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MEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: FINDINGS FROM THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS, 1995-2004

DHS COMPARATIVE REPORTS 17

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MEASURE DHS assists countries worldwide in the collection and use of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. Additional information about the MEASURE DHS project can be obtained by contacting Demographic and Health Research Division, ICF Macro, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705 (telephone: 301-572-0200; fax: 301-572-0999; e-mail: reports@macrointernational.com; internet: www.measuredhs.com).

The main objectives of the MEASURE DHS project are:

- to provide decisionmakers in survey countries with information useful for informed policy choices;
- to expand the international population and health database;
- to advance survey methodology; and
- to develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct high-quality demographic and health surveys.

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Men's Reproductive Health: Findings from Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995-2004

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Preface

One of the most significant contributions of the MEASURE DHS program is the creation of an internationally comparable body of data on the demographic and health characteristics of populations in developing countries. The *DHS Comparative Reports* series examines these data across countries in a comparative framework. The *DHS Analytical Studies* series focuses on specific topics. The principal objectives of both series are to provide information for policy formulation at the international level and to examine individual country results in an international context. Whereas *Comparative Reports* are primarily descriptive, *Analytical Studies* have a more analytical approach.

The *Comparative Reports* series covers a variable number of countries, depending on the availability of data sets. Where possible, data from previous DHS surveys are used to evaluate trends over time. Each report provides detailed tables and graphs organized by region. Survey-related issues such as questionnaire comparability, survey procedures, data quality, and methodological approaches are addressed as needed.

The topics covered in *Comparative Reports* are selected by MEASURE DHS staff in conjunction with the U.S. Agency for International Development. Some reports are updates of previously published reports.

It is anticipated that the availability of comparable information for a large number of developing countries will enhance the understanding of important issues in the fields of international population and health by analysts and policymakers.

Ann Way
Project Director

Executive Summary

This report documents both socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of male respondents to the DHS surveys, as well as male attitudes, preferences, and behaviors relating to contraception, fertility, and health in 40 developing countries.

This report shows large regional variations in the reproductive preferences and behavior of men for both ever-married men and never-married men. A key finding of this report is that in all countries, never-married men (mostly youth age 15-24) are far more likely to know about modern contraceptive methods (particularly condoms) than to engage in sexual activity. This combination of knowledge and behavior suggests that there is currently a good foundation for youth-focused family planning and sexual health programs in most countries.

Another contribution of this report is its analysis of key indicators by the wealth index. While the relationship between wealth and outcomes of interest is typically in the expected direction, the tables presented here allow for a closer investigation of the gradients of inequality for each outcome. For example, the variation in knowledge of contraceptive methods among never-married men by the wealth index is minimal in Malawi but considerable in Guinea. These results are useful in identifying subpopulations that would obtain the most benefit from programmatic interventions.

This report also presents comparable data on men's attitudes about gender roles, men's communication with their spouses about important health issues, data on men's health-related behaviors regarding their own health, and men's knowledge of child health issues. An analysis of men's experience of symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) according to gender attitudes suggests that gender attitudes do matter for men's health outcomes as well as women's. The data show considerable variation both within and across regions in levels of couple communication about important health issues like HIV and family planning. This kind of country-specific information provides important guidance for program implementation. Similarly, data on men's own health-related behaviors such as smoking allow policymakers to pinpoint where to target resources for interventions. The data in this report documenting the large variation in men's knowledge of how to care for a child with diarrhea indicate that there is considerable need in some countries for the education of fathers regarding how to care for a sick child, especially where orphaning is prevalent.

A trends analysis in several countries demonstrates that improvements in important social indicators, such as education, and health-related behaviors, such as engaging in higher-risk sexual activity, can and do change over time, and often for the better. Nevertheless, continued efforts are required to maintain progress towards sustainable population and health goals for men and their families.

1 Introduction

Survey activities over the past three decades have documented basic demographic indicators in many developing countries, thus permitting cross-country comparisons. Data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program alone has led to over 42 published comparative reports involving more than 70 countries. These reports cover a wide range of topics, from household characteristics to women's reproductive preferences to children's health. Despite the significant body of knowledge about women's fertility, fertility preferences, reproductive health, and use of reproductive health services generated by the DHS program, much less is known about the reproductive behavior and preferences of men, men's health or health-related behaviors, and men's access to health care services.

As evidence increasingly points to the importance of men in health and reproductive decisionmaking—for their own health and that of their family members—researchers, policymakers, and program managers are turning their attention to male reproductive preferences, behavior, and involvement in family dynamics and decisionmaking (Greene et al., 2006). Surveys of male populations provide useful information on how men perceive, define, or act out their roles in matters of family planning, fertility, AIDS, and sexually transmitted diseases. The relevance and efficiency of population and health programs could be increased by understanding men's perceptions and preferences. This understanding may lead to developing ways that existing programs could be modified to include men, and to the design of new, male-centered or couples-centered programs.

This report provides simple descriptives of male attitudes, preferences, and behaviors relating to contraception, fertility, and health in 40 countries of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe (NAAE), South & Southeast Asia (SSEA), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Data are primarily drawn from the most recent DHS men's surveys conducted since 1995. While both women and men were interviewed for these surveys, this report focuses on the information provided by male respondents.

The first section of the report describes the design and implementation of men's surveys in the DHS program, focusing particularly on the selection procedures for the male sample. The second section discusses the demographic and socioeconomic background characteristics of the men, as well as men's gender-related attitudes. The third section looks at sexual activity and knowledge and use of contraception. The fourth section examines men's fertility and fertility preferences, with a focus on current and ideal family size and desire for additional children. The fifth section looks at three issues that directly affect men's health: smoking, alcohol consumption, and sexually transmitted infections. The sixth and final section assesses men's participation in family life, specifically in terms of communication with their partner about key family issues, and in terms of knowledge of how to care for a sick child. These indicators are examined according to differences in demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and gender-role attitudes. The report concludes with a summary of the major findings.

1.1 Sampling

DHS surveys are usually based on a representative sample of households at the national level. The sample is drawn after mapping and household listing operations in the survey areas. Typically, all women age 15-49 years who are usual residents of a household or who slept there the night before the survey are eligible for the individual survey. These sampling procedures are sometimes modified slightly for men: generally, a subsample of selected households is drawn, and men residing in these households are interviewed if they meet certain eligibility criteria. The DHS program includes three types of surveys involving men: 1) men's surveys, which include all eligible men in a specified age range in the selected households, 2) husband surveys, which include only husbands of eligible women in the selected households, and 3) surveys of currently- or ever-married men, which are like men's surveys but include the requirement that the respondent is currently or has ever been married. In men's surveys, the selection criteria for respondents in sample households depend solely on age. All male members of the selected

households who are the appropriate age are interviewed regardless of the outcome of the women's individual interviews. In contrast, the selection criteria for husband surveys draw on supplementary questions in the household questionnaire that determine each woman's marital status. If a woman is in union and her partner lives in the same household, then the partner is retained for an individual male interview. There is no age limit imposed on husbands; however, they are not interviewed if they are married to an ineligible woman (i.e., a woman under age 15 or over age 49). Only one survey included in Table 1.1 is a husband survey (Turkey 1998), one is an ever-married men's survey (Nepal 2001), and three are currently-married men's surveys (Bangladesh 1996/1997, Bangladesh 1999/2000, and Indonesia 2003). The remaining surveys are men's surveys.

Table 1.1 lists the DHS surveys of male populations for all surveys 1995 and later. For each survey, the table shows the year in which the fieldwork was conducted (1995-2004), the eligibility criteria, the total number of male respondents, and the total number of male respondents in union. Although Table 1.1 includes all men's DHS surveys conducted from 1995-2004, the majority of the tables and figures in this report generally include only the most recent survey since 1995 from each country.

Table 1.1 Characteristics of men's surveys

Characteristics of men's surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

Country	Year of fieldwork	Age criteria for eligibility	Response rate	Number of men	Number of men in union
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Benin 2001	2001	15 64	94.1	2,709	1,607
Benin 1996	1996	20 64	94.3	1,535	1,131
Burkina Faso 2003	2003	15 59	90.5	3,605	2,015
Burkina Faso 1998/99	1998 1999	15 59	91.1	2,641	1,505
Cameroon 2004	2004	15 59	93.0	5,280	2,678
Cameroon 1998	1998	15 59	91.3	2,562	1,310
Chad 2004	2004	15 59	94.4	1,887	1,170
Chad 1996/97	1996 1997	15 59	94.0	2,320	1,483
Comoros 1996	1996	15 64	88.5	795	388
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	1998 1999	15 59	88.3	886	425
Eritrea 1995	1995	15 59	87.9	1,114	675
Ethiopia 2000	2000	15 59	94.1	2,607	1,460
Gabon 2000	2000	15 59	88.0	2,004	955
Ghana 2003	2003	15 59	93.8	5,015	2,672
Ghana 1998	1998 1999	15 59	96.9	1,546	816
Guinea 1999	1999	15 59	90.2	1,980	1,118
Kenya 2003	2003	15 54	85.5	3,578	1,817
Kenya 1998	1998	15 54	88.6	3,407	1,791
Malawi 2004	2004 2005	15 54	85.9	3,261	2,078
Malawi 2000	2000	15 54	91.6	3,092	1,906
Malawi 1996	1996	15 54	92.9	2,658	1,717
Mali 2001	2000 2001	15 59	83.8	3,405	2,122
Mali 1995/96	1995 1996	15 59	88.0	2,474	1,645
Mauritania 2000/01	2000 2001	15 59	88.1	2,191	1,071
Mozambique 2003	2003	15 64	80.6	2,900	1,844
Mozambique 1997	1997	15 64	80.8	2,335	1,662
Namibia 2000	2000	15 59	83.2	2,954	1,047
Niger 1998	1998	15 59	89.7	3,542	2,326
Nigeria 2003	2003	15 59	91.2	2,346	1,245
Rwanda 2000	2000	15 59	95.1	2,717	1,384
Senegal 1999	1999	15 59	79.7	7,850	3,354
Senegal 1997	1997	20+	82.0	4,306	2,756
Tanzania 2004	2004	15 49	91.8	2,871	1,400
Tanzania 1999	1999	15 59	93.4	3,542	2,064
Tanzania 1996	1996	15 59	84.9	2,256	1,287
Togo 1998	1998	15 59	93.6	3,819	1,992
Uganda 2000/01	2000 2001	15 54	85.1	1,962	1,180
Uganda 1995	1995	15 54	89.7	1,996	1,252
Zambia 2001/02	2001 2002	15 59	88.7	2,145	1,248
Zambia 1996	1996 1997	15 59	90.5	1,849	944
Zimbabwe 1999	1999	15 54	87.8	2,609	1,239
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe					
Armenia 2000	2000	15 54	89.9	1,719	1,161
Turkey 1998	1998	25 64	64.8	1,971	1,971
Kazakhstan 1999	1999	15 59	94.1	1,440	933

Continued…

Table 1.1 Characteristics of men's surveys *continued*

Country	Year of fieldwork	Age criteria for eligibility	Response rate	Number of men	Number of men in union
South & Southeast Asia					
Bangladesh 2004	2004	15 54	95.7	4,297	1,474
Bangladesh 1999/00	1999 2000	15 59	90.7	2,556	2,556
Bangladesh 1996/97	1996 1997	15 59	92.7	3,346	3,312
Indonesia 2003	2001 2002	15 54	95.1	8,310	8,310
Nepal 2001	2001	15 59	96.1	2,261	2,198
Philippines 2003	2003	15 54	95.1	4,766	2,746
Latin America & Caribbean					
Bolivia 2003	2003	15 64	89.7	6,230	3,823
Bolivia 1998	1998	15 64	89.3	3,780	2,289
Brazil 1996	1996	15 59	74.0	2,950	1,673
Dominican Republic 2002	2002	15 59	80.5	2,833	1,437
Dominican Republic 1996	1996	15 64	80.3	2,279	1,183
Haiti 2000	2000	15 59	92.9	3,171	1,548
Nicaragua 1997/98	1997 1998	15 59	81.4	2,912	1,724
Peru 1996	1996	15 64	84.5	2,487	1,431

Note: Data are for all men except for the following:
Turkey 1998 Husbands of eligible women
Bangladesh 1999/00 Currently married men
Bangladesh 1996/97 Currently married men
Indonesia 2003 Currently married men
Nepal 2001 Ever married men

The number of men or husbands interviewed in each country depends on the number of households included in the survey, the proportion of those households retained for male interviews, and the eligibility criteria for male respondents. A range of one-twelfth (Peru 1996) to 100 percent (Ghana 2003 and Tanzania 1999) of the households selected for the main survey were retained for the men's survey in each country. In most countries, however, men were interviewed in one-third to one-half of the sampled households. Eligibility criteria for the majority of these surveys use age rather than marital status as the primary criterion for eligibility. Because a few of the surveys used in this analysis use marital status as a criteria for inclusion in the sample, the data are not strictly comparable to those from countries where only age-based criteria determine eligibility. Therefore, all countries using marital status as inclusion criteria will be noted in the tables of this report.

The age limits for men's surveys vary from one country to another. In Senegal 1997, for instance, all men age 20 years and over who lived in the selected households were eligible for an interview, while in Benin 1996, men age 20-64 years were eligible. The age limits for most surveys, however, include men age 15-54 or 15-59, with a scattering of surveys including men age 15-64. For the purposes of this comparative report, the data will be restricted to include only men age 15-54 in the analyses (except for Senegal, where data were not collected for men age 15-19).

As Table 1.1 shows, the response rate for male and husband surveys varies greatly, ranging from 65 percent in Turkey 1998 to 97 percent in Ghana 1998, as does the total number of men interviewed, ranging from 795 in Comoros 1996 to more than 8,000 in Indonesia 2003.

1.2 Questionnaires

The men's questionnaires used in DHS surveys are similar to women's questionnaires, but shorter. Usually, men's questionnaires do not include birth histories, questions on child health or mortality, or anthropometric measures. Table 1.2 summarizes the content of the men's questionnaire for each survey.

Table 1 2 Topics included in men's surveys

Topics included in men's surveys Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Background characteristics		Sexual activity and contraceptive use			Men's health			Men and families	
Country	Demographic/ socioeconomic characteristics	Gender attitudes	Sexual activity	Contraceptive knowledge and use	Men's fertility and fertility preferences	Smoking	Alcohol consumption	ST s	Participation in family dynamics	Knowledge of child health care
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Benin 2001	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Burkina Faso 2003	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Cameroon 2004	X	X	X		X			X	X	
Chad 2004	X	X			X				X	
Comoros 1996	X		X	X	X				X	
Côte d' voire 1998/99	X		X	X	X			X	X	
Eritrea 1995	X				X				X	
Ethiopia 2000	X	X		X	X			X	X	
Gabon 2000	X		X	X	X			X		
Ghana 2003	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Guinea 1999	X		X		X				X	
Kenya 2003	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malawi 2004	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Mali 2001	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Mauritania 2000/01	X		X		X			X	X	
Mozambique 2003	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia 2000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Niger 1998	X		X	X	X			X	X	
Nigeria 2003	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rwanda 2000	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Senegal 1997	X									
Tanzania 2004	X	X	X	X	X			X		X
Togo 1998	X		X	X	X			X		
Uganda 2000/01	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Zambia 2001/02	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe 1999	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe										
Armenia 2000	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	
Turkey 1998	X	X		X	X				X	
Kazakhstan 1999	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
South & Southeast Asia										
Bangladesh 2004	X	X	X			X		X	X	
ndonesia 2003	X	X		X	X				X	
Nepal 2001	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Philippines 2003	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Latin America & Caribbean										
Bolivia 2003	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Brazil 1996	X		X	X	X			X	X	
Dominican Republic 2002	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Haiti 2000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Nicaragua 1997/98	X	X							X	
Peru 1996	X		X	X				X	X	

Note Data are for all men except for the following
Turkey 1998 – Husbands of eligible women
ndonesia 2003 – Currently married men
Nepal 2001 – Ever-married men

Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics and Gender-Role Attitudes

All countries include the same core set of information on demographic, social, and economic characteristics such as age, residence, marital status, education, and household wealth. Many of the men's questionnaires also include some questions on the attitudes of men towards women and gender roles. These include whether a man is justified in hitting his wife, whether a woman has the right to refuse sex, and whether a man is justified in retaliating if his wife refuses sex. These will be discussed in more detail later in this report. Also included are questions on who decides how money is spent in the household.

