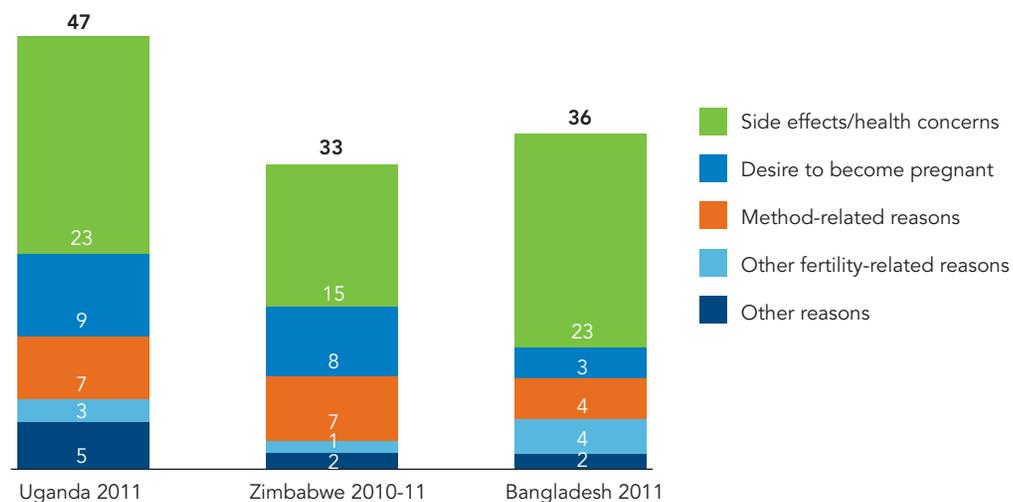
Side Effects and Health Concerns Are Common Reasons for Discontinuing Injectables.

A key concern for family planning programs is the rate at which couples stop using their methods, and the reasons for stopping. Common reasons for discontinuing use of injectables, for example, are side effects and health concerns. Relatively high rates of discontinuation, as in Honduras and Bangladesh, indicate that family planning programs should focus greater attention on counseling and follow-up to help women deal with the various obstacles to continued use.

NOTE: "Method-related reasons" include lack of access/too far, costs too much, inconvenient to use, method failure, and wanted more effective method. "Other fertility-related reasons" include infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation.

SOURCES: ICF International, *Demographic and Health Surveys*.

Percent of Women Ages 15-19 Who Discontinued Using Injectables Within 12 Months of Starting



	DEMOGRAPHY					MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*										
	Women Ages 15-49 (in millions)		Lifetime Births per Woman (TFR)	% of Women Ages 20-24 Giving Birth by Age 18	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death, 2010 1 in:	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)									
	2013	2025					Total Modern Methods	Total Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives	Total Permanent Methods	Sterilization		IUD	Injectables	Pill	Male Condom	Other Modern Methods
WORLD	1,834	1,960	2.5	–	180	63	57	13	21	18	3	13	5	8	8	2
MORE DEVELOPED	291	274	1.6	–	3,800	72	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LESS DEVELOPED	1,542	1,686	2.6	–	150	62	56	14	21	19	2	14	6	7	6	2
LESS DEVELOPED (EXCL. CHINA)	1,162	1,357	3.0	20	120	54	47	5	16	15	1	5	9	9	5	2
LEAST DEVELOPED	222	297	4.4	30	52	34	29	2	3	3	–	1	11	10	2	2
AFRICA	267	361	4.8	25	46	33	27	5	2	2	–	4	9	9	2	2
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	211	297	5.2	28	39	26	21	2	2	2	–	1	10	5	2	2
NORTHERN AFRICA	55	64	3.2	–	120	53	47	18	–	–	–	18	–	26	1	1
Algeria	11.0	12.0	3.0	–	430	61.4	52.0	2.3	–	–	–	2.3	–	45.9	2.3	1.4
Egypt	21.0	25.2	3.0	7	490	60.3	57.6	36.6	1.0	1.0	–	36.1	7.4	11.9	0.7	0.5
Libya	1.8	2.0	2.5	–	620	41.9	20.4	6.8	1.5	1.5	–	6.8	–	9.3	2.3	0.4
Morocco	9.2	9.5	2.7	8	400	67.4	56.7	4.2	–	–	–	4.2	–	48.4	–	4.1
Sudan ^a	9.2	12.6	4.6	–	31	7.6	5.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	–	0.3	0.5	4.3	0.3	0.0
Tunisia	3.1	3.1	2.2	–	860	60.2	51.5	28.1	5.6	5.6	–	27.8	1.4	14.5	1.3	0.9
WESTERN AFRICA	76	107	5.7	29	35	18	12	2	z	z	z	1	4	4	2	1
Benin ^b	2.5	3.5	5.2	23	53	12.9	7.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	–	0.5	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.1
Burkina Faso	3.9	5.7	6.0	28	55	16.2	15.0	3.7	0.2	0.2	–	0.3	6.2	3.2	1.6	3.5
Cape Verde	0.1	0.1	2.4	22	480	61.3	57.1	3.0	14.8	14.8	–	2.2	11.3	21.4	6.1	1.3
Côte d'Ivoire	4.8	6.4	5.0	16	53	18.2	12.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	2.4	7.1	1.8	1.1
Gambia ^b	0.4	0.6	5.8	23	56	9.0	8.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	–	0.3	3.9	2.1	0.6	0.6
Ghana	6.7	8.5	4.2	16	68	34.7	23.4	2.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.6	8.8	7.7	2.6	1.9
Guinea ^b	2.7	3.9	5.1	44	30	5.6	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.4
Guinea-Bissau	0.4	0.6	5.0	33	25	14.2	10.3	4.0	–	–	–	4.0	1.5	1.2	3.2	0.5
Liberia	1.0	1.4	5.7	38	24	11.4	10.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	–	0.2	4.1	3.8	1.6	0.0
Mali ^b	3.3	4.9	6.1	46	28	10.3	9.9	2.9	0.1	0.1	–	0.4	4.0	2.7	0.1	2.5
Mauritania	0.9	1.3	4.8	21	44	9.3	8.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	5.7	0.4	0.5
Niger ^b	3.7	5.9	7.6	51	23	13.9	12.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	2.1	5.6	0.0	4.2
Nigeria	39.2	54.9	6.0	29	29	17.5	10.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	3.9	2.5	2.4	0.5
Senegal	3.4	4.8	5.0	22	54	17.8	16.1	3.7	0.3	0.3	–	1.0	6.2	5.1	0.6	2.9
Sierra Leone	1.5	1.9	4.9	38	23	11.0	10.0	0.6	–	–	–	–	4.6	4.0	0.1	0.8
Togo	1.7	2.3	4.7	17	80	15.2	13.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	6.0	2.4	2.5	1.8
EASTERN AFRICA	87	127	5.1	27	55	33	28	3	2	2	–	1	15	6	2	3
Burundi	2.4	3.5	6.2	11	31	21.9	17.7	3.3	0.6	0.6	–	2.7	10.4	2.4	1.0	0.6
Comoros	0.2	0.2	4.3	–	67	19.4	14.2	1.7	0.8	0.8	–	0.1	5.6	3.1	2.1	2.4
Djibouti	0.2	0.3	3.7	–	140	19.0	18.0	0.6	–	–	–	–	6.1	10.9	–	1.0
Eritrea	1.5	2.2	4.9	25	86	8.0	7.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	–	0.4	2.6	1.4	0.6	2.1
Ethiopia	22.3	32.6	4.8	22	67	28.6	27.3	3.7	0.5	0.5	–	0.3	20.8	2.1	0.2	3.4
Kenya	10.8	15.2	4.5	26	55	45.5	39.4	3.5	4.8	4.8	0.0	1.6	21.6	7.2	1.8	2.4
Madagascar	5.5	7.8	4.6	36	81	39.9	29.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	17.9	6.0	1.1	2.5

