

# Family Planning and Abortion in the Russian Federation: Trends 1992-1996

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*The Russia  
Longitudinal Monitoring Survey*

March 1997

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Russia Longitudinal  
Monitoring Survey



University of North  
Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) is a series of nationally representative surveys of the Russian Federation implemented between 1992 and 1996. This report is based on surveys conducted in September 1992 (Round 1), February 1993 (Round 2), August 1993 (Round 3), November 1993 (Round 4), December 1994 (Round 5), October 1995 (Round 6), and October 1996 (Round 7). Data from all rounds have been weighted to ensure comparability of the information presented herein.

To date, the RLMS has been carried out in two phases, each of which has followed a different nationally representative sample of the Russian population. All aspects of field work in Phase II (the current phase, consisting of Rounds 5, 6, and 7) were handled by the Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, headed by Drs. Polina Kozyreva and Mikhail Kosolapov, along with Dr. Michael Swafford, Paragon Research International. The Institute of Nutrition, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, headed by Drs. Alexander Baturin and Arseni Martinchik, coordinated and carried out the collection and processing of health and diet data.

Data collection for Phase I (Rounds 1-4) was implemented by the Russian State Statistical Bureau (Goskomstat), with Alexander Ivanov and Igor Dmitrichev co-directing this effort. Assistance was provided by the Russian Center for Preventive Medicine, led by Drs. Alexander Deev and Svetlana Shalnova. The Russian Institute of Sociology, especially Drs. Polina Kozyreva and Mikhail Kosolapov, and Dr. Michael Swafford of Paragon Research International also provided detailed assistance in Phase I.

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The University of North Carolina team that has coordinated all phases of the RLMS includes: Barry Popkin, Principal Investigator, and co-investigators Namvar Zohoori, Barbara Entwisle, Thomas Mroz, and Lenore Kohlmeier.

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Access to RLMS data is being provided, as data sets become available to the public, at <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/rllms> (the RLMS home page on the World Wide Web).

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The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey

*Barbara Entwisle*

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# Introduction

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This report describes family planning and abortion in the Russia Federation in the early 1990s. It is based primarily on data collected in the 1994, 1995, and 1996 rounds of the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS). It also draws on data collected in the 1992/3 round. The focus is mainly on the family planning behavior and abortion experiences of married women aged 20-49. Teenagers are discussed briefly at the end of the report.

The report is organized in three parts. The first, enti-

tled "Overview of Key Findings," extracts the most important results and presents them in the most efficient way possible. Readers who want only "the punchline" should just read this section. The second section, entitled "Discussion of Results," provides more details. It is descriptive, organized around simple graphics that portray levels, age patterns, and socioeconomic differences in contraception and abortion. The third section, entitled "Reference Tables," contains the full set of tables on which this report is based.

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# Part 1: Overview of Key Findings

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## The Situation in 1996

- 76% of married women in the reproductive ages (20-49) want no more children and therefore are potentially in need of family planning services.
- 65% of married women in the reproductive ages practice contraception.
- The IUD is by far the most popular contraceptive method—nearly half, 45.5%, of all users choose this method.
- Traditional methods (rhythm, douche, withdrawal) are also fairly common, accounting for a little more than one-quarter (28.0%) of contraceptive use.
- There is an important role for modern methods that might serve as alternatives to the IUD and as substitutes for traditional methods.
- The extent of the unmet need for contraception is also of concern. More than a third of married women in their early 20s who want no more children are not contracepting. 17 to 21% of those in their late twenties and thirties are not using a method.
- Very few women who are not using contraception cite problems of availability or expense as a reason for nonuse.
- The availability of abortion is given as a reason by a significant minority of married women not using contraception. The fraction has remained stable through the 1990s. For these women, abortion is a substitute for contraception rather than a backup to contraceptive failure.
- Women in the reproductive ages reported an average of 45 abortions per 1000 women.
- The large majority of women with mini-abortions say "yes" when asked whether they have had an abortion in the last year. If a woman has a regular abortion and a mini-abortion, she might

not include both in her count of the number of abortions.

- Adjusting for undercount of mini-abortions increases the estimated abortion rate for 1996 from 45 to a little over 60 per 1000. The adjusted figure should be interpreted with care. Small reporting differences can have a large effect on the adjustment.
- Women aged 45-49 report having had 3.1 abortions in their lifetimes.

## Trends in the 1990s

- Contraceptive prevalence in 1996 is slightly higher than it was in 1992/3 and 1995, and a little less than it was in 1994.
- Method choice has not changed. For all four surveys, the IUD accounted for about half of all contraceptive use.
- The desire to limit fertility stayed about the same between 1994 and 1996. Information about fertility desires is not available for 1992/3.
- Unmet need increased slightly between 1994 and 1995, from 25% to 28%, but did not change between 1995 and 1996.
- The fraction of married women contracepting before the birth of their first child has increased steadily through the 1990s, from 23% in 1992/3 to 38% in 1996.
- The abortion rate declined between 1994 and 1995, from 56 to 47 per 1000, but remained the same between 1995 and 1996. Since questions about mini-abortions were not asked in 1994, these figures are not adjusted for the understatement of mini-abortions.

