

Population Reports

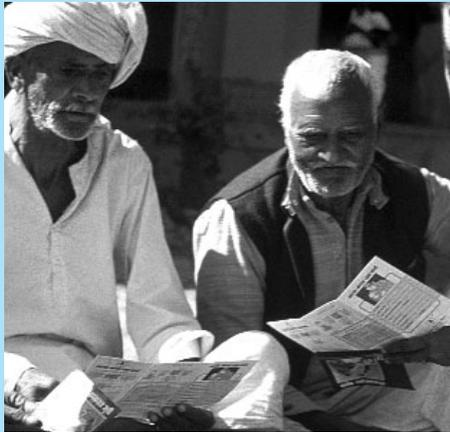
Men's Surveys: New Findings

Since 1990, 46 countries, most in sub-Saharan Africa, have taken nationally representative surveys of men's family planning attitudes and behavior. In nearly all surveyed countries, most men know and approve of contraception. Most married men say that they want to have more children, however, and on average, they want more children than married women do.

A growing percentage of men are using contraceptive methods, particularly condoms, surveys show. Still, in many surveyed countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, a minority of all men report currently using contraception.

Of the 46 countries that have surveyed men about family planning since 1990, 25 are in sub-Saharan Africa, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remaining 10 in other regions. Twenty countries, most in sub-Saharan Africa, have had more than one national survey since 1990. Most surveys include both married and unmarried men. These surveys are part of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) programs.

Surveys of men cover many of the same topics that surveys of women cover, allowing comparisons between men and women in the surveyed countries. The findings of women's surveys are presented in a companion issue of **Population Reports**, *New Survey Findings: The Reproductive Revolution Continues*, Series M, Number 17, Spring 2003.



JHU/CCP

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What the Surveys Find

Surveys of men, in contrast to the surveys of women, cannot be considered representative of the developing world as a whole, because fewer have been conducted and they focus on sub-Saharan Africa. Still, they cover most sub-Saharan countries and offer new insights into men's use of family planning and their reproductive attitudes and behavior. Key findings:

Sexually active unmarried men use contraception more than married men. Sexually active unmarried men are more likely than married men to use contraception, primarily condoms. In only 16 surveyed countries do a majority of married men report that they or their wives use contraception. Nonetheless, in 41 countries married men report more condom use than married women do. This difference suggests that many men may use condoms extramaritally.

Men are more likely than women to know of family planning but less likely to approve. In 23 of 25 sub-Saharan countries, men are more likely than women to know of at least one contraceptive method, most often the condom. In other surveyed countries, men and women have similar levels of contraceptive awareness. In most surveyed countries, however, men are less likely than women to approve of family planning.

Nonetheless, in all but one country, the percentage of married men who say they approve of family planning is greater than the percentage of married women who think that their husbands approve. A woman who knows her husband's attitudes about family planning is more likely to use contraception than a woman who does not know.

Men often want more children than women want. In 21 of 41 countries with survey data on desired family size, married men, on average, report that they want at least 0.5 more children than married women want. In nine sub-Saharan countries married men want an average of at least two children more.

Polygyny probably accounts for some of these differences between married men and women in sub-Saharan Africa. Even among monogamous couples, however, married men want more children than married women want. Such findings help explain why many married women report that they have more children than they would have preferred.

Young unmarried men face years of potential HIV risk. In most of 33 countries with survey data, half of young men report that they began sex before age 18, but in most countries the median age at first marriage is between 23 and 30. This gap suggests that many young unmarried men face at least five years of potential risk for STIs, including HIV/AIDS. Despite the risk, in 15 of 32 countries with data, most sexually active unmarried adolescent men do not use condoms or any other contraceptive method.

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Focus on Men

Surveys around the world increasingly are interviewing men and reporting on their contraceptive use, reproductive preferences, attitudes toward family planning, and sexual behavior. Before 1990 only four nationally representative surveys of men were conducted. Since 1990, 76 surveys of men in 48 countries have been conducted as part of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) programs, including the Young Adult Reproductive Health Surveys (YARHS). In all but one of the 48 countries—Costa Rica¹—the men’s surveys are nationally representative. In Armenia, however, the survey covers only men’s AIDS awareness and sexual behavior.

Most nationally representative surveys of men have been conducted in sub-Saharan Africa (see Figure 1). Others come from Latin America and the Caribbean. Only a handful of countries in Asia, the Near East and North Africa, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia have surveyed men. Twenty countries—16 in sub-Saharan Africa—have conducted more than one national survey of men since 1990.

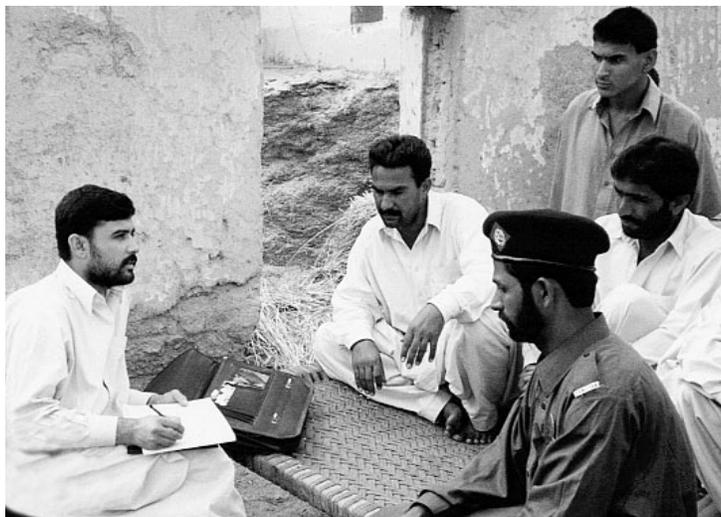
The increase in men’s surveys reflects widening recognition of men’s importance in sexual and reproductive health. International conferences in the 1990s formally encouraged programs to emphasize men’s shared responsibility for women’s reproductive health and to promote men’s active commitment to responsible parenthood and sexual and reproductive health (5, 18, 19, 39, 42, 43, 46). In addition, the AIDS crisis has made the need to address men in reproductive health policies and programs not only clear but also urgent (2, 11, 14).

Still, there have been far fewer surveys of men than of women. Cultural and programmatic barriers often have impeded efforts to survey men on such topics as fertility and family planning, as they have impeded men’s participation in family planning programs themselves. Some family planning programs have neglected men, assuming that men are indifferent or even opposed to family planning (14, 24). Some countries, especially those with low HIV prevalence, lack interest in surveying men, while others lack the funds to survey men (47).

¹ In Costa Rica only a YARHS of men was conducted, which is representative only of youth, not of men in general.

Scope of this Report

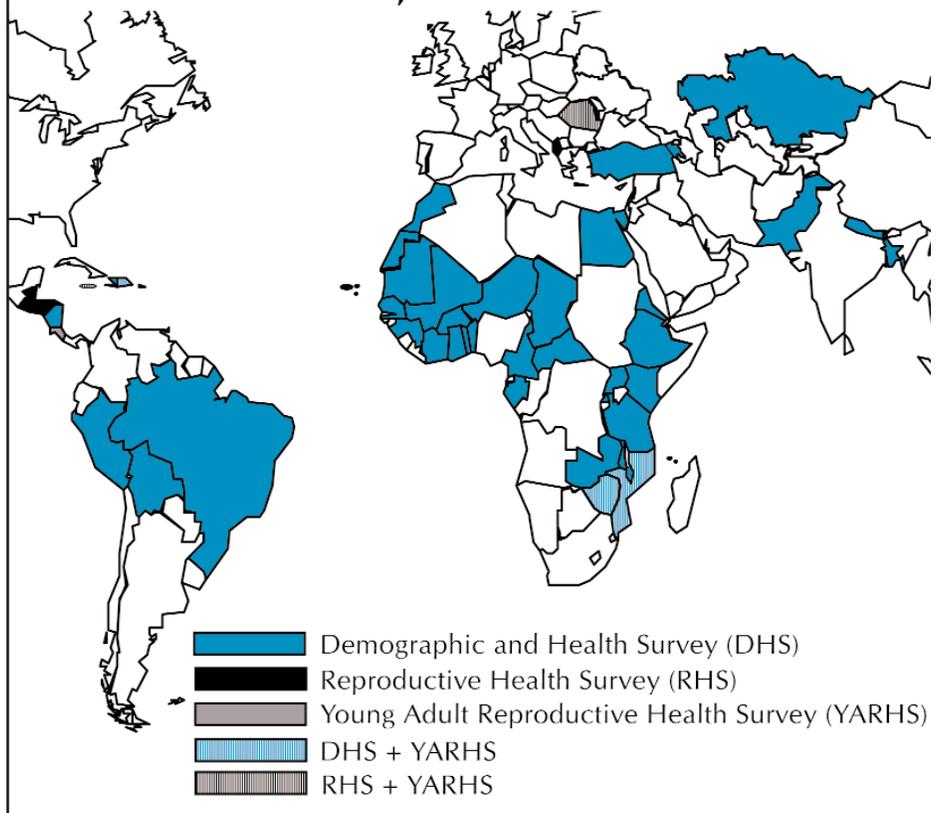
This issue of **Population Reports** provides an overview of men’s fertility and family planning attitudes and behavior as reported in DHS, RHS, and YARHS surveys conducted since 1990. Data on HIV/AIDS awareness and behavior among both men and women will be found in a forthcoming companion web-based publication.



Abdul Rashid Memon/Population Council

In Pakistan a field worker interviews a group of men on reproductive health. Nationally representative surveys increasingly include men, recognizing their importance to good reproductive health.

Figure 1. Countries with Surveys of Men, 1990–2003



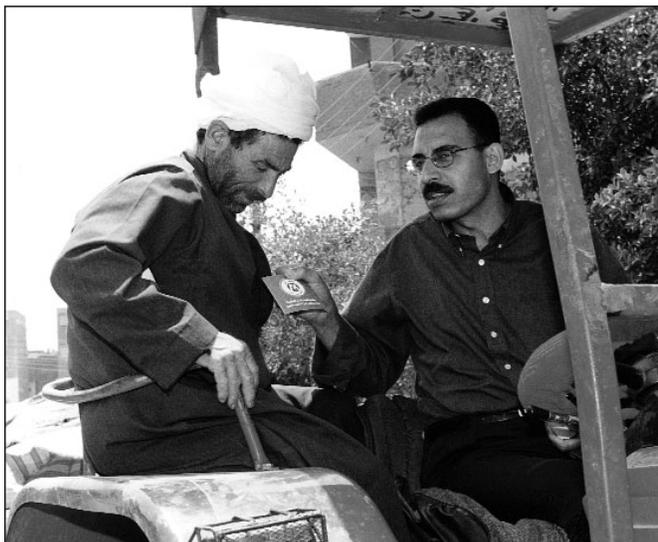
Since 1990 the DHS program has provided technical assistance to surveys of men in 39 countries.² Also, the RHS program has provided technical assistance to surveys of men in eight countries—Albania, Belize, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, and Romania. In addition, the RHS program has provided technical assistance to the Young Adult Reproductive Health Surveys (YARHS) in six countries since 1990—Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mozambique, Romania, and Zimbabwe. The DHS, RHS, and YARHS all receive financial support from the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

Most surveys in the DHS program include all men, both married and unmarried (see Appendix Table 1, p. 23). Some countries surveyed by the DHS, however, include only husbands of surveyed women or currently or ever-married men. These include DHS surveys in the early 1990s in Cameroon, Niger, and Rwanda, and in Bangladesh, Egypt, Nepal, Pakistan, and Turkey. In all RHS, survey samples of men are independent of samples of women. The RHS never interviews both husband and wife in the same household.

This issue of **Population Reports** provides limited comparisons of findings from men's and women's surveys. Surveys of men tend to cover the same topics covered in women's surveys. Questions address such key issues as contraceptive knowledge and use, family planning attitudes, fertility preferences, and sexual activity. Comparable data from women's surveys can be found in **Population Reports, New Survey Findings: The Reproductive Revolution Continues**, Series M, Number 17, Spring 2003 (<http://www.infoforhealth.org/pr/m17/index.shtml>).

Women's surveys have been conducted in far more countries than men's surveys. DHS and RHS findings

² A 1999 Nigeria survey of men also was conducted. The survey was collected with limited technical assistance from the DHS program. DHS publishes results of the 1999 survey, but the data are not included in this report because of concerns about comparability.