	DEMOGRAPHY					MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*										
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	2013	2025					Total Modern Methods	Total Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives	Total Permanent Methods	Sterilization		IUD	Injectables	Pill	Male Condom	Other Modern Methods
Malawi	3.7	5.5	5.6	35	36	46.1	42.2	1.6	9.8	9.7	0.1	0.3	25.8	2.5	2.4	1.4
Mauritius	0.3	0.3	1.4	–	1,000	75.8	39.3	1.5	9.0	8.9	0.1	1.4	3.7	16.0	8.9	0.3
Mozambique	5.9	8.2	5.9	40	43	11.6	11.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	–	0.1	5.1	4.5	1.1	0.3
Rwanda	2.9	4.2	4.7	5	54	51.6	45.1	6.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	26.3	7.1	2.9	6.8
Somalia	2.3	3.4	6.8	–	16	14.6	1.2	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	–
South Sudan ^a	2.7	3.9	5.1	–	–	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1
Tanzania	11.2	16.5	5.4	28	38	34.4	27.4	2.9	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.6	10.6	6.7	2.3	3.6
Uganda	8.3	12.9	6.2	33	49	30.0	26.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	0.1	0.5	14.1	2.9	2.7	2.9
Zambia	3.3	5.0	5.9	34	37	40.8	32.7	0.5	1.9	1.9	–	0.1	8.5	11.0	4.7	6.7
Zimbabwe	3.6	5.2	3.8	21	52	58.5	57.3	2.9	1.1	1.1	–	0.2	8.3	41.3	3.1	3.2
MIDDLE AFRICA	31	45	6.1	30	30	17	7	z	1	1	z	z	1	2	3	1
Angola	4.8	7.3	6.3	–	39	6.2	4.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.2
Cameroon	5.3	7.4	5.1	30	31	23.4	14.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.0	1.9	7.6	1.1
Central African Republic	1.1	1.5	6.2	45	26	15.2	9.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.9	2.3	0.1
Chad	2.8	4.3	7.0	47	15	4.8	1.6	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.9	0.5	0.1	–
Congo	1.1	1.4	5.0	30	39	44.7	20.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	2.8	2.9	12.3	1.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	15.5	22.3	6.3	25	30	17.7	5.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.0	2.5	0.4
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.2	5.1	–	88	13.0	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	0.4	0.5	4.1	28	130	31.1	19.4	–	0.6	0.6	–	–	0.4	5.7	12.0	0.8
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0	0.1	4.6	25	330	38.4	33.7	0.4	1.2	1.2	–	0.4	11.5	15.1	5.0	0.7
SOUTHERN AFRICA	16	18	2.5	–	140	59	59	1	14	13	1	1	27	11	7	z
Botswana ^c	0.5	0.6	2.7	–	220	52.8	51.2	0.8	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.8	6.8	6.1	41.7	0.6
Lesotho	0.5	0.6	3.1	13	53	47.0	45.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	–	1.9	19.3	12.5	9.4	0.2
Namibia	0.6	0.8	3.2	17	160	55.1	53.4	1.6	10.7	10.3	0.4	1.4	21.8	8.6	10.6	0.4
South Africa	14.2	15.4	2.4	–	140	59.9	59.8	1.0	15.0	14.3	0.7	1.0	28.4	10.9	4.6	0.0
Swaziland	0.3	0.4	3.5	22	95	65.2	63.0	2.9	5.5	5.2	0.3	1.1	21.3	10.7	22.4	2.0
NORTHERN AMERICA	83	86	1.9	–	2,600	78	73	6	36	22	14	5	1	17	12	2
Canada ^c	8.2	8.4	1.6	–	5,200	74.0	72.0	1.0	33.0	11.0	22.0	1.0	1.0	21.0	15.0	1.0
United States	74.7	77.7	1.9	–	2,400	78.6	73.0	6.0	36.3	23.6	12.7	5.3	1.4	16.3	11.7	2.0
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	166	178	2.2	–	520	75	68	6	25	23	–	6	6	14	10	9
CENTRAL AMERICA	46	51	2.4	–	600	70	65	10	–	–	–	10	9	6	6	33
Belize	0.1	0.1	2.6	17	610	55.2	51.8	1.7	20.8	20.7	0.1	1.6	11.4	12.5	5.1	0.4
Costa Rica	1.3	1.4	1.9	–	1,300	82.2	79.9	3.7	35.9	30.0	5.9	3.4	9.5	21.3	9.0	0.8
El Salvador	1.8	1.9	2.2	20	490	72.3	66.1	0.8	35.6	35.3	0.3	0.8	20.0	4.9	4.3	0.4
Guatemala	3.9	5.3	3.9	22	190	54.1	44.0	1.3	19.7	18.9	0.8	1.3	14.7	3.6	3.6	1.1
Honduras	2.1	2.7	2.9	22	270	73.2	63.8	6.8	22.6	22.3	0.3	6.8	18.1	11.9	4.3	0.0
Mexico ^d	34.0	36.1	2.2	–	790	70.9	66.5	11.6	–	–	–	11.6	5.0	4.7	6.4	38.8
Nicaragua	1.7	1.9	2.6	27	350	72.4	69.8	3.4	24.7	24.3	0.4	3.4	23.5	13.5	3.8	0.0
Panama	1.0	1.1	2.6	–	410	52.2	48.8	4.7	16.8	16.8	–	4.7	13.1	10.8	3.1	–