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## Part 2. Discussion of Results

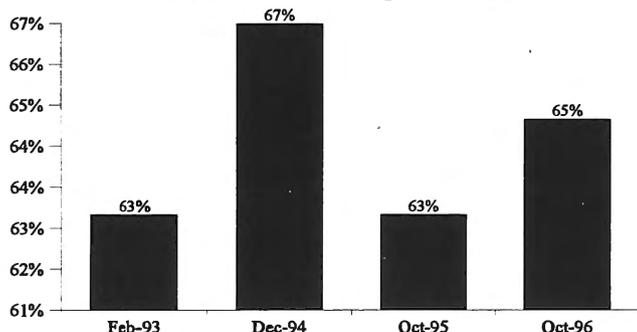
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### Prevalence and Method Choice

Contraceptive use in the Russian Federation is moderately high. Some 65 percent of married women aged 20-49 interviewed in fall 1996 said that they had used a method in the past month. The RLMS estimate of contraceptive prevalence in 1996 is two percentage points above that recorded a year earlier, but looking across all four surveys, there is not a clear trend.

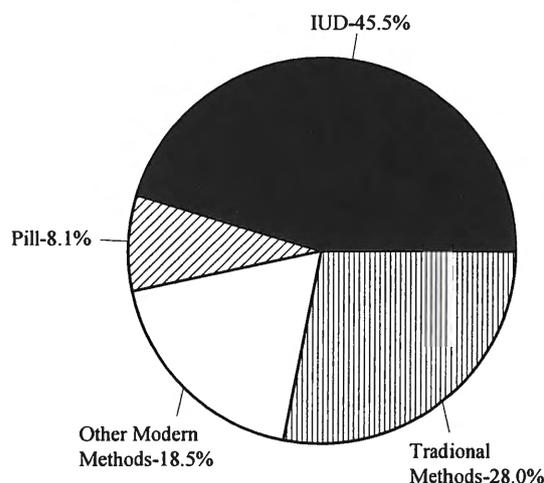
are virtually unchanged over the four different rounds of the RLMS. There continues to be an important role for modern methods that might serve as alternatives to the IUD and as substitutes for traditional methods.

**Recent Trend in Contraceptive Prevalence**



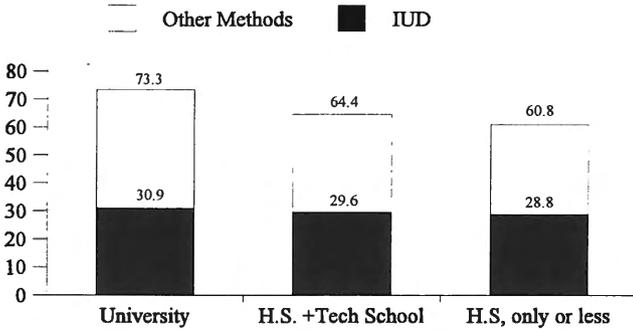
The IUD is the modal method choice. This is the method used by nearly half (46%) of all contraceptive users. A little more than a quarter (28%) are using traditional methods (douche, rhythm, withdrawal), with the remainder spread across contraceptive pills, condoms, and other modern methods. These patterns

**Choice of Method Among Users**



Overall, contraceptive use follows an inverted-U pattern by age. According to data collected in 1996, 60% of married women aged 20-24 are using a method, increasing to 73-76% among those aged 25-39, then falling to 67% among those aged 40-44, and finally to 35% among those aged 45-49. IUD use also follows an inverted-U pattern, but use of this method increases more sharply with age than use of all methods combined. Married women aged 30-34 are twice as likely to use the IUD as their counterparts ten years younger (41% versus 18%).

**Contraceptive Prevalence by Education, 1996**



**Unmet Need for Contraception**

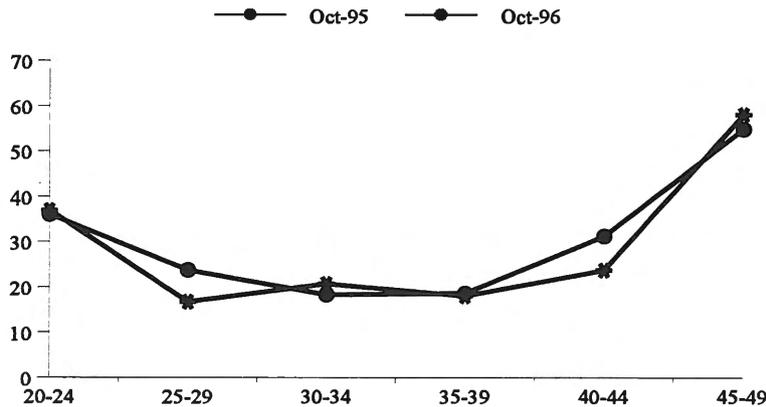
At the time of the 1996 survey, about three quarters (76%) of the married women aged 20-49 said that they did not want more children. The desire to limit fertility increases sharply with age, and even more sharply with the number of living children the woman already has. Well over half of women with one child (60%) say they want no more children. Almost all (92%) women with

two children want no more. These patterns have remained stable through the 1990s.