Pathfinder/CCP

These men in Egypt are part of a team that promotes private-sector family planning services. More men are using contraceptives, but still a minority in all but 16 surveyed countries.

about women, therefore, are broadly representative of the developing regions. This cannot be said about the men's surveys.

Furthermore, comparisons between men and women of reproductive age are not exact, as the age groups are defined differently in the surveys. In the companion report on women's survey findings, the reproductive age group for women is defined as ages 15 to 49 or 15 to 44 in all countries. In this report on men's surveys, however, the reproductive age limits for men vary among countries. Some countries have no upper or lower limits for men's reproductive age, some have both upper and lower limits, and some have lower age limits but not upper limits (see Appendix Table 1, p. 23).

The data presented here come principally from on-line DHS STATcompiler tabulations and from special tabulations that the DHS and RHS programs produced for this report. Some figures differ slightly from those in published final country reports. Differences are mainly due to additional cleaning of the data sets after publication of the final country reports. Final country report data have been used in cases where data were not available from STATcompiler. (STATcompiler data and many DHS final country reports are available at <http://www.measuredhs.com/>.)

Not all surveys include questions on all of the topics presented in this report, nor are the respondents defined the same way in all surveys. As a result, the number of countries reported in different sections and tables varies.

Contraceptive Use

Repeat surveys since 1990 suggest that a growing percentage of men are using contraception, particularly condoms. Nevertheless, in many surveyed countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, a minority of all men report currently using contraception.

One might expect that in surveys married men and women would report similar levels of contraceptive use, since couples use contraception together.³ Men tend to report higher levels of contraceptive use than women do, however. This finding suggests that some men use contraception in sexual relations outside marriage.

Married Men: Majority Do Not Use Contraception

Among married men of reproductive age, levels of current contraceptive use, whether modern or traditional, vary widely among 46 surveyed countries. Levels range from 9% in Mozambique and Niger to 77% in Albania (where almost all use is of traditional methods) (see Table 1). In only 16 of the surveyed countries do a majority of surveyed married men report using any form of contraception.

In 32 of the 46 countries most married men who use contraception rely on modern methods, particularly oral

³ Surveys consider contraceptive use to be use by either the respondent or his/her partner.

Table 1. Contraceptive Use Among Married Men

Current Use of Contraceptive Methods Reported by Married^a Men of Reproductive Age, 1990–2003

% Currently Using

Region, Country & Year	Any Method ^b	Any Modern Method ^c	Any Traditional Method ^d	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	OCS ^e	IUD	Male Condom	Injectables	Other Modern Methods ^f	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA												
Benin 2001	33	13	20	0	0	2	1	8	2	0	12	7
Burkina Faso 1998–99	37	13	24	0	0	3	1	8	1	0	23	1
Cameroon 1998	34	13	21	1	0	3	0	8	1	0	18	3
Cape Verde 1998	63	53	10	13	0	22	3	8	8	0	8	2
Central African Rep. 1994–95	15	4	11	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	9	1
Chad 1996–97	14	3	11	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	11	1
Comoros 1996	28	14	14	2	0	3	0	5	4	0	6	8
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99	26	13	13	0	0	4	0	7	1	0	12	2
Eritrea 1995	20	7	12	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	12	1
Ethiopia 2000	15	9	6	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	6	1
Gabon 2000	47	24	23	0	0	6	0	17	1	0	19	4
Ghana 1998	30	20	11	1	0	5	1	8	4	1	8	3
Guinea 1999	14	9	5	0	0	1	0	7	1	0	4	1
Kenya 1998	60	39	21	7	0	12	2	8	9	1	20	1
Malawi 2000	29	27	3	5	0	4	0	7	11	0	1	2
Mali 2001	15	10	5	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	5	0
Mozambique 1997	9	6	3	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	3	0
Niger 1998	9	8	2	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
Rwanda 2000 ^g	19	5	14	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	8	6
Senegal 1997	11	9	2	0	0	3	1	4	1	0	2	0
Tanzania 1999	33	23	11	2	0	6	0	9	5	0	7	4
Togo 1998	30	14	16	0	0	1	1	8	3	1	12	3
Uganda 1995	22	10	12	1	0	3	0	3	3	0	11	1
Zambia 1996	33	21	12	1	0	11	0	8	0	0	7	5
Zimbabwe 1999	64	61	3	2	0	45	0	6	7	0	1	2
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA												
Egypt 1992	49	47	2	1	0	14	30	2	1	0	1	1
Mauritania 2000–01	11	7	4	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	4
Morocco 1992	39	35	4	3	0	28	2	1	0	0	3	1
Turkey 1998	62	42	20	4	0	7	19	11	1	1	2	18
ASIA												
Bangladesh 1999–2000	63	51	11	7	1	29	1	6	7	0	9	2
Nepal 2001	48	43	5	17	7	2	0	6	10	1	2	3
Pakistan 1990–91	15	10	5	4	0	1	1	4	1	0	3	2
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Belize 1999	49	43	5	14	0	13	1	10	5	0	4	1
Bolivia 1998	51	24	28	6	0	3	10	3	1	0	26	2
Brazil 1996	74	69	5	40	2	19	1	5	1	0	3	3
Dominican Rep. 1996	65	61	4	42	1	12	2	3	1	1	2	2
El Salvador 2003	69	59	10	31	1	5	1	6	16	0	7	3
Guatemala 2002	50	38	11	16	2	5	2	4	9	0	9	1
Haiti 2000 ^g	39	27	13	3	3 ^h	6	h	5	10	h	6	7
Honduras 2001	60	50	11	17	0	12	9	5	7	0	6	5
Jamaica 1993	69	67	3	8	0	21	1	34	4	0	0	2
Nicaragua 1998	65	61	4	25	1	18	8	4	6	0	2	2
Peru 1996	66	43	23	9	1	6	13	6	7	1	21	3
EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA												
Albania 2002	77	3	74	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	72
Kazakhstan 1999	61	55	6	3	0	3	38	11	0	0	3	3
Romania 1999	66	27	39	2	0	8	6	10	0	2	11	28

The sum of individual modern (or traditional) methods may not add to "Any Modern (or Traditional) Method" because of rounding.

Folk methods are not included due to their ineffectiveness; lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) is not included due to its low levels of use and limited levels of correct use. Numbers for "Any Method" may vary in other publications depending on whether folk methods, LAM, etc. are included. For definitions used in this report, see footnotes b–d and f.

^a Also includes men in a cohabiting union.

^b Any method: any modern or traditional method as defined below.

^c Modern methods: female and male sterilization, oral contraceptives, IUDs, male condoms, injectables, and other modern methods (as defined below).

^d Traditional methods: periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

^e Oral contraceptives.

^f Other modern methods: female condoms, implants, diaphragms, cervical caps, and vaginal foaming tablets.

^g Use of contraceptive methods at last sex with spouse or cohabiting partner.

^h Total of male sterilization, IUD, and "other modern methods." See male sterilization for value. **Population Reports**

contraceptives (OCs), male condoms, injectables, and female sterilization. Reported use of male sterilization is highest in Nepal, at 7%. In all other surveyed countries 2% or less of men report using male sterilization.

In 14 countries men's use of the two traditional methods—periodic abstinence and withdrawal—is as high or higher than use of modern methods. Eleven of these 14 are in sub-Saharan Africa; the others are Albania, Bolivia, and Romania (see Table 1, previous page).

Among 16 countries with repeat surveys of men since 1990, current contraceptive use among married men increased in 12, largely reflecting increases in modern method use (see Figure 2 and Web Table 1).⁴ Only in

⁴ Because of space limitations not all the data upon which the discussion in this report is based could be included in printed tables. These data are available to readers in several other formats including the Internet at <http://www.populationreports.org/M18/M18tables.shtml> (see box, p. 20).

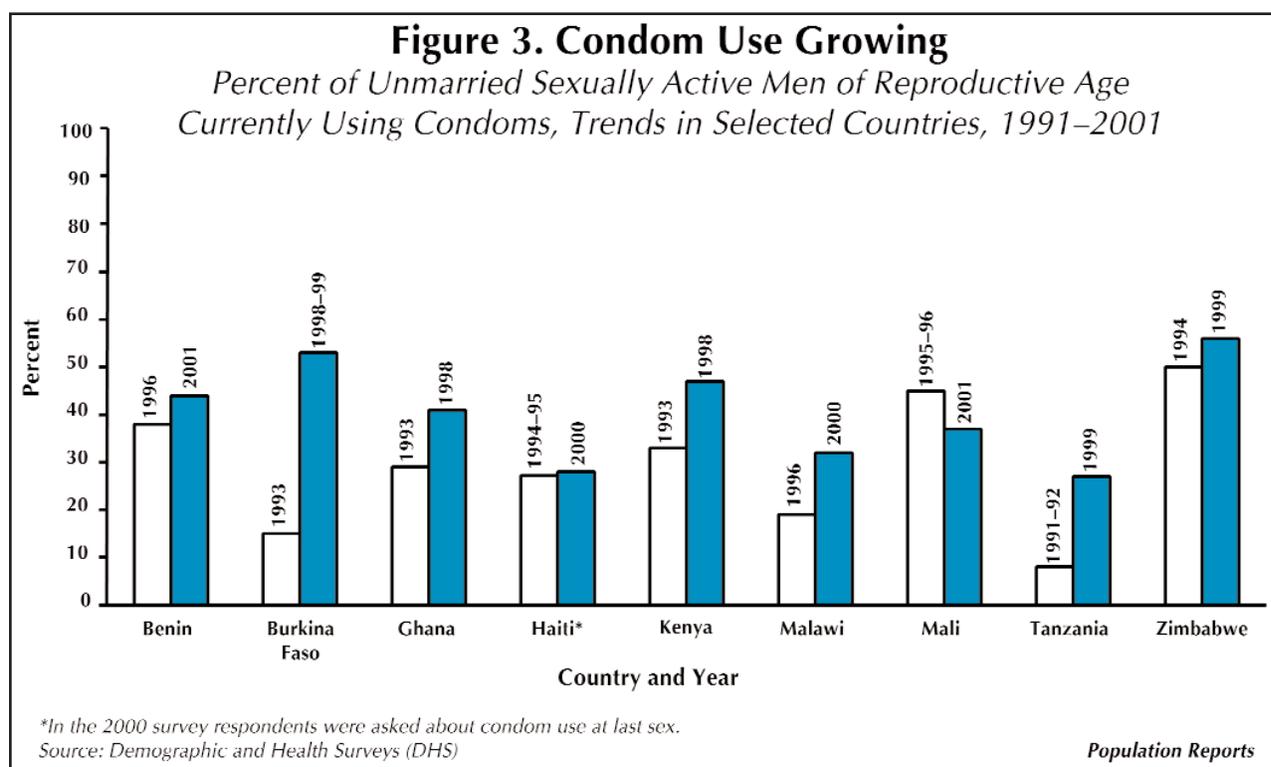
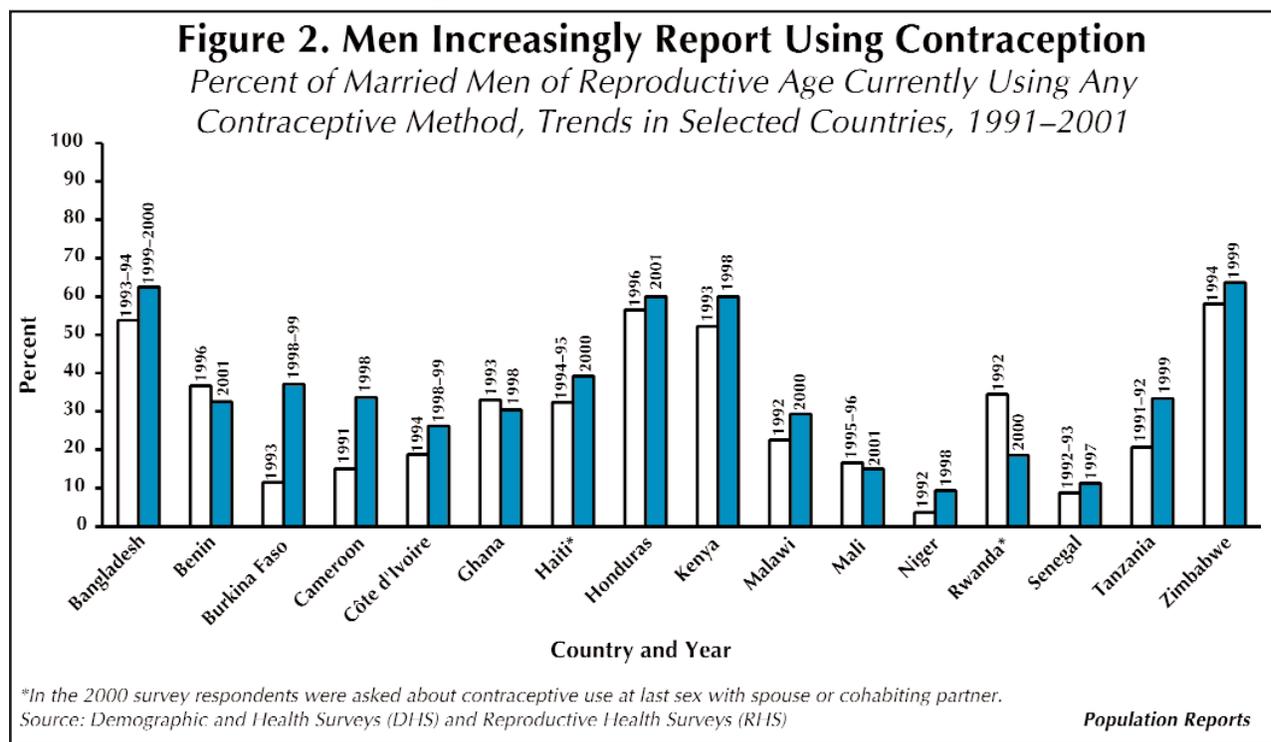