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CARIBBEAN	11	11	2.4	16	220	64	61	9	24	23	1	8	8	10	10	1
Cuba	2.9	2.2	1.8	9	1,000	74.3	73.2	25.0	24.0	23.9	0.1	24.9	1.4	5.2	17.2	0.5
Dominican Republic	2.7	3.0	2.6	25	240	73.0	71.1	1.7	44.1	44.1	–	1.7	6.3	16.8	1.4	0.9
Haiti	2.7	3.3	3.5	13	83	34.5	31.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	19.4	2.8	5.1	2.3
Jamaica	0.7	0.7	2.1	16	370	72.3	68.2	1.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	1.0	13.8	17.3	25.3	0.9
Puerto Rico	0.9	0.9	1.6	–	2,800	84.1	72.2	1.2	43.8	38.5	5.3	1.2	2.7	15.5	8.8	0.2
Trinidad and Tobago	0.4	0.3	1.8	–	1,300	42.5	37.7	2.8	8.5	8.4	0.1	2.5	2.4	10.9	13.0	0.4
SOUTH AMERICA	109	117	2.1	–	610	78	71	5	27	23	4	5	6	20	13	1
Argentina	10.5	11.3	2.4	–	560	78.9	69.9	8.4	5.8	5.8	–	8.4	2.4	20.4	32.9	0.8
Bolivia	2.7	3.3	3.2	20	140	60.6	34.6	8.4	6.6	6.5	0.1	8.4	11.3	3.3	4.0	0.9
Brazil	54.9	56.9	1.8	–	910	80.3	77.1	2.0	34.2	29.1	5.1	1.9	4.0	24.7	12.2	0.0
Chile	4.6	4.6	1.9	–	2,200	60.7	57.9	21.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	21.7	0.6	23.3	6.5	0.1
Colombia	13.0	14.2	2.3	20	430	79.1	72.9	10.6	38.3	34.9	3.4	7.5	9.2	7.6	7.0	3.4
Ecuador	4.1	4.7	2.7	21	350	72.7	59.5	10.1	24.5	24.2	0.3	10.1	5.9	13.3	4.3	1.4
Guyana	0.2	0.2	2.6	16	150	42.5	40.0	7.5	5.3	5.3	0.0	7.3	4.8	9.2	12.9	0.4
Paraguay	1.8	2.1	2.9	13	310	79.4	70.7	12.3	10.1	9.9	0.2	12.3	16.5	18.0	13.2	0.7
Peru	8.1	9.0	2.6	15	570	75.5	51.8	2.8	8.6	8.1	0.5	2.8	18.2	9.4	12.3	0.5
Suriname	0.1	0.1	2.3	–	320	47.6	47.2	2.2	11.2	11.1	0.1	2.0	4.4	24.7	4.7	0.2
Uruguay	0.8	0.8	2.0	–	1,600	77.0	74.8	12.3	6.2	5.4	0.8	12.3	–	23.9	30.8	1.6
ASIA	1,134	1,166	2.2	–	290	66	61	17	24	22	2	17	5	6	7	1
ASIA (Excl. China)	761	844	2.5	18	210	57	48	6	23	22	1	6	–	10	8	1
WESTERN ASIA	62	73	2.9	–	500	56	36	15	5	5	–	15	–	8	8	1
Armenia	0.7	0.7	1.6	2	1,700	54.9	27.2	9.6	0.2	0.2	–	9.6	–	1.5	14.6	0.9
Azerbaijan	2.7	2.6	2.3	4	1,000	51.1	14.3	9.2	0.4	0.4	–	9.2	0.0	1.1	2.2	1.3
Georgia	1.1	0.9	1.7	8	960	53.4	34.8	12.5	2.9	2.9	–	12.5	–	4.1	13.6	1.7
Iraq	8.3	11.7	4.3	12	310	52.5	33.6	9.5	3.2	3.1	0.1	9.4	3.1	15.8	1.8	0.6
Jordan ^b	2.0	2.2	3.5	4	470	61.2	42.3	21.6	2.2	2.2	–	21.3	0.9	8.1	7.9	1.8
Lebanon	1.4	1.4	1.5	–	2,100	58.0	34.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman ^f	0.8	1.0	2.9	–	1,200	31.7	24.6	3.3	5.4	5.4	0.0	3.3	8.0	4.5	3.3	0.1
Palestinian Territory	1.1	1.5	4.1	–	330	53.4	39.8	26.0	2.1	2.1	–	26.0	–	6.6	4.3	0.8
Saudi Arabia ^f	6.7	6.9	2.9	–	1,400	26.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	5.6	7.5	3.1	–	460	47.4	33.0	20.1	2.3	2.3	–	20.1	–	7.8	1.8	1.0
Turkey	20.3	21.6	2.1	7	2,200	73.0	46.0	16.9	8.4	8.3	0.1	16.9	0.9	5.3	14.3	0.1
Yemen	6.1	8.5	4.9	–	90	27.7	19.2	4.0	2.3	2.3	–	4.0	3.5	9.0	0.4	–
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	476	542	2.6	22	170	54	47	5	29	28	1	4	–	7	6	1
CENTRAL ASIA	18	20	2.6	–	820	54	50	39	2	2	z	39	2	3	4	1
Kazakhstan	4.4	4.6	2.6	2	770	51.0	49.5	33.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	33.5	0.3	7.1	7.2	0.2
Kyrgyzstan ^b	1.5	1.6	3.1	–	480	36.3	33.7	22.1	1.6	1.6	–	22.1	0.5	1.5	7.7	0.3
Tajikistan ^b	2.2	2.6	3.7	–	430	27.9	25.8	18.5	0.6	0.6	–	18.5	2.0	2.3	2.2	0.1