Sexual Activity and Contraceptive Use

There is an entire section in the men's questionnaire on marriage and sexual activity. In some countries, married respondents are asked about the number of women, other than their wives, that they have had sex with in the past 12 months. If the respondent is single, he is asked how many different sex partners he has had in the past 12 months.

Also included is a section on the knowledge and use of contraceptives. Knowledge of a source for family planning methods is included in most countries. In this report, knowledge of a contraceptive method refers both to spontaneously reported knowledge and to knowledge that resulted from probes by the interviewer. Questions on ever use and current use of a contraceptive method refer to use by the respondent. In addition, in some countries, the respondent is asked whether he and his partner are currently using a method to avoid pregnancy; in others, men who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey are asked about the most recently used contraceptive method.

Men's Fertility and Fertility Preferences

The men's questionnaires determine fertility through a set of questions on the respondent's number of sons and daughters rather than from birth histories. The section on reproduction asks detailed questions on the number of children ever born and the number surviving by sex and residence.

Men's Health

Regarding men's health issues, topics of sexually transmitted infection, smoking, and use of alcohol may be addressed in the men's questionnaire. In selected countries, men are asked if they have had a sexually transmitted infection, if they have had discharge from their penis, or if they have had a sore or ulcer near their penis in the last 12 months. Men are also asked whether they currently smoke tobacco, and whether they have recently consumed alcohol (usually the reference period is for the past 3 months, but may refer to the past month only).

Men and Families

Men's participation in family dynamics is assessed by several questions on spousal communication and knowledge of best sick child care practices. The questionnaire covers whether the respondent has discussed with his spouse diverse topics such as the practice of family planning, the ideal number of children the couple would like to have, and ways to prevent HIV/AIDS. Also included are questions on the man's knowledge of ORS (oral rehydration salts, for children with diarrhea), and how much liquid to give a child who is suffering from diarrhea.

1.3 Fieldwork Procedures

In countries with no male interviews, DHS survey teams usually include only female interviewers. In countries with men's surveys, male interviewers are added to the field team to interview the men. Since the men's questionnaire is usually shorter than the women's questionnaire and only a fraction of the selected households are retained for men's interviews, one male interviewer per team is

often sufficient to interview all eligible men. Other field procedures applicable to individual interviews with women, such as obtaining informed consent to conduct the interview, maintaining confidentiality for respondents' answers, and ensuring the privacy of individual interviews, also apply to individual interviews with men.

2 Background Characteristics

This section describes the background characteristics that are used in analysis in subsequent chapters. The background characteristic variables are defined and percentages or percent distributions are shown for each country where data are available.

2.1 Demographic Background Characteristics

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of all respondents by selected demographic background characteristics: age, residence, and current marital status. Age is a grouped variable with categories for men age 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, and 50-54. Residence reflects whether the respondent lives in an urban or rural area. The current marital status variable includes the following categories: never married, married to one wife, married to more than one wife, in an informal union, divorced or separated, and widowed.

Age

Youths age 15-19 constitute 29 percent of respondents in Rwanda and 27 percent of respondents in Zimbabwe, reflecting a particularly young population in these countries compared to other sub-Saharan African countries.[1] In Armenia and Kazakhstan, only about 15-16 percent of male respondents are age 15-19. Haiti and Nicaragua have the highest proportions of young respondents in the Latin America/Caribbean (LAC) region, with 25 percent of respondents in the 15-19 age range.

Residence

It should be noted that each country defines urban areas differently, making analyses based on residence more useful in intracountry analyses than analyses between countries. That said, the proportion the proportion of men residing in urban areas varies widely within and across regions (Table 2.1). Gabon has the most urbanized population of all countries surveyed, with 80 percent of respondents living in urban areas, while Nepal is the least urban nation at 10 percent. Ethiopia is the least urban nation among sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries surveyed (15 percent). In the three countries of the North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe (NAAE) region, the majority of men live in urban areas. This is also the case in five of the six countries in the LAC region, with Haiti being the exception: 37 percent of Haitian men live in urban areas.

Marital Status

In most countries, between 33 percent and 44 percent of respondents have never been married; this figure is as high as 61 percent in Namibia, where men tend to marry later in life, or do not marry at all.

In Malawi, Eritrea, Zambia, and Niger (SSA), in Armenia and Kazakhstan (NAAE), and in Bangladesh and the Philippines (SSEA), 50 percent or more of surveyed men were married to one wife only. In no LAC country were the majority of men in a marital union; rather, in these countries, informal unions are widespread, with up to 34 percent of men in the Dominican Republic engaged in such unions.

Polygyny is highest in francophone West Africa, with 17 percent of men in Guinea and 14-15 percent of men in Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso having more than one wife. Namibia and Rwanda have

[1] Discussion of the age distribution of male respondents excludes consideration of Senegal, Nepal, Indonesia, and Turkey because sampling for those surveys affected their age distribution.

the lowest prevalence of polygyny in the region, at 1-2 percent of men. Outside of the surveyed SSA countries, Haiti has the highest prevalence of polygyny at 7 percent.

Table 2 1 Background characteristics of respondents Demographic characteristics

Percent distribution of all men by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status							
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never married	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa																
Benin 2001	19 5	16 1	17 2	25 9	18 1	3 1	42 0	58 0	39 3	48 5	8 4	0 5	1 3	2 0	100 0	2 544
Burkina Faso 2003	25 5	16 4	12 8	22 6	16 2	6 6	24 5	75 5	44 4	36 5	14 2	3 2	1 5	0 3	100 0	3 434
Cameroon 2004[a]	24 1	18 8	16 0	21 4	14 6	5 1	58 0	42 0	41 7	43 4	5 8	na	9 1	na	100 0	5 075
Chad 2004	22 6	14 8	16 3	21 9	18 0	6 3	27 0	73 0	36 2	44 9	13 2	2 4	2 7	0 6	100 0	1 795
Comoros 1996	26 3	17 1	12 5	22 2	14 4	7 5	32 4	67 6	50 8	36 8	7 5	0 9	3 6	0 3	100 0	744
Côte d' voire 1998/99	21 1	18 6	15 7	23 4	15 0	6 2	42 9	57 1	49 3	26 6	6 0	13 7	4 4	na	100 0	851
Eritrea 1995	22 8	13 6	12 2	21 8	22 2	7 4	32 5	67 5	37 4	54 7	2 7	1 0	2 7	1 5	100 0	1 041
Ethiopia 2000	24 4	16 6	13 9	23 6	15 8	5 8	14 9	85 1	42 2	48 5	4 8	0 3	3 7	0 6	100 0	2 461
Gabon 2000	19 7	17 4	15 2	24 3	17 8	5 6	79 7	20 3	40 5	19 9	3 5	23 1	12 5	0 5	100 0	1 937
Ghana 2003	23 0	14 2	15 6	23 4	17 7	6 1	45 0	55 0	42 3	40 9	6 1	4 8	5 3	0 5	100 0	4 823
Guinea 1999	21 0	16 0	15 1	22 4	19 6	5 9	37 2	62 8	43 9	35 5	16 5	1 9	2 0	0 1	100 0	1 863
Kenya 2003	23 9	19 0	14 2	22 7	14 1	6 0	25 4	74 6	45 0	45 0	5 0	0 9	3 5	0 7	100 0	3 578
Malawi 2004	19 9	18 0	19 4	23 9	14 2	4 5	20 5	79 5	33 2	56 5	6 3	0 9	2 5	0 5	100 0	3 261
Mali 2001	20 7	14 3	13 9	24 5	19 5	7 0	33 8	66 2	37 6	43 1	14 5	2 7	2 1	0 0	100 0	3 227
Mauritania 2000/01	23 3	15 1	14 1	22 9	18 4	6 3	56 5	43 5	50 4	44 4	2 9	na	1 8	0 5	100 0	2 120
Mozambique 2003	25 2	15 1	14 2	22 3	16 6	6 6	41 9	58 1	34 2	27 3	3 5	30 5	4 4	0 2	100 0	2 666
Namibia 2000	24 2	21 3	15 6	21 8	13 6	3 6	44 6	55 4	61 2	20 2	0 9	12 9	4 5	0 3	100 0	2 870
Niger 1998	22 5	14 8	13 4	23 5	18 9	6 9	24 1	75 9	33 4	49 5	14 4	0 2	2 2	0 3	100 0	3 375
Nigeria 2003	20 4	19 2	14 7	23 3	16 5	6 0	37 6	62 4	47 1	37 7	10 8	2 3	1 8	0 3	100 0	2 226
Rwanda 2000	28 7	16 3	13 5	20 0	16 8	4 7	19 8	80 2	46 0	32 1	1 8	17 4	1 7	1 0	100 0	2 657
Senegal 1997[b]	na	24 8	17 6	28 1	22 0	7 5	49 3	50 7	42 3	41 4	13 4	0 0	2 5	0 3	100 0	3 319
Tanzania 2004	24 2	18 7	15 4	25 2	16 5	na	27 2	72 8	41 7	42 4	5 6	5 2	4 7	0 4	100 0	2 635
Togo 1998	23 0	16 4	14 6	25 7	15 7	4 5	36 7	63 3	44 9	33 7	10 8	6 4	3 7	0 5	100 0	3 706
Uganda 2000/01	22 5	16 4	15 8	26 6	14 5	4 2	16 6	83 4	34 4	45 0	10 4	4 8	4 8	0 7	100 0	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	22 1	16 7	17 4	25 2	13 8	4 8	40 0	60 0	37 7	51 6	5 0	0 4	4 3	1 0	100 0	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	27 3	19 4	16 5	19 2	13 6	4 0	41 8	58 2	48 0	43 4	3 0	1 1	3 1	1 4	100 0	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe																
Armenia 2000	15 3	12 5	11 3	25 7	27 8	7 3	59 6	40 4	30 8	67 3	na	0 2	1 3	0 3	100 0	1 719
Turkey 1998	0 2	5 7	18 1	37 8	30 4	7 8	68 5	31 5	na	99 0	1 0	na	na	na	100 0	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	16 4	13 2	12 8	29 1	20 8	7 6	54 7	45 3	31 5	63 0	0 0	0 4	4 7	0 3	100 0	1 375
South & Southeast Asia																
Bangladesh 2004	19 1	15 4	13 7	23 9	22 3	5 6	24 2	75 8	34 3	61 8	2 9	na	0 8	0 2	100 0	4 297
ndonesia 2003	0 1	5 1	14 6	36 5	31 5	12 1	46 5	53 5	na	100 0	na	na	na	na	100 0	8 310
Nepal 2001	3 3	14 1	16 3	31 9	24 1	10 4	9 9	90 1	na	95 5	2 2	na	0 8	1 4	100 0	2 090
Philippines 2003	19 3	16 5	13 6	24 7	18 9	7 1	53 6	46 4	40 2	50 1	0 3	7 2	1 9	0 4	100 0	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean																
Bolivia 2003	21 0	16 8	14 1	23 7	17 7	6 7	66 7	33 3	35 8	41 1	na	18 0	4 5	0 6	100 0	5 712
Brazil 1996	20 7	16 9	13 0	24 0	18 6	6 8	78 9	21 1	39 6	43 7	na	10 8	5 6	0 2	100 0	2 781
Dominican Republic 2002	20 3	17 1	13 8	25 5	16 3	6 9	64 2	35 8	37 4	14 0	0 7	33 9	14 0	0 1	100 0	2 726
Haiti 2000	25 4	16 9	14 8	19 5	16 2	7 2	37 3	62 7	47 4	38 6	6 9	1 4	5 0	0 6	100 0	3 028
Nicaragua 1997/98	24 8	18 1	13 2	22 4	16 1	5 3	61 6	38 4	34 3	27 0	1 2	30 0	6 9	0 5	100 0	2 809
Peru 1996	18 9	15 6	16 0	25 6	17 3	6 6	73 2	26 8	40 1	35 8	na	20 7	2 6	0 8	100 0	2 399

Note Data are for all men except for the following
Turkey 1998 – Husbands of eligible women
ndonesia 2003 – Currently married men
Nepal 2001 – Ever-married men
[a] n Cameroon men in informal unions were included with men in marital unions and widowed men were included with divorced/separated men
[b] n Senegal men age 15-19 were not interviewed
na = Not applicable

The two most urbanized SSA countries also have the highest proportions of divorced or separated men: 13 percent of men in Gabon and 9 percent of men in Cameroon were divorced or separated from their wives or partners at the time of the survey. Percentages of men currently divorced in the remaining SSA countries range from 1 percent (Benin) to 5 percent (Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda, and Namibia). Proportions of divorced men are highest in the Dominican Republic at 14 percent; Nicaragua also has a fairly large proportion of divorced men at 7 percent.

2.2 Socioeconomic Background Characteristics

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of all male respondents by selected socioeconomic background characteristics: education and literacy, occupation, and media exposure. Education that results in literacy is critical for accessing information about health, nutrition, family planning, current events, and other important information that allows people to make informed decisions in their daily lives. The education variable used in this analysis reflects educational attainment, rather than completion: whether the respondent has no formal education, has attained at least some primary education, or has attained at least some secondary education.

Access to mass media is one way of increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them, which may eventually affect their perceptions and behavior. The media variables in this analysis reflect weekly exposure to newspaper and television, and daily exposure to radio.

Occupation is associated with education, lifestyle, and income. The occupational variable distinguishes men who are not working from those who have professional, technical, or managerial occupations; those who have clerical, sales, or service occupations; those who work in agriculture; and those who work in manual and other occupations. The occupational variable reflects the respondent's current occupation, which encompasses work done within the past 12 months. Respondents who have not worked in the past 12 months are considered to be not working.