Table 2

Contraceptive Use Among Unmarried Men

Current Use of Contraceptive Methods Reported by Unmarried^a Sexually Active Men of Reproductive Age, 1993–2002

The sum of individual modern (or traditional) methods may not add to “Any Modern (or Traditional) Method” because of rounding. Folk methods are not included due to their ineffectiveness; lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) is not included due to its low levels of use and limited levels of correct use. Numbers for “Any Method” may vary in other publications depending on whether folk methods, LAM, etc. are included. For definitions used in this report, see footnotes b–d and f.

^a Unmarried: never married, divorced, or widowed.

^b Any method: any modern or traditional method as defined below.

^c Modern methods: oral contraceptives, male condoms, and other modern methods (as defined below).

^d Traditional methods: periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

^e Oral contraceptives.

^f Other modern methods: female and male sterilization, IUDs, injectables, female condoms, implants, diaphragms, cervical caps, and vaginal foaming tablets.

^g Use of contraceptive methods at last sex.

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% Currently Using

Region, Country & Year	Any Method ^b	Any Modern Method ^c	Any Traditional Method ^d	OCs ^e	Male Condom	Other Modern Methods ^f	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
Benin 2001	60	48	12	3	44	1	8	4
Burkina Faso 1998–99.....	60	55	5	2	53	0	5	0
Cameroon 1998	65	39	26	1	38	1	23	3
Cape Verde 1998	66	63	3	14	46	3	1	2
Central African Rep. 1994–95	24	13	11	0	13	0	10	0
Chad 1996–97.....	23	18	5	1	15	3	5	0
Comoros 1996	33	28	5	3	25	0	1	5
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99	64	49	15	6	44	0	14	1
Eritrea 1995	66	59	7	0	55	4	7	0
Ethiopia 2000	29	28	1	7	20	1	1	0
Gabon 2000	75	60	16	4	56	0	14	2
Ghana 1998	56	49	8	6	41	2	4	4
Guinea 1999.....	54	47	7	2	45	0	4	3
Kenya 1998.....	68	51	17	3	47	2	16	0
Malawi 2000.....	35	34	1	1	32	0	0	1
Mali 2001	40	39	2	1	37	1	2	0
Mozambique 1997	16	13	3	4	7	2	2	1
Niger 1998	40	38	3	4	34	0	2	1
Rwanda 2000 ^g	55	51	4	0	51	0	1	3
Tanzania 1999.....	30	29	1	2	27	0	0	1
Togo 1998.....	64	49	16	1	46	0	14	2
Uganda 1995	39	37	2	0	36	0	2	0
Zambia 1996.....	43	40	3	4	36	0	3	0
Zimbabwe 1999	63	60	2	5	56	2	1	1
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA								
Mauritania 2000–01	36	36	0	0	36	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN								
Bolivia 1998	61	31	30	3	25	2	27	3
Brazil 1996	73	69	5	24	39	6	2	3
Dominican Rep. 1996.....	60	54	6	12	37	5	2	5
Guatemala 2002	66	60	6	2	57	1	3	3
Haiti 2000 ^g	50	31	19	1	28	1	9	11
Jamaica 1993	81	73	8	9	64	1	0	8
Nicaragua 1998	46	44	3	13	22	9	2	1
Peru 1996	71	52	19	9	32	11	16	3
EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA								
Albania 2002.....	11	4	7	0	4	0	6	0
Kazakhstan 1999.....	89	85	4	6	72	7	2	2
Romania 1999.....	29	16	13	3	13	1	3	10

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Tanzania was the increase at least 10 percentage points, however. In Tanzania the increase in contraceptive use was due to increased use of modern methods, mainly condoms and injectables, while in Burkina Faso and Cameroon it largely reflected greater use of periodic abstinence.

Levels of contraceptive use decreased in four countries, but the decline was substantial only in Rwanda—from 34% in 1992 to 19% in 2000 (see Figure 2 and Web Table 1). This reported drop might be due to the disruption caused by civil strife, but it could also reflect a difference in the wording of the survey questionnaire. In 1992 the Rwanda survey asked men about current contraceptive use. In 2000, however, it asked men about contraceptive use the last time that they had sex with their wives.

Many Unmarried Sexually Active Men Use Condoms

Among 36 countries with data on unmarried sexually active men of reproductive age, levels of current contraceptive use range from 11% in Albania to 89% in Kazakhstan (see Table 2). In every surveyed country except Albania, more men report use of modern methods, primarily condoms, than of traditional methods.

In 15 countries at least 40% of unmarried sexually active men report currently using condoms, and as many as 64% in Jamaica and 72% in Kazakhstan. Condom use appears to have increased in eight of nine countries with more than one survey since 1990 (see Figure 3 and Web Table 2).

Condom use much higher among unmarried sexually active men than married men. In 29 of the 36 countries with data on both unmarried and married men, current contraceptive use is greater among unmarried sexually active men than among married men, often substantially greater. In all 36 countries levels of condom use are higher among unmarried sexually active men than married men. In 27 of the 36 countries, unmarried sexually active men are at least five times as likely as married men to report condom use.

Many married people resist using condoms with their spouses, according to studies in Africa, because people associate condoms with being unfaithful, and so they fear that their spouses will mistrust them if they want to use condoms (6, 10). Unmarried men are more likely than married men to use condoms because they want to protect against HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) as well as against pregnancy.

Men and Women Differ in Reported Contraceptive Use

In surveys men tend to overreport contraceptive use, and women to underreport it, particularly condom use (7, 16). In societies that associate family planning with modernity, men may overreport contraceptive use to avoid appearing traditional (7). Men also may tell survey takers that they use contraception in order to be perceived as good caretakers, especially if they think that the interviewers are associated with a family planning program (29). Conversely, some married women may hesitate to report condom use, particularly in cultures that do not encourage open discussion about sexuality or where condoms are associated with extramarital sex (7, 16).

Nevertheless, researchers tend to agree that women give more accurate responses than men to survey questions about contraceptive use (7, 16, 20). Most contraceptive methods are female-controlled, and thus women are more likely to know about their actual use. Some women use OCs, IUDs, and injectables without their partners' knowledge. Also, women usually are more motivated than men to know if they are being protected against pregnancy because they, not men, face the risk of unintended pregnancy.

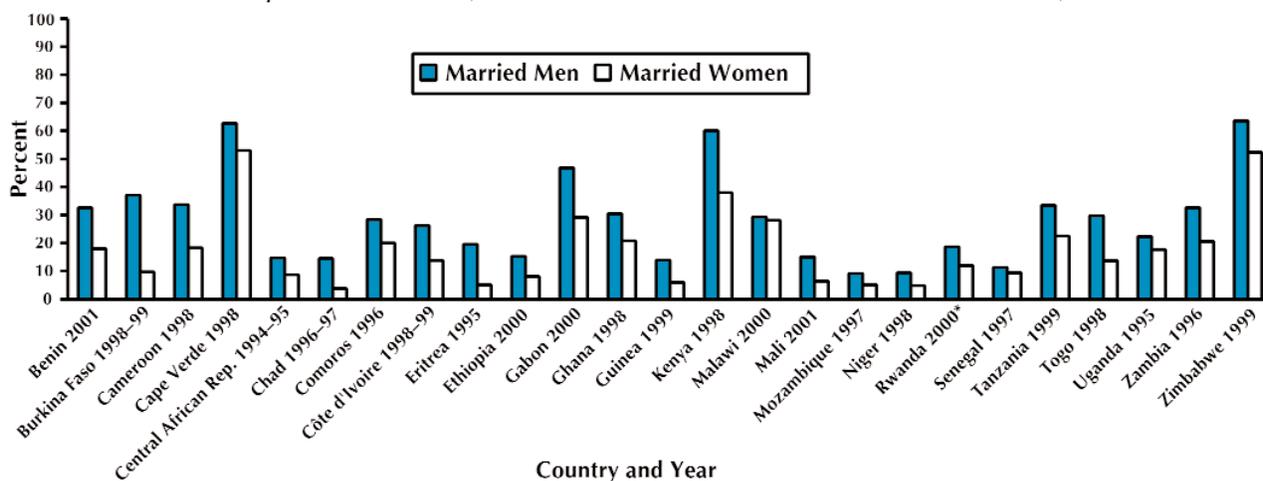
In 41 of 46 surveyed countries, married men reported higher levels of current contraceptive use than married women.⁵ Differences are particularly great in sub-Saharan Africa. In 15 of 25 sub-Saharan countries surveyed, married men's reports of contraceptive use are at least 10 percentage points higher than married women's, and as much as 27 percentage points higher in Burkina Faso (see Figure 4).

Also, in 24 of 36 countries with surveys of both unmarried sexually active men and women, more unmarried sexually active men than unmarried sexually active women report current contraceptive use. The differences are smaller than differences between married men and women, however.

Differences largely due to condom use. Much of the difference between men's and women's reports about contraception is due to differences in condom use. In 42 of 46 countries with surveys of married men—all except Albania, Bolivia, Egypt and Morocco—married men report higher levels of condom use than married women do. Also, in 36 of 46 countries more married men than

⁵ Comparisons between men's and women's responses in this report are restricted to those countries that have comparable data on both men and women.

Figure 4. Men Report More Contraceptive Use than Women
Percent of Married Men and Women of Reproductive Age Reporting Current Use of Contraceptive Methods, Selected Sub-Saharan African Countries, 1994–2001



*Married men were asked about contraceptive use at last sex with spouse or cohabiting partner.
 Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS)

married women report depending on periodic abstinence and, in 19 countries, on withdrawal.

One reason that married men report more condom use than married women is that some married men use condoms in sexual relations outside marriage (while few married women are presumed to have sex outside marriage). Some men are in polygynous marriages, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa (7, 16, 21). In the DHS, respondents can report current use of only one contraceptive method; the questionnaire for the men's surveys does not ask about contraceptive use with each wife or sex partner. Therefore men may report use of a particular contraceptive method but may in fact use two or more methods, depending on the partner. In a recent analysis of DHS data, differences in contraceptive use between polygynous and monogamous couples were not statistically significant when the husband in a polygynous marriage reported use of a method that agreed with the reports of any of his wives (7).

In 2000, countries were given the option of using a new DHS questionnaire in which men are asked about use of contraception at last sexual intercourse for up to three partners during the past 12 months (see for example, Haiti 2000 DHS (33) and Rwanda 2000 DHS (34)). In the RHS men have been asked this question since the mid-1990s, in addition to questions about current use (31).

Discrepancies in reported contraceptive use between men and women persist even between monogamous husbands and wives who are faithful to each other (7, 45). Several reasons may account for these continued discrepancies. For example, one partner may be unaware that the other partner has stopped using a method, or one partner may be using contraception without the other's knowledge. Partners may have different judgments as to what qualifies as "current" contraceptive use, or they may have different understandings of what constitutes a certain contraceptive method (for example, one partner may define periodic abstinence as sporadic abstinence during the postpartum period or during a woman's menses while the other defines it accurately as deliberate abstinence during a woman's fertile period). Furthermore, respondents may give socially expected responses, either overstating or concealing contraceptive practice depending on the context (7, 9, 16, 45).

