

# Family Planning and Abortion in the Russian Federation: Recent Trends

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*The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1992-95*

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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 and 1995 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, entitled "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 1995

- 77% of married women in the reproductive ages (20-49) want no more children and therefore are potentially in need of family planning services.
- 63% of married women in the reproductive ages practice contraception.
- The IUD is by far the most popular contraceptive method--half of all users choose this method.
- Traditional methods (rhythm, douche, withdrawal) are also fairly common, accounting for one-quarter 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. 20 to 25% 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. 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 47 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 1995 from 47 to about 55 per 1000.
- Women aged 45-49 report having had 3.1 abortions in their lifetimes.

## Trends in the Early 1990s

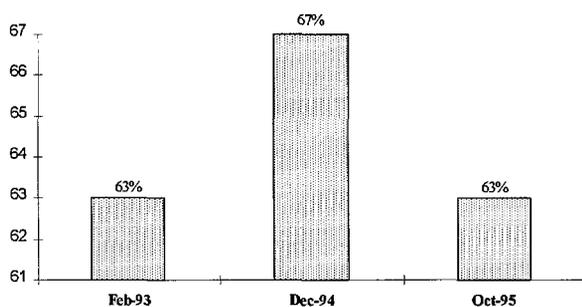
- Contraceptive prevalence in 1995 is the same as it was in 1992/3, and a little less than it was in 1994.
- Method choice has not changed appreciably. For all three surveys, the IUD accounted for half of all contraceptive use.
- The desire to limit fertility stayed about the same between 1994 and 1995. Information about fertility desires is not available for 1992/3.
- Unmet need increased between 1994 and 1995, from 25% to 28%.
- The increase in unmet need was concentrated among younger married women--those most likely to be at risk of an unwanted pregnancy.
- The abortion rate declined between 1994 and 1995, from 56 to 47 per 1000. Since questions about mini-abortions were not asked in 1994, these figures are not adjusted for the understatement of mini-abortions.

## Part 2. Discussion of Results

### Prevalence and Method Choice

Contraceptive use in the Russian Federation is moderately high. Some 63 percent of married women aged 20-49 interviewed in fall 1995 said that they had used a method in the past month. This figure compares to levels of contraceptive prevalence observed in Colombia, Brazil, and Thailand based on recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data. It is higher than many estimates previously reported for the Russian Federation. For example, 31 percent of all women aged 15-49 reported contraceptive use in the 1990-91 All Union Survey. (Andrej A. Popov, Adrian Ph. Visser, and Evert Ketting. 1993. "Contraceptive Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice in Russia During the 1980s." *Studies in Family Planning* 24: 227-235.) The RLMS question on contraceptive use is the standard one also used in the DHS.

Recent Trend in Contraceptive Prevalence

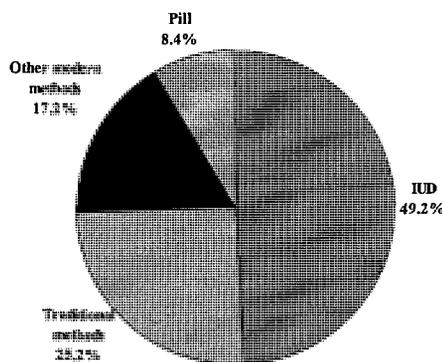


The RLMS estimate of contraceptive prevalence in 1995 is four percentage points below that recorded a year earlier, but the same as that found for 1992/3. It is possible that contraceptive use increased in the early 1990s, and that the decline between 1994 and 1995 signals a reversal of this trend. But there are other explanations for these differences as well. They could be due to sampling error. They might also reflect attrition and nonresponse bias. The 1992/3 data are based on the first follow-up of the Phase I sample; the 1995 data are based on the first follow-up of the Phase

II sample. Nonresponse was a significant problem in the 1992/3 data; it is a minor problem in the 1995 data; it is not a problem in the 1994 data.