Table 2 2 Background characteristics of respondents Socioeconomic characteristics

Percent distribution of all men by education and occupation percentage of men who have been exposed to specific media and percentage of men who are literate Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Media exposure					
Country	None	Primary	Secondary or more	Not working	Professional technical or managerial	Clerical sales and services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper	Percent-age literate	Total	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	38 5	32 4	29 1	20 5	4 3	6 2	48 2	20 8	84 2	33 7	11 8	49 4	100 0	2 544
Burkina Faso 2003	63 8	18 5	17 7	16 8	3 6	17 6	59 5	2 5	71 9	30 9	11 2	32 6	100 0	3 434
Cameroon 2004	10 7	36 5	52 8	26 2	4 4	12 8	31 7	24 9	74 6	48 8	27 1	81 0	100 0	5 075
Chad 2004	46 6	32 4	21 1	10 6	9 8	0 7	66 5	12 4	56 3	14 8	13 7	35 4	100 0	1 795
Comoros 1996[a,b]	34 4	35 1	30 5	41 8	2 2	12 7	21 9	21 4	67 1	35 3	34 8	67 8	100 0	744
Côte d' voire 1998/99[a,b]	38 8	25 0	36 2	16 3	6 7	16 3	41 4	19 3	59 5	66 4	29 3	59 1	100 0	851
Eritrea 1995[b]	44 0	26 3	29 6	25 8	4 4	10 0	47 5	12 4	71 1	27 7	41 1	62 3	100 0	1 041
Ethiopia 2000	49 9	34 5	15 7	8 1	3 2	6 1	76 8	5 9	24 6	7 7	6 4	54 3	100 0	2 461
Gabon 2000	7 4	22 8	69 8	29 5	15 6	17 6	11 5	25 7	90 2	69 4	57 3	89 4	100 0	1 937
Ghana 2003	16 9	16 3	66 8	22 2	8 0	10 3	39 3	20 2	89 2	51 0	28 4	67 0	100 0	4 823
Guinea 1999[b]	52 7	21 0	26 2	17 5	2 0	10 4	48 7	21 4	47 1	31 6	15 7	37 9	100 0	1 863
Kenya 2003	6 4	56 7	36 9	23 3	7 4	16 7	32 0	20 1	90 1	39 9	44 4	88 1	100 0	3 578
Malawi 2004	11 1	62 6	26 3	22 6	3 8	15 9	44 2	13 5	85 1	19 2	25 9	79 3	100 0	3 261
Mali 2001	64 2	16 0	19 8	10 2	11 1	12 5	54 3	12 0	82 7	43 9	13 8	31 8	100 0	3 227
Mauritania 2000/01	39 4	31 7	28 8	28 2	6 0	25 9	22 9	16 1	38 7	38 1	16 7	73 5	100 0	2 120
Mozambique 2003	15 3	67 9	16 8	25 3	5 2	11 9	44 0	13 5	75 6	23 4	12 1	68 7	100 0	2 666
Namibia 2000	12 3	34 5	53 2	51 3	7 9	9 7	8 6	21 7	82 1	42 2	46 9	84 3	100 0	2 870
Niger 1998[a,b]	69 8	16 7	13 6	7 7	0 1	17 7	67 7	6 7	81 1	41 9	16 5	27 1	100 0	3 375
Nigeria 2003	19 9	25 3	54 8	28 0	11 5	14 7	26 6	19 3	86 1	47 4	28 7	73 8	100 0	2 226
Rwanda 2000	21 7	63 8	14 4	15 5	4 0	4 9	61 2	14 3	63 9	11 7	11 3	76 4	100 0	2 657
Senegal 1997	51 7	23 1	25 2	10 5	7 0	18 1	34 6	29 0	na	na	na	na	100 0	3 319
Tanzania 2004	11 8	76 9	11 2	16 9	2 9	4 5	59 3	16 5	79 8	25 3	36 0	80 0	100 0	2 635
Togo 1998[a,b]	21 6	36 8	41 6	25 6	4 7	7 9	39 8	21 5	34 3	8 3	32 4	72 2	100 0	3 706
Uganda 2000/01	6 2	64 8	28 9	19 3	4 1	11 2	50 8	14 4	74 6	14 3	24 4	80 2	100 0	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	5 0	51 0	44 0	21 7	4 3	18 5	41 2	13 7	65 0	34 2	24 0	81 4	100 0	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	2 5	31 8	65 7	51 3	6 1	16 4	9 5	16 5	72 0	41 2	42 9	na	100 0	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	0 2	0 3	99 5	44 2	11 6	9 1	17 6	17 5	36 6	93 0	29 0	na	100 0	1 719
Turkey 1998[b]	5 4	46 2	48 3	6 5	22 5	16 7	18 1	35 4	na	na	61 6	97 1	100 0	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999[a]	0 1	45 0	54 9	40 1	6 9	7 6	8 7	35 8	30 9	89 6	51 9	na	100 0	1 375
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	24 6	34 8	40 6	13 1	2 7	17 7	35 5	30 8	51 7	71 3	33 7	na	100 0	4 297
ndonesia 2003	4 1	50 4	45 5	1 3	7 7	43 3	37 5	10 2	45 6	79 3	29 1	92 9	100 0	8 310
Nepal 2001[a]	34 5	30 9	34 7	1 9	5 7	13 9	61 9	16 5	54 7	35 1	26 9	71 0	100 0	2 090
Philippines 2003	1 8	30 2	68 0	19 9	8 4	14 4	23 7	32 9	82 1	82 1	47 2	94 8	100 0	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	0 9	41 8	57 4	14 2	20 5	10 6	26 1	28 6	90 2	73 0	54 8	97 6	100 0	5 712
Brazil 1996[b]	7 2	35 7	57 1	8 2	7 9	45 4	17 4	20 9	68 8	90 3	56 4	90 6	100 0	2 781
Dominican Republic 2002	5 1	52 8	42 1	11 7	8 5	23 6	15 1	41 1	85 0	84 0	48 7	87 2	100 0	2 726
Haiti 2000	17 5	46 8	35 7	31 5	5 5	5 6	35 7	21 7	68 4	29 7	30 5	71 1	100 0	3 028
Nicaragua 1997/98[a,b]	16 3	43 1	40 6	15 6	9 6	7 0	28 0	39 3	87 3	74 1	58 0	87 4	100 0	2 809
Peru 1996[a,b]	1 7	23 9	74 4	10 3	11 4	21 9	23 7	32 2	83 6	85 0	81 9	97 5	101 0	2 399

Note Data are for all men except for the following Turkey 1998 – Husbands of eligible women ndonesia 2003 – Currently married men Nepal 2001 – Ever-married men

[a] Respondents were asked about daily rather than weekly radio listenership

[b] Respondents were asked to provide a self-assessment of their literacy rather than having their literacy tested by the interviewer

na = Not applicable

Education

As Table 2.2 above and Figures 2.1a and 2.1b indicate, the average level of education varies within and sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe (NAAE), South & Southeast Asia (SSEA), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

Within SSA, four of the top five countries in terms of access to schools are in Anglophone East and Southern Africa (Zimbabwe reported 98 percent of men had attended primary school; Zambia had 95 percent; Uganda and Kenya had 94 percent; and Gabon had 93 percent). The five populations with the least access to schooling are in francophone West Africa: only 47-48 percent of men in Senegal and Guinea have ever attended primary school, and only 36 percent of men in Burkina Faso and Mali, while Niger has the lowest percentage of less than one-third having attended primary school.

Figure 2.1a Average level of education in SSA countries

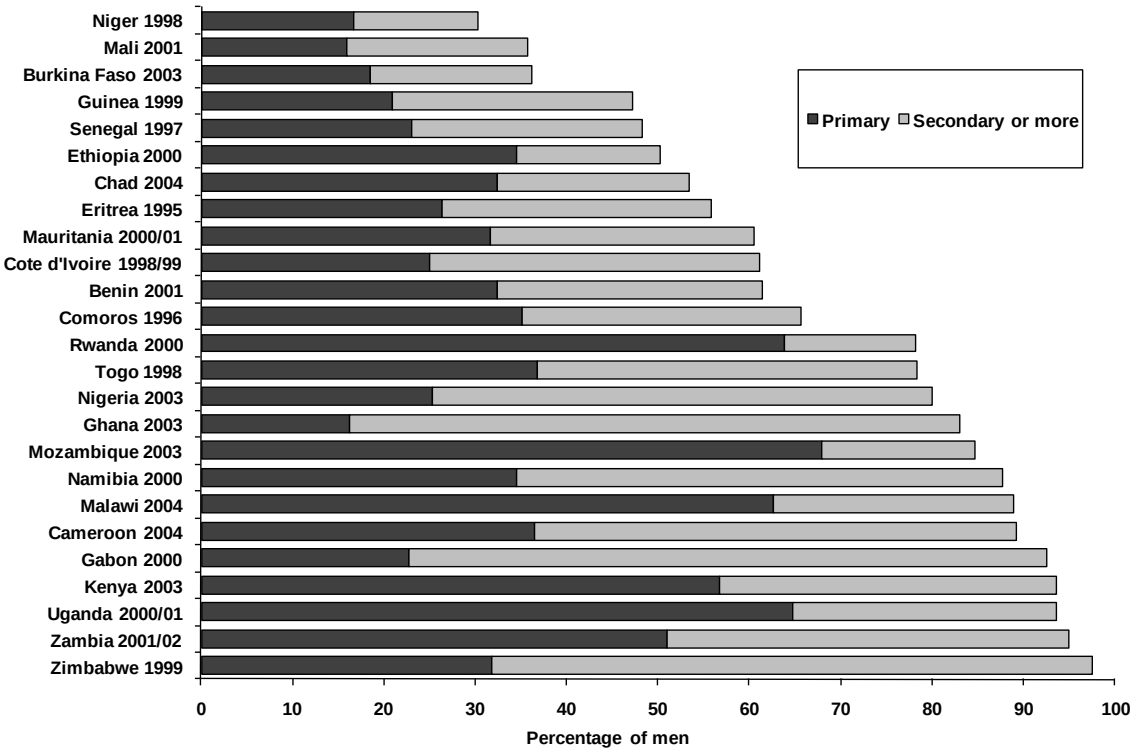
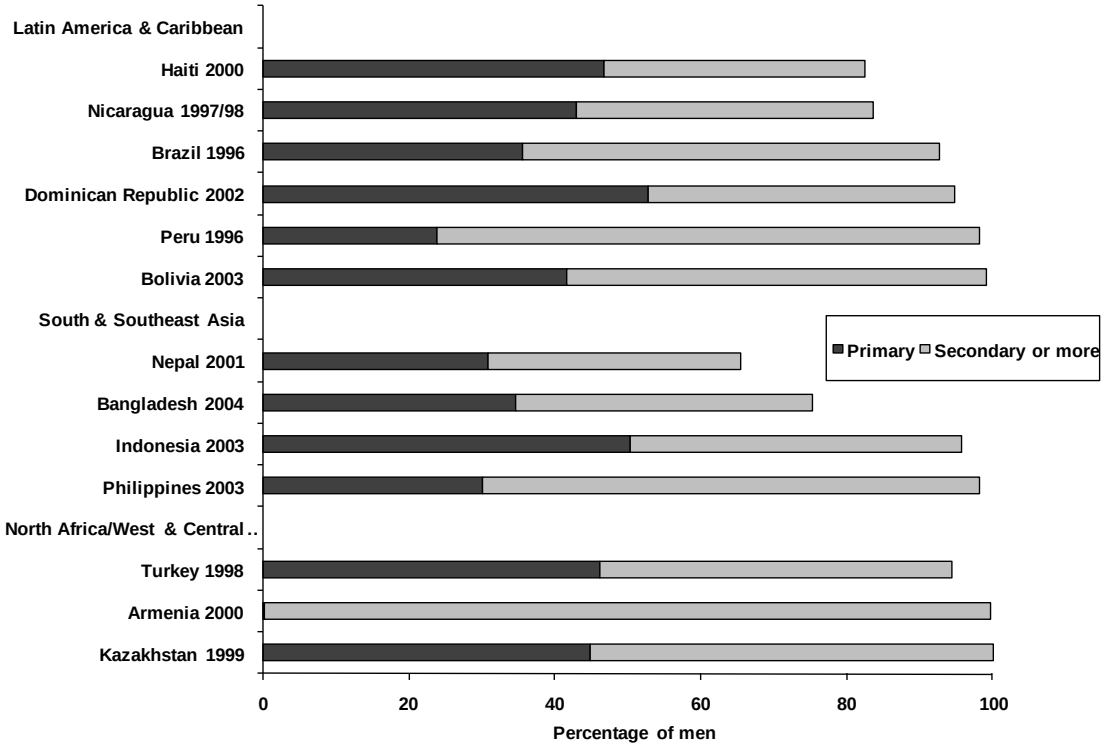


Figure 2.1b Average level of education in LAC, SSEA, and NAAE countries



The three countries that represent the NAAE region all have high levels of male primary school attainment. In Armenia, almost all male respondents have completed secondary or higher education, whereas only about half of the men in Kazakhstan and Turkey have attained this level.

Among the four countries that represent SSEA region, levels of education vary widely: over 95 percent of men in the Philippines and Indonesia have attained at least some primary education, while 75 percent of Bangladeshi men and 65 percent of Nepalese men have attained the same. Sixty-eight percent of Filipino men have attained secondary or higher levels of education, the highest in the region, whereas in Nepal, only 35 percent of men have attained any secondary education.

Every country in the LAC region has educated at least 80 percent of the male population age 15-54 to the primary level or higher. Bolivia and Peru have the smallest proportions of men who have not been formally schooled (1-2 percent), while Nicaragua and Haiti have the largest (16-17 percent).

Figures 2.2a and 2.2b show change over time in the percentage of men having no education and the percentage of men having attained secondary or higher education in five countries of SSA that have had at least three men's surveys: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, and Malawi. Figure 2.2a indicates that, except in Burkina Faso, proportions of men with no education declined from the first survey period to the second, but did not decline further between the second and the third survey. In Burkina Faso, the proportions of uneducated men continued to decline, albeit incrementally. Figure 2.2b demonstrates that proportions of men with secondary or higher levels of education increased with each successive survey in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Malawi; plateaued in Kenya; and jumped significantly in Ghana between the first and second survey periods, but declined slightly between the second and third periods.