Groups of Married Men Differ Widely in Contraceptive Use

Married men differ in their levels of current contraceptive use according to their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, including educational attainment, urban or rural residence, age, and number of children born. Such differences resemble the differences in contraceptive use among groups of women, with some exceptions.



Sara A. Holtz

In Côte d'Ivoire a peer educator shows a group of transport drivers how to use a condom correctly. Surveys find that unmarried men are more likely than married men to use condoms, which can protect against HIV/AIDS as well as pregnancy.

Education affects contraceptive use. The more schooling that men have, the more likely they are to use contraception (1, 12, 28, 36). In all 46 countries surveyed since 1990 except Mauritania, married men's contraceptive use consistently increases with their level of education (see Web Table A).

Urban or rural residence. In all surveyed countries except Rwanda, contraceptive use is consistently higher among married men in urban areas than in rural areas. In 10 of 46 countries contraceptive use among married men in urban areas is at least 20 percentage points higher than among rural men. The smallest differences are in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Rwanda, where married men in rural areas are almost as likely as men in urban areas to use contraception (see Web Table A).

Age. Among married men the use of contraception generally peaks between ages 30 and 49 (see Web Table A). Among married women contraceptive use peaks in a more narrow age range—between the ages of 30 and 39.

Number of children. In general, as among married women, married men without any children are less likely to use contraception than men who have children. But the patterns among men are not as clear as among married women (see the companion report on surveys of women) (52). In 34 of 45 countries surveyed, the level of contraceptive use is highest among men who have two or three children. In over half of surveyed countries at least 30% of married men with four or more children report using contraception (see Web Table A).

Some Nonusers Say They Intend To Use Contraception in the Future

Surveys ask married men who are not currently using contraception whether they intend to use it in the future—either in the next 12 months or later. In 32 of 43

Table 3

Intentions To Use Contraception

Reported Contraceptive Intentions of Married Men of Reproductive Age Not Currently Using Contraception, 1990–2002

^a The sum of married men who intend to use in the next 12 months and who intend to use later.

^b Unsure about timing or intention to use.

^c Among all men.

^d Rows do not add to 100 either because the remainder do not know or because data for some respondents are missing.

^e Rows do not add to 100 because the remainder do not know a contraceptive method.

^f Rows do not add to 100 because the remainder have infrequent sex or a postmenopausal wife.

NA=Not available

Population Reports

Region, Country & Year	% Who Intend To Use Contraception			Region, Country & Year	% Who Intend To Use Contraception		
	Sometime In the Future ^a	Unsure ^b	Do Not Intend To Use		Sometime In the Future ^a	Unsure ^b	Do Not Intend To Use
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA			
Benin 2001.....	45	9	47	Egypt 1992 ^e	38	12	43
Burkina Faso 1998–99	39	16	44	Mauritania			
Cameroon 1998	33	19	48	2000–01	12	10	76
Cape Verde 1998 ^c	67	8	25	Morocco 1992 ..	35	4	59
Central African Rep. 1994–95	29	5	67	Turkey 1998 ^d	38	5	53
Chad 1996–97	14	7	79	ASIA			
Comoros 1996 ^d	35	12	48	Bangladesh			
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99	31	7	62	1999–2000	62	4	33
Eritrea 1995	17	8	74	Nepal 2001	66	3	31
Ethiopia 2000.....	48	1	51	Pakistan 1990–91	17	9	74
Gabon 2000	33	9	58	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN			
Ghana 1998	45	7	47	Belize 1999	21	0	79
Guinea 1999 ^d	27	3	67	Bolivia 1998.....	32	5	62
Kenya 1998	56	7	35	Brazil 1996 ^d	32	3	62
Malawi 1992	62	11	28	Dominican Rep.			
Mali 2001 ^d	33	11	55	2002 ^c	51	3	35
Mozambique 1997	22	18	59	Haiti 1994–95 ..	NA	43	57
Niger 1998	31	16	53	Honduras 2001	54	0	46
Rwanda 1992	59	4	37	Jamaica 1993	45	0	55
Senegal 1997	12	13	75	Nicaragua 1998 ^f	41	11	28
Tanzania 1999	37	7	56	Peru 1996.....	44	7	48
Togo 1998	43	12	45	EASTERN EUROPE &			
Uganda 1995	61	10	29	CENTRAL ASIA			
Zambia 2001–02	72	4	25	Kazakhstan 1999	16	20	63
Zimbabwe 1999 ^d	67	5	21	Romania 1999 ..	43	17	41

surveyed countries, at least 30% of such men say they intend to use contraception in the future. The percentage varies widely among surveyed countries, from 12% in Mauritania and Senegal to over 60% in Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Malawi, Nepal, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (see Table 3).

Most men who say they do not intend to use contraception explain that they want to have more children or that their wives are at little risk of pregnancy (either because they and/or their wives are infertile or because their wives are postmenopausal). In 21 of 41 countries—17 in sub-Saharan Africa plus the Dominican Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, and Pakistan—the main reason that men give is wanting more children. In 14 countries—most outside sub-Saharan Africa—the main reason is that their partners are unlikely to become pregnant (see Table 4).

Another main reason that men report is opposition to family planning itself, either for religious reasons or other reasons. Also, in sub-Saharan Africa and a few countries elsewhere, some men say they do not intend to use contraception because they know little about it or where to obtain it. Men are less likely than women to mention concerns about health or side effects of contraceptive methods as an important reason to avoid using family planning (see the companion report on surveys of women) (52).

Contraceptive Awareness and Approval

Men are more likely than women to have heard of at least one contraceptive method—most often the condom—surveys show. Men's awareness of female contraceptive methods, however, is almost always lower than that of women's. Men also are more likely than women to be exposed to radio and television messages about family planning and are about as likely as women to approve of family planning messages in the mass media. While most married men approve of family planning, they are less likely to approve than married women in the same country.

Married couples increasingly are discussing family planning, surveys find. Communication between partners about childbearing and family planning is closely linked to successful contraceptive use (23, 25, 27, 40). Still, many wives do not know or misperceive their husbands' attitudes toward family planning. Overall, more married men are likely to approve of family planning than women think.

Table 4

Reasons Men Give For Not Intending To Use Contraception

Main Reasons for Not Intending To Use Contraception Among Married Men Not Currently Using Contraception and Not Intending To Use in the Future, 1990–2002

^a Includes infertility among men and/or their wives and post-menopausal wives.

^b Includes opposition by the respondent, his wife, or others, and religious or other prohibition.

^c Knows no method, knows no source, and other knowledge-related reasons.

^d Includes inconvenient to use, interferes with body, and other method-related reasons.

^e Includes other reasons, do not know, and missing data.

^f Among all men.

^g Reason for currently not using contraception among men not currently using contraception.

^h Includes men whose wives are currently pregnant or postpartum and those who doubt their wives can get pregnant.

NA = Not available

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Region, Country & Year	% Who								
	Want More Children	Have Fertility Difficulties ^a	Oppose Family Planning ^b	Lack Knowledge ^c	Have Health Concerns/ Fear Side Effects	Are Not Having Sex/ Have Infrequent Sex	Lack Access/ Costs Too Much	Method-Related ^d	Other ^e
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA									
Benin 2001	32	15	31	5	6	5	1	2	3
Burkina Faso 1998–99	37	17	17	12	2	4	1	0	10
Cameroon 1998	50	7	30	6	3	1	NA	1	2
Cape Verde 1998 ^f	8	8	22	0	1	26	NA	2	35
Central African Rep. 1994–95	72	3	8	7	0	1	NA	0	9
Chad 1996–97	53	5	29	10	2	1	0	1	1
Comoros 1996	47	23	18	3	2	1	NA	NA	6
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99	52	12	23	5	2	3	0	1	2
Eritrea 1995	49	8	11	28	1	0	0	NA	1
Ethiopia 2000	65	16	7	3	3	0	0	NA	6
Gabon 2000	43	12	23	2	5	4	NA	3	8
Ghana 1998	25	16	33	5	10	5	1	4	3
Guinea 1999	46	3	42	8	0	1	0	0	1
Kenya 1998	26	20	25	2	9	4	1	2	11
Malawi 1996	38	40	3	3	3	5	2	1	6
Mali 2001	29	4	40	10	2	3	0	3	7
Mozambique 1997	55	13	15	11	1	1	1	3	2
Niger 1998	37	12	24	6	1	1	1	10	8
Rwanda 1992	24	27	25	8	3	2	0	0	4
Senegal 1997	24	19	37	9	1	2	1	NA	10
Tanzania 1996	34	19	20	12	3	1	0	2	8
Togo 1998	35	17	23	4	7	4	0	1	8
Uganda 1995	47	14	20	7	2	7	1	1	7
Zambia 2001–02	27	27	20	2	8	5	1	1	3
Zimbabwe 1999	12	35	32	1	4	2	NA	4	8
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA									
Egypt 1992	27	30	8	0	7	3	1	2	11
Mauritania 2000–01	36	3	34	18	3	2	0	0	4
Morocco 1992	36	30	12	6	4	6	1	0	9
Turkey 1998	10	39	9	2	5	3	1	NA	0
ASIA									
Bangladesh 1999–2000	NA	42	15	2	4	8	1	2	17
Nepal 2001	6	60	12	1	11	6	0	NA	8
Pakistan 1990–91	47	6	20	11	3	3	2	0	0
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN									
Bolivia 1998	5	51	8	18	6	4	1	0	8
Brazil 1996	10	65	5	1	4	3	2	3	14
Dominican Rep. 1996	24	14	10	4	7	7	0	NA	13
Haiti 1994–95	35	31	12	9	6	5	1	NA	47
Jamaica 1993 ^g	14	29	2	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	13
Nicaragua 1998	17	29	23	7	9	3	1	0	13
Peru 1996	3	45	11	14	5	7	NA	1	0
EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA									
Kazakhstan 1999	18	57	12	NA	1	3	0	2	13
Romania 1999	16	58 ^h	5	NA	2	10	1	NA	0

Almost All Married Men Are Aware of Family Planning

In 36 of 46 surveyed countries, at least 90% of married men have heard of one or more contraceptive methods, either modern or traditional. In Mauritania, however, only 61% of married men have heard of at least one family planning method, and in Mozambique, 69%. In Chad

and Pakistan about three-quarters of married men are aware of at least one contraceptive method. In the remaining six countries, levels of contraceptive awareness range from 80% to 89% (see Table 5, next page).

Men are more likely to have heard of a modern method than a traditional one. In 34 countries at least 90% are aware of at least one modern method, while in only 7 countries have at least 90% heard of a traditional method (see Table 5, next page).

Table 5

Contraceptive Awareness

Awareness of Contraceptive Methods Among Married Men of Reproductive Age, 1990–2003

The sum of individual modern (or traditional) methods may not add to "Any Modern (or Traditional) Method" because men could name as many methods as they knew. Responses were both spontaneous and probed.

^a Traditional methods: periodic abstinence, withdrawal, and other (some surveys included any combination of traditional, folk, and lactational amenorrhea method).

^b Oral contraceptives.

^c Vaginal methods: spermicides and diaphragms.

^d Among all men.