	DEMOGRAPHY					MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*										
	Women Ages 15-49 (in millions)		Lifetime Births per Woman (TFR)	% of Women Ages 20-24 Giving Birth by Age 18	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death, 2010 1 in:	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)									
	2013	2025					Total Modern Methods	Total Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives	Total Permanent Methods	Sterilization		IUD	Injectables	Pill	Male Condom	Other Modern Methods
Turkmenistan	1.5	1.6	2.5	2	590	61.8	53.1	39.0	1.8	1.8	–	39.0	1.0	1.2	2.0	7.9
Uzbekistan	8.1	9.0	2.3	–	1,400	64.9	59.3	49.8	2.2	2.1	0.1	49.7	2.7	2.3	2.1	0.3
SOUTH ASIA	458	523	2.6	22	170	54	47	2	31	29	1	2	–	7	6	1
Afghanistan	6.8	10.5	5.4	26	32	21.2	19.5	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.2	9.6	5.5	1.3	1.1
Bangladesh	43.9	50.0	2.3	40	170	61.2	52.1	1.8	6.2	5.0	1.2	0.7	11.2	27.2	5.5	1.1
Bhutan	0.2	0.2	2.6	10	210	65.6	65.4	3.8	19.7	7.1	12.6	3.7	28.9	7.5	5.5	0.1
India	323.6	365.4	2.4	22	170	54.8	48.2	1.8	36.9	35.8	1.1	1.8	–	3.6	5.5	0.3
Iran	22.9	23.6	1.9	–	2,400	73.3	58.9	8.0	17.5	15.2	2.3	7.6	2.3	25.1	6.0	0.4
Maldives	0.1	0.1	2.3	1	870	34.7	27.0	1.3	10.6	10.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	4.6	9.3	0.5
Nepal	7.5	9.3	2.6	19	190	49.7	43.2	2.5	23.0	15.2	7.8	1.3	9.2	4.1	4.3	1.2
Pakistan ^b	47.3	58.1	3.8	10	110	35.4	26.1	2.3	9.0	8.7	0.3	2.3	2.8	1.6	8.8	1.7
Sri Lanka	5.5	5.5	2.1	4	1,200	68.4	52.5	6.8	17.0	16.3	0.7	6.5	14.8	8.1	5.7	0.4
SOUTHEAST ASIA	168	181	2.4	–	300	62	54	8	7	7	z	7	19	15	4	2
Cambodia	4.1	4.7	2.8	7	150	50.5	34.9	3.5	2.4	2.4	0.0	3.1	10.4	15.4	2.7	0.8
Indonesia	66.9	73.6	2.6	7	210	61.9	57.9	7.2	3.4	3.2	0.2	3.9	31.9	13.6	1.8	3.3
Laos	1.8	2.2	3.2	18	74	49.8	42.1	1.7	4.6	4.6	0.0	1.6	13.6	21.2	1.1	0.1
Malaysia	8.7	9.8	2.1	–	1,300	49.0	32.3	4.2	–	–	–	4.2	–	13.2	7.1	7.8
Myanmar	15.6	15.9	2.0	–	250	46.0	45.7	2.3	4.0	3.6	0.4	2.1	27.5	11.5	0.4	0.1
Philippines	25.3	31.1	3.0	7	300	50.7	34.0	3.7	9.2	9.2	0.0	3.7	2.6	15.7	2.3	0.5
Thailand	18.1	15.9	1.6	–	1,400	79.6	77.5	1.3	24.6	23.7	0.9	0.9	14.0	35.0	2.3	0.7
Timor–Leste	0.2	0.3	5.7	9	55	22.3	21.1	2.1	0.8	0.8	–	1.3	15.7	1.7	0.2	1.2
Vietnam	26.0	26.0	2.1	3	870	77.8	59.8	31.2	4.0	3.9	0.1	31.0	1.7	10.1	12.7	0.3
EAST ASIA	428	369	1.5	–	1,900	82	81	37	30	26	5	37	z	1	11	1
China	372.4	321.5	1.5	–	1,700	84.6	84.0	40.9	33.2	28.7	4.5	40.6	0.0	1.2	8.5	0.5
China, Hong Kong SAR	2.0	1.7	1.3	–	–	79.5	75.4	9.3	7.7	7.1	0.6	9.3	1.2	6.7	50.3	0.2
Japan ^c	26.5	22.5	1.4	–	13,100	54.3	44.4	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.9	–	1.0	40.7	0.0
Korea, North	6.7	6.2	2.0	–	670	68.6	58.2	42.8	5.2	4.4	0.8	42.8	0.0	3.7	5.8	0.7
Korea, South	12.7	10.8	1.3	–	4,800	80.0	70.1	12.8	22.7	5.9	16.8	12.8	–	2.0	24.3	8.3
Mongolia	0.8	0.9	2.8	2	600	55.2	49.6	22.5	2.6	2.6	0.0	22.3	7.9	9.7	6.7	0.2
EUROPE	175	159	1.6	–	4,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORTHERN EUROPE	23	23	1.9	–	5,100	83	82	13	27	9	–	12	–	29	28	5
Ireland ^c	1.2	1.2	2.0	–	8,100	64.8	61.4	8.4	–	–	–	8.4	–	17.2	23.3	12.5
Norway	1.2	1.2	1.8	–	7,900	88.4	82.2	26.6	7.7	7.7	–	23.3	–	31.0	12.8	7.4
United Kingdom ^{c,g}	14.6	14.2	2.0	–	4,600	84.0	84.0	11.0	29.0	8.0	21.0	10.0	2.0	28.0	27.0	4.0
WESTERN EUROPE	43	39	1.7	–	8,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	2.5	2.4	1.8	–	7,500	74.6	72.9	9.7	–	–	–	9.7	–	44.8	–	18.4
France ^e	14.3	14.0	2.0	–	6,200	76.6	74.8	22.7	–	–	–	22.7	–	41.5	6.8	3.8
Netherlands	3.8	3.5	1.7	–	10,500	69.0	67.0	8.0	10.0	3.0	7.0	8.0	–	40.0	9.0	0.0