Figure 2.2a. Percentage of men with no education in successive surveys in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, and Malawi

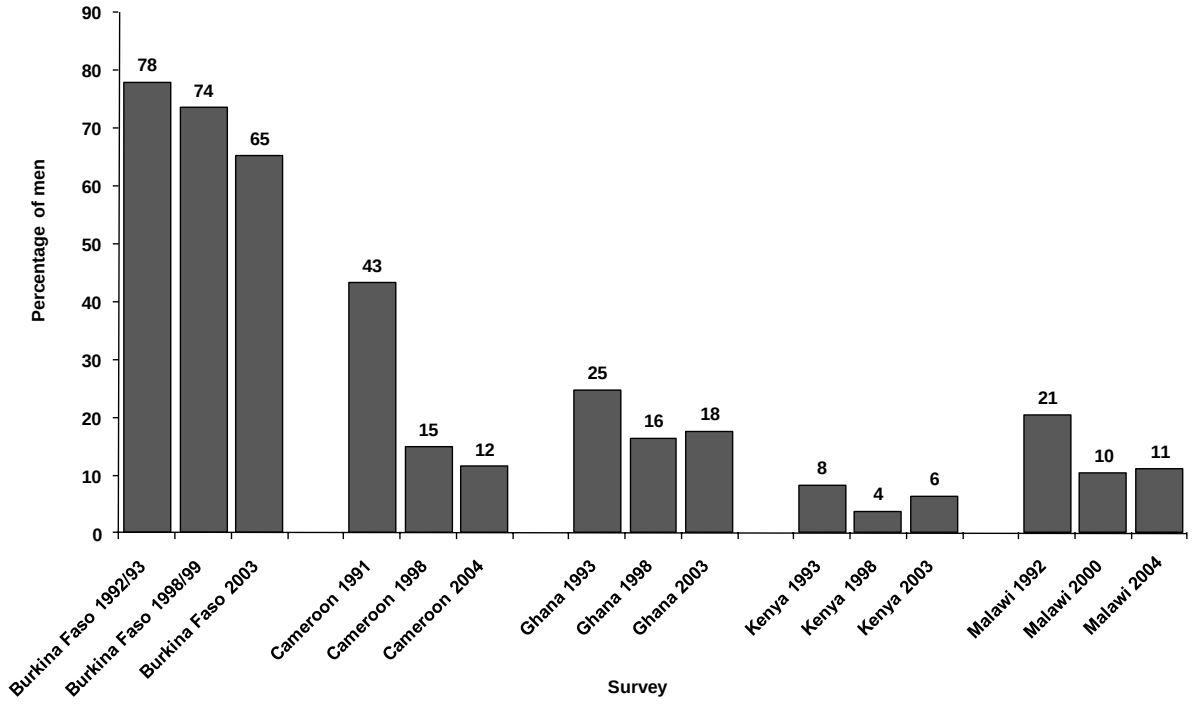
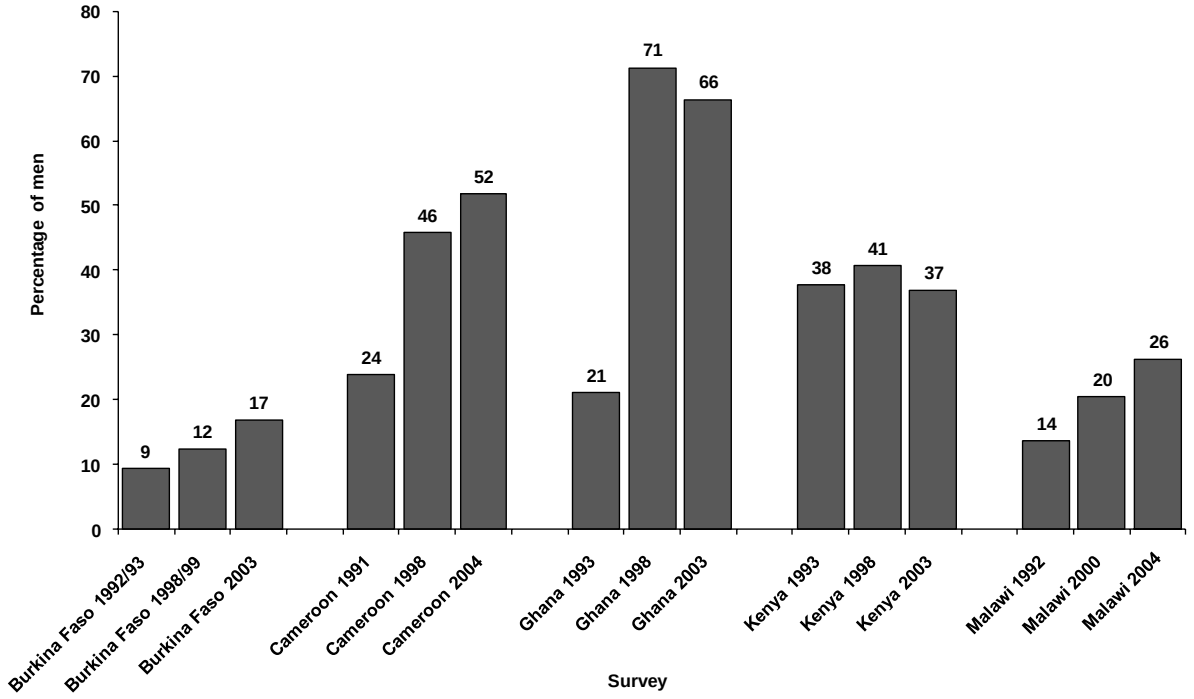


Figure 2.2b. Percentage of men with secondary or higher education in successive surveys in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, and Malawi



Occupation

In SSA, just over half of male respondents in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and 42 percent of men in Comoros, are not currently working and have not worked in the past year (Table 2.2). In Niger and Ethiopia, only 8 percent of interviewed men report that they are not working. Although Gabon has a fairly high proportion of unemployed men (30 percent), it also has the highest proportion in the region of men working in professional, technical, and managerial jobs (16 percent).

In the NAAE region, a large proportion of men are not working in both Kazakhstan and Armenia (40 and 44 percent, respectively), while only 7 percent of men are not working in Turkey. Twenty-three percent of men in Turkey are working at professional, technical, or managerial jobs—at least double the proportion found in Armenia and Kazakhstan.

The countries representing the SSEA region have widely varying levels of unemployment among men. The Philippines has the highest level of unemployment at 20 percent while in Indonesia and Nepal, only 1-2 percent of men report that they are not working and have not worked in the past year. Less than 10 percent of men in the region work in professional, technical, or managerial occupations.

The LAC region overall has relatively low levels of unemployment among men. Haiti is the exception, where 32 percent of men are not working. Haitian men are least likely to have a professional, technical, or managerial job (6 percent), while Bolivian men are most likely (21 percent).

Media Exposure

In SSA, in all but four countries (Ethiopia, Togo, Mauritania, and Guinea), at least 50 percent of men report that they listen to the radio at least once daily; in Gabon, 90 percent of men listen daily. In NAAE, only about one-third of men in Armenia and Kazakhstan listen to the radio daily. In most countries of SSEA, about half of the men listen daily, the Philippines being the exception (82 percent). Haiti and Brazil have the lowest levels of listenership in the LAC region (about 68 percent), while Bolivia has the highest (90 percent).

Combining information from Table 2.1 on the percentage of men living in urban areas with the data in Table 2.2 on weekly exposure to television indicates that generally, the higher the proportion of men living in urban areas, the higher the levels of television watching are in the country. In SSA, Ethiopia is the country with the smallest proportion of men living in urban areas; it also has the smallest proportion of men who watch television (8 percent). In contrast, the countries of Cameroon, Ghana, and Gabon are all highly urbanized and are among the top five for television watching in their region (49 percent, 66 percent, and 69 percent, respectively). There is also a direct positive correlation between urbanization and television watching in NAAE and SSEA. There is a similar relationship in LAC, where Haiti is the least urbanized country and also has the lowest levels of television viewing (30 percent), and Peru and Brazil are the most urbanized and have the highest levels of television watching (85 percent and 90 percent, respectively).

In SSA, levels of weekly newspaper readership correspond closely to the proportion of literate men: men living in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Namibia, and Gabon are the most likely to read the newspaper (43-57 percent). But literacy is not the only determinant of newspaper readership: in Armenia, where nearly 100 percent of men have attained secondary or higher education, only 30 percent read a newspaper on a weekly basis. Similarly, in Indonesia, where 93 percent of men are literate, less than one-third read the newspaper at least once a week. In the LAC region, Peru shares the distinction with Bolivia of having the highest levels of literacy, with 98 percent of men literate. Even so, 82 percent of men in Peru report having read a newspaper in the past week—24 percentage points higher than any other country in this study.

Literacy

In most countries, literacy is determined during the interview by a short reading test among individuals who have not completed secondary education. In some surveys conducted prior to the introduction of the reading test, respondents were simply asked if they could read a letter or newspaper easily, with difficulty, or not at all. Countries with this type of literacy assessment are marked with a footnote in Table 2.2. Levels of literacy generally follow the same pattern as previously discussed for education: countries in which men have the least education are the most likely to have low levels of literacy.

2.3 Gender Attitudes

Recent inclusion of gender questions in the DHS questionnaires allows researchers to investigate associations between attitudes about gender and selected health and demographic outcomes. The development of these questions was guided by a common understanding of what gender is, how it relates to sex, and how sex and gender together and separately have the potential for affecting population, health, and nutritional outcomes (Kishor, 2005). Typically, questions about gender roles and attitudes are asked only of women. In the more recent surveys, however, men are asked questions about gender-related issues as well.

We take advantage of this opportunity to explore the relationship between men's gender attitudes and population and health outcomes among men, although the subset of countries for which the relevant questions are available is limited. Table 2.3 shows men's attitudes toward women in the SSA, NAAE, SSEA, and LAC regions with regard to household joint purchases, justifications for hitting a wife, and retaliating against a wife who refuses to haves sex.

Table 2.3 Gender attitudes of respondents

Percentage of all men who have specific attitudes toward women, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

Country	Respondent believes that decisions about large household purchases should be made jointly by husband and wife	Respondent agrees with any of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife[1]	Respondent agrees with a woman's right to refuse sexual intercourse with her husband for all four of the specified reasons[2]	Respondent believes it is justifiable for a husband to retaliate in any of four specified ways if a wife refuses to have sexual intercourse[3]
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Benin 2001	5.9	33.9	44.5	na
Burkina Faso 2003	2.8	49.5	50.4	na
Cameroon 2004	na	na	45.8	na
Chad 2004	na	na	36.7	na
Ethiopia 2000	na	76.1	na	na
Ghana 2003	11.3	33.4	66.3	26.7
Kenya 2003	31.4	70.9	56.1	48.0
Malawi 2004	43.2	17.3	53.8	25.2
Mali 2001	2.0	65.7	21.2	na
Mozambique 2003	29.5	56.1	39.9	43.8
Namibia 2000	na	na	60.8	41.8
Nigeria 2003	15.0	52.1	49.6	57.8
Rwanda 2000	na	56.1	54.3	na
Tanzania 2004	26.3	51.5	62.3	64.5
Uganda 2000/01	15.0	67.8	60.1	54.6
Zambia 2001/02	38.9	70.3	60.0	64.0
Zimbabwe 1999	na	na	23.5	na
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe				
Armenia 2000	56.9	55.2	59.4	55.1
Turkey 1998	na	57.9	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	na	44.1	82.2	54.5
South & Southeast Asia				
Bangladesh 2004	57.0	71.3	na	na
Indonesia 2003	69.0	14.7	na	na
Nepal 2001	25.7	34.7	78.0	na
Philippines 2003	56.9	32.1	80.6	36.2
Latin America & Caribbean				
Bolivia 2003	78.7	39.4	73.2	46.9
Dominican Republic 2002	60.6	11.8	69.0	48.8
Haiti 2000	50.6	36.3	76.5	50.8
Nicaragua 1997/98	43.5	na	na	na

Note: Data are for all men except for the following:
Turkey 1998 Husbands of eligible women
Indonesia 2003 Currently married men
Nepal 2001 Ever married men

[1] Justifications given for a husband to hit his wife are the following: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sex with him, and she burns the food.

[2] Specified reasons that a woman may refuse sexual intercourse with her husband include the following: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with women other than his wife/wives, she has recently given birth, or she is tired and not in the mood.

[3] Types of retaliation a husband may justifiably use if his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse with him are the following: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her money or other means of financial support, use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to, or go and have sex with other women. In Kazakhstan, only the first of these reasons was included.

na = Not applicable

Joint Decisionmaking about Large Household Purchases

The first indicator of gender attitude shown in Table 2.3 is the percentage of men who say that final decisions about large household purchases should be made jointly between a husband and his wife/partner. This indicator is intended to reflect the degree to which respondents believe that household economic power should be held by both the husband and the wife rather than exclusively by one or the other.

When comparing across regions the percentage of respondents who say that husbands and wives should have joint final say over large purchases, countries in SSA stand out: in 6 of 11 SSA countries, fewer than 20 percent of men believe that such decisions should be made jointly by husbands and wives. Malawi has the highest proportion of men who believe that purchasing decisions should be made jointly (43 percent), but in Mali and Burkina Faso, only 2-3 percent of men agree with joint decisionmaking on large purchases.

In Armenia, the only country in the NAAE region for which data on this question are available, 57 percent of respondents believe that large purchase decisionmaking should be undertaken jointly between husbands and wives. In three of four SSEA countries, over half of men report that such decisionmaking should be undertaken by both husbands and wives; only in Nepal is the proportion relatively low at 26 percent. In the LAC region, Nicaragua has the lowest proportion of men who think that large purchase decisionmaking should be shared between husbands and wives (44 percent), while Bolivia has the highest proportion (79 percent).

Gender-Role Norms That Justify Men's Control over Women

Of particular relevance to demographic and health programs is the extent to which women, who are often the targets of such programs, have control over their own behavior, bodies, and sexuality. Accordingly, indicators reflecting men's attitudes towards wife-beating and towards a wife's right to refuse sex with her husband without fear of retaliation allow for the exploration of men's acceptance of norms that subordinate women's bodily integrity and sexuality to men.

Wife-beating

With regard to the indicator on attitudes about wife-beating, respondents were presented with five hypothetical situations and asked whether a husband was justified in hitting or beating his wife in each situation. The situations included: if she goes out without telling him, if she neglects the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, and if she burns the food.

A single indicator was created from the responses to each of the five hypothetical situations. If a respondent agreed or said he was not sure whether a husband was justified in beating his wife in any of the five situations, he is counted as justifying wife-beating. Accordingly, the indicator in Table 2.3 reflects the proportion of men in each country who agree with any of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife.

In the SSA region, Malawian men are the least likely to justify hitting a wife (17 percent), while Ethiopian men are the most likely to do so (76 percent). In 10 of the 13 SSA countries with data on this indicator, at least 50 percent of men justify wife-beating. Similarly, just over half of all men in Armenia and Turkey justify wife-beating. Proportions of men who justify wife-beating vary widely in the SSEA region, from 15 percent in Indonesia to 71 percent in Bangladesh. Only 12 percent of Dominican men say that hitting a wife is justified, the lowest proportion of all countries surveyed.

Wife's right to refuse sex

With regard to the indicator on a wife's right to refuse sex, respondents were presented with four hypothetical situations, and for each situation were asked their opinion about whether a wife was justified in refusing sex with her husband. The situations included: if she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows her husband has sex with other women, if she has recently given birth, and if she is tired or not in the mood.

A single indicator was created from the responses to each of the four hypothetical situations. If a respondent agreed with a wife's right to refuse sex with her husband in all of the four situations, he is counted as agreeing with a wife's right to refuse sex with her husband. Thus, the indicator in Table 2.3 reflects the proportion of men in each country who agree with a wife's right to refuse sex under all specified circumstances.

In 8 of 16 SSA countries with data on this indicator, 50 percent or fewer men agree that a woman has an unqualified right to refuse sex with her husband. Only 21 percent of men in Mali agree with a wife's right to refuse sex, but in Ghana, 66 percent of men agree that a wife can refuse sex with her husband under all of the given circumstances.

As for the remaining countries in which data for this indicator were collected, the percentage of men agreeing with a wife's right to refuse sex range from 59 percent in Armenia to 82 percent in Kazakhstan, with the majority of countries at 70 percent or higher.

Justification of retaliation against wives who refuse sex

For the final indicator in Table 2.3, on justification of retaliation against a wife who has refused sex with her husband, respondents were presented with four retaliatory behaviors and asked their opinion about whether a husband was justified in these behaviors if his wife refused to have sex with him. The types of retaliatory behaviors included were the following: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her money or other means of financial support, use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to, or have sex with other women. A single indicator was created from the men's responses to each of the four hypothetical situations. If the respondent justified any of the hypothetical retaliations, he is counted as justifying the use of retaliations against a wife who refuses sex with her husband. Accordingly, the indicator in Table 2.3 reflects the proportion of men in each country who justify a husband's use of retaliatory measures when a wife has refused him sex.

Again, Malawian men are most supportive of women's autonomy and rights: only 25 percent of men thought that retaliation against a wife for refusing sex could be justified. The percentage was similarly low in Ghana (27 percent). In the remaining countries, however, larger proportions of men justify such retaliations, ranging from 36 percent in the Philippines to 64 percent in Zambia and 65 percent in Tanzania.

The fact that significant proportions of men agree with wife-beating and do not recognize a wife's right to refuse sex attests to the socialization of men in traditional gender-role norms giving husbands rights over the behavior and bodies of their wives. It is expected that men with more egalitarian attitudes toward gender might also be more progressive in other behaviors, such as use of contraception, smaller ideal family sizes, and better personal health outcomes.