Region, Country & Year	% Who Have Heard of									
	Any Method	Any Modern Method	Any Traditional Method ^a	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	OCs ^b	IUD	Male Condom	Injectables	Vaginal Methods ^c
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA										
Benin 2001	96	95	73	56	31	71	22	93	76	0
Burkina Faso 1998–99	93	92	72	42	19	73	36	90	68	27
Cameroon 1998	88	86	70	48	15	63	31	83	51	16
Cape Verde 1998	100	100	83	95	48	97	80	100	94	36
Central African Rep. 1994–95	96	92	81	67	50	42	12	89	26	12
Chad 1996–97	76	70	48	34	7	32	9	61	42	4
Comoros 1996	96	93	92	55	26	78	33	92	74	11
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99	93	93	67	48	27	66	34	93	61	24
Eritrea 1995	82	78	66	30	7	73	26	68	62	9
Ethiopia 2000	92	90	53	39	13	85	12	67	70	0
Gabon 2000	98	97	87	57	28	79	32	96	48	0
Ghana 1998	96	96	79	72	39	81	51	94	82	53
Guinea 1999	80	78	47	35	10	60	12	75	54	8
Kenya 1998	99	99	91	88	69	96	76	98	92	38
Malawi 2000	100	100	82	93	73	93	60	98	93	0
Mali 2001	89	88	54	48	33	75	21	85	70	0
Mozambique 1997	69	66	38	32	13	51	32	58	46	6
Niger 1998	94	93	67	74	23	79	46	78	81	26
Rwanda 2000	100	99	93	75	27	75	30	98	79	0
Senegal 1997	90	79	61	37	8	61	38	68	37	12
Tanzania 1999	97	96	74	76	40	89	51	94	80	19
Togo 1998	98	96	91	62	28	70	52	94	84	34
Uganda 2000–01	99	99	85	72	51	91	38	98	86	0
Zambia 2001–02	100	100	88	74	33	93	29	99	75	24
Zimbabwe 1999	100	100	62	60	46	98	52	98	85	0
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA										
Egypt 1992	97	97	75	64	25	96	95	69	66	30
Mauritania 2000–01	61	55	39	20	15	48	20	41	39	6
Morocco 1992	98	98	63	70	16	97	64	92	53	18
Turkey 1998	98	97	88	69	49	93	87	85	62	26
ASIA										
Bangladesh 1999–2000	100	100	82	95	87	100	70	97	93	0
Nepal 2001	100	100	81	99	98	90	59	97	94	0
Pakistan 1990–91	79	78	49	66	32	55	29	59	50	13
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN										
Belize 1999 ^d	86	86	38	65	45	86	39	74	62	27
Bolivia 1998	89	85	82	59	37	72	73	78	48	36
Brazil 1996	100	100	82	93	77	99	54	99	63	35
Dominican Rep. 2002	100	100	85	94	53	97	78	99	89	56
El Salvador 2003	99	99	72	97	85	93	59	99	92	51
Guatemala 2002	95	95	55	84	74	87	48	85	83	40
Haiti 2000	100	100	82	69	48	96	20	97	96	0
Honduras 2001	100	99	70	94	57	93	79	99	87	43
Jamaica 1993	100	99	74	86	46	96	53	98	88	41
Nicaragua 1998	99	99	62	89	70	97	77	97	88	34
Peru 1996	98	97	92	85	73	87	86	93	81	66
EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA										
Albania 2002	100	87	100	19	5	29	6	86	19	4
Kazakhstan 1999	100	100	88	47	22	80	96	98	28	21
Romania 1999	100	100	98	63	32	87	78	99	16	26

In more than half of surveyed countries, including all but three sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, the male condom is the method that men most often recognize. Many married men also have heard of OCs. In only four surveyed countries—Albania, Central African Republic, Chad, and Mauritania—have less than half of married men heard about OCs.

Awareness of injectables ranges from just 16% of married men in Romania (reflecting the limited availability of injectables in Romania in the 1990s (30)) to over 90% in Bangladesh, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, and Nepal. In all surveyed countries more married men have heard of female sterilization than of male sterilization (see Table 5).

In the 21 countries outside sub-Saharan Africa with men's surveys, levels of contraceptive awareness among both married men and women approach 100% for at least one method—except in Belize, Bolivia, Mauritania, and Pakistan, where levels for men range between 61% and 89%, and for women, between 71% and 92%. In 23 of the 25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with men's surveys, more married men than women have heard of at least one contraceptive method. Men are almost always less aware than women, however, of female contraceptive methods, including OCs, IUDs, and injectables (52).

Uganda, and Zimbabwe, over 90% find family planning messages acceptable (see Web Table B). In general, married men and women report similar levels of approval of family planning messages in the mass media (52).

The reach of family planning messages through the mass media appears to have grown in recent years, based on limited survey data. Among the eight countries with trend data on men's exposure to family planning messages, the percentage of married men who said they had heard about family planning on radio or TV was higher in the more recent survey in all but Zimbabwe (see Figure 5 and Web Table B).

Radio and TV Family Planning Messages Reach Most Men

Messages broadcast in the mass media are a key source of family planning information for men. Exposure to family planning messages on radio and television, as well as exposure to the mass media in general, can increase use of contraception and help change reproductive preferences (3, 8, 37, 49, 51). In over half of the 40 countries with data, at least half of men have heard family planning messages in the mass media, either radio, television, or both (see Web Table B). Family planning messages on radio and television reach more men than women, surveys (52).

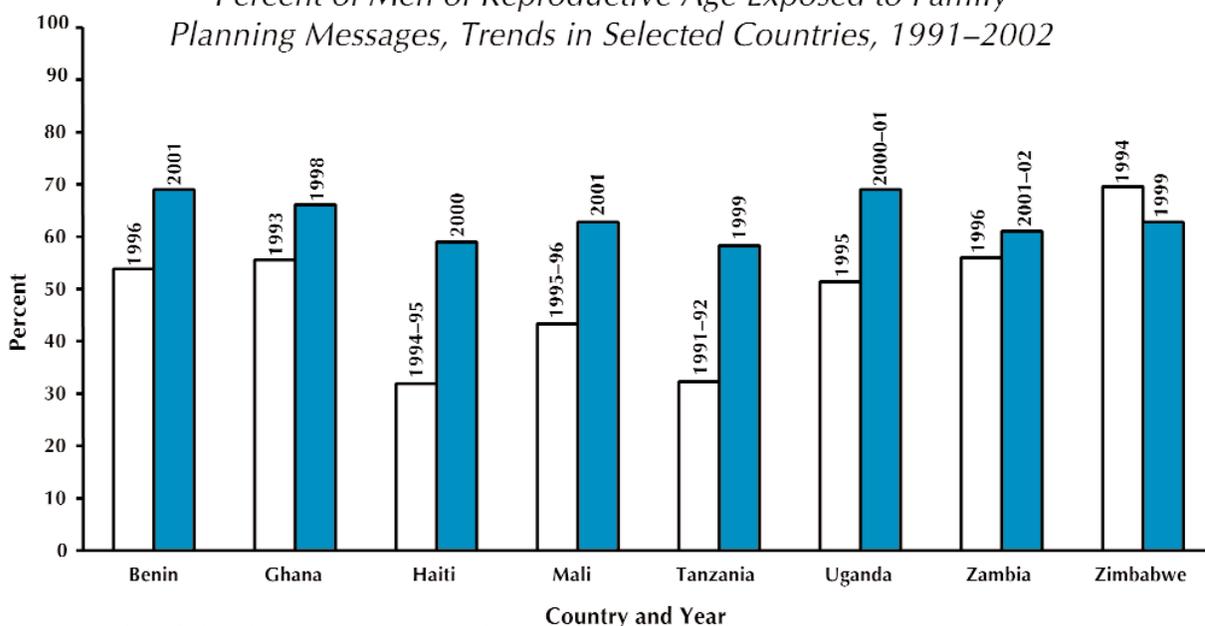
Most men approve of family planning messages in the mass media. In 30 of the 31 countries with data, more than half of men consider family planning messages acceptable in the mass media. Chad is the exception. In the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru,



This delivery truck in Cameroon advertises the name of its contents—the Prudence condom. Most men approve of family planning publicity, and messages in the mass media reach even more men than women.

Population Services International (PSI)

Figure 5. Mass Media* Reaching More Men
Percent of Men of Reproductive Age Exposed to Family Planning Messages, Trends in Selected Countries, 1991–2002



*Mass media includes either radio, television, or both.
 Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Population Reports

Discussing Family Planning Is Important to Contraceptive Use

Husbands and wives who discuss family planning together are more likely to use contraception effectively and to have fewer children (13, 22, 23, 25, 27, 38, 40, 41). Surveys ask married men and women whether they discussed the practice of family planning with their partners in the preceding year and, if so, how often they discussed it—whether once or twice, or more often.⁶

⁶ The couple communication data reported here are not controlled statistically for current contraceptive use. Therefore, the data cannot reveal causality—that is, whether couples currently using contraception are therefore more likely to discuss family planning or whether couples who discuss family planning are therefore more likely to use contraception.

In 23 of 35 countries with survey data, at least half of married men say they discussed family planning with their wives within the past year. Still, the percentage varies widely, from about 25% in Cape Verde and Senegal to over 75% in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Kenya, Malawi, Nicaragua, Peru, and Zimbabwe. In 24 countries—most in sub-Saharan Africa—most men who discussed family planning did so more than twice within the preceding year (see Table 6).

The percentage of married men who discussed family planning with their wives increased in 9 of 12 countries with more than one men's survey since 1990 (see Web Table 6). In general, similar proportions of married men and women report discussing family planning. Among 33 countries with data on both men and women, the difference between men's and women's responses exceeds 10 percentage points in only 9 (see Table 6).

Table 6

Couple Communication About Family Planning

Discussion of Family Planning with Partner in the Past Year, Married Men and Women of Reproductive Age, 1990–2002

^a Includes currently married nonsterilized men (or women) who have heard of a contraceptive method.

^b Men (or women) who have discussed family planning with partner at least once.

^c Data for married men exclude married men with more than one partner.

^d Among all men.

^e In the past three months.

^f Rows do not add to 100 among women either because the remainder said that they currently use contraception and therefore they do not discuss family planning or else because data for some respondents are missing.

^g In the past six months.

NA = Not available

Region, Country & Year	% of Married Men ^a Who Discussed Family Planning with Partner			% of Married Women ^a Who Discussed Family Planning with Partner		
	Never	Once or Twice	More Often	Never	Once or Twice	More Often
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Benin 2001	48	25	52	61	21	39
Burkina Faso 1998–99....	56	20	44	71	15	29
Cameroon 1998.....	49	14	50	54	19	47
Cape Verde 1998.....	77	—23 ^b —	—	92	—8 ^b —	—
Chad 1996–97.....	58	18	41	65	19	36
Comoros 1996.....	43	22	55	52	27	47
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99....	59	18	41	51	26	50
Eritrea 1995.....	62	14	37	71	14	28
Gabon 2000	35	30	64	37	29	61
Ghana 1998.....	36	29	63	46	28	54
Guinea 1999	69	12	31	76	12	24
Kenya 1998	21	29	78	27	39	72
Malawi 2000	22	35	78	28	37	72
Mali 2001	64	14	36	64	17	35
Mozambique 1997	62	23	38	66	21	33
Niger 1998	66	13	34	69	18	31
Rwanda 2000 ^c	32	24	68	43	23	57
Senegal 1997.....	75	9	16	NA	NA	NA
Tanzania 1999.....	42	23	58	44	23	56
Togo 1998	38	25	62	49	29	51
Uganda 2000–01	40	35	60	43	35	57
Zambia 1996	30	34	71	36	33	64
Zimbabwe 1999	14	26	86	21	31	79
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA						
Mauritania 2000–01	55	16	44	65	17	34
Morocco 1992 ^d	28	23	47	NA	NA	NA
ASIA						
Bangladesh 1996–97 ^e	20	20	80	49	34	51
Nepal 2001	45	33	54	56	31	44
Pakistan 1990–91	69	18	31	74	21	26
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN						
Bolivia 1998	18	59	82	18	61	81
Dominican Rep. 1996 ^f ..	47	28	53	27	49	69
Guatemala 2002 ^g	39	36	61	71	—29 ^b —	—
Haiti 2000	35	39	63	42	39	58
Nicaragua 1998 ^f	21	36	79	18	60	76
Peru 1996	11	55	89	14	59	86
CENTRAL ASIA						
Kazakhstan 1999	47	42	53	49	37	51

Most men approve of family planning. In 32 of 35 countries with data, at least half of married men say they approve of family planning. In eight surveyed countries—Bangladesh, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe—over 90% of married men approve (see Table 7). Nevertheless, in 24 of the 34 countries with data on both men and women, more married women than men approve of family planning (see the companion report on surveys of women) (52). Differences between men and women in approval of family planning vary widely among countries.

Women often misperceive men's attitudes. In order for a husband and wife to agree on the use of family planning, couples not only must discuss the topic but also accurately

perceive each other's attitudes (27). Surveys show that, overall, men are more likely to approve of family planning than women believe. In 33 of 34 countries surveyed—all except Kazakhstan—the percentage of married men who say they approve of family planning is much greater than the percentage of married women who say their husbands approve (see Table 7). Differences vary from 4 percentage points in Turkey to 39 points in Burkina Faso.

In 19 countries at least one woman in every five says she does not know whether her husband approves of family planning. Women who do not know whether their husbands approve of family planning, or who believe that their husbands disapprove, are much less likely to use contraception than those who believe that their husbands approve (27, 38).

Table 7

Family Planning Approval

Married Men's Approval of Family Planning and Married Women's Perceptions of Their Husbands' Approval,^a 1990–2002

Survey data reported here cover married men and married women in general and do not necessarily refer to couples. Therefore, husbands of the female respondents are not necessarily the same men surveyed for data on married men's self-reported approval.