	DEMOGRAPHY					MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*										
	Women Ages 15-49 (in millions)		Lifetime Births per Woman (TFR)	% of Women Ages 20-24 Giving Birth by Age 18	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death, 2010 1 in:	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)									
	2013	2025					Total Modern Methods	Total Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives	Total Permanent Methods	Sterilization		IUD	Injectables	Pill	Male Condom	Other Modern Methods
										Female	Male					
EASTERN EUROPE	73	65	1.5	-	2,500	68	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	2.3	2.0	1.6	-	16,300	72.6	56.0	25.7	2.4	2.4	0.0	25.7	0.0	10.4	17.5	0.0
Moldova	0.9	0.8	1.3	5	1,500	67.8	43.8	25.2	4.7	4.7	0.0	25.2	0.1	3.6	7.4	2.9
Russia	36.0	32.8	1.7	-	2,000	68.0	55.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	11.3	9.7	1.5	3	2,200	66.7	47.5	17.7	0.6	0.6	-	17.7	0.0	4.8	23.8	0.5
SOUTHERN EUROPE	36	31	1.4	-	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	0.8	0.8	1.8	3	2,200	69.3	10.6	0.9	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.6	4.0	0.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.9	0.8	1.2	-	11,400	45.8	12.0	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.6	6.2	0.2
Greece	2.5	2.2	1.4	-	25,500	76.2	45.9	3.6	-	-	-	3.6	-	4.8	33.9	3.6
Macedonia	0.5	0.5	1.5	-	6,300	40.2	12.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.2	1.6	8.3	0.0
Montenegro	0.1	0.1	1.7	-	7,400	39.4	17.2	9.7	0.1	0.1	-	9.7	-	2.4	4.3	0.6
Portugal	2.5	2.2	1.3	-	9,200	86.8	82.5	7.3	5.1	5.1	-	7.3	-	58.9	11.2	-
Serbia	2.3	2.0	1.4	3	4,900	60.8	21.5	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.4	13.5	0.2
Spain	11.1	9.6	1.3	-	12,000	65.7	62.3	6.4	13.5	5.6	7.9	6.4	0.2	17.2	24.8	0.2
OCEANIA	9	10	2.4	-	460	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	5.6	6.0	1.9	-	8,100	72.3	68.1	4.4	15.9	6.6	9.3	1.6	2.1	30.0	14.6	3.9
Guam	0.04	0.04	2.9	-	-	66.6	58.3	0.7	22.1	18.2	3.9	0.7	4.6	24.0	6.9	0.0
Kiribati	0.03	0.03	3.6	9	-	22.3	18.0	3.8	4.5	4.0	0.5	0.6	7.6	1.3	0.4	3.6
Marshall Islands	-	-	3.9	21	-	44.6	42.4	3.8	25.2	25.0	0.2	-	9.2	2.7	1.4	3.8
Nauru	-	-	3.0	-	-	35.6	23.0	3.8	13.5	13.3	0.2	3.8	2.3	0.6	2.8	0.0
Palau	-	-	2.2	-	-	32.8	29.7	6.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.9	4.4	16.9	0.6	5.6
Papua New Guinea	1.8	2.4	4.0	-	110	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	0.04	0.05	4.5	5	-	28.7	26.7	0.2	6.7	6.7	-	0.2	13.7	5.8	0.2	0.1
Solomon Islands	0.1	0.2	4.6	15	240	34.6	27.3	2.1	13.6	13.3	0.3	2.1	8.8	1.3	1.5	0.1
Tuvalu	-	-	3.1	3	-	30.5	22.4	2.8	8.5	8.5	-	1.3	8.4	2.2	0.5	1.5
Vanuatu	0.1	0.1	4.0	-	230	38.4	36.8	2.7	6.1	5.8	0.3	2.5	10.6	15.7	1.1	0.8

	MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*				UNMET NEED			WEALTH				
	Traditional Methods (%)				Source of Supply of Modern Methods (%)		Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)		
	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods								
					Public	Private	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth
WORLD	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
MORE DEVELOPED	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LESS DEVELOPED	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–
LESS DEVELOPED (EXCL. CHINA)	8	4	4	1	60	38	10	10	20	34	42	48
LEAST DEVELOPED	5	3	2	1	60	35	14	10	24	23	27	37
AFRICA	5	3	1	1	59	38	15	8	23	17	24	34
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	5	3	1	1	59	37	16	8	25	10	16	29
NORTHERN AFRICA	6	3	2	2	–	–	5	7	17	42	47	51
Algeria	9.4	4.1	3.3	2.0	–	–	5	6	11	50	52	54
Egypt	2.7	0.4	0.2	2.0	58	39	3	8	12	52	59	62
Libya	21.5	16.3	2.9	2.4	–	–	20	7	27	15	20	26
Morocco	10.6	4.4	4.1	2.1	56	42	5	7	11	55	59	57
Sudan ^a	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.6	–	–	–	–	29	0	3	20
Tunisia	8.7	8.0	0.6	0.1	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
WESTERN AFRICA	6	3	1	1	38	57	16	7	23	5	10	21
Benin ^b	5.0	2.9	0.8	1.3	42	54	17	10	27	2	5	13
Burkina Faso	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	74	24	18	7	25	7	10	34
Cape Verde	4.3	1.9	2.2	0.1	85	10	6	10	17	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	5.7	3.9	0.6	1.2	26	61	20	8	27	7	9	20
Gambia ^b	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	–	–	17	5	22	4	8	16
Ghana	11.3	8.5	0.9	1.9	39	54	16	10	26	17	27	23
Guinea ^b	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	36	38	13	9	22	3	4	13
Guinea-Bissau	3.9	1.0	–	2.8	–	–	5	1	6	3	10	23
Liberia	1.2	1.0	0.2	–	51	40	24	11	36	3	13	17
Mali ^b	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	52	44	20	7	28	3	4	16
Mauritania	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	69	23	16	9	25	1	7	16
Niger ^b	1.7	0.1	–	1.6	67	30	13	3	16	2	2	16
Nigeria	7.0	3.6	1.6	1.8	23	74	13	6	19	2	9	21
Senegal	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	84	14	22	8	30	6	16	30
Sierra Leone	1.0	–	–	–	50	45	18	10	27	5	9	21
Togo	2.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	–	–	23	14	37	11	12	18
EASTERN AFRICA	5	2	1	1	70	27	16	11	26	18	27	42
Burundi	4.1	1.9	2.3	–	87	12	23	10	32	15	17	26
Comoros	5.2	3.2	1.9	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	12	6	18	–	–	–
Eritrea	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	74	23	22	7	29	1	4	18
Ethiopia	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	82	15	17	10	26	13	24	48
Kenya	6.0	4.7	0.7	0.7	57	42	13	13	26	17	43	48
Madagascar	10.8	9.7	0.8	0.2	73	27	10	9	19	18	29	36

	MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*				UNMET NEED			WEALTH				
	Traditional Methods (%)				Source of Supply of Modern Methods (%)		Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)		
	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods			Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth
					Public	Private						
Malawi	3.9	0.8	1.8	1.2	74	12	12	14	26	35	41	48
Mauritius	36.5	10.1	26.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Mozambique	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	77	22	16	13	29	3	7	30
Rwanda	6.4	2.9	3.5	0.1	92	7	11	10	21	39	47	50
Somalia	13.4	0.4	0.3	12.8	-	-	21	5	26	0	0	4
South Sudan ^a	2.5	0.0	0.1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7.0	3.1	2.9	0.9	63	35	16	9	25	19	23	38
Uganda	4.0	1.4	2.1	0.5	47	52	21	14	34	13	25	39
Zambia	8.1	1.2	5.6	1.3	68	29	16	11	27	31	23	48
Zimbabwe	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	73	25	9	6	15	52	56	64
MIDDLE AFRICA	9	6	1	2	22	74	18	7	25	2	5	16
Angola	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14
Cameroon	8.9	6.7	1.8	0.4	20	77	15	8	24	2	14	26
Central African Republic	5.9	2.8	0.2	3.0	-	-	20	7	27	2	4	25
Chad	3.2	0.3	-	3.0	60	37	23	6	28	0	1	6
Congo	24.7	17.1	5.7	2.0	19	78	15	3	18	10	23	29
Congo, Dem. Rep.	12.3	8.4	1.1	2.9	21	74	18	7	24	1	3	14
Equatorial Guinea	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	34	6	8	13
Gabon	11.7	9.1	2.3	0.3	15	77	19	8	27	12	20	22
Sao Tome and Principe	4.7	2.8	1.2	0.7	87	11	18	20	38	31	31	37
SOUTHERN AFRICA	z	z	z	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana ^c	2.6	1.8	0.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	63	34	11	12	23	29	45	61
Namibia	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	75	24	9	12	21	30	47	68
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	45	23	6	8	13	55	62	68
NORTHERN AMERICA	6	1	5	z	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Canada ^c	9.0	3.0	6.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	5.6	1.2	4.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
CENTRAL AMERICA	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-
Belize	3.4	2.1	1.0	0.3	-	-	8	8	16	41	51	57
Costa Rica	3.3	1.4	1.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	6.2	3.7	2.4	-	75	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	10.0	6.4	3.6	0.1	60	38	-	-	-	26	45	62
Honduras	9.4	2.8	6.4	0.2	52	43	6	5	11	55	66	67
Mexico ^d	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2.6	1.7	1.0	-	67	31	-	-	-	64	73	73
Panama	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*					UNMET NEED			WEALTH			
	Traditional Methods (%)				Source of Supply of Modern Methods (%)		Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)		
	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods								
					Public	Private	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth
CARIBBEAN	3	2	1	-	-	-	10	13	23	-	-	-
Cuba	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1.9	-	-	-	51	45	7	4	11	71	72	71
Haiti	3.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	37	59	16	20	35	30	35	28
Jamaica	4.1	0.4	3.7	-	48	39	4	8	12	71	67	68
Puerto Rico	12.0	8.2	2.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	4.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	-	-	6	20	27	37	35	45
SOUTH AMERICA	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Argentina	9.0	4.8	3.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	26.1	20.8	4.9	0.3	48	49	6	14	20	23	34	47
Brazil	3.2	1.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Chile	2.7	1.4	0.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	6.1	2.3	3.5	0.3	56	41	4	4	8	69	73	75
Ecuador	13.3	7.5	5.7	-	36	62	-	-	7	50	63	67
Guyana	2.5	0.7	1.4	0.4	49	49	9	19	29	31	43	45
Paraguay	8.7	4.4	4.3	-	35	58	-	-	5	-	-	-
Peru	23.7	15.0	7.6	1.1	62	38	4	5	8	41	53	58
Suriname	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	8	9	17	32	48	55
Uruguay	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA	6	3	3	z	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
ASIA (Excl. China)	9	4	5	z	61	37	7	12	19	38	48	52
WESTERN ASIA	22	2	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	28	37	45
Armenia	27.7	2.4	24.5	0.8	37	63	5	8	14	21	27	38
Azerbaijan	36.8	4.0	32.5	0.3	72	27	3	13	15	11	10	21
Georgia	18.5	7.4	11.1	-	50	49	-	-	-	23	36	47
Iraq	18.8	1.1	15.4	2.3	-	-	5	4	8	29	33	36
Jordan ^b	18.9	3.5	14.3	1.0	46	54	6	7	13	37	41	49
Lebanon	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman ^f	7.1	1.4	3.9	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestinian Territory	13.5	3.5	6.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	35	38	48
Saudi Arabia ^f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	14.4	7.8	5.2	1.5	-	-	9	11	21	20	35	42
Turkey	27.0	0.6	26.2	0.2	61	39	-	-	-	38	47	54
Yemen	8.4	1.1	0.5	6.8	-	-	13	11	24	5	19	34
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	7	4	3	z	67	30	8	13	20	34	46	53
CENTRAL ASIA	4	1	1	2	-	-	5	6	11	51	51	53
Kazakhstan	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	-	-	7	5	12	45	49	55
Kyrgyzstan ^b	2.6	0.2	2.3	0.1	-	-	1	0	1	47	43	49
Tajikistan ^b	2.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	-	-	9	15	24	26	32	39

	MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*					UNMET NEED			WEALTH			
	Traditional Methods (%)				Source of Supply of Modern Methods (%)		Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)		
	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods								
					Public	Private	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth
Turkmenistan	8.7	2.1	5.3	1.3	99	1	5	8	13	51	53	50
Uzbekistan	5.6	1.7	1.1	2.8	-	-	4	4	8	61	59	56
SOUTH ASIA	7	4	3	z	67	31	8	13	21	34	46	53
Afghanistan	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	33
Bangladesh	9.2	6.9	1.9	0.4	52	43	5	8	14	53	52	51
Bhutan	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	5	7	12	69	65	62
India	6.4	4.4	2.0	0.0	71	28	7	13	21	34	48	56
Iran	14.3	1.7	11.4	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	7.8	3.4	4.2	0.1	63	32	15	14	29	29	27	26
Nepal	6.5	1.1	5.4	0.0	69	21	10	18	28	36	43	49
Pakistan ^b	9.3	0.7	8.5	0.1	48	42	11	14	25	12	22	32
Sri Lanka	15.9	10.1	5.8	0.1	75	24	-	-	-	64	55	42
SOUTHEAST ASIA	8	4	5	1	43	56	6	9	14	51	55	52
Cambodia	15.7	3.9	11.7	0.1	52	44	6	11	17	35	37	31
Indonesia	4.0	1.3	2.3	0.4	23	76	5	7	11	53	60	55
Laos	7.7	4.9	1.9	0.7	71	27	8	12	20	33	47	40
Malaysia	16.7	8.8	3.9	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	0.4	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	6	13	19	38	45	51
Philippines	16.7	6.4	9.8	0.4	46	54	9	14	22	26	37	33
Thailand	2.2	1.7	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	3	74	70	66
Timor-Leste	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	88	10	21	11	32	15	17	32
Vietnam	17.9	11.3	6.3	0.2	86	14	2	2	4	65	60	58
EAST ASIA	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
China	0.6	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
China, Hong Kong SAR	4.1	2.3	1.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan ^c	16.8	3.4	11.8	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, North	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	9.9	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	5.5	5.1	0.3	0.1	-	-	6	16	22	-	-	-
EUROPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN EUROPE	8	2	6	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland ^c	5.4	3.3	2.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom ^{c,g}	8.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESTERN EUROPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France ^e	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Netherlands	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*				UNMET NEED			WEALTH				
	Traditional Methods (%)				Source of Supply of Modern Methods (%)		Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)		
	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods								
					Public	Private	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth
EASTERN EUROPE	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	16.6	5.5	9.6	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	49	59	59
Moldova	23.9	3.5	19.6	0.9	69	31	3	8	11	37	43	51
Russia	13.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	19.1	7.2	10.3	1.6	74	5	4	6	10	36	47	53
SOUTHERN EUROPE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	58.7	0.8	57.9	–	53	47	4	9	13	11	11	14
Bosnia–Herzegovina	33.8	3.7	29.8	0.3	–	–	3	6	9	7	11	20
Greece	30.3	–	28.8	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macedonia	27.4	2.1	25.3	0.1	–	–	5	12	17	8	13	19
Montenegro	22.2	3.9	17.7	0.5	–	–	4	22	26	8	17	23
Portugal	5.6	2.1	3.5	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	39.3	7.9	30.3	1.1	–	–	3	4	7	11	20	31
Spain	3.5	0.3	1.9	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OCEANIA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	4.2	1.7	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	8.3	2.5	2.1	3.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	4.3	3.3	1.0	–	86	7	14	14	28	26	14	17
Marshall Islands	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	94	5	3	5	8	38	42	42
Nauru	12.6	4.7	4.5	3.3	–	–	16	7	24	–	–	–
Palau	3.1	0.6	0.0	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	93	5	20	25	46	28	27	32
Solomon Islands	7.3	4.7	2.2	0.3	83	12	7	4	11	24	32	25
Tuvalu	8.1	5.9	1.2	1.0	86	13	12	12	24	20	22	24
Vanuatu	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	28	34	44