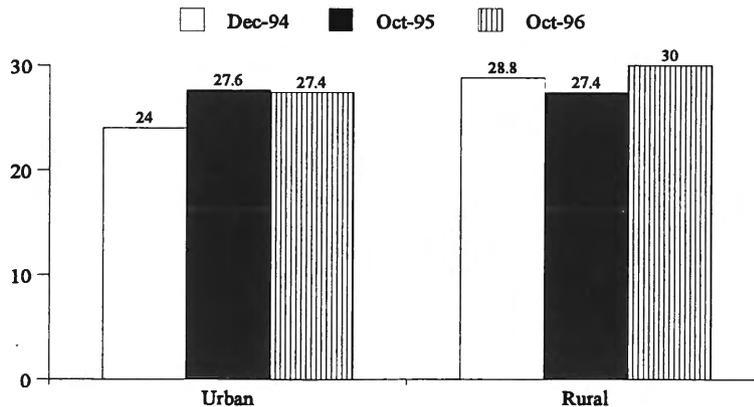
Of married women aged 20-49 who want no more children, 72 percent reported using a contraceptive method in the 1996 survey. Turning this percentage around, 28 percent of these women need contraception but, for some reason, are not using it. The 1996 data do not indicate much of an urban-rural difference in unmet need. Unmet need is somewhat higher among younger women and among less well educated women. Unmet need is highest among older married women, but pregnancy risks are also lowest for this group.

Unmet need for all married women aged 20-49 increased a little between 1994 and 1995, from 25 to 28 percent, but did not change between 1995 and 1996. Unmet need in urban and rural areas continues to be about the same. Educational differences in unmet need widened between 1995 and 1996, with the difference between the most educated and the least educated increasing from five to 14 percentage points (26% versus 31% to 19% versus 33%). Those with college or

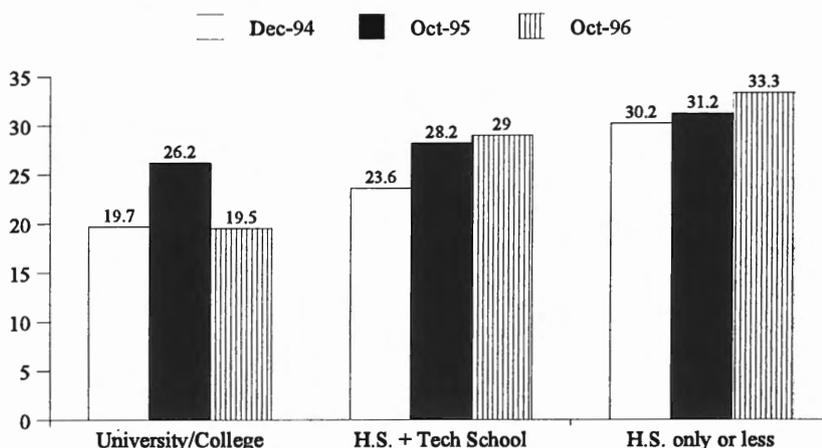
**Unmet need by Age, 1994, 1995, and 1996**



**Unmet need by Residence, 1994, 1995, and 1996**



### Unmet need by Educational Level, 1994, 1995, and 1996



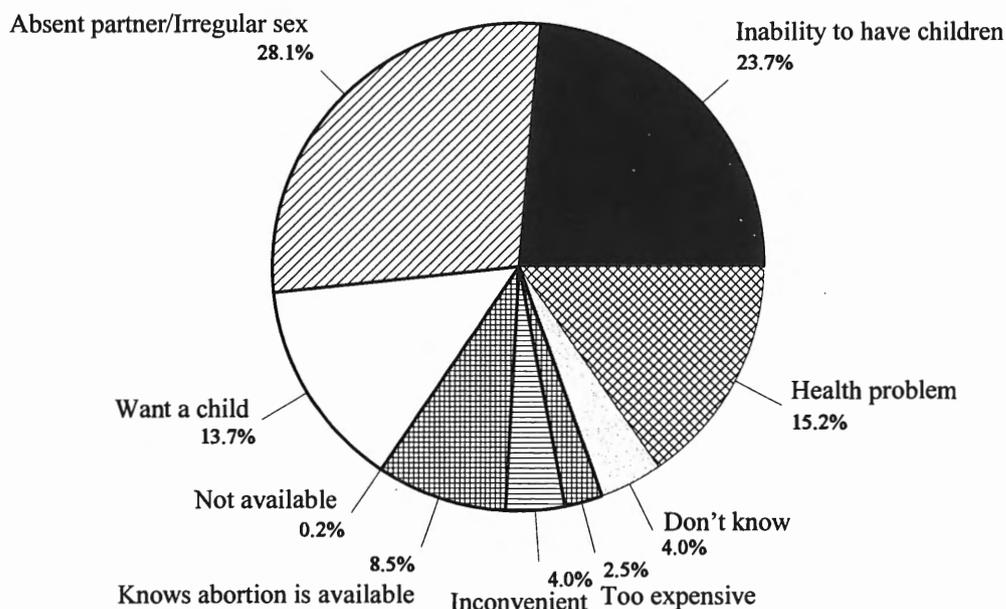
university degrees also decreased their unmet need relative to those with high school or technical degrees by four percentage points (26% versus 28% to 19% versus 29%). Unmet need among the youngest of married women, those most likely to be at risk of an unwanted pregnancy, changed little between 1995 and 1996, but remains higher than it was in 1994 (37% versus 27%).