Rows may not add to 100 among married women because respondents who were unsure of their own attitudes about family planning are excluded.

^a Among currently married nonsterilized men and women who have heard of at least one contraceptive method.

NA = Not available

Population Reports

Region, Country & Year	% of Married Men Who			% of Married Women Who		
	Approve	Disapprove	Are Unsure	Think Husband Approves	Think Husband Disapproves	Do Not Know If Husband Approves
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Benin 2001	66	28	5	39	25	30
Burkina Faso 1998–99	77	9	14	38	21	31
Cameroon 1998	56	30	13	34	29	23
Central African Rep.						
1994–95	52	40	7	34	26	25
Chad 1996–97	39	53	8	21	30	35
Comoros 1996	71	26	2	45	23	23
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99	61	26	14	40	30	21
Eritrea 1995	51	34	15	32	16	41
Gabon 2000	65	28	7	44	29	20
Ghana 1998	80	14	6	55	16	22
Guinea 1999	50	38	9	23	45	23
Kenya 1998	88	7	4	65	21	11
Malawi 2000	95	4	1	74	17	9
Mali 2001	65	27	8	32	31	30
Mozambique 1997	53	35	11	34	22	30
Niger 1998	68	21	11	34	16	35
Rwanda 1992	93	5	2	70	14	14
Senegal 1997	46	34	19	30	22	39
Tanzania 1999	82	15	3	50	25	20
Togo 1998	68	16	11	40	19	21
Uganda 2000–01	81	14	4	46	26	16
Zambia 2001–02	87	11	2	67	16	14
Zimbabwe 1999	94	5	1	83	10	5
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA						
Mauritania 2000–01 ..	44	46	8	23	51	19
Morocco 1992	93	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey 1998	85	11	4	81	9	6
ASIA						
Bangladesh 1996–97 ..	93	6	1	84	11	5
Nepal 2001	93	6	1	75	13	11
Pakistan 1990–91	72	27	NA	36	35	28
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN						
Bolivia 1998	85	12	3	78	9	7
Dominican Rep. 1996 ..	68	25	4	63	22	11
Haiti 2000	79	13	7	59	15	22
Nicaragua 1998	91	6	3	82	11	5
Peru 1996	91	6	3	84	8	4
CENTRAL ASIA						
Kazakhstan 1999	66	29	5	75	12	10

Fertility Preferences

Particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, most married men surveyed say they want more children. Men are more likely than women to want additional children, and on average they want to have a larger number of children than women do. Survey findings on these reproductive inten-

tions can help programs make short-term forecasts of fertility and future demand for family planning (32, 48).

Fewer Men than Women Want To Stop Having Children

Surveys ask men whether they want to have another child.⁷ Among surveyed countries the percentage of married men who want to stop having children altogether, includ-

Table 8

Reproductive Intentions

Desire for More Children Among Married Men^a of Reproductive Age, 1990–2002

Rows may not add to 100 because some categories (self-reported infecund, missing) were not included; also due to rounding.

^a Includes only married nonsterilized men whose wives are also not sterilized.

^b Men who are sterilized and/or whose wives are sterilized were not asked about desire for more children.

^c The sum of men who want no more and who are sterilized and/or whose wives are sterilized.

^d Percent of married men who want another child (surveys did not ask about timing).

^e Also includes men and/or their wives who have been declared infecund.

NA = Not available

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Region, Country & Year	% Who					
	Want to Have Another Within 2 Years	Want to Have Another in More Than 2 Years	Are Undecided If or When	Want No More	Are Sterilized ^b	Want to End Childbearing ^c
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Benin 2001	28	44	5	20	0	20
Burkina Faso 1998–99	29	51	6	10	0	11
Cameroon 1998	39	38	7	12	1	13
Cape Verde 1998	11	9	12	56	13	68
Central African Rep. 1994–95	41	26	18	10	1	11
Chad 1996–97	47	36	10	3	0	3
Comoros 1996	23	30	7	29	2	31
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99	35	35	7	20	3	23
Eritrea 1995	23	52	5	14	1	14
Ethiopia 2000	25	43	5	25	0	25
Gabon 2000	31	22	16	23	0	24
Ghana 1998	23	34	9	31	1	32
Guinea 1999	42	38	8	8	0	8
Kenya 1998	14	27	11	39	7	46
Malawi 2000	19	38	1	37	0	37
Mali 2001	36	44	9	9	2	11
Mozambique 1997	35	28	16	12	1	13
Niger 1998	31	53	8	4	0	4
Rwanda 2000	15	48	3	32	2	35
Senegal 1997	—73 ^d —		8	9	1	9
Tanzania 1996	31	41	4	19	1	21
Togo 1998	20	42	9	26	0	26
Uganda 2000–01	28	40	4	27	0	27
Zambia 2001–02	35	27	7	31	0	31
Zimbabwe 1999	21	35	8	32	2	34
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt 1992	—33 ^d —		6	61	0	61
Mauritania 2000–01	43	34	9	8	0	9
Morocco 1992	40	NA	3	43	12	55
Turkey 1998	10	16	4	62	4	66
ASIA						
Bangladesh 1999–2000	9	22	5	55	8	63
Nepal 2001	10	20	2	48	7	54
Pakistan 1990–91	21	20	22	29	4	33
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN						
Bolivia 1998	9	14	3	66	6	72
Brazil 1996	8	11	4	28	43	71
Dominican Rep. 1996	14	17	4	19	43	61
Guatemala 2002	—42 ^d —		4	36	18	54
Haiti 2000	12	22	6	49	0	49
Honduras 2001	5	40	0	34	18	52
Jamaica 1993	—50 ^d —		15	30	5 ^e	30
Nicaragua 1998	13	24	4	31	26	57
Peru 1996	9	18	2	58	10	68
EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA						
Kazakhstan 1999	10	13	11	56	3	59
Romania 1999	23	7	4	50	2	52

ing those who are sterilized or whose wives are sterilized, ranges from under 5% in Chad and Niger to about 70% in Bolivia and Brazil (see Table 8). The percentage of married men who want to stop having children increased between surveys in 9 of 13 countries with repeat surveys since 1990. Only in Malawi and Zambia, however, was the increase at least 10 percentage points (see Web Table 8).

In 26 of 43 countries—24 in sub-Saharan Africa—more married men want to continue having children than want to stop having children (see Table 8). Similarly, in 25 of these 43 countries more women want to continue having children than to stop having children (see the companion report on surveys of women) (52).

In 34 of the 43 countries, however, fewer men than women want to stop having children. In Guinea, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Romania, Senegal, and Uganda, the gap between men's and women's responses is at least 10 percentage points. In the remaining nine countries where more married women than married men want to stop childbearing, the differences between men's and women's responses are less than five percentage points.



Men Want Larger Families than Women Do

Surveys also ask men with children, "If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could

⁷ Surveys ask this question of both single nonsterilized men and married nonsterilized men whose wives are also not sterilized. In some countries that do not survey unmarried men, only husbands of surveyed women or currently or ever-married men were asked this question. Data in this section, Table 8, Web Table 8, Table 9, and Web Table 9 report these data only for married men in order to facilitate cross-national comparisons.

choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Men without children are asked a similar question, "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Responses to these questions provide data on men's desired, or ideal family size. Survey data about ideal family size are not as reliable a measure of fertility preferences as data on reproductive intentions. Nonetheless, they can indicate how social norms about fertility are changing and how men and women may differ in their fertility desires (4, 50).

Among 41 countries surveyed since 1990, married men's desired family size ranges from an average of as few as 2.4 children in Bangladesh to as many as 12.3 in Niger and 15.1 in Chad. In all surveyed sub-Saharan countries except Cape Verde, and as well as in Mauritania, Morocco, and Pakistan, married men want an average of more than four children (see Table 9).

Married men's desired family size fell in 11 of 17 countries with more than one survey since 1990 (see Web Table 9). In Benin, Cameroon, and Ghana, men's average desired family size declined substantially—by as much as 2.5 children in Cameroon between 1991 and 1998. In the other six countries desired family size remained the same or increased slightly between surveys.

In 21 of 41 surveyed countries with data on desired family size among both men and women, married men on average want at least 0.5 more children than married women want. In 9 of 25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, married men want at least two children more than do married women, and as many as 6.6 more in Chad. Outside sub-Saharan Africa the differences are much smaller (see Table 9).

Table 9

Differences in Family Size Preferences

Average Desired Family Size^a Among Married Men and Women of Reproductive Age, 1990–2002

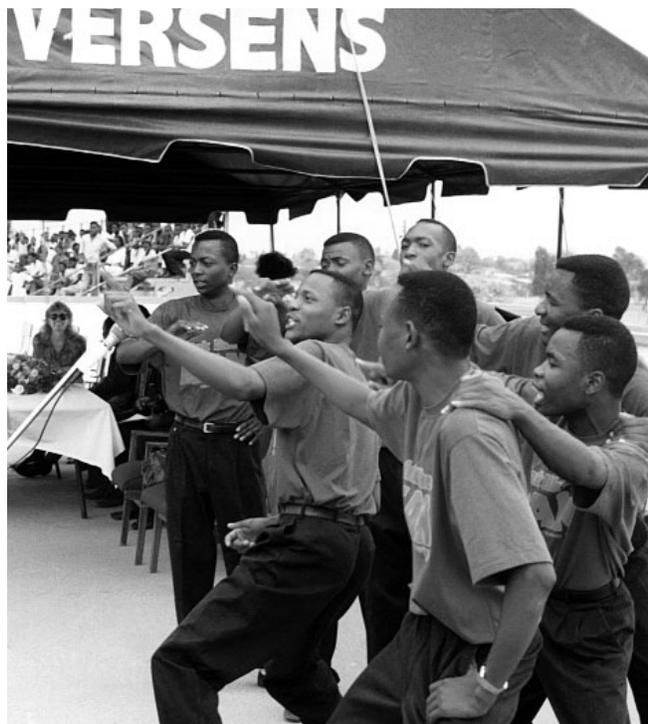
^a The averages exclude men and women who gave non-numeric responses.

^b Difference between men's and women's desired family size. Negative numbers indicate a higher desired family size among women than among men.

^c Among all men and women.

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Region, Country & Year	Average Desired Family Size		Difference in Average Desired Family Size ^b	Region, Country & Year	Average Desired Family Size		Difference in Average Desired Family Size ^b
	Married Men	Married Women			Married Men	Married Women	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA			
Benin 2001	7.5	5.2	2.3	Egypt 1992	3.3	2.9	0.4
Burkina Faso 1998–99	7.9	5.9	2.0	Mauritania 2001	8.7	6.8	1.9
Cameroon 1998	8.7	6.5	2.2	Morocco 1992 ..	4.1	3.9	0.2
Cape Verde 1998	2.8	2.6	0.2	Turkey 1998	2.7	2.5	0.2
Central African Rep. 1994–95	9.0	6.7	2.3	ASIA			
Chad 1996–97	15.1	8.5	6.6	Bangladesh			
Comoros 1996	6.4	5.7	0.7	1999–2000	2.4	2.5	-0.1
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99	7.5	5.9	1.6	Nepal 2001	2.8	2.6	0.2
Eritrea 1995	7.8	6.6	1.2	Pakistan			
Ethiopia 2000	7.7	5.8	1.9	1990–91	4.2	4.1	0.1
Gabon 2000	6.8	5.4	1.4	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN			
Ghana 1998	5.2	4.6	0.6	Bolivia 1998	3.2	2.8	0.4
Guinea 1999	8.5	5.9	2.6	Brazil 1996	2.9	2.5	0.4
Kenya 1998	4.3	4.1	0.2	Dominican Rep.			
Malawi 2000	5.4	5.3	0.1	1996	3.8	3.4	0.4
Mali 2001	8.5	6.5	2.0	Guatemala 2002	3.7	3.7	0.0
Mozambique 1997	8.1	6.2	1.9	Haiti 2000	3.5	3.3	0.2
Niger 1998	12.3	8.5	3.8	Honduras 2001 ^c	3.4	3.0	0.4
Rwanda 2000	4.9	5.0	-0.1	Nicaragua 1998	3.4	3.0	0.4
Senegal 1997	9.4	5.7	3.7	Peru 1996	2.8	2.7	0.1
Tanzania 1999	6.7	5.7	1.0	CENTRAL ASIA			
Togo 1998	6.0	4.9	1.1	Kazakhstan			
Uganda 2000–01	6.2	5.1	1.1	1999	3.4	3.0	0.4
Zambia 2001–02	5.9	5.1	0.8				
Zimbabwe 1999	4.5	4.3	0.2				



JHU/CCP

Young men in Zimbabwe perform to help promote contraceptive use. Unmarried young men who are sexually active often do not use condoms or other protection, surveys find.