NOTES

- * Women who are currently married or in union, generally ages 15-49.
- z Less than 0.5.
- Data are unavailable or inapplicable
- ^a Data on use of family planning for Sudan and South Sudan pertain to pre-secession and in some cases are estimates.
- ^b Modern contraceptive use rates by wealth quintile are from an earlier survey than the rate shown for Total Modern Methods.

- ^c Some women reported using more than one method.
- ^d “Other Modern Methods” include female and male sterilization.
- ^e “Other Modern Methods” include female and male sterilization, injectables, and implants.
- ^f Country nationals only.
- ^g Excludes Northern Ireland.
- Italics* Data refer to 2000 or 2001.

Unless otherwise noted, data refer to the most recent survey/estimate between 2002 and 2013.

Totals for “Any Method,” “Modern Methods,” and “Traditional Methods” may not add due to rounding, omitted details on specific methods in some surveys, or use of multiple methods.

Regional averages for “Unmet Need, Total” may not add due to omitted details on “Spacing” and “Limiting” in some surveys.

Acknowledgments, Notes, Sources, and Definitions

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NOTES

More developed regions, following the UN classification, comprise all of Europe and North America, plus Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. All other regions and countries are classified as **less developed**.

Sub-Saharan Africa: All countries of Africa except the northern African countries of Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. Sudan is also included in the Northern Africa region.

The **least developed** countries consist of 48 countries with especially low incomes, high economic vulnerability, and poor human development indicators; 33 of these countries are in sub-Saharan Africa, 14 in Asia, and one in the Caribbean. The criteria and list of countries, as defined by the United Nations, can be found at www.unohrls.org/en/ldc/.

World and Regional Totals: Regional population totals are rounded and include small countries or areas not shown. Regional and world rates and percentages are weighted averages of countries for which data are available; regional averages are weighted by population size and are generally shown for regions in which two-thirds or more of the population was covered.

Selection Criteria: Countries highlighted in the graphs were chosen based on available data, geographic range, and topical relevance.

SOURCES

Data sources include Demographic and Health Surveys (ICF International and national statistical offices), Reproductive Health Surveys (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF), Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM), national surveys, *World Contraceptive Use 2012* (United Nations Population Division), *2013 World Population Data Sheet* (PRB), *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010* (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank), and *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* (United Nations Population Division).

DEFINITIONS

Lifetime Births per Woman (TFR)

The total fertility rate (TFR) or the average number of children a woman would have assuming that current age-specific fertility rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

Percent of Women Giving Birth by Age 18

Data refer to women ages 20-24 at the time of the survey who had a least one birth before their 18th birthday.

Lifetime Risk of Dying From Maternal Causes

The probability that a 15-year-old woman will eventually die from causes related to pregnancy or childbirth. The measure combines the probability of becoming pregnant and the risk of death from each pregnancy (as measured by the 2010 maternal mortality ratio).

Family Planning Methods

Modern methods of family planning include clinic and supply methods such as the pill, intrauterine device (IUD), injection, condom,

and sterilization. “Other Modern Methods” include diaphragm, foam/jelly, implants, female condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and some natural family planning methods such as the Standard Days Method.

Long-acting reversible contraceptives are defined as intrauterine devices (IUDs) and implants, such as Jadelle or Implanon.

Permanent methods are defined as tubal ligation (female sterilization) and vasectomy (male sterilization).

Traditional methods of family planning include periodic abstinence (also called the rhythm method) and withdrawal. “Other Traditional Methods” include long-term abstinence and prolonged breastfeeding. LAM is not consistently reported across countries as being either a modern or traditional method and therefore may occasionally be included in “Other Traditional Methods.”

Source of Supply of Modern Methods

Public sources of modern methods include government hospitals and clinics, dispensaries, mobile clinics, government field workers, and maternity centers. Private sources include private hospitals, pharmacies, doctors, community-based distributors, and nongovernmental organizations. Also included are shops, kiosks, friends, and relatives.

Unmet Need for Family Planning

Women have an unmet need for family planning if they are married, fecund, of reproductive age (generally ages 15-49) and say they prefer to stop having children (limit their births) or want to wait two or more years to have another child (space their births), but are not using contraception.

Percent of Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth

Percent of married women ages 15-49 using modern contraception, by wealth quintile. Researchers divide the population into quintiles, or five groups of equal size, based on an index of surveyed household assets that serve as a proxy measure for wealth.

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Cover photo credit:

© Richard Lord. A group of young women in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, at an UMATI youth clinic, a center for teens that offers family planning services.

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PRB works to advance the well-being of current and future generations. Toward that end, we analyze data and research, disseminate information, and empower people to use that information to inform policymaking. While the numbers of publications created or workshops conducted are one way to measure PRB's work, the creation of evidence-based policies, increased demand for health services, and active coalitions are better gauges of progress toward positive social change.

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ACTIVE COALITIONS. PRB works with the East Africa Population, Health, and Environment Network to increase information sharing across the region. The AFRICAPHE online discussion group improves access to information and capacity-building and funding opportunities.



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