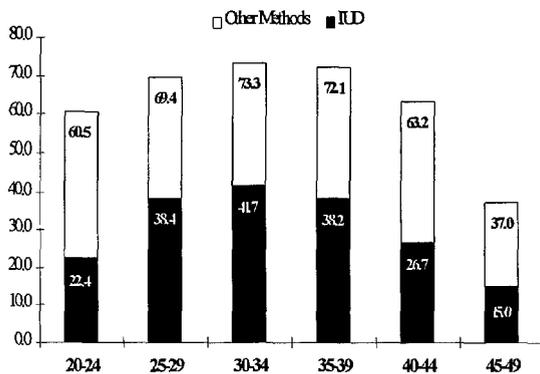
The IUD is the modal method choice. This is the method used by fully half (49%) of all contraceptive users. Another quarter are using traditional methods (douche, rhythm, withdrawal), with the remainder spread across contraceptive pills, condoms, and other modern methods. These patterns are virtually unchanged over three different rounds of the RLMS fielded in the early 1990s. There continues to be an important role for modern methods that might serve as alternatives to the IUD and as substitutes for traditional methods.

Choice of Method Among Users



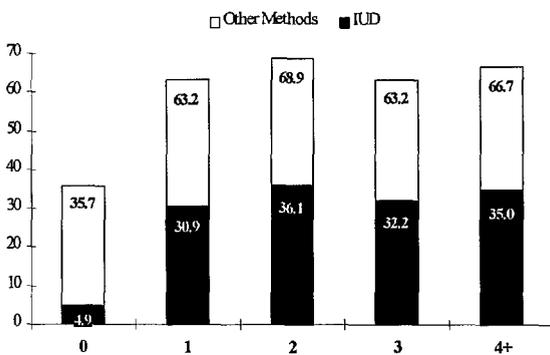
Overall, contraceptive use follows an inverted-U pattern by age. According to data collected in fall 1995, 61% of married women aged 20-24 are using a method, increasing to 69%-73% among those aged 25-39, then falling to 63% among those aged 40-44, and finally to 37% among those aged 45-49. IUD use also 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 almost twice as likely to use the IUD as their counterparts ten years younger (42% versus 22%).

Contraceptive Use by Age, 1995



Only about a third of married women 20-49 contracept before they begin childbearing. The fraction using a method almost doubles after the first birth, from 36 to 63 percent, and remains high thereafter. Most of the difference in use before and after the first birth is due to the IUD: the fraction of married women aged 20-49 using this method jumps from 5 percent prior to the first birth, to 31 percent afterwards. Prior to the first birth, the fraction of married women using the pill has increased from 4% to 11%.

Contraceptive Use by Children Ever Born, 1995

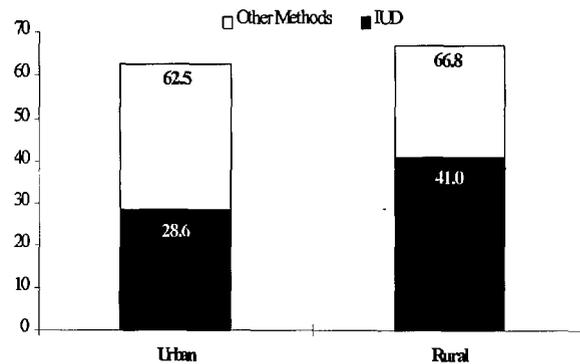


Contraceptive prevalence is about the same in rural and urban areas. Considering the three surveys as a group, urban-rural differences show no consistent pattern. In 1992/3, prevalence was the same in urban and rural areas (62% and 63%); in 1994, prevalence appeared to be higher in urban areas (68% versus 62%); now in 1995, prevalence is lower in urban than rural areas

(63% versus 67%). This mixed pattern of results, and the fact that differences are within sampling error, lead to the conclusion that urban-rural differences are minor, if they exist at all. Certainly, there is little evidence that living in a rural area is a barrier to contraceptive use.

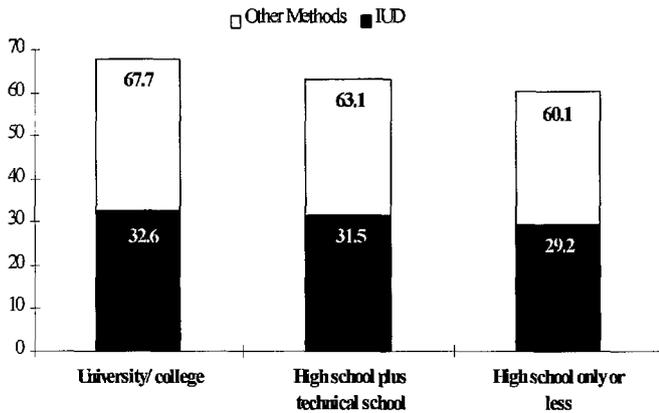
The particular methods used in urban and rural areas differ sharply, however. Differences in the use of the IUD are particularly striking: 41 percent of married women aged 20-49 living in rural areas use the IUD, compared to 29 percent in urban areas. The greater popularity of the IUD in rural areas was also noted in the report based on the 1994 data, and the tendency may have increased in the year since. A pattern of higher IUD use in more remote locations has been observed in other countries also.