As might be expected, polygynous husbands have larger ideal family sizes (and more children) than monogamous husbands in the same country (15, 17, 35, 50). Polygyny is particularly prevalent in West Africa, probably accounting for some of the large differences in desired family size between married men and women in West African countries surveyed (because a surveyed man can be married to multiple wives whereas a woman can be married to only one husband).

Nevertheless, even among monogamous couples married men want more children than married women do. The greatest differences in family size preferences among both monogamous and polygynous men occur in surveyed West African countries. Many African men may become polygynous to have the larger families that they want (17, 50).

Young Men

Recent surveys report on the sexual experience of young men, ages 15 through 24, and on their knowledge and use of contraception.⁸ Most data on young men come from DHS and RHS. Not all surveys in the DHS and RHS programs have asked young men about their sexual activity, however. In addition, six countries—Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mozambique, Romania, and Zimbabwe—have conducted special surveys of young men specifically to obtain detailed information

⁸ This issue of **Population Reports** uses the term “adolescents” for men ages 15 to 19 and “youth” or “young men” for men ages 15 to 24.

on their reproductive behavior and knowledge. These six Young Adult Reproductive Health Surveys (YARHS) are part of the RHS program.

In most surveyed countries half of young men have their first sexual experience before age 18. The median age at first marriage is between 23 and 30, surveys find. The percentage of unmarried youth who are currently sexually active varies widely from one country to another. In many countries substantial percentages of young men are sexually active before marriage. Unmarried sexually active young men are more likely than married men of the same age to use contraception, especially condoms, which can help protect against both pregnancy and most STIs, including HIV/AIDS, when used consistently and correctly. Nevertheless, many unmarried sexually active young men do not use any protection.

Premarital Sex Is Common Among Young Men

The DHS asks young men whether they have ever had sex before marriage. The RHS and YARHS classify young men as having premarital sex if their age at first sex is less than their age at first marriage. Surveys also ask young unmarried men if they are currently sexually active—by asking those who are sexually active whether they have had sex in the four weeks before the survey.

In 16 of 41 countries with survey data, at least half of adolescent men ages 15 to 19 have had sex before marriage. In 36 of the 41 countries at least half of men ages 20 to 24 have had sex before marriage. These percentages vary widely by country (see Table 10).

In 17 of 38 countries surveyed, at least one unmarried adolescent man in every five reported having had sex in the four weeks before the survey (see Table 10). In 9 of the 38 countries, however, less than one unmarried adolescent man in every ten said he had sex recently. Levels of recent sexual activity are higher among unmarried men ages 20 to 24 than among unmarried adolescents ages 15 to 19.

Young men are more likely than young women to begin sex before marriage. In 37 of 41 countries with survey data on both men and women, more adolescent men ages 15 to 19 than women of the same ages report having had premarital sex (see the companion report on surveys of women) (52).

Similarly, in all 41 countries surveyed, higher percentages of men ages 20 to 24 than women of the same ages report having had premarital sex. Young unmarried men in most countries, in both age groups, also are more likely than young unmarried women to be sexually active currently.

Young Unmarried Men Face Years of Potential Risk to HIV

In most surveyed countries about half of unmarried men are potentially exposed to the risks of HIV/AIDS and other STIs for at least five years. Sexually active unmarried young men and women are at substantial potential risk

Table 10

Sexual Activity Among Young Men

Premarital Sexual Activity and Marriage Among Young Men, 1990–2003

^a First intercourse is considered premarital if the age at first sexual experience is less than the age at first marriage. For countries marked with ^a, the month, year, and relationship with partner are asked about first intercourse. If the partner is reported as husband, intercourse is classified as premarital if it occurred at least one month before marriage.

^b Median age at first sexual intercourse: the age by which half of the population in that age group had become sexually active.

^c Median age at first marriage: the age by which half of the population in that age group had married.

^d As estimated by the difference between median age at first sexual intercourse and median age at first marriage.

^e Less than 50% of the respondents ages 25–29 were married by age 25; data are for men ages 30–34.

^f From 1991 survey.

^g From 2001 survey.

^h From 1996 survey.

ⁱ From 1999 survey.

NA = Not available

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Region, Country & Year	% Reporting Any Premarital Intercourse ^a		% Reporting Sexual Activity in the Last 4 Weeks		Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse ^b	Median Age at First Marriage ^c	Years Between Sexual Debut and Marriage ^d
	All Men	All Men	Unmar-ried Men	Unmar-ried Men	All Men	All Men	
	15–19	20–24	15–19	20–24	25–29	25–29	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA							
Benin 2001	51	83	15	33	17.2	24.4	7.2
Burkina Faso 1998–99	27	62	11	26	20.1	25.2 ^e	5.1
Cameroon 1998	46	81	21	47	17.6	21.7 ^f	4.1
Cape Verde 1998 ^a	63	96	26	58	16.1	24.9 ^e	8.8
Central African Rep. 1994–95	50	80	25	52	17.4	23.3	5.9
Chad 1996–97	33	57	15	27	18.7	22.7	4.0
Comoros 1996	36	63	19	28	16.8	25.6 ^e	8.8
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99	55	84	26	43	17.3	26.3 ^e	9.0
Eritrea 1995	2	37	1	8	NA	24.7	NA
Ethiopia 2000	13	37	4	8	21.3	23.2	1.9
Gabon 2000	77	91	33	56	15.9	24.7	8.8
Ghana 1998	18	58	7	22	19.1	24.8 ^e	5.7
Guinea 1999	50	77	26	35	17.6	26.1 ^e	8.5
Kenya 1998	54	88	24	40	16.3	25.0 ^e	8.7
Malawi 2000	59	78	21	26	18.2	22.7	4.5
Mali 1995–96	36	66	9	24	19.6	24.5	4.9
Mozambique 1997 ^a	57 ^g	91 ^g	26	49	18.5	21.2	2.7
Niger 1998	23	39	7	9	20.3	22.5	2.2
Rwanda 2000	20	49	1	4	20.6	24.6	4.0
Senegal 1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.0	30.0 ^e	9.0
Tanzania 1999	56	83	24	44	17.6	23.4	5.8
Togo 1998	42	81	13	30	NA	NA	NA
Uganda 2000–01	35	73	8	20	19.4	21.9	2.5
Zambia 2001–02	66 ^h	86 ^h	27 ^h	36 ^h	16.8	23.2	6.4
Zimbabwe 2001 ^a	32	75	12	41	19.1 ⁱ	24.3 ⁱ	5.2
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA							
Mauritania 2000–01	12	22	3	7	NA	27.1 ^e	NA
Turkey 1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.2	23.5	4.3
ASIA							
Bangladesh 1996–97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.3	NA
Nepal 2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.0	20.0	1.0
Pakistan 1990–91	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.8	NA
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
Belize 1999 ^a	36	80	NA	NA	16.8	NA	NA
Bolivia 1998	39	81	15	44	17.1	23.7	6.6
Brazil 1996	63	91	22	46	16.5	24.3	7.8
Costa Rica 1991 ^a	42	76	23	38	NA	NA	NA
Dominican Rep. 2002	49 ^h	80 ^h	12 ^h	36 ^h	16.2	22.3	6.1
El Salvador 2003 ^a	50	83	61	45	16.8	23.7	6.9
Guatemala 2002 ^a	38	78	12	56	16.1	23.1	7.0
Haiti 2000	50	82	17	29	16.7	26.0 ^e	9.3
Honduras 2001 ^a	49	80	37 ^h	44 ^h	15.5	22.5	7.0
Jamaica 1997 ^a	74	98	41	67	NA	NA	NA
Nicaragua 1998	56	85	21	43	15.6	21.2	5.6
Peru 1996	45	83	18	42	16.6	24.2 ^e	7.6
EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA							
Albania 2002 ^a	5	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Armenia 2000	13	60	4	27	19.8	24.9	5.1
Kazakhstan 1999	33	73	16	46	18.6	23.7	5.1
Romania 1999 ^a	45	91	—31—		17.6	24.5	6.9

because they tend to engage in risky sexual practices, including having multiple sex partners (26).

The length of time between sexual debut and first marriage provides a measure of the period in which young men are potentially most exposed to risk. Men's surveys provide this information by calculating the difference between the median age at first sexual intercourse—that

is, the age by which half of men in a particular age group became sexually active—and the median age at first marriage—that is, the age by which half of men first married or entered into a legal, consensual, or similar union. People are still at risk after marriage, of course, if they continue to engage in risky sexual behavior. Also, young people who get infected before marriage can transmit the infection to their spouses after marriage.

Additional Survey Data Online

For readers interested in obtaining all of the data used for this issue of **Population Reports**, data tables are available for download and printing from the World Wide Web at: <http://www.populationreports.org/m18/m18tables.shtml>.

A “surveys package” is also available upon request. This package includes a CD-ROM with Excel files of all tables and figures used in preparing this report and the companion report on surveys of women (52), scanned PDF files of all six of the **Population Reports** survey data issues, and POPLINE records of the most useful bibliographic items in these issues.

Requests for this CD-ROM package can be addressed to: Orders Department (Surveys CD-ROM)

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or by e-mail to: Orders@jhuccp.org

(Please include your full name, mailing address, and e-mail address.)

All data tables published in this report (Tables 1–11) also appear as Web Tables on the Internet with additional data included from earlier DHS and RHS surveys for countries with more than one survey since 1990. Thus, for example, “Web Table 5” is comparable to “Table 5” in this report but with data from earlier surveys as well as the most recent. In addition, the following two supplementary data tables appear on the Internet but not in the printed report, as follows:

Supplementary Data Tables

Web Table A. Differences in Contraceptive Use by Education and Other Characteristics: Current Use of Any Contraceptive Method Reported by Married Men of Reproductive Age, by Men's Characteristics, 1990–2003

Web Table B. Reaching Men Through the Mass Media: Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Mass Media in the Past Few Months and Acceptability of Family Planning Messages Among All Men of Reproductive Age, 1990–2002

First intercourse typically occurs before age 18. In 38 countries surveyed since 1990, among men ages 25 to 29 the median age at first sexual intercourse ranges from 15.5 years in Honduras to 21.3 years in Ethiopia. In 22 of 38 countries the median age at first sex is below 18 (see Table 10). Recent United Nations analysis of survey data for men ages 20 to 24 indicates that the more education young men have, the more likely they are to start sex before age 18. In contrast, young women of the same age group with more education are less likely to begin sexual activity before age 18 (44).

First marriage typically is at age 23 or older. Among 41 countries with survey data, the median age at first marriage among men ages 25 to 29 (or among men ages 30 to 34 where less than half of the respondents ages 25 to 29 were married by age 25) varies from age 20 in Nepal to age 30 in Senegal. In 29 of the 41 countries about half

of such men had first married by the time they reached an age between 23 and 30 (see Table 10).

Gap between sexual debut and marriage typically over five years. In 26 of 37 countries with survey data, the time between median age at first sexual intercourse and median age at first marriage is over five years. Because youth often engage in risky sexual behavior, many young unmarried men risk becoming infected with HIV and other STIs and infecting their partners (26). The gap between age at first sex and age at first marriage is smallest in Nepal at just one year. At the other extreme, in Haiti half of men begin having sex before they reach the age of 17, while half marry by about 26 years—a gap of 9.3 years (see Table 10). Men generally wait longer than women do from the time of their first sexual intercourse until they first marry, the surveys find (52).

Young Unmarried Men Use Contraception More than Young Married Men Do

In surveyed countries the group of young men most likely to be using contraceptives is unmarried men ages 20 to 24. In contrast, married men ages 20 to 24 have the lowest levels of contraceptive use.⁹ Presumably, unmarried youth use contraception more because they face a higher risk of acquiring STIs and causing unintended pregnancy, while young married men use it less because they often want to have children as soon as possible (see p. 7).

Nevertheless, many sexually active unmarried young men do not protect themselves or their partners against STIs and unintended pregnancies. For example, in 15 of 32 countries with sufficient survey data, less than half of sexually active unmarried adolescent men currently use condoms or any other form of contraception. In this group levels of contraceptive use vary from 13% in El Salvador to 93% in Kazakhstan (see Table 11).

Levels of current contraceptive use are usually higher among sexually active unmarried men ages 20 to 24 than among those ages 15 to 19. Still, in 13 of 34 countries with sufficient data for analysis, less than half of unmarried men ages 20 to 24 currently use contraception even though they are sexually active (see Table 11).