2.4 Wealth Index

Although DHS surveys do not collect data on consumption or income, they do collect detailed information on dwelling and household characteristics and access to a variety of consumer goods and services that are used as a measure of socioeconomic status. This information has been used to create a composite indicator of long-run household wealth: the wealth index.

The wealth index is a recently developed measure that has been tested in a number of countries in relation to inequities in household income, use of health services, and health outcomes (Gwatkin et al., 2000). It is an indicator of wealth that is consistent with expenditure and income measures (Rutstein, 1999). The wealth index is constructed using the aforementioned household asset and services data and principal components analysis. Each asset is assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal component analysis, and the resulting asset scores are standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one. Each household is then assigned a score for each asset (one score is given if they have the asset, another is given if they do not), and the scores are summed for each household.

To create wealth quintiles, the de jure population is ranked according to the total score of the household in which they reside, and then classified into five wealth categories, each with the same number of persons. At the national level, approximately 20 percent of the population is in each wealth quintile (thus, no table is shown).

Because household wealth is strongly associated with many population and health outcomes, each subsequent section of this report describes outcomes of interest according to wealth (with the exception of section 6, which provides only univariate statistics).

3 Sexual Activity and Contraceptive Use

Participation in sexual relations is generally a precondition for both childbearing and spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), both of which are key components of population growth and reproductive health. Consequently, understanding patterns of sexual behavior and contraceptive use is critical in assessing current needs and implementing programs or policies that encourage healthier choices regarding sex and contraception.

Young people are of particular interest because youth age 15-24 are often making their first decisions about sexual activity and contraception. Accordingly, this section looks at young people separately. It is hoped that by understanding the informational and material needs of young people regarding sex and sexuality, programs can help them make healthy choices that carry into their adult lives. Two direct measures of the level of exposure to the risk of pregnancy and disease are discussed: age at first sexual intercourse and number of partners in the past year.

Collection of Data on Sexual Activity

Sexual activity is a key proximate determinant of fertility, and for that reason, DHS and its predecessor, the World Fertility Surveys, have long collected data on the subject. Recently, in an effort to learn more about how sexual activity contributes to the spread of HIV, detailed questions about sexual behavior have been added to the standard DHS questions on sexual activity.

The questionnaire segment on marriage and sexual activity gathers information about current marital status; number of marital or cohabiting partners; whether the respondent has any other regular or occasional partners; age at first sex; current sexual activity; relationship of the respondent to the person with whom he last had sex; length of sexual relationship with the person with whom he last had sex; total number of sexual partners the respondent has had in the past year; and whether the respondent has ever paid for sex. The tables in this section that deal with sexual behavior focus on age of sexual debut and number of sexual partners in the past year. These two variables were selected because of their relevance for family planning and STI prevention programs and because data on these variables are available for all respondents.

Collection of Data on Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

When gathering data on contraceptive knowledge, the surveys elicit both respondents' spontaneous knowledge of contraceptive methods and respondents' probed knowledge of contraceptive methods. Interviewers first ask respondents which contraceptive methods they have ever heard of. Then they probe for further knowledge by describing each of the methods not mentioned spontaneously by the respondent and asking if the respondent had ever heard of that method.

The data that are collected are not disaggregated by whether the response was spontaneous or probed; a respondent is classified as knowing a method whether he reported it on his own or after probing. Knowledge of a method simply means that a respondent has heard of it; it does not imply that the respondent approves of the method, knows how it works, knows how to use it, or knows where to obtain it.

Earlier surveys asked men whether they were currently using a contraceptive method with any partner. More recent surveys have changed the question format for asking about contraceptive use because asking about current method use with any partner does not provide sufficient information about when or with whom the method was used. The newer survey question asks men who have had sexual intercourse in the past year whether they used a contraceptive method at their last sexual intercourse, and if so, which method they used. Consequently, the measure derived from these data reflects use of contraception at the time of last sexual intercourse.

Tables in this section are presented separately for never-married men and ever-married men, as well as for all men. The information presented on never-married men pertains largely to young people age 15-19 and 20-24. Because the age of sexual debut in all regions occurs primarily between 15 and 24 years of age, this period is an opportune time to inform youth about the risks associated with sexual activity (Maswanya et al., 1999). Understanding current levels of knowledge among young people about contraceptives and the prevention of STIs, as well as examining the association between knowledge and sexual behavior, may assist policymakers in closing the gap between knowledge and behavior.

Information on men who have ever been married allows for an analysis of men, most of whom are currently married, who are seen as particularly important recipients of program services. Data presented for all men provides a snapshot of the national situation.

3.1 Sexual Activity

Table 3.1a presents the percentage of never-married men who have ever had sex, mean number of partners in the past 12 months among never-married men who have had sex, and median age at sexual debut among never-married men who have had sex, by age group. This table also includes the proportion of men who have ever married, by age group.

In 11 of 25 SSA countries, fully one-third or more of never-married men in the age group 15-19 years have had sexual intercourse. In all of the LAC countries, plus Kazakhstan, at least one-third of never-married 15-19 year olds have had sex. Unmarried youths age 15-19 from Eritrea (3 percent), Mauritania (12 percent), Ethiopia, Armenia, Bangladesh, and the Philippines (all at 13 percent) are the least likely to have had sex during their teenage years. By the time never-married men reach age 25, more than half have had sex in nearly all countries with data, except for the SSEA countries and three countries in SSA (Mauritania, Ethiopia, and Niger). At least three-quarters of never-married men age 25 and over have experienced sexual intercourse in all but six countries (Mauritania, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Niger, Bangladesh, and the Philippines).

Among never-married men age 15-19 who have ever had sex, the mean number of partners in the past year ranges from 0.4 (Niger) to 2.6 (Gabon). A mean number of partners in the past year of less than one indicates that although sexual activity has been initiated, it is infrequent, with many respondents not having sexual relations in the past year. This is the case in eight sub-Saharan African countries (Rwanda, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Ghana, Namibia, Mali, and Zambia). A mean number of partners in the past year of greater than one indicates that sexually experienced never-married men age 15-19 had on average more than one partner in the past year. In three countries—Gabon, Brazil, and Peru—never-married men age 15-19 who have ever had sex had, on average, more than two sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey. The mean number of partners that never-married respondents report in the year prior to the survey increases directly with increasing age in 10 out of 25 countries.

A mean age at first sex of 15 years is found among the never-married men of Kenya, Gabon, Nicaragua, Haiti, Brazil, and Zambia. The oldest mean age at first sex in any given country is 19 (the Philippines). Waiting until an older age to have sex for the first time tends to reduce fertility, and also serves to reduce exposure to sexually transmitted infections among both men and women.

Table 3.1a Sexual activity, age at first sex, and number of partners in the past 12 months: Never married men

Percentage of never married men who have ever had sexual intercourse, and among never married men who have had sex, mean number of partners in the past 12 months, and among all men, percentage who have ever been married, by age groups, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Among all never married men			Among never married men who have had sex				Among all men		
	Percent of never married men who have ever had sex by age group			Mean number of partners in past 12 months by age group			Mean age at first sex	Percent of men who have ever been married by age group		
Country	15 19	20 24	25+	15 19	20 24	25+		15 19	20 24	25+
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Benin 2001	50.4	86.0	92.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	15.9	1.2	24.4	87.7
Burkina Faso 2003	25.6	67.2	78.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	17.3	1.1	28.1	87.4
Cameroon 2004	37.7	80.0	92.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	16.6	9.2	32.4	87.6
Chad 2004	30.3	61.8	82.1	(1.4)	(1.8)	2.1	16.2	1.2	38.0	92.5
Comoros 1996[a]	37.9	63.9	87.5	na	na	na	16.0	3.1	15.0	81.0
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	54.8	85.6	90.7	na	na	na	16.6	1.7	20.9	77.0
Ethiopia 2000	13.3	38.8	57.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	17.2	3.3	23.8	89.9
Gabon 2000	77.0	93.7	92.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	15.0	3.9	29.1	85.2
Ghana 2003	19.2	61.7	84.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	17.9	1.0	24.2	85.9
Guinea 1999	50.1	79.9	93.8	2.6	5.2	3.8	16.0	2.3	19.8	83.3
Kenya 2003	49.5	83.3	90.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	14.9	2.0	20.7	88.6
Malawi 2004	50.7	78.6	84.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	16.1	3.2	47.7	92.7
Mali 2001	33.3	74.4	88.4	0.9	1.1	1.6	16.8	1.6	22.5	90.5
Mauritania 2000/01	12.0	22.5	27.5	na	na	na	17.2	0.4	8.2	78.3
Mozambique 2003	67.3	94.3	94.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	15.5	5.5	52.5	94.8
Namibia 2000	63.6	94.7	96.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	16.3	2.6	16.4	63.6
Niger 1998	22.7	42.1	73.8	na	na	na	16.6	4.2	41.8	94.9
Nigeria 2003	24.1	55.4	76.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	17.5	1.1	15.3	82.2
Rwanda 2000	20.4	51.9	77.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	16.4	1.6	28.6	88.9
Senegal 1997	na	66.6	81.1	na	na	na	17.7	na	8.1	74.1
Tanzania 2004	47.1	82.6	83.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	16.6	1.3	34.7	90.2
Togo 1998	41.2	82.1	93.1	1.6	2.3	2.8	16.7	2.3	18.4	85.1
Uganda 2000/01	34.5	77.3	89.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	16.1	6.6	45.2	92.8
Zambia 2001/02	62.9	88.7	91.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	15.4	1.7	31.2	92.7
Zimbabwe 1999	28.9	69.2	89.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	17.3	0.7	23.6	88.6
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe										
Armenia 2000	13.1	62.7	81.3	(1.7)	1.5	2.3	18.1	1.5	26.5	91.0
Kazakhstan 1999	32.9	75.6	86.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	17.3	0.4	34.3	90.8
South & Southeast Asia										
Bangladesh 2004	13.4	21.4	39.7	na	na	na	17.3	3.4	34.4	91.2
Philippines 2003	13.3	42.1	59.6	1.0	1.1	0.7	18.6	2.4	27.0	85.4
Latin America & Caribbean										
Bolivia 2003	38.7	83.4	92.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	16.0	4.0	41.1	90.8
Brazil 1996	62.9	91.9	94.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	15.3	4.3	29.1	87.4
Dominican Republic 2002	46.5	85.2	90.4	1.6	2.1	1.8	15.6	4.1	33.3	89.6
Haiti 2000	50.9	81.3	78.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	15.2	2.6	29.9	81.2
Nicaragua 1997/98	54.2	90.6	93.1	na	na	na	15.1	10.1	56.2	92.8
Peru 1996	44.2	83.3	95.5	2.3	2.1	2.8	16.1	2.6	31.5	83.2

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 49 unweighted cases, and should be interpreted with caution.
[a] In Comoros, men who did not know where to get a condom were skipped out of the question on the number of partners.
na = Not applicable

The final columns in Table 3.1a show the proportion of all men who have ever been married (and are thus assumed to be sexually experienced). These figures provide information that is complementary to the first three columns in this table regarding sexually active youth age 15-19 and 20-24. Only in Cameroon and Nicaragua do the proportions of men age 15-19 who have married approach or reach 10 percent, while only in Mozambique are over half of men age 20-24 married.

Table 3.1b presents the mean age at first sex among ever-married men and mean number of sexual partners in the past year according to age group and current marital status. In most countries, no mean age at first sex or mean number of partners in the past year is presented for men age 15-19 because

Table 3.1b Age at first sex and number of partners in the past 12 months: Ever married men who have ever had sex

Mean age at first sexual intercourse and mean number of partners in the past 12 months, by age group and union status, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Mean age at first sex by age group			Mean number of partners in past 12 months by age group			Mean number of partners in past 12 months by marital status		
Country	15 19	20 24	25+	15 19	20 24	25+	Currently in union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin 2001	*	15.9	17.5	*	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	*
Burkina Faso 2003	*	18.4	21.2	*	1.1	1.1	1.1	(1.0)	*
Cameroon 2004[a]	15.5	16.9	18.7	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.1	na
Chad 2004	*	17.7	19.0	*	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	*
Comoros 1996[b]	*	*	19.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	*	(15.8)	18.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	*	17.7	20.2	*	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	(0.3)
Gabon 2000	*	14.8	16.6	*	3.3	2.3	2.2	3.3	*
Ghana 2003	*	18.0	20.0	*	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	*
Guinea 1999	*	16.6	19.4	*	0.9	1.2	1.2	(0.8)	*
Kenya 2003	*	15.7	17.0	*	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	*
Malawi 2004	(15.3)	17.1	18.5	(1.3)	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	*
Mali 2001	*	17.7	20.0	*	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	*
Mauritania 2000/01	*	(19.5)	24.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mozambique 2003	(14.9)	16.1	17.4	(1.6)	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	*
Namibia 2000	*	15.7	19.3	*	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	*
Niger 1998[c]	(15.6)	18.3	20.3	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.3
Nigeria 2003	*	18.4	21.0	*	1.0	1.3	1.2	(1.7)	*
Rwanda 2000	*	18.5	20.8	*	1.0	1.0	1.0	(0.7)	(0.3)
Senegal 1997	na	17.3	21.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tanzania 2004	*	17.6	18.4	*	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	*
Togo 1998	*	16.2	18.7	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uganda 2000/01	*	17.3	17.9	(1.1)	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	*
Zambia 2001/02	*	16.5	17.5	*	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	*
Zimbabwe 1999	*	18.1	19.8	*	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	(1.1)
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe									
Armenia 2000[d]	*	18.9	20.5	*	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*
Turkey 1998	*	18.4	19.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	*	17.5	19.2	*	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	*
South & Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh 2004	(15.6)	18.8	22.2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2003	*	20.3	23.3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	16.9	17.3	19.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	*	(0.1)
Philippines 2003	*	18.7	20.9	*	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	*
Latin America & Caribbean									
Bolivia 2003	15.0	16.0	17.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.7
Brazil 1996	(14.8)	14.8	16.4	(2.1)	1.9	1.4	1.3	3.0	*
Dominican Republic 2002	(15.1)	16.1	16.5	(2.4)	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.9	*
Haiti 2000	*	15.1	17.1	*	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	*
Nicaragua 1997/98	14.6	15.2	15.3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Peru 1996	*	16.2	16.8	*	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.7	*

Note: Data are for all men except for the following:
Turkey 1998 Husbands of eligible women
Indonesia 2003 Currently married men; also, data do not indicate if men were married to 1 or 2+ wives
Nepal 2001 Ever married men
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[a] Widowed category was not included in the Cameroon survey
[b] In Comoros 1996, "Currently in informal union" and "Widowed" were not included in the "Ever married" category because they were assigned to the category "Never had sex" (var. MV531). In Comoros, men who did not know where to get a condom were skipped out of the question on number of partners.
[c] Means for the number of partners do not include wives.
[d] Information is missing on number of partners in 44 cases; they are not included in the denominator.
na = Not applicable

few men of this age have ever been married. Similarly, in most countries, no information can be presented for mean number of partners among widowed men because there are insufficient numbers of widowed men to support statistical analysis.

Among ever-married men age 20-24 in SSA, men in Gabon have the youngest mean age at first sex, at 14.8 years. This is nearly a year younger than all other SSA countries. The region with the lowest mean ages at first sex among ever-married men age 20-24 is LAC, where the greatest mean age at first sex is 16 years in Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia. The remaining countries in the LAC region have a mean age at first sex of 15 years. The NAAE and SSEA regions have comparatively older ages at first sex among ever-married men age 20-24, ranging from 17 years in Nepal to 20 years in Indonesia.