Contraceptive Prevalence by Residence, 1995



Educational differences are in the expected direction, although modest. Married women aged 20-49 who have completed a college or university degree have prevalence levels five percentage points higher than those with some technical education in addition to a high school diploma; the latter have prevalence levels three percentage points higher than those with only a high school diploma or less. The pattern for all methods combined is mirrored by the pattern for the IUD.

**Contraceptive prevalence by education, 1995**



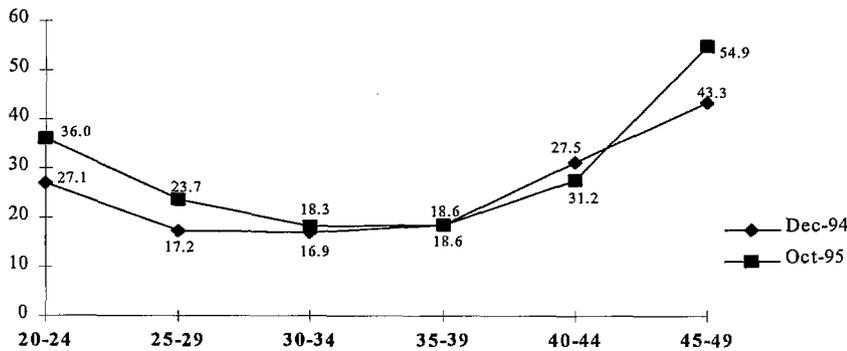
want no more children. Almost all (94%) women with two children want no more. Of married women aged 20-49 who want no more children, 72 percent reported using a contraceptive method in the 1995 survey. Turning this percentage around, 28 percent of these women need contraception but, for some reason, are not using it. The 1995 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 for Contraception

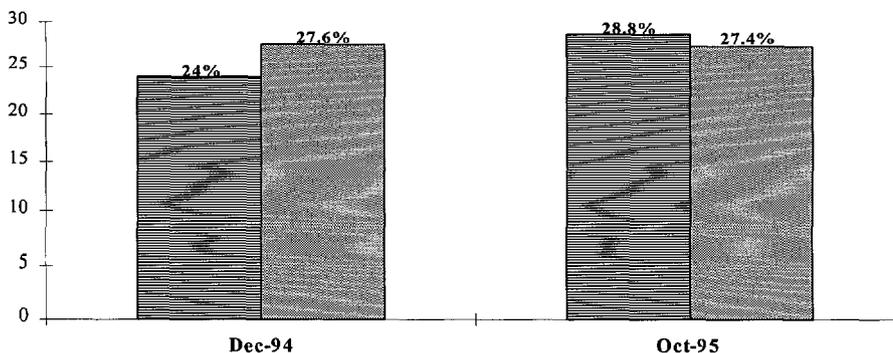
At the time of the 1995 survey, about three quarters (77%) of the married women aged 20-49 said that they did not want more children. The desire to limit fertility increases sharply with age, and even more sharply with the number of living children the woman already has. Well over half of women with one child (61%) say they

Unmet need is also higher among older married women, but pregnancy risks are declining for them. Unmet need increased a little between 1994 and 1995, from 25 to 28 percent. The increase was concentrated in urban areas, where there was a five percentage point rise. Unmet need in rural areas did not change. The increase between 1994 and 1995 in unmet need was also more pronounced among more highly educated women. Unmet need among those completing a college or university degree increased seven percentage points; need among those with more than a high school diploma increased five percentage points; that among those with a high school diploma or less increased by