Most married women aged 20-49 who were not pregnant and were not using contraception explain this as due to health problems (15%), an absent partner or

irregular sex life (28%), or a belief that they cannot have (more) children (24%). Questions about nonuse were only asked of women still having menstrual cycles, so the importance of the last category is understated in these data. It does not appear that a very large fraction of nonusers are actively trying to conceive a child. Interestingly, however, this fraction has increased steadily through the 1990s, from 7% in 1992/3 to 14% now.

Very few nonusers cite problems of availability (<1%) or expense (2.5%). Claims that contraception is

### Reasons for Non-Use, 1996



inconvenient to use (4%) may reflect the continuing importance of traditional methods, combined with the limited choice of modern methods currently available in the Russian Federation.

The question of convenience should also be evaluated against the alternatives, including abortion. Anticipating that some women would not use contraception because abortion is widely available, the RLMS included this as a separate category. Nine percent of nonusers reported this as their reason for not contracepting. This fraction has remained stable through the 1990s. At least for some women in the Russian Federation, abortion is used explicitly as a substitute for contraception, rather than as a backup to contraceptive failure.

## Abortion

Abortion is common in the Russian Federation, but there is some debate on exactly how common. From the beginning, abortion rates based on RLMS data have been on the low side of the range, and the most recent round is no exception.

The RLMS asks women how many abortions they had in the year previous to the survey. Women aged 15 to 49 interviewed in 1996 reported having an average of 45 abortions per 1000 women. This rate is lower than that estimated for 1994 based on RLMS data, which was 56 per 1000, but about the same as the estimate for 1995, which was 47 per 1000. All of these estimates fall below official figures, which in 1992 equaled 98 abortions per 1000 women 15-49.

The difference between the RLMS and official estimates of the abortion rate can be explained in many ways. First, it is possible that those based on RLMS data are too low. This would occur if women did not answer the survey questions truthfully. Abortion has been legal in Russia since 1955, and before that from 1920 to 1936. Questions about abortion attitudes posed in the 1992/3 survey show broad agreement with the notion that women in their first trimester of pregnancy would have a right to abortion. Nevertheless, there are reports that abortion causes some embarrassment for women, especially in a work context. Also, some minority groups are strongly opposed to abortion. It is possible that some women did not tell the interviewers about their abortion experiences.

It is unlikely that general understatement of abortion accounts for the difference between the RLMS

estimates of abortion and the official estimates, however. Contraceptive prevalence in the Russian Federation stands at 65 percent, and an important fraction of nonusers are older women who do not believe themselves at risk. RLMS estimates of the abortion rate are broadly consistent with RLMS data on patterns of contraceptive use. Whereas it is reasonable to argue that women underreport abortions, it is more difficult to argue that they overreport contraceptive use, especially IUD use. For more discussion of this issue, see: Barbara Entwisle and Polina Kozyreva, 1997, "Induced Abortion in Russia: New Estimates," in press in *Studies in Family Planning*.

There is a question about whether women include "mini-abortions" (i.e., early abortions using vacuum aspiration) in their reports of recent abortion experience. Note that this cannot be the explanation for differences between the RLMS and official estimates of the abortion rate because the official estimates do not include mini-abortions. Nevertheless, because of the importance of the question generally, the 1995 and 1996 rounds of the RLMS included some specific questions about mini-abortions, as a follow-up to more standard questions. Women were asked, "Did you count mini-abortions when we were talking about abortions?" Of those women reporting an abortion in the previous year, 74% of women in 1996 said that they had included mini-abortions in their report. Women who did not report an abortion in the previous year were also asked about mini-abortions. Few of these women reported a mini-abortion. (The adjusted estimates should be interpreted with care—small reporting differences can have a relatively large effect on the adjustments.)

If we take women at their word, it appears that most women who had an abortion will say so in answer to a general question on the topic. Among these women with abortion experience, however, not all mini-abortions are reported. This means that overall abortion rates are understated. If the RLMS estimate of the abortion rate is adjusted to include mini-abortions, then it rises from 45 to 61 to 64 per 1000 for 1996. Could this account for the discrepancy between RLMS estimates and the official figures? No. The official figures cited above do not include mini-abortions.

A second reason why RLMS estimates of the abortion rate fall short of official estimates is that abortion rates may be falling. The RLMS-based rate declined from 56 per 1000 in 1994, to 47 per 1000 in 1995, and then to 45 per 1000 in 1996. (The data needed to adjust these

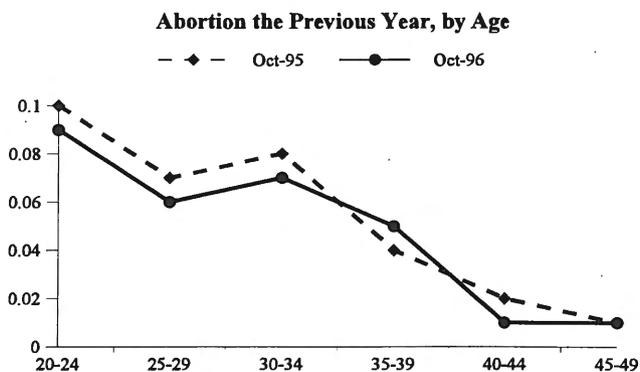
rates for understatement of mini-abortions are only available for 1995 and 1996; the unadjusted figures are used here so that the 1994 data can be included.) RLMS estimates are available for a more recent period than the official estimates. This difference in reference date probably accounts for some of the discrepancy between the two sources.