Among ever-married men currently age 20-24 in SSA, the mean number of sexual partners in the past 12 months is less than two for most countries. However, in Cameroon, Gabon, and Togo, the mean number of partners in the past year is greater than two. In most sub-Saharan African countries, men age 25 and older are similar to younger ever-married men in terms of their average number of partners in the past year.

Among ever-married men in NAAE and SSEA, men age 20-24 as well as men age 25 years and older average one sexual partner for the previous year. Ever-married men in LAC are likely to have had more than one partner in the previous year; men age 20-24 are more likely to have multiple partners than men age 25 and older.

On average, currently-married men have had more than one sexual partner in the past year. Currently-divorced men have had, on average, more partners in the past year than currently-married men.

For informational purposes, Table 3.1c provides survey data on respondents' age at first sex and number of partners in the past 12 months among men who have ever had sex.

Table 3.1c Age at first sex and number of partners in the past 12 months: All men who have ever had sex

Mean age at first sexual intercourse and mean number of partners in the past 12 months, by age group and marital status, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Mean age at first sex by age group			Mean number of partners in past 12 months by age group			Mean number of partners in past 12 months by marital status			
Country	15 19	20 24	25+	15 19	20 24	25+	Never in union	Currently in union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Benin 2001	14.4	16.2	17.5	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	*
Burkina Faso 2003	15.6	17.9	20.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	(1.0)	*
Cameroon 2004[a]	15.2	16.9	18.6	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	na
Chad 2004	14.7	17.4	18.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	*
Comoros 1996[b]	14.6	15.9	18.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	15.3	16.4	18.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	14.9	17.7	20.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	(0.3)
Gabon 2000	13.9	15.1	16.6	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.3	*
Ghana 2003	15.7	17.9	19.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	*
Guinea 1999	14.7	16.1	19.1	2.5	4.2	1.6	3.9	1.2	(0.8)	*
Kenya 2003	13.5	15.6	16.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	*
Malawi 2004	15.0	17.0	18.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	*
Mali 2001	15.1	17.2	19.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	*
Mauritania 2000/01	15.7	18.1	23.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mozambique 2003	14.7	16.4	17.4	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	*
Namibia 2000	14.3	16.0	18.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	*
Niger 1998[c]	14.7	18.1	20.2	3.3	2.6	0.6	4.9	0.4	2.1	*
Nigeria 2003	15.2	17.8	20.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	(1.7)	*
Rwanda 2000	14.3	17.3	20.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.0	(0.7)	(0.3)
Senegal 1997	na	17.0	20.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tanzania 2004	15.1	17.4	18.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	*
Togo 1998	15.0	16.8	18.6	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.7	3.0	*
Uganda 2000/01	14.6	17.2	17.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	*
Zambia 2001/02	14.4	16.0	17.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	*
Zimbabwe 1999	15.6	17.9	19.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	(1.1)
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe										
Armenia 2000[d]	(16.3)	18.4	20.4	(1.6)	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	*	*
Turkey 1998	*	18.4	19.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	15.7	17.6	19.2	1.9	1.3	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.3	*
South & Southeast Asia										
Bangladesh 2004	14.6	18.4	22.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2003	*	20.8	25.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	16.9	17.3	19.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	na	1.0	*	(0.1)
Philippines 2003	15.8	18.4	20.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	*
Latin America & Caribbean										
Bolivia 2003	14.9	16.2	17.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.2	2.4	0.7
Brazil 1996	14.2	15.5	16.5	2.2	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.3	3.0	*
Dominican Republic 2002	14.8	16.0	16.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.9	*
Haiti 2000	14.0	15.1	17.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	*
Nicaragua 1997/98	14.4	15.4	15.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Peru 1996	15.0	16.4	16.7	2.3	1.6	1.0	2.4	0.5	2.7	*

Note: Data are for all men except for the following:
Turkey 1998 Husbands of eligible women
Indonesia 2003 Currently married men; also, data do not indicate if men were married to 1 or 2+ wives
Nepal 2001 Ever married men
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[a] Widowed category was not included in the Cameroon survey
[b] In Comoros 1996, "Currently in informal union" and "Widowed" were not included in the "Ever married" category because they were assigned to the category "Never had sex" (var. MV531). In Comoros, men who did not know where to get a condom were skipped out on the question on number of partners.
[c] Means for the number of partners do not include wives.
[d] Information is missing on number of partners in 44 cases; they are not included in the denominator.
na = Not applicable

3.2 Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

Table 3.2a presents the percentage of never-married men who know specific contraceptive methods. In most countries, 90 percent or more of never-married men had heard of a modern family planning method. In the LAC region, 95 percent or more never-married men have heard of a modern method of contraception. All of the countries where the percentage of men with knowledge of modern contraceptive methods is below 90 percent are located in SSA and include Mauritania (50 percent), Chad (71 percent), and Ethiopia (78 percent), among others.

The condom is the best known method of contraception in all of the four regions. More than half of never-married men in the majority of SSA countries and in all of the LAC countries know about injectables as a contraceptive method; knowledge of this method is much lower among never-married men in Kazakhstan (17 percent) and the Philippines (34 percent), the two countries representing the NAAE and SSEA regions.

In all but three countries, at least 50 percent of never-married men know about the contraceptive pill. Countries where less than 50 percent of never-married men know about the pill include Mauritania, Chad, and Rwanda. A few countries ask about knowledge of emergency contraception. Of these countries, only in Nigeria and Namibia do at least one-quarter of men know about this method.

Table 3 2a Knowledge of contraceptive methods among never-married men

Percentage of never-married men who know specific contraceptive methods Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	UCD	njectable	Condom	Female steriliza- tion	Male steriliza- tion	Norplant	Morning- after pill	Periodic absti- nence	With- drawal	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	95 0	94 7	60 0	18 7	56 8	93 1	44 5	27 6	14 3	18 4	53 2	51 8	1 000
Burkina Faso 2003	88 5	88 4	53 3	26 4	51 1	87 2	25 6	12 9	29 2	14 7	30 5	17 6	1 523
Chad 2004	71 9	71 4	36 8	6 0	39 9	65 5	26 6	8 9	3 8	5 5	36 7	27 8	651
Comoros 1996	96 3	95 5	59 3	14 5	51 1	95 0	44 2	16 4	1 1	na	43 9	79 4	378
Côte d' voire 1998/99	95 9	95 9	65 7	31 1	52 1	95 9	37 4	22 5	3 1	na	58 8	57 1	419
Eritrea 1995	81 2	80 4	68 8	24 8	55 3	77 2	28 4	8 5	na	na	47 6	25 2	390
Ethiopia 2000	78 1	77 5	68 5	11 7	49 9	62 6	24 6	12 7	12 7	na	36 9	27 8	1 038
Gabon 2000	97 7	97 7	70 0	20 1	32 1	96 7	36 7	19 6	5 0	12 8	67 4	63 0	785
Ghana 2003	97 8	97 8	79 7	47 4	78 9	96 9	63 5	45 1	40 9	na	58 9	55 8	2 042
Guinea 1999	84 1	84 0	60 2	13 2	50 5	83 3	31 4	10 4	3 4	na	38 0	34 5	817
Kenya 2003	96 5	96 3	79 9	35 1	68 6	95 1	65 2	46 4	23 8	22 4	63 8	44 3	1 611
Malawi 2004	94 7	94 7	67 5	41 1	71 2	92 4	65 9	59 5	30 9	18 1	28 0	29 6	1 084
Mali 2001	85 8	85 8	60 9	13 3	51 2	83 1	34 0	20 1	17 8	7 6	23 5	22 3	1 214
Mauritania 2000/01	51 4	50 1	34 6	12 6	28 0	42 5	12 1	10 4	3 0	4 4	10 4	19 2	1 069
Mozambique 2003	98 0	98 0	68 3	25 0	59 6	97 8	33 7	11 3	0 0	na	35 4	28 0	911
Namibia 2000	99 0	99 0	81 0	32 7	82 1	98 9	51 9	33 6	0 0	25 3	32 3	45 4	1 756
Niger 1998	85 0	84 6	61 0	31 4	59 5	76 9	44 3	13 0	4 3	na	29 2	31 8	1 126
Nigeria 2003	90 2	90 0	50 3	16 6	44 5	88 2	29 7	16 2	12 9	25 1	31 9	39 3	1 048
Rwanda 2000	95 4	95 3	45 9	12 6	48 3	94 2	43 8	13 1	9 9	7 5	38 1	30 5	1 221
Senegal 1997	95 1	94 8	70 6	41 3	34 5	93 5	36 1	9 7	11 4	na	40 8	34 6	1 404
Tanzania 2004	94 4	94 4	80 8	24 8	67 1	91 8	53 0	20 4	18 5	8 6	36 4	33 5	1 100
Togo 1998	95 7	95 3	55 7	40 4	66 2	94 3	50 1	22 2	8 3	na	63 4	50 9	1 663
Uganda 2000/01	97 3	97 3	81 8	27 9	72 0	96 4	53 2	35 8	16 0	11 3	51 0	41 7	675
Zambia 2001/02	95 3	95 3	65 4	15 6	42 6	95 0	45 6	25 5	10 7	na	35 8	39 3	782
Zimbabwe 1999	98 5	98 5	88 0	36 2	58 6	97 3	48 1	37 7	10 5	na	26 7	38 1	1 252
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Kazakhstan 1999	97 4	96 9	65 4	67 7	16 7	96 2	27 5	14 2	2 4	na	28 0	60 5	433
South & Southeast Asia													
Philippines 2003	96 0	96 0	83 2	47 8	34 3	93 8	58 1	41 3	5 8	11 2	41 8	61 7	1 914
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	95 0	94 6	78 8	72 5	62 6	92 9	51 5	38 1	11 4	na	72 0	49 5	2 044
Brazil 1996	99 5	99 5	94 7	39 4	48 8	99 2	79 4	64 1	6 9	na	57 0	66 3	1 102
Dominican Republic 2002	98 9	98 8	91 9	54 5	75 5	98 4	86 0	40 0	41 2	19 9	41 9	70 4	1 020
Haiti 2000	97 5	97 5	87 5	13 7	86 4	95 7	51 2	31 9	64 3	10 7	42 9	66 7	1 437
Nicaragua 1997/98	96 5	96 5	88 8	53 8	72 4	95 0	75 2	57 8	5 9	na	38 4	39 1	965
Peru 1996	97 0	96 9	87 2	83 0	69 4	95 3	83 3	74 1	29 6	na	81 3	67 4	962

na = Not applicable

Table 3.2b shows that knowledge of any modern contraceptive method is as high among among ever-married men as among never-married men. It also shows that ever-married men have higher levels of knowledge about specific methods. At least 70 percent of ever-married men know about the contraceptive pill in nearly all countries. Countries where less than 70 percent of men know about the pill include Chad, Mauritania, Guinea, Nigeria, and Cote d'Ivoire. Ever-married men are also somewhat more likely than never-married men to know about emergency contraception. In four countries where emergency contraception was asked about, more than one-quarter of men know about this method: Namibia and Kenya (28 percent), the Dominican Republic (29 percent), and Nigeria (32 percent).

For informational purposes, Table 3.2c provides data on knowledge of contraceptive methods among all men responding to the survey.

Table 3 2b Knowledge of contraceptive methods among ever-married men

Percentage of ever-married men by knowledge of specific contraceptive methods Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	UCD	njectable	Condom	Female steriliza-tion	Male steriliza-tion	Norplant	Morning-after pill	Periodic absti-nence	With-drawal	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	95 8	95 4	71 2	22 7	75 0	93 6	55 9	30 8	20 7	21 9	63 2	64 6	1 544
Burkina Faso 2003	96 2	94 7	73 6	34 5	74 5	92 3	30 2	17 6	47 7	16 3	57 1	22 8	1 911
Chad 2004	82 3	76 4	48 4	11 6	55 9	70 4	45 3	21 1	5 4	9 4	57 7	43 3	1 144
Comoros 1996	97 8	96 2	80 3	35 3	76 5	95 1	58 8	29 0	3 0	na	62 8	90 9	366
Côte d' voire 1998/99	94 4	94 4	66 9	34 2	62 4	94 3	48 9	26 7	5 4	na	64 5	55 3	432
Eritrea 1995	82 7	78 9	74 2	26 1	63 2	69 7	30 9	7 6	na	na	65 8	28 6	651
Ethiopia 2000	91 7	90 1	85 4	11 9	71 5	68 0	38 2	12 9	15 2	na	49 5	26 9	1 423
Gabon 2000	98 6	98 1	80 6	30 6	49 0	96 8	55 4	28 3	9 2	20 4	78 8	75 5	1 151
Ghana 2003	99 7	99 6	91 9	63 0	92 2	98 9	80 0	59 3	56 4	na	79 8	76 9	2 781
Guinea 1999	82 4	81 5	63 1	12 5	56 1	78 2	36 6	10 9	2 8	na	41 3	38 3	1 046
Kenya 2003	97 9	97 3	91 6	60 8	90 7	96 5	86 5	68 9	46 4	28 3	91 8	63 9	1 966
Malawi 2004	98 8	98 8	89 4	63 3	92 5	97 5	86 0	77 5	47 8	23 3	45 7	53 6	2 177
Mali 2001	90 0	89 7	75 6	22 0	70 7	86 4	49 0	33 8	28 7	10 9	42 9	35 6	2 012
Mauritania 2000/01	62 7	57 5	49 7	21 5	40 0	43 4	19 3	15 6	3 0	6 9	15 1	37 4	1 052
Mozambique 2003	95 4	95 2	76 5	28 4	72 8	93 6	45 8	19 2	0 0	na	61 9	35 2	1 754
Namibia 2000	99 4	99 4	86 4	38 7	91 1	98 6	68 7	44 7	0 0	28 1	42 6	55 0	1 113
Niger 1998	94 5	93 8	80 2	46 0	81 0	80 0	74 7	22 9	6 2	na	58 0	46 4	2 248
Nigeria 2003	90 7	89 9	65 2	33 3	61 7	86 6	45 7	24 8	21 5	31 6	54 5	59 4	1 178
Rwanda 2000	99 8	99 4	74 7	30 0	79 4	98 0	75 1	26 1	29 2	11 9	85 3	74 4	1 436
Senegal 1997	92 9	89 2	70 0	46 4	43 6	83 0	39 7	8 9	15 3	na	35 1	32 9	1 915
Tanzania 2004	99 3	99 0	95 9	51 5	89 9	97 7	80 2	39 9	45 0	13 8	61 6	63 5	1 535
Togo 1998	98 4	96 3	69 8	53 2	84 0	94 2	62 0	28 5	16 9	na	76 7	67 5	2 043
Uganda 2000/01	98 9	98 5	90 8	37 6	85 0	97 4	71 8	50 6	25 0	22 4	81 2	58 4	1 287
Zambia 2001/02	99 8	99 8	93 0	29 0	74 9	99 2	72 4	32 8	17 3	na	60 8	78 0	1 292
Zimbabwe 1999	99 6	99 6	97 6	52 2	84 7	98 2	59 5	45 8	15 1	na	35 9	56 7	1 357
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Turkey 1998[a]	98 2	97 4	93 0	87 8	62 2	85 5	69 3	50 0	13 4	na	61 6	84 5	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	99 8	99 5	80 9	95 7	29 9	98 5	47 7	22 6	5 1	na	56 9	77 8	943
South & Southeast Asia													
ndonesia 2003[c]	96 7	96 3	90 5	73 9	90 5	82 3	44 1	31 9	63 1	na	30 0	22 9	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	99 4	99 4	90 6	59 6	94 2	97 5	98 6	98 3	72 6	na	62 7	71 0	2 090
Philippines 2003	98 2	97 9	93 9	75 0	59 7	96 4	81 7	71 1	6 9	11 5	68 2	85 8	2 851
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	95 5	92 9	72 6	76 5	67 3	87 4	58 2	36 0	11 9	na	82 5	55 8	3 668
Brazil 1996	99 9	99 9	98 9	55 2	65 0	99 0	93 5	78 6	11 6	na	73 5	70 9	1 678
Dominican Republic 2002	99 9	99 9	96 3	77 4	89 7	99 4	94 2	52 7	63 5	28 7	63 6	83 3	1 704
Haiti 2000	99 7	99 6	96 7	18 8	95 7	97 2	69 7	49 7	78 7	10 7	47 4	82 1	1 592
Nicaragua 1997/98	98 9	98 9	96 8	77 0	88 0	97 3	88 7	69 5	9 0	na	54 2	49 4	1 844
Peru 1996	98 7	97 7	88 8	86 7	82 6	93 8	85 7	74 6	30 8	na	91 2	75 7	1 437