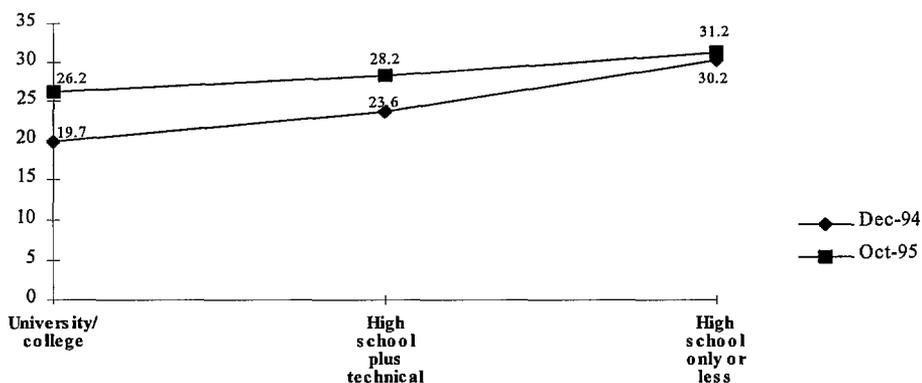
**Unmet need by age, 1994 and 1995**



**Unmet Need by Residence, 1994 and 1995**



### Unmet Need by Educational Level, 1994 and 1995



one percentage point. With respect to age, increases in unmet need were concentrated among younger married women--those most likely to be at risk of an unwanted pregnancy.

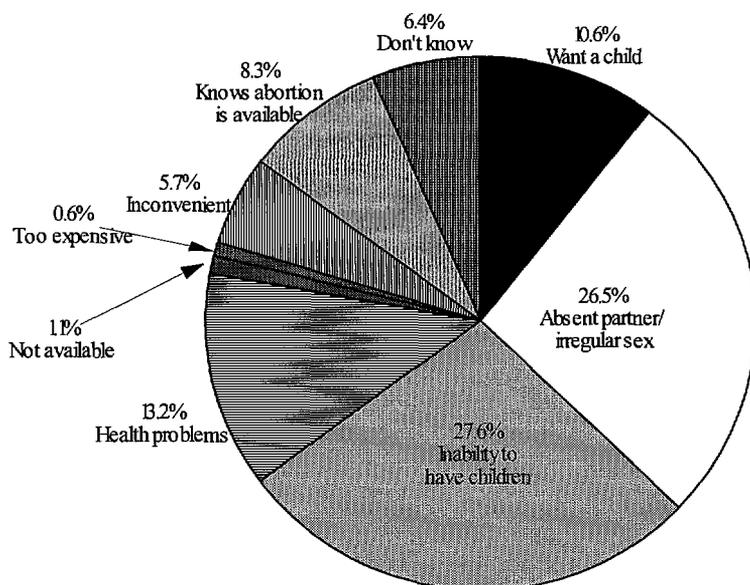
Most married women aged 20-49 who were not pregnant and were not using contraception explain this as due to health problems (13%), an absent partner or irregular sex life (27%), or a belief that they cannot have (more) children (28%). Questions about nonuse were only asked of women still having menstrual 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--only 11 percent.

Very few nonusers cite problems of availability (1%) or expense (1%). Claims that contraception is inconvenient to use (6%) 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

### Reasons for Non-Use, 1995



contraception because abortion is widely available, the RLMS included this as a separate category. Eight percent of nonusers reported this as their reason for not contracepting. 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.

The relative importance of different reasons for non-use has remained substantially the same through the early 1990s. There is no trend in the fractions reporting problems with availability or expense--the fraction was minimal in 1992/3 and 1994 as well as in 1995. Non-users in 1995 were no more or less likely to mention the availability of abortion as their reason than they were in 1992/3 or 1994.

## **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 1995 reported having an average of 47 abortions per 1000 women. This rate is lower than that estimated for 1994 based on RLMS data, which was 56 per 1000. Both 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 62 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.

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 round 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, 81 percent said that they had included mini-abortions in their report; 19 percent did not. Women who did not report an abortion in the previous year were also asked about mini-abortions. Only a small handful (three) of these women reported a mini-abortion.

If we take women at their word, it appears that almost all 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 the frequency of abortion in the previous year is understated for women having had an abortion. If the RLMS estimate of the abortion rate is adjusted to include mini-abortions, then it rises from 47 to about 55 per 1000 for 1995. 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. (The data needed to adjust these rates for understatement of mini-

abortions are only available for 1995, so the unadjusted figures are used here.) 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.