Finally, it is possible that hospitals overreport the number of procedures performed and that the official estimates are too high. It is perhaps worth stressing that the RLMS is the first nationally representative survey to collect abortion data. Previous estimates were based on hospital data and on surveys of limited populations.

Considering recent abortion experience for five-year age groups, the averages are high for women in their 20s and early 30s. They drop for women in their late 30s, and drop more sharply after that. The average number of abortions in the previous year to women 35-39 is three-fourths of what it is for women 30-34. The average for women 40-44 is only one-fifth of what it is for women 35-39. This pattern corresponds to natural declines in women's ability to conceive and bear children. An overall adjustment for underreporting of mini-abortions will not affect the age patterns; the numbers are too small to permit age-specific adjustments.

With respect to the age pattern for lifetime abortions, the number increases with age, most rapidly at the younger ages. Women aged 20-24 in 1996 averaged .5 abortions in their lifetime, which more than doubled to 1.1 among women aged 25-29. The number increases again to 1.8 among women aged 30-34 and 2.4 among those aged 35-39. The oldest women in the sample report an average of 3.1 abortions in their lifetime. These patterns have remained stable over the three surveys, as expected given that these are cumulative measures of abortion.

Marital patterns are complex. The abortion rate among never married women aged 20-24 is less than half that of currently married women in the same age range. It is possible that some of this difference is due to underreporting. Although abortion is not considered to pose the same dilemmas in the Russian as in the American context, there is still likely to be some embarrassment among women who have not yet married. The abortion rate among previously married women is about the same as among currently married women. Since the risk of unwanted pregnancy would seem to be lower among the previously than the



currently married women, the similarity of these two rates is a bit surprising. Of course, the number of previously married women in the high-risk ages is not all that large (84 women in their twenties), so care must be taken in interpreting these figures.

## Teenagers

This report has presented and discussed RLMS data for women aged 20-49, giving particular attention to married women. There are several reasons for not stretching the age range to cover 15-49. One is that marriage before the age of 20 in the Russian Federation is relatively rare. Only 14 percent (47 of 331) of women aged 15-19 included in the 1996 round were married (previously or currently) at the time of interview. This is a very small number on which to base any conclusions. Further, it is likely that these married teenagers are a very select group. A second reason is that the RLMS was not designed to describe the factors most relevant to the sexual, contraceptive, and abortion behavior of teenagers. There are no questions about age at first intercourse, or even if the teenager was sexually experienced, for example. If the teenager is not married, and the vast majority are not, it is difficult to tell whether or not she is "at risk." Third, in the 1992/3 round, questions about fertility, family planning, and abortion were only asked of ever-married women. Given the interest in trends, it was important that samples be defined comparably.

Nevertheless, because of the interest in teenagers, some information about their contraceptive and abortion behavior is given in this concluding section of the report. Beginning with the former, 40% of married 15-19 year olds are using a contraceptive method. The numbers are too small to support any conclusions about

method choice. Including 15-19 year olds in the overall prevalence measure does not change its value, which remains at 65%.

Moving to abortion, the average number of recent abortions to teenagers is 18 per 1000—only a small fraction of the rate for young women aged 20-24, which is 91 per 1000. The rate for married teens (106 per 1000) is

similar to the rate for married women in their early twenties (110 per 1000). In contrast, the reported abortion rate for unmarried teens is low, 4 per 1000, which compares to a rate of 56 per 1000 for unmarried women in their twenties. Unmarried teenagers probably underreport abortions, so these figures are likely to be underestimates.

## Part 3. Reference Tables

**Table 1. Percent of Married Women Aged 20-49 Who Want No More Children, by Age, Number of Living Children, Place of Residence, and Education: 1994 - 1996**

	1994	1995	1996
<b>Total</b>	76.1	77.2	75.8
<b>Age Group</b>			
20-24	30.6	37.3	32.5
25-29	51.3	54.7	53.2
30-34	76.4	77.4	76.5
35-39	89.4	90.7	89.8
40-44	96.2	96.5	95.2
45-49	99.5	98.5	98.1
<b>Living Children</b>			
0	27.4	18.6	22.2
1	58.7	61.3	59.9
2	91.6	94.1	92.1
3+	96.9	96.6	96.0
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	75.0	76.3	75.2
Rural	80.1	80.3	77.6
<b>Education</b>			
University/College	71.5	73.4	75.5
High School + Technical	76.1	77.1	75.8
High School Only, or Less	79.5	81.4	76.0