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
na = Not applicable

Table 3 2c Knowledge of contraceptive methods among all men

Percentage of all men by knowledge of specific contraceptive methods Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	UCD	njectable	Condom	Female steriliza-tion	Male steriliza-tion	Norplant	Morning-after pill	Periodic absti-nence	With-drawal	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	95 5	95 1	66 8	21 1	67 9	93 4	51 5	29 5	18 2	20 5	59 2	59 6	2 544
Burkina Faso 2003	92 8	91 9	64 6	30 9	64 1	90 0	28 1	15 5	39 5	15 6	45 3	20 5	3 434
Chad 2004	78 5	74 6	44 2	9 6	50 1	68 6	38 5	16 7	4 8	8 0	50 1	37 7	1 795
Comoros 1996	97 0	95 8	69 6	24 8	63 6	95 1	51 4	22 6	2 0	na	53 2	85 1	744
Côte d' voire 1998/99	95 1	95 1	66 3	32 7	57 3	95 2	43 2	24 6	4 3	na	61 7	56 2	851
Eritrea 1995	82 1	79 4	72 2	25 6	60 3	72 5	30 0	7 9	na	na	59 0	27 4	1 041
Ethiopia 2000	86 0	84 8	78 3	11 8	62 4	65 7	32 4	12 8	14 1	na	44 2	27 3	2 461
Gabon 2000	98 3	97 9	76 3	26 3	42 2	96 8	47 8	24 8	7 5	17 3	74 2	70 4	1 937
Ghana 2003	98 9	98 8	86 7	56 4	86 6	98 0	73 0	53 3	49 8	na	71 0	68 0	4 823
Guinea 1999	83 2	82 6	61 8	12 8	53 7	80 5	34 3	10 6	3 1	na	39 9	36 6	1 863
Kenya 2003	97 2	96 9	86 4	49 2	80 7	95 9	76 9	58 8	36 2	25 6	79 2	55 1	3 578
Malawi 2004	97 4	97 4	82 1	55 9	85 4	95 8	79 3	71 5	42 2	21 6	39 8	45 6	3 261
Mali 2001	88 4	88 2	70 1	18 7	63 3	85 1	43 4	28 6	24 6	9 6	35 6	30 6	3 227
Mauritania 2000/01	57 0	53 8	42 0	17 0	34 0	42 9	15 7	13 0	3 0	5 6	12 7	28 3	2 120
Mozambique 2003	96 3	96 2	73 7	27 2	68 3	95 0	41 7	16 5	0 0	na	52 9	32 7	2 666
Namibia 2000	99 2	99 1	83 1	35 1	85 6	98 8	58 4	37 9	0 0	26 4	36 3	49 2	2 870
Niger 1998	91 3	90 7	73 7	41 1	73 9	78 9	64 5	19 6	5 6	na	48 3	41 6	3 375
Nigeria 2003	90 5	89 9	58 1	25 4	53 6	87 4	38 2	20 8	17 4	28 5	43 9	49 9	2 226
Rwanda 2000	97 8	97 5	61 5	22 0	65 1	96 2	60 7	20 1	20 3	9 9	63 6	54 2	2 657
Senegal 1997	93 8	91 6	70 3	44 2	39 8	87 5	38 1	9 3	13 7	na	37 6	33 6	3 319
Tanzania 2004	97 3	97 1	89 6	40 3	80 4	95 2	68 9	31 7	34 0	11 6	51 1	51 0	2 635
Togo 1998	97 2	95 8	63 5	47 5	76 0	94 3	59 7	25 6	13 0	na	70 8	60 1	3 706
Uganda 2000/01	98 4	98 1	87 7	34 3	80 5	97 0	65 4	45 4	21 9	18 5	70 8	52 7	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	98 1	98 1	82 6	24 0	62 7	97 6	62 3	30 1	14 8	na	51 3	63 4	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	99 1	99 1	93 0	44 5	72 2	97 8	54 0	41 9	12 9	na	31 5	47 8	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Turkey 1998[a]	98 2	97 4	93 0	87 8	62 2	85 5	69 3	50 0	13 4	na	61 6	84 5	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	99 1	98 7	76 0	86 9	25 8	97 8	41 3	20 0	4 2	na	47 8	72 3	1 375
South & Southeast Asia													
ndonesia 2003[c]	96 7	96 3	90 5	73 9	90 5	82 3	44 1	31 9	63 1	na	30 0	22 9	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	99 4	99 4	90 6	59 6	94 2	97 5	98 6	98 3	72 6	na	62 7	71 0	2 090
Philippines 2003	97 3	97 1	89 6	64 1	49 5	95 4	72 2	59 1	6 5	11 4	57 6	76 1	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	95 3	93 5	74 8	75 1	65 6	89 3	55 8	36 8	11 7	na	78 8	53 6	5 712
Brazil 1996	99 7	99 7	97 2	49 0	58 6	99 1	87 8	72 9	9 7	na	67 0	69 1	2 781
Dominican Republic 2002	99 5	99 5	94 7	68 8	84 4	99 0	91 1	48 0	55 1	25 4	55 5	78 5	2 726
Haiti 2000	98 7	98 6	92 3	16 4	91 3	96 5	60 9	41 2	71 8	10 7	45 2	74 8	3 028
Nicaragua 1997/98	98 0	98 0	94 0	69 0	82 6	96 5	84 1	65 5	8 0	na	48 7	45 9	2 809
Peru 1996	98 0	97 4	88 1	85 1	77 3	94 4	84 7	74 4	30 3	na	87 2	72 4	2 399

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey

Tables 3.3a and 3.3b show the percentage of never-married men and ever-married men, respectively, who know any modern contraceptive method by demographic background characteristics, specifically, age and residence. For both groups of men, knowledge of contraceptive methods increases with age. As expected, urban men have somewhat greater knowledge of contraceptive methods than rural men in nearly all countries. The urban-rural knowledge gap is particularly large in Mauritania, where 65 percent of never-married urban men know a method, but only 25 percent of rural men do; the urban-rural gap is similarly large for ever-married men in Mauritania. Niger, Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Guinea, among others, also have an urban-rural gap in contraceptive knowledge that exceeds 20 percentage points among never-married men. The gap remains greater than 20 percentage points among ever-married men in Eritrea and Guinea.

A comparison of the data for individuals ages 15-19 and ages 20-24 in Table 3.1a and Table 3.3a shows that in all countries, never-married youths are far more likely to know about modern contraceptive methods (particularly condoms) than they are to engage in sexual activity. This combination of knowledge and behavior suggests that most countries currently have a good foundation for the activities of youth-focused family planning and sexual health programs.

Table 3.3a Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among never married men by demographic background characteristics

Percentage of never married men who know any modern method by age and residence, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Age group			Residence	
Country	15 19	20 24	25+	Urban	Rural
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Benin 2001	94.5	95.8	93.6	97.1	92.4
Burkina Faso 2003	82.2	96.5	96.4	99.4	83.5
Chad 2004	63.4	84.2	84.5	86.5	62.8
Comoros 1996	92.6	98.1	98.8	93.8	96.4
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	96.0	96.0	95.8	99.0	93.1
Eritrea 1995	74.8	91.8	83.1	95.0	67.8
Ethiopia 2000	70.0	85.2	91.1	98.9	73.0
Gabon 2000	97.8	99.2	95.6	98.8	92.4
Ghana 2003	96.6	99.4	98.6	99.4	96.0
Guinea 1999	76.8	87.0	93.9	98.0	70.4
Kenya 2003	94.4	98.9	97.0	97.9	95.8
Malawi 2004	93.0	96.4	98.0	94.5	94.7
Mali 2001	80.5	90.8	94.0	95.4	78.0
Mauritania 2000/01	38.0	57.8	62.9	65.4	24.6
Mozambique 2003	97.5	100.0	97.6	99.4	95.9
Namibia 2000	98.8	98.8	99.3	99.9	98.4
Niger 1998	80.1	90.8	97.2	97.6	77.0
Nigeria 2003	82.9	95.6	95.0	94.1	87.1
Rwanda 2000	92.9	98.7	99.4	99.3	94.0
Senegal 1997	na	94.6	95.2	97.8	90.2
Tanzania 2004	91.9	96.6	100.0	97.6	92.9
Togo 1998	93.4	97.8	96.7	99.2	92.4
Uganda 2000/01	96.1	99.4	98.9	99.4	96.5
Zambia 2001/02	92.7	99.2	97.9	99.4	91.8
Zimbabwe 1999	97.6	99.5	100.0	100.0	97.5
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe					
Kazakhstan 1999	96.0	96.6	97.8	96.7	97.2
South & Southeast Asia					
Philippines 2003	93.6	98.8	96.9	97.2	94.3
Latin America & Caribbean					
Bolivia 2003	93.4	97.3	93.6	99.2	82.5
Brazil 1996	99.5	100.0	98.6	99.8	98.4
Dominican Republic 2002	98.7	99.0	98.9	99.4	97.8
Haiti 2000	95.7	99.7	99.4	99.4	96.0
Nicaragua 1997/98	95.4	98.6	98.3	98.3	93.0
Peru 1996	96.8	95.7	98.1	99.3	88.2

na = Not applicable

Table 3 3b Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among ever-married men by demographic background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married men who know any modern method by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status				
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	*	93 0	96 2	96 7	94 7	88 6	96 6	94 5	95 2	96 6	94 9	95 2	*
Burkina Faso 2003	*	98 7	98 1	98 0	91 6	85 1	98 9	93 8	95 8	92 6	94 5	(86 8)	*
Chad 2004	*	84 2	87 0	78 5	69 2	60 7	87 5	73 3	76 3	70 5	97 7	89 8	*
Comoros 1996	*	*	(100 0)	97 9	98 1	83 9	94 7	96 8	96 0	96 4	*	(96 3)	*
Côte d' voire 1998/99	*	(93 9)	96 7	98 8	94 7	(77 4)	98 8	91 8	95 1	(80 4)	99 1	(94 7)	na
Eritrea 1995	*	(84 4)	84 3	80 0	76 8	74 3	96 9	73 0	78 9	(78 6)	*	(82 1)	*
Ethiopia 2000	*	89 6	90 9	92 4	88 8	85 9	98 9	88 8	90 1	90 7	(100 0)	87 9	(100 0)
Gabon 2000	*	99 0	100 0	98 8	97 9	90 7	98 3	97 3	97 7	98 5	98 2	98 3	*
Ghana 2003	*	99 4	99 8	99 6	99 8	99 3	99 9	99 5	99 6	99 7	100 0	100 0	*
Guinea 1999	*	93 2	90 0	86 3	77 7	63 1	97 6	75 3	82 6	76 3	(97 2)	(94 7)	*
Kenya 2003	*	98 6	98 6	98 0	96 0	94 4	99 0	96 7	97 9	91 0	(93 5)	99 2	*
Malawi 2004	(95 2)	98 6	98 5	98 5	99 6	99 3	97 9	98 9	98 7	99 5	(96 6)	98 8	*
Mali 2001	*	94 3	95 5	91 8	87 1	79 1	94 2	88 0	89 5	88 2	95 4	98 5	*
Mauritania 2000/01	*	(65 4)	69 7	60 0	55 4	45 0	79 7	34 9	56 6	53 3	na	(82 1)	*
Mozambique 2003	(94 6)	97 6	94 4	95 4	95 9	92 6	99 7	93 1	91 1	93 5	98 9	97 5	*
Namibia 2000	*	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 1	97 9	99 8	98 8	99 1	*	100 0	99 2	*
Niger 1998	(87 5)	93 3	93 6	95 3	94 0	90 5	97 5	93 0	93 7	94 9	*	91 9	*
Nigeria 2003	*	84 6	92 7	95 1	86 1	81 8	95 4	87 0	89 5	88 3	98 1	(97 6)	*
Rwanda 2000	*	100 0	99 2	99 2	100 0	99 2	99 2	99 4	99 5	(100 0)	99 4	(100 0)	(100 0)
Senegal 1997	na	91 0	88 6	92 4	88 0	84 3	92 7	86 8	90 6	85 6	*	87 1	*
Tanzania 2004	*	98 8	99 0	99 4	98 6	99 0	99 5	98 9	98 9	98 6	100 0	99 2	*
Togo 1998	*	98 2	96 9	96 6	95 5	95 8	98 0	95 5	96 1	97 0	95 8	97 8	*
Uganda 2000/01	(100 0)	99 3	98 8	99 6	96 7	95 1	100 0	98 3	98 8	98 0	100 0	98 9	*
Zambia 2001/02	*	100 0	99 7	100 0	100 0	99 0	100 0	99 6	99 8	99 0	*	100 0	*
Zimbabwe 1999	*	100 0	100 0	98 9	100 0	100 0	99 7	99 6	99 6	100 0	*	98 8	(100 0)
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Turkey 1998[a]	*	96 3	98 8	97 3	97 6	94 6	98 2	95 6	97 4	*	na	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	*	100 0	100 0	99 2	99 3	100 0	99 3	99 8	99 5	*	*	100 0	*
South & Southeast Asia													
ndonesia 2003[c]	*	97 2	97 5	97 7	95 0	93 9	98 2	94 6	96 3	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001[b]	100 0	99 7	100 0	99 5	99 8	97 2	100 0	99 4	99 6	(100 0)	na	*	(86 7)
Philippines 2003	*	97 2	97 6	98 7	97 8	97 2	98 7	96 9	97 6	*	99 4	100 0	*
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	95 8	98 0	95 3	95 6	89 7	83 0	97 2	85 3	91 0	na	96 7	97 3	77 1
Brazil 1996	(100 0)	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	98 9	99 9	100 0	99 8	na	100 0	100 0	*
Dominican Republic 2002	(100 0)	100 0	100 0	99 8	99 8	99 5	99 9	99 7	99 7	*	100 0	99 7	*
Haiti 2000	*	100 0	99 5	99 8	99 4	99 1	99 8	99 6	99 6	100 0	(100 0)	99 3	*
Nicaragua 1997/98	100 0	99 7	99 0	99 8	99 1	93 8	99 4	98 1	98 8	(100 0)	98 9	99 0	*
Peru 1996	*	98 3	98 3	98 7	97 5	94 1	99 7	93 3	97 8	na	97 6	98 4	*

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 cases
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
na = Not applicable
[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey the data do not reflect whether the respondent is married to 1 or 2+ wives

For informational purposes, Table 3.3c provides additional data regarding knowledge of modern contraceptive methods by all men responding to the survey.