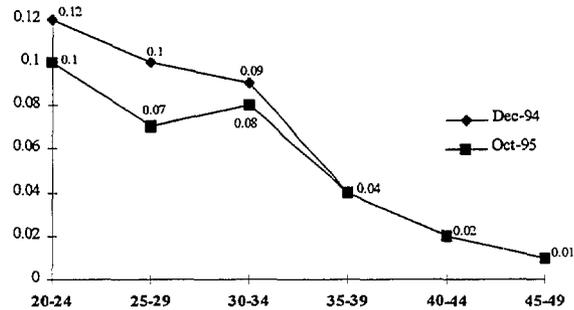
Considering recent abortion experience for five-year age groups, the averages are high for women in their 20s and early 30s. They drop sharply after that. The average number of abortions in the previous year to women 35-39 is half of what it is for women 30-34. The average for women 40-44 is again half of what it is for women 34-39. This pattern corresponds to natural declines in women's ability to conceive and bear children. To preserve comparability between the 1994 and 1995 data, the rates are not adjusted for understatement of mini-abortions.

There is a suggestion of decline in the age-specific rates among younger women between 1994 and 1995. The decrease in the overall abortion rate appears due to a change in the behavior of women younger than 35. It is interesting and potentially important that these same age groups participated in an increase in unmet need over the same period. The decline in the abortion rate for younger women is not because of a decrease in the risk of an unwanted pregnancy.

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 1995 averaged .5 abortions in their lifetime, which more than doubled to 1.1 among women aged 25-29. The number almost doubles again, to average 2.0 among women aged 30-34. This is expected, since these are the ages when abortion is most common. The oldest women in the sample report an average of 3.1 abortions in their lifetime.

Marital patterns are complex. The abortion rate among never married women aged 20-24 is 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

Abortion in the Previous Year, by Age



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 (57 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 (50 of 369) of women aged 15-19 included in the 1995 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, 33% 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 63%.

Moving to abortion, the average number of recent abortions to teenagers is 20 per 1000--only a small

fraction of the rate for young women aged 20-24, which is 98 per 1000. The rate for married teens (104 per 1000) is similar to the rate for married women in their early twenties (113 per 1000). In contrast, the reported abortion rate for unmarried teens is low, 7 per 1000, which compares to a rate of 38 per 1000 for unmarried women in their twenties. Unmarried teenagers probably underreport abortions, so these figures are likely to be underestimates. However, abortion history data collected for ever married women in Round 2 (not included in this report) also suggest that abortion is less common prior to marriage than subsequent to it.

## 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 and 1995**

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

**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

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

**1992/3**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Children Ever Born</b>				
		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**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Children Ever Born</b>				
		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**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Children Ever Born</b>				
		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

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

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Residence</b>	
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
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**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Residence</b>	
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
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**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Residence</b>	
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
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

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

**1992/3**

	<b>Education</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	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**

	<b>Education</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	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**

	<b>Education</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	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

**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

**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

**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

**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>
Wants a child	6.8	8.9	10.6
Unable to have children	31.0	25.2	27.6
Health problems	16.3	19.0	13.2
Irregular sex/no partner	20.9	23.9	26.6
Not available	1.4	0.9	1.1
Too expensive	0.0	1.1	0.6
Inconvenient to use	4.2	6.8	5.7
Knows abortion is available	10.0	9.0	8.3
Don't know	9.5	5.1	6.4
N	791	531	471

**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	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.01
Never Married	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.05	*	*
Currently Married	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.02
Previously Married	0.05	0.23	0.15	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.00
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

**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

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

	<b>1992/3</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>
<b>Total</b>	1.75	1.67	1.67
Age Group			
20-24	.92	.84	.87
25-29	1.51	1.35	1.26
30-34	1.83	1.70	1.69
35-39	1.95	1.96	1.93
40-44	1.96	1.92	1.95
45-49	1.82	1.86	1.87
Residence			
Urban	1.66	1.54	1.55
Rural	2.08	2.12	2.12
Education			
University/College	1.61	1.45	1.46
High School + Technical	1.70	1.65	1.67
High School Only or Less	1.87	1.84	1.87