**Table 2. Current Use of Contraception, by Age: Married Women Aged 20-49**

1992/3

	Total	Age Group					
		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any method	62.5	55.5	71.5	75.9	69.0	56.9	28.7
Any traditional method	18.1	15.6	18.6	16.6	19.1	20.4	16.0
Any modern method	44.4	39.9	52.9	59.3	49.9	36.6	12.7
IUD	29.7	21.1	33.4	38.9	37.9	25.8	6.3
Pills	3.3	6.0	5.5	4.9	2.4	1.3	0.4
Other	11.4	12.8	14.0	15.5	9.6	9.5	6.0
N	2325	218	365	489	509	476	268

1994

	Total	Age Group					
		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any method	66.8	60.8	73.3	75.3	74.2	61.6	44.8
Any traditional method	18.2	18.5	13.2	21.5	18.7	22.2	12.7
Any modern method	48.6	42.3	60.1	53.9	55.5	39.4	32.1
IUD	33.1	23.9	41.0	38.5	42.0	26.7	17.2
Pills	4.0	7.7	6.9	4.2	3.3	1.6	0.5
Other	11.5	10.8	12.2	11.1	10.2	11.1	14.5
N	1779	222	288	377	364	307	221

1995

	Total	Age Group					
		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any method	63.4	60.5	69.4	73.3	72.1	63.2	37.0
Any traditional method	16.0	16.6	10.9	14.2	20.4	21.3	10.2
Any modern method	47.5	43.9	58.5	59.0	51.7	41.9	26.8
IUD	31.2	22.4	38.4	41.7	38.2	26.7	15.0
Pills	5.3	10.7	8.1	7.3	4.3	1.4	2.0
Other	10.9	10.7	12.0	10.1	9.2	13.9	9.8
N	1649	205	258	288	348	296	254

1996

	Total	Age Group					
		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any method	65.3	60.4	76.2	73.3	74.8	66.8	35.4
Any traditional method	18.3	18.8	19.4	14.6	18.9	23.7	12.9
Any modern method	47.1	41.6	56.8	58.7	55.9	43.1	22.5
IUD	29.7	18.3	34.5	40.9	40.4	28.5	9.6
Pills	5.3	10.4	7.1	5.7	5.3	3.1	1.7
Other	12.1	12.9	15.1	12.1	10.2	11.5	11.3
N	1558	202	252	247	322	295	240

**Table 3. Current Use of Contraception, by Children Ever Born: Married Women Aged 20-49**

1992/3

	Total	Children Ever Born				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Any method	62.5	22.9	61.5	69.6	62.9	49.4
Any traditional method	18.1	10.2	19.2	19.3	16.2	14.9
Any modern method	44.4	12.7	42.3	50.4	46.7	34.5
IUD	29.7	3.8	25.8	35.7	31.5	26.4
Pills	3.3	3.8	4.1	2.7	3.6	2.3
Other	11.4	5.1	12.5	12.0	11.6	5.8
N	2325	157	683	1096	302	87

1994

	Total	Children Ever Born				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Any method	66.8	32.3	68.5	72.3	66.3	73.5
Any traditional method	18.2	16.5	17.7	19.3	17.9	16.2
Any modern method	48.6	15.9	50.8	53.1	48.4	57.4
IUD	33.1	4.9	32.7	38.5	33.7	42.7
Pills	4.0	3.7	5.2	3.4	3.3	2.9
Other	11.5	7.3	13.0	11.2	11.4	11.8
N	1779	164	594	769	184	68

1995

	Total	Children Ever Born				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Any method	63.4	35.7	63.2	68.9	63.2	66.7
Any traditional method	16.0	11.9	14.7	16.8	18.1	20.0
Any modern method	47.5	23.8	48.4	52.1	45.0	46.7
IUD	31.2	4.9	30.9	36.1	32.2	35.0
Pills	5.3	10.5	4.6	5.6	2.9	3.3
Other	10.9	8.4	12.9	10.4	9.9	8.3
N	1649	143	543	732	171	60

1996

	Total	Children Ever Born				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Any method	65.3	37.8	65.6	70.9	64.7	58.5
Any traditional method	18.2	11.8	18.6	19.6	21.2	5.7
Any modern method	47.1	26.0	47.0	51.3	43.6	52.8
IUD	29.7	3.9	27.7	34.2	34.0	39.6
Pills	5.3	8.7	6.1	4.7	3.9	1.9
Other	12.1	13.4	13.2	12.4	5.8	11.3
N	1558	127	538	684	156	53

**Table 4. Current Use of Contraception, by Place of Residence: Married Women Aged 20-49****1992/3**

	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Any method	62.5	62.3	62.9
Any traditional method	18.1	18.6	16.4
Any modern method	44.4	43.8	46.5
IUD	29.7	28.8	32.8
Pills	3.3	3.1	3.9
Other	11.4	11.9	9.8
N	2325	1783	542

**1994**

	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Any method	66.8	68.3	61.5
Any traditional method	18.2	20.0	12.2
Any modern method	48.6	48.3	49.4
IUD	33.1	32.3	36.0
Pills	4.0	4.3	3.0
Other	11.5	11.8	10.4
N	1779	1376	403

**1995**

	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Any method	63.4	62.5	66.8
Any traditional method	16.0	16.5	14.0
Any modern method	47.5	46.1	52.7
IUD	31.2	28.6	41.0
Pills	5.3	5.8	3.7
Other	10.9	11.7	8.0
N	1649	1300	349