Unmarried young men who do use contraception rely mostly on condoms. In 18 of 29 countries with sufficient data, at least one-third of unmarried sexually active adolescent men currently use condoms, and as many as 80% in Kazakhstan. In 21 of 31 surveyed countries with sufficient data for unmarried sexually active men ages 20 to 24, at least one-third currently use condoms.

Other young men surveyed say they use the traditional contraceptive methods of periodic abstinence and withdrawal. These are usually not as effective as condoms in preventing pregnancy, however, and provide little or no protection against HIV/AIDS or other STIs. In most countries less than 20% of unmarried men ages 15 to 19 or 20 to 24 currently use traditional methods (see Table 11).

⁹ Survey data for married adolescent men (ages 15 to 19) are not reliable because the number of such respondents in this group is small.

Table 11. Contraceptive Use Among Young Men

Current Use of Contraceptive Methods Reported by Married and Unmarried Sexually Active Young Men, 1990–2003

% Currently Using					% Currently Using					% Currently Using							
Region, Country & Year by Marital Status & Age	Any Method	OCs ^a	Male Condom	Other Modern Methods ^b	Traditional Methods ^c	Region, Country & Year by Marital Status & Age	Any Method	OCs ^a	Male Condom	Other Modern Methods ^b	Traditional Methods ^c	Region, Country & Year by Marital Status & Age	Any Method	OCs ^a	Male Condom	Other Modern Methods ^b	Traditional Methods ^c
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA					SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (continued)					LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
Benin 2001					Mali 2001					Belize 1999^d							
Married 20–24	31	1	11	1	18	Married 20–24	13	0	9	0	4	Married 20–24	50	18	22	8	2
Unmarried 15–19	58	2	41	0	16	Unmarried 15–19	26	0	24	0	1	Unmarried 15–19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried 20–24	67	2	53	1	11	Unmarried 20–24	44	2	40	0	1	Unmarried 20–24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burkina Faso 1998–99					Mozambique 2001^d					Bolivia 1998							
Married 20–24	19	0	7	0	12	Married 20–24	13	1	8	0	4	Married 20–24	54	6	3	15	31
Unmarried 15–19	42	0	39	0	3	Unmarried 15–24	30	1	27	0	2	Unmarried 15–19	58	2	28	0	28
Unmarried 20–24	68	4	58	0	7	Niger 1998					Unmarried 20–24	73	6	29	2	36	
Cameroon 1998					Rwanda 1992					Brazil 1996							
Married 20–24	31	1	8	1	20	Married 20–24	(21)	(3)	0	(7)	(10)	Married 20–24	72	52	5	12	4
Unmarried 15–19	62	1	37	0	24	Unmarried 15–19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unmarried 15–19	73	17	50	4	2
Unmarried 20–24	79	1	44	0	33	Unmarried 20–24	(49)	(4)	(45)	0	0	Unmarried 20–24	73	27	37	4	5
Cape Verde 1998^d					Senegal 1997					Costa Rica 1991^d							
Married 20–24	42	19	11	8	5	Married 20–24	5	0	5	0	0	Married 20–24	57	27	21	6	3
Unmarried 15–19	55	3	47	1	3	Unmarried 15–19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unmarried 15–19	64	1	1	1	1
Unmarried 20–24	72	14	51	3	4	Unmarried 20–24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unmarried 20–24	52	11 ^e	37 ^e	4 ^e	5 ^e
Central African Rep. 1994–95					Tanzania 1999					Dominican Rep. 1996							
Married 20–24	20	0	7	0	14	Married 20–24	23	5	11	2	5	Married 20–24	52	28	8	11	6
Unmarried 15–19	24	0	16	0	8	Unmarried 15–19	26	0	24	0	2	Unmarried 15–19	49	6	39	3	2
Unmarried 20–24	30	0	18	0	11	Unmarried 20–24	30	1	28	0	1	Unmarried 20–24	64	11	42	2	9
Chad 1996–97					Togo 1998					El Salvador 2003^d							
Married 20–24	18	1	5	0	11	Married 20–24	24	2	16	0	6	Married 20–24	62	6	4	45	3
Unmarried 15–19	24	1	16	4	3	Unmarried 15–19	58	0	44	2	12	Unmarried 15–19	13	2	9	1	1
Unmarried 20–24	18	2	10	0	6	Unmarried 20–24	71	4	51	0	16	Unmarried 20–24	43	7	22	8	7
Comoros 1996					Uganda 2000–01					Guatemala 2002^d							
Married 20–24	*	*	*	*	*	Married 20–24	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	Married 20–24	41	24	7	4	5
Unmarried 15–19	(28)	0	(28)	0	0	Unmarried 15–19	(30)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unmarried 15–19	52	25	24	0	3
Unmarried 20–24	(29)	(3)	(16)	0	(10)	Unmarried 20–24	(48)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unmarried 20–24	56	25	26	0	6
Côte d'Ivoire 1998–99					Zambia 1996					Haiti 2000							
Married 20–24	(26)	0	(13)	0	(13)	Married 20–24	25	2	11	0	12	Married 20–24	54	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried 15–19	(62)	(3)	(50)	0	(9)	Unmarried 15–19	34	0	33	0	2	Unmarried 15–19	54	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried 20–24	70	10	48	0	12	Unmarried 20–24	47	4	38	1	4	Unmarried 20–24	63	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eritrea 1995					Zimbabwe 2001^d					Honduras 2001^d							
Married 20–24	(12)	(3)	(3)	0	(5)	Married 20–24	44	29	10	4	1	Married 20–24	54	12	3	24	15
Unmarried 15–19	*	*	*	*	*	Unmarried 15–19	59	2	54	0	3	Unmarried 15–19	66	4	50	4	8
Unmarried 20–24	*	*	*	*	*	Unmarried 20–24	62	11	49	2	1	Unmarried 20–24	77	13	41	12	11
Ethiopia 2000					NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA					Jamaica 1997^d							
Married 20–24	11	4	0	3	3	Mauritania 2000–01					Nicaragua 1998						
Unmarried 15–19	*	*	*	*	*	Married 20–24	3	3	0	0	0	Married 20–24	61	32	2	23	3
Unmarried 20–24	(23)	(1)	(19)	(1)	(2)	Unmarried 15–19	39	0	39	0	0	Unmarried 15–19	48	13	27	4	3
Gabon 2000					Turkey 1998					Peru 1996							
Married 20–24	50	5	23	0	22	Married 20–24	34	6	3	9	16	Married 20–24	62	13	6	23	21
Unmarried 15–19	75	3	59	0	14	Unmarried 15–19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unmarried 15–19	73	12	37	5	19
Unmarried 20–24	83	3	62	0	17	Unmarried 20–24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unmarried 20–24	78	11	36	7	24
Ghana 1998					ASIA					EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA							
Married 20–24	29	6	10	2	11	Bangladesh 1999–2000					Kazakhstan 1999						
Unmarried 15–19	*	*	*	*	*	Married 20–24	57	32	8	7	10	Married 20–24	52	5	13	24	11
Unmarried 20–24	(68)	(9)	(53)	0	(6)	Unmarried 15–19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unmarried 15–19	(93)	(9)	(80)	0	(4)
Guinea 1999					Nepal 2001					Romania 1999^d							
Married 20–24	19	0	17	2	0	Married 20–24	35	1	14	16	4	Married 20–24	50	13	6	3	29
Unmarried 15–19	41	1	36	0	4	Unmarried 15–19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unmarried 15–24	64	2	38	2	20
Unmarried 20–24	69	1	58	0	9	Unmarried 20–24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA						
Kenya 1998					Pakistan 1990–91												
Married 20–24	45	3	12	5	24	Married 20–24	7	0	2	3	2						
Unmarried 15–19	59	2	43	0	15	Unmarried 15–19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA						
Unmarried 20–24	71	2	51	0	18	Unmarried 20–24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA						
Malawi 2000																	
Married 20–24	21	3	10	6	3												
Unmarried 15–19	29	1	27	0	1												
Unmarried 20–24	39	0	38	0	1												

Survey data for married men ages 15 to 19 are not shown due to the small number of such respondents in this age group.

* Fewer than 25 respondents. Parentheses around numbers indicate 25 to 49 respondents. ^a Oral contraceptives.

^b Includes IUDs, injectables, vaginal methods, implants, and male and female sterilization. ^c Includes periodic abstinence and withdrawal. ^d Contraceptive use at last sex.

^e Method-specific contraceptive use data are for unmarried men ages 15–24. NA = Not available



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Appendix Table. Surveys of Men Covered in this Report

<i>Region, Country & Year</i>	<i>Survey Type</i>	<i>Respondents</i>	<i>Region, Country & Year</i>	<i>Survey Type</i>	<i>Respondents</i>
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		
<i>Benin 1996</i>	DHS	All men ages 20–64	<i>Zimbabwe 1994</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–54
<i>2001</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–64	<i>1999</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–54
<i>Burkina Faso 1993</i>	DHS	All men ages 18+	<i>2001</i>	YARHS	All men ages 15–29
<i>1998–99</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA		
<i>Cameroon 1991</i>	DHS	Husbands of surveyed women ages 15–49	<i>Egypt 1992</i>	DHS	Husbands of surveyed women ages 15–49
<i>1998</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Mauritania 2000–01</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>Cape Verde 1998</i>	RHS	All men ages 15–54	<i>Morocco 1992</i>	DHS	All men ages 20–70
<i>Central African Rep. 1994–95</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Turkey 1998</i>	DHS	Husbands of surveyed women ages 15–49
<i>Chad 1996–97</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	ASIA		
<i>Comoros 1996</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–64	<i>Bangladesh 1993–94</i>	DHS	Husbands of surveyed women ages 10–49
<i>Côte d'Ivoire 1994</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>1996–97</i>	DHS	Currently married men ages 15–59
<i>1998–99</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>1999–2000</i>	DHS	Currently married men ages 15–59
<i>Eritrea 1995</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Nepal 2001</i>	DHS	Ever-married men ages 15–59
<i>Ethiopia 2000</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Pakistan 1990–91</i>	DHS	Husbands of surveyed women ages 15–49
<i>Gabon 2000</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN		
<i>Ghana 1993</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Belize 1999</i>	RHS	All men ages 15–64
<i>1998</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Bolivia 1998</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–64
<i>Guinea 1992</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Brazil 1996</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>1999</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Costa Rica 1991</i>	YARHS	All men ages 15–24
<i>Kenya 1993</i>	DHS	All men ages 20–54	<i>Dominican Rep. 1992..</i>	YARHS	All men ages 15–24
<i>1998</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–54	<i>1996</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>Malawi 1992</i>	DHS	All men ages 20–54	<i>2002</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–54
<i>1996</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–54	<i>El Salvador 2003^a</i>	RHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>2000</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–54	<i>Guatemala 2002</i>	RHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>Mali 1995–96</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Haiti 1994–95</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>2001</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>2000</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>Mozambique 1997</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Honduras 1996</i>	RHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>2001</i>	YARHS	All men ages 15–24	<i>2001</i>	RHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>Niger 1992</i>	DHS	Husbands of surveyed women ages 15–49	<i>Jamaica 1993</i>	RHS	All men ages 15–54
<i>1998</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>1997</i>	YARHS	All men ages 15–24
<i>Rwanda 1992</i>	DHS	Husbands of surveyed women ages 15–49	<i>Nicaragua 1998</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>2000</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Peru 1996</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>Senegal 1992–93</i>	DHS	All men ages 20+	EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA		
<i>1997</i>	DHS	All men ages 20+	<i>Albania 2002^b</i>	RHS	All men ages 15–49
<i>Tanzania 1991–92</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–60	<i>Armenia 2000^c</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–54
<i>1996</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Kazakhstan 1999</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59
<i>1999</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59	<i>Romania 1996</i>	YARHS	All men ages 15–24
<i>Togo 1998</i>	DHS	All men ages 12–59	<i>1999</i>	RHS	All men ages 15–49
<i>Uganda 1995</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–54	<i>a</i> Final report in press. <i>c</i> Survey covers only men's AIDS awareness and sexual behavior. <i>DHS</i> : Demographic and Health Survey <i>RHS</i> : Reproductive Health Survey <i>YARHS</i> : Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey <i>Population Reports</i>		
<i>2000–01</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–54			
<i>Zambia 1996</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59			
<i>2001–02</i>	DHS	All men ages 15–59			

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