**1996**

	Total	Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Any method	65.3	66.3	62.4
Any traditional method	18.3	20.1	12.7
Any modern method	47.1	46.2	49.7
IUD	29.7	27.1	37.6
Pills	5.3	5.7	4.2
Other	12.1	13.4	7.9
N	1558	1180	378

**Table 5. Current Use of Contraception, by Education: Married Women Aged 20-49**

1992/3

	Total	Education		
		Univ./College	HS & Tech	HS Only or Less
Any method	62.5	69.6	66.0	55.7
Any traditional method	18.1	20.5	18.9	16.4
Any modern method	44.4	49.1	47.1	39.6
IUD	29.7	30.4	31.5	27.6
Pills	3.3	3.9	4.2	2.0
Other	11.4	14.8	11.4	9.9
N	2325	434	943	948

1994

	Total	Education		
		Univ./College	HS & Tech	HS Only or Less
Any method	66.8	70.7	70.5	58.7
Any traditional method	18.2	16.4	20.0	16.8
Any modern method	48.6	54.3	50.5	41.8
IUD	33.1	37.7	34.6	27.8
Pills	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.6
Other	11.5	12.5	11.7	10.5
N	1779	385	830	564

1995

	Total	Education		
		Univ./College	HS & Tech	HS Only or Less
Any method	63.4	67.7	63.1	60.1
Any traditional method	16.0	14.2	16.7	15.5
Any modern method	47.5	53.5	46.4	44.6
IUD	31.2	32.6	31.5	29.2
Pills	5.3	3.9	5.9	5.1
Other	10.9	16.9	9.1	10.4
N	1649	331	982	336

1996

	Total	Education		
		Univ./College	HS & Tech	HS Only or Less
Any method	65.3	73.3	64.4	60.8
Any traditional method	18.3	19.4	18.8	15.7
Any modern method	47.1	53.8	45.6	45.1
IUD	29.7	30.9	29.6	28.8
Pills	5.3	5.2	5.6	4.6
Other	12.1	17.7	10.5	11.8
N	1558	288	964	306

**Table 6. Current Use of Contraception Among Married Women Aged 20-49 Who Want No More Children, by Age**

**1994**

Method	Total	Age Group					
		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any method	75.1	72.9	82.8	83.1	81.4	68.8	56.7
Any traditional method	20.7	13.6	18.7	22.6	20.9	24.4	15.6
Any modern method	54.5	59.3	64.2	60.5	60.5	44.4	41.0
IUD	38.1	33.9	47.8	44.0	45.9	30.1	22.0
Pills	3.2	6.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	1.5	0.6
Other	13.2	18.6	11.2	12.4	11.0	12.8	18.5
N	1199	59	134	266	301	266	173

**1995**

Method	Total	Age Group					
		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any method	71.5	64.0	76.3	81.7	81.4	72.5	45.1
Any traditional method	17.8	17.3	6.5	16.8	22.0	24.3	12.9
Any modern method	53.7	46.7	69.8	64.9	59.3	48.2	32.2
IUD	36.6	25.3	48.9	47.1	44.4	30.4	17.8
Pills	5.0	12.0	6.5	8.2	5.1	1.6	2.0
Other	12.1	9.3	14.4	9.6	9.8	16.2	12.4
N	1166	75	139	208	295	247	202

**1996**

Method	Total	Age Group					
		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any method	71.9	63.1	83.3	79.3	82.0	76.3	41.9
Any traditional method	20.0	18.5	20.5	15.6	20.2	27.3	14.8
Any modern method	51.9	44.6	62.9	63.7	61.8	49.0	27.1
IUD	33.6	20.0	40.2	45.3	43.4	32.4	11.8
Pills	5.4	13.9	8.3	5.6	6.3	3.6	2.0
Other	12.9	10.8	14.4	12.9	12.1	13.1	13.3
N	1104	65	132	179	272	253	203

**Table 7. Current Use of Contraception Among Married Women Aged 20-49 Who Want No More Children, by Place of Residence**

**1994**

Method	Total	Place of Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Any method	75.1	76.0	72.4
Any traditional method	20.7	22.5	14.6
Any modern method	54.5	53.5	57.8
IUD	38.1	36.7	42.9
Pills	3.2	3.4	2.6
Other	13.2	13.4	12.4
N	1199	924	275

**1995**

Method	Total	Place of Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Any method	71.5	71.2	72.6
Any traditional method	17.8	18.7	14.7
Any modern method	53.7	52.5	57.9
IUD	36.6	34.0	46.0
Pills	5.0	5.5	3.1
Other	12.1	13.0	8.9
N	1166	907	259

**1996**

Method	Total	Place of Residence	
		Urban	Rural
Any method	71.9	72.6	70.0
Any traditional method	20.0	21.8	14.7
Any modern method	51.9	50.8	55.3
IUD	33.6	30.6	42.9
Pills	5.4	5.7	4.8
Other	12.9	14.6	7.7
N	1104	831	273

**Table 8. Current Use of Contraception Among Married Women Aged 20-49 Who Want No More Children, by Education**

**1994**

Method	Total	Education		
		Univ/College	HS & Tech	HS Only or Less
Any method	75.1	80.3	76.4	69.8
Any traditional method	20.7	18.0	21.1	21.7
Any modern method	54.5	62.3	55.3	48.2
IUD	38.1	45.1	39.0	32.3
Pills	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.7
Other	13.2	13.9	12.8	13.2
N	1199	244	577	378

**1995**

Method	Total	Education		
		Univ/College	HS & Tech	HS Only or Less
Any method	71.5	73.8	71.8	68.8
Any traditional method	17.8	13.3	19.4	17.5
Any modern method	53.7	60.4	52.4	51.3
IUD	36.6	38.2	36.7	35.0
Pills	5.0	3.6	5.7	4.2
Other	12.1	18.7	10.0	12.1
N	1166	225	701	240

**1996**

Method	Total	Education		
		Univ/College	HS & Tech	HS Only or Less
Any method	71.9	80.5	71.0	66.7
Any traditional method	20.0	21.0	20.5	17.6
Any modern method	51.9	59.5	50.5	49.1
IUD	33.6	36.6	32.9	32.9
Pills	5.4	3.9	6.4	3.7
Other	12.9	19.0	11.1	12.5
N	1104	205	683	216

**Table 9. Reasons for Nonuse Given by Nonpregnant Married Women Aged 20-49 (in percentages)**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>1992/3</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>
Wants a child	6.8	8.9	10.6	13.7
Unable to have children	31.0	25.2	27.6	23.7
Health problems	16.3	19.0	13.2	15.2
Irregular sex/no partner	20.9	23.9	26.6	28.1
Not available	1.4	0.9	1.1	.2
Too expensive	0.0	1.1	0.6	2.5
Inconvenient to use	4.2	6.8	5.7	4.0
Knows abortion is available	10.0	9.0	8.3	8.5
Don't know	9.5	5.1	6.4	4.0
N	791	531	471	401

**Table 10. Abortions to Women Aged 20-49 in the Previous Year, by Age and Marital Status.**

**1994**

Marital Status	Total	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Total	.06	.12	.10	.09	.04	.02	.01
Never Married	.06	.06	.08	.13	.05	*	*
Currently Married	.06	.14	.09	.09	.05	.02	.02
Previously Married	.05	.23	.15	.09	.01	.02	.00
N	2525	403	389	460	480	433	360

\*Fewer than 20 cases

**1995**

Marital Status	Total	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Total	.05	.10	.07	.08	.04	.02	.01
Never Married	.03	.04	.02	.03	.00	*	.00
Currently Married	.05	.11	.08	.07	.04	.02	.01
Previously Married	.06	.32	.06	.15	.04	.02	.00
N	2224	358	338	365	439	379	345

\*Fewer than 20 cases

**1996**

Marital Status	Total	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Total	.05	.09	.06	.07	.05	.01	.01
Never Married	.04	.06	.06	.00	.00	*	*
Currently Married	.05	.11	.05	.07	.05	.02	.00
Previously Married	.05	.14	.06	.14	.03	.00	.01
N	2084	364	328	322	395	367	308

\*Fewer than 20 cases

**Table 11. Total Lifetime Abortions to Women Aged 20-49, by Age and Marital Status****1994**

Marital Status	Total	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Total	2.05	.43	1.19	1.80	2.71	2.91	3.25
Never Married	.46	.21	.42	.65	.77	*	*
Currently Married	2.23	.55	1.28	1.88	2.78	3.07	3.45
Previously Married	2.39	.59	1.88	1.73	2.87	2.59	3.04
N	2509	403	387	458	477	428	456

\*Fewer than 20 cases

**1995**

Marital Status	Total	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Total	2.00	.49	1.17	1.98	2.45	2.65	3.10
Never Married	.43	.30	.35	.81	.63	*	.60
Currently Married	2.16	.59	1.23	2.06	2.53	2.78	3.30
Previously Married	2.45	.73	1.91	2.26	2.66	2.37	3.13
N	2224	358	338	365	439	379	345

\*Fewer than 20 cases

**1996**

Marital Status	Total	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Total	1.96	.50	1.06	1.77	2.41	2.95	3.09
Never Married	.40	.22	.32	.88	1.10	*	*
Currently Married	2.14	.69	1.15	1.77	2.55	3.06	3.19
Previously Married	2.42	.68	1.50	2.31	2.07	2.80	3.36
N	2084	364	328	322	395	367	308

\*Fewer than 20 cases

**Table 12. Children Ever Born to Ever Married Women Aged 20-49 by Age, Place of Residence, and Education. 1992/3, 1994, 1995, 1996**

	1992/3	1994	1995	1996
<b>Total</b>	1.75	1.67	1.67	1.65
<b>Age Group</b>				
20-24	0.92	0.84	0.87	0.89
25-29	1.51	1.35	1.26	1.30
30-34	1.83	1.70	1.69	1.66
35-39	1.95	1.96	1.93	1.88
40-44	1.96	1.92	1.95	1.90
45-49	1.82	1.86	1.87	1.89
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1.66	1.54	1.55	1.53
Rural	2.08	2.12	2.12	2.04
<b>Education</b>				
University/College	1.61	1.45	1.46	1.47
High School + Technical	1.70	1.65	1.67	1.65
High School Only or Less	1.87	1.84	1.87	1.82