Table 3 3c Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among all men by demographic background characteristics

Percentage of all men who know any modern method by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status			
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never in union	Currently in union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin 2001	94 6	95 1	96 6	96 1	94 4	88 6	96 8	93 8	94 7	95 4	95 2	*
Burkina Faso 2003	82 4	97 0	97 7	97 9	91 4	84 5	99 0	89 5	88 3	94 9	(86 8)	*
Chad 2004	63 9	83 9	87 0	78 4	69 1	61 1	87 0	70 0	71 4	75 9	89 8	*
Comoros 1996	92 9	98 4	98 9	98 2	98 1	83 9	94 2	96 6	95 5	96 1	(96 3)	*
Côte d' voire 1998/99	96 1	95 6	95 5	98 5	95 3	(77 4)	98 9	92 4	95 9	94 2	(94 7)	na
Eritrea 1995	74 7	89 4	86 6	79 3	76 5	74 0	96 2	71 5	80 5	79 2	(82 1)	*
Ethiopia 2000	70 3	86 0	91 0	92 4	88 4	85 9	98 9	82 3	77 5	90 3	87 9	(100 0)
Gabon 2000	97 9	99 1	99 0	98 3	97 4	90 8	98 5	95 9	97 7	98 1	98 3	*
Ghana 2003	96 7	99 4	99 6	99 5	99 6	99 3	99 7	98 2	97 7	99 6	100 0	*
Guinea 1999	76 5	88 6	91 1	87 7	78 1	63 1	97 8	73 6	84 0	81 1	(94 7)	*
Kenya 2003	94 5	98 8	98 0	98 0	96 0	94 4	98 6	96 3	96 3	97 1	99 2	*
Malawi 2004	93 2	97 4	98 4	98 6	99 6	99 3	96 4	97 7	94 7	98 8	98 8	*
Mali 2001	80 8	91 8	95 3	91 8	87 1	79 2	94 9	84 8	85 8	89 4	98 5	*
Mauritania 2000/01	37 9	58 3	69 2	59 2	54 9	44 4	71 7	30 4	50 0	56 4	(82 1)	*
Mozambique 2003	97 3	98 8	95 2	95 1	95 9	92 6	99 6	93 7	98 0	95 0	97 5	*
Namibia 2000	98 8	99 0	100 0	99 7	98 5	98 1	99 8	98 6	99 0	99 4	99 2	*
Niger 1998	80 4	91 8	94 2	95 3	94 0	90 5	97 5	88 6	84 5	93 9	91 9	*
Nigeria 2003	82 8	93 9	94 8	95 4	85 0	81 2	94 7	87 1	90 0	89 6	(97 6)	*
Rwanda 2000	93 1	99 1	99 2	99 2	100 0	99 2	99 2	97 0	95 3	99 4	(100 0)	(100 0)
Senegal 1997	na	94 3	92 0	93 6	88 2	84 3	95 4	87 9	94 8	89 4	87 1	*
Tanzania 2004	92 0	97 6	99 3	99 4	98 6	na	98 7	96 5	94 4	99 0	99 2	*
Togo 1998	93 3	98 0	97 4	96 5	95 2	94 7	98 6	94 2	95 3	96 2	97 8	*
Uganda 2000/01	96 4	99 4	98 7	99 6	96 8	95 2	99 7	97 8	97 3	98 7	98 9	*
Zambia 2001/02	92 8	99 4	99 4	100 0	99 7	99 0	99 8	96 9	95 3	99 7	100 0	*
Zimbabwe 1999	97 6	99 6	100 0	99 0	100 0	100 0	99 8	98 6	98 5	99 7	98 8	(100 0)
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe												
Turkey 1998[a]	*	96 3	98 8	97 3	97 6	94 6	98 2	95 6	na	97 4	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	96 0	97 8	99 4	99 3	99 3	99 0	98 5	98 9	97 0	99 4	100 0	*
South & Southeast Asia												
Bangladesh 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ndonesia 2003[c]	*	97 2	97 5	97 7	95 0	93 9	98 2	94 6	na	96 3	na	na
Nepal 2001[b]	100 0	99 7	100 0	99 5	99 8	97 2	100 0	99 4	na	99 6	*	(86 7)
Philippines 2003	93 5	98 3	97 5	98 5	97 8	96 7	98 2	95 9	95 9	97 9	100 0	*
Latin America & Caribbean												
Bolivia 2003	93 5	97 6	96 2	95 4	89 0	82 9	98 0	84 5	94 6	92 7	97 3	77 1
Brazil 1996	99 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 4	98 9	99 8	99 3	99 5	99 9	100 0	*
Dominican Republic 2002	98 7	99 4	99 7	99 9	99 8	99 5	99 7	99 0	98 8	99 9	99 7	*
Haiti 2000	95 8	99 8	99 8	99 8	99 2	98 6	99 5	98 1	97 6	99 6	99 3	*
Nicaragua 1997/98	95 5	99 0	98 7	99 8	99 1	94 0	99 0	96 5	96 5	98 8	99 0	*
Peru 1996	96 9	96 5	98 7	98 5	97 3	94 3	99 5	91 6	96 9	97 7	98 4	*

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 cases
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
na = Not applicable

Table 3.4a shows the percentage of never-married men who know any modern method by socioeconomic background characteristics, specifically, education, occupation, and quintile of the wealth index. Table 3.4b gives the same information for ever-married men. Among both never- and ever-married men, knowledge of a modern method of contraception increases with education in almost all countries. Among ever-married men, 90 percent or more of men with a primary level or higher education know at least one modern contraceptive method in all countries except Bolivia. In general, men who are either not working or who are working in agriculture are less likely to know a modern method than men in other types of employment. Knowledge of contraceptive methods typically increases monotonically with wealth for both never- and ever-married men.

For informational purposes, Table 3.4c provides data from the survey on knowledge of contraceptive methods among all men by socioeconomic background characteristics.

Table 3 4a Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among never-married men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Percentage of never-married men who know any modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index				
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agriculture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	89 5	92 6	99 8	98 0	*	(95 3)	88 3	96 2	88 1	91 2	95 7	94 6	99 1
Burkina Faso 2003	81 4	90 9	99 2	83 7	(100 0)	97 2	86 4	(100 0)	70 0	78 9	87 0	90 3	99 4
Chad 2004	50 2	78 2	91 9	65 0	89 3	*	68 2	92 1	48 0	66 3	68 9	72 4	84 4
Comoros 1996	92 9	93 3	100 0	94 4	*	*	(97 0)	98 2	92 7	91 1	97 3	97 4	96 5
Côte d' voire 1998/99	90 7	97 3	99 4	99 2	*	96 6	90 3	98 8	(94 4)	(88 3)	92 8	98 8	100 0
Eritrea 1995	26 1	81 7	97 6	84 4	*	(96 7)	50 7	93 5	*	52 3	(59 4)	92 5	96 7
Ethiopia 2000	60 6	82 6	100 0	80 7	(100 0)	100 0	72 4	98 2	64 2	66 2	82 3	77 8	93 4
Gabon 2000	(87 2)	94 1	99 8	98 0	(100 0)	94 7	96 2	98 8	91 3	98 2	99 3	97 5	100 0
Ghana 2003	91 6	94 7	99 4	98 0	100 0	98 7	94 5	99 7	91 8	96 9	98 7	99 4	99 6
Guinea 1999	69 8	86 5	99 2	94 5	*	93 7	60 2	91 4	55 3	69 4	72 5	92 1	97 9
Kenya 2003	68 8	95 9	100 0	94 8	(100 0)	98 1	96 0	99 5	88 6	96 6	96 2	98 4	98 2
Malawi 2004	(95 6)	92 7	98 0	93 8	*	93 8	95 7	96 7	92 7	93 8	94 0	95 9	95 5
Mali 2001	77 7	89 6	98 6	91 4	94 4	92 4	76 5	92 1	80 6	74 2	76 4	83 3	96 6
Mauritania 2000/01	24 0	48 2	71 0	45 6	(86 7)	65 9	27 4	59 2	50 8	45 6	43 3	45 8	57 3
Mozambique 2003	(90 2)	97 9	100 0	98 0	*	100 0	94 8	100 0	88 3	98 1	97 5	98 6	100 0
Namibia 2000	96 2	98 5	99 8	98 8	100 0	100 0	97 1	100 0	96 6	99 4	98 1	99 8	100 0
Niger 1998	74 5	89 1	99 3	93 6	*	93 1	77 5	96 8	71 4	73 3	79 1	82 2	96 1
Nigeria 2003	83 7	77 4	94 6	88 7	100 0	94 3	85 5	93 0	78 6	85 4	95 4	89 0	97 4
Rwanda 2000	90 0	95 1	100 0	92 2	(100 0)	98 1	96 4	96 3	95 8	96 4	94 3	92 7	97 5
Senegal 1997	87 2	97 9	99 8	98 0	98 5	94 5	85 5	99 2	81 8	89 9	98 3	94 4	99 4
Tanzania 2004	86 0	94 6	99 4	90 6	*	98 2	95 6	100 0	91 5	91 1	93 9	95 1	98 0
Togo 1998	80 9	93 3	99 8	96 7	*	97 7	87 9	98 7	88 9	91 8	94 4	97 8	99 0
Uganda 2000/01	*	95 9	100 0	95 4	(100 0)	100 0	100 0	97 4	92 3	99 2	94 6	97 1	100 0
Zambia 2001/02	(86 7)	92 3	99 4	94 5	*	97 8	93 3	(100 0)	84 0	91 1	96 0	97 6	100 0
Zimbabwe 1999	*	95 6	99 5	98 5	*	98 5	96 9	100 0	96 1	100 0	96 7	99 0	100 0
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Kazakhstan 1999	*	95 3	98 7	95 8	*	*	(100 0)	97 2	95 4	94 8	100 0	97 6	97 0
South & Southeast Asia													
Philippines 2003	(55 0)	90 8	98 0	95 7	100 0	99 6	89 5	97 2	88 3	94 4	98 0	98 4	98 0
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	*	84 9	98 5	97 5	97 4	97 7	80 1	98 3	72 5	91 2	96 9	99 4	99 7
Brazil 1996	(89 7)	99 4	100 0	98 9	100 0	100 0	98 0	100 0	98 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 2
Dominican Republic 2002	(94 3)	98 1	99 8	97 6	(100 0)	100 0	95 6	100 0	96 7	97 4	100 0	100 0	100 0
Haiti 2000	92 6	96 3	99 8	97 1	100 0	(100 0)	95 5	100 0	93 0	97 0	98 0	98 3	99 8
Nicaragua 1997/98	87 9	94 8	99 4	96 7	(100 0)	100 0	92 6	97 3	89 4	93 2	96 1	100 0	99 6
Peru 1996	*	87 5	98 6	99 2	100 0	98 5	88 6	98 1	91 9	88 7	98 1	99 2	100 0

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 cases
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49

Table 3 4b Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among ever-married men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married men who know any modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index				
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	91 7	98 2	99 4	*	98 9	98 2	92 9	99 5	88 7	95 4	97 5	97 7	100 0
Burkina Faso 2003	93 2	99 2	99 1	93 7	100 0	97 8	93 6	(100 0)	89 0	93 2	94 2	97 2	99 3
Chad 2004	56 7	97 8	96 9	(68 0)	80 8	*	74 7	82 6	39 7	84 7	72 3	83 3	90 4
Comoros 1996	94 0	97 0	100 0	(91 2)	*	96 2	94 4	99 0	93 3	97 4	97 1	94 6	97 7
Côte d' voire 1998/99	87 4	100 0	100 0	*	100 0	97 5	90 4	97 6	88 6	(88 9)	94 1	97 8	100 0
Eritrea 1995	66 0	97 6	100 0	(80 6)	97 3	95 9	71 0	96 3	62 8	66 9	75 0	92 9	99 2
Ethiopia 2000	86 4	93 9	98 9	(88 5)	100 0	98 8	88 7	96 6	84 4	88 5	87 2	93 5	97 4
Gabon 2000	96 1	95 7	99 1	98 4	99 3	98 0	97 7	97 3	95 2	97 8	98 0	99 2	99 2
Ghana 2003	98 9	99 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 4	100 0	98 6	99 4	100 0	100 0	100 0
Guinea 1999	74 0	90 7	97 4	(88 9)	(100 0)	95 9	73 3	93 8	72 1	71 6	79 5	89 8	97 1
Kenya 2003	70 7	99 5	100 0	66 1	99 5	99 0	96 9	99 4	88 4	97 8	99 1	99 3	99 5
Malawi 2004	96 5	99 0	99 8	98 7	100 0	98 2	98 6	99 7	97 6	98 4	99 1	99 2	99 3
Mali 2001	87 2	93 3	98 2	(86 0)	96 9	92 8	87 2	93 8	86 8	88 1	84 4	93 3	96 0
Mauritania 2000/01	40 0	68 1	88 0	40 8	91 8	68 5	28 9	78 7	39 4	40 5	49 1	57 9	68 9
Mozambique 2003	87 3	96 7	100 0	97 7	100 0	100 0	92 5	98 5	89 6	94 8	96 7	98 8	100 0
Namibia 2000	98 2	99 2	100 0	98 3	100 0	100 0	99 3	99 7	99 4	95 8	100 0	99 7	100 0
Niger 1998	92 5	98 4	100 0	(96 0)	*	97 1	92 7	95 5	93 4	91 2	92 2	95 2	98 4
Nigeria 2003	72 7	94 2	99 4	(92 5)	96 7	93 2	82 4	93 8	76 6	84 0	92 3	95 2	99 6
Rwanda 2000	98 1	100 0	100 0	96 2	100 0	100 0	99 4	100 0	100 0	99 3	99 4	99 4	99 3
Senegal 1997	83 7	98 2	100 0	(98 1)	99 4	94 5	82 6	91 4	78 5	87 4	94 0	91 2	95 1
Tanzania 2004	94 6	99 7	100 0	(100 0)	100 0	100 0	98 6	100 0	97 6	98 7	100 0	98 6	100 0
Togo 1998	91 6	97 1	99 4	(100 0)	100 0	99 0	94 0	98 4	90 4	96 2	98 2	97 6	99 1
Uganda 2000/01	91 3	98 8	100 0	(96 7)	100 0	100 0	98 8	96 6	96 0	97 7	100 0	100 0	100 0
Zambia 2001/02	100 0	99 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 6	100 0	99 0	99 7	100 0	100 0	100 0
Zimbabwe 1999	98 2	99 6	99 7	100 0	100 0	99 3	98 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	98 6	100 0	99 4
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Turkey 1998[a]	88 3	96 2	99 6	92 7	99 1	97 8	95 0	98 2	92 9	95 7	98 0	99 0	99 6
Kazakhstan 1999	*	99 4	99 5	99 2	100 0	98 9	100 0	99 5	100 0	99 4	100 0	99 1	98 7
South & Southeast Asia													
ndonesia 2003[c]	78 3	95 1	99 3	89 7	99 7	98 2	93 2	97 9	90 9	95 9	97 5	98 4	99 2
Nepal 2001[b]	98 5	99 8	100 0	(100 0)	100 0	99 7	99 3	99 7	99 7	99 7	99 8	98 0	100 0
Philippines 2003	74 6	97 3	99 0	100 0	98 7	99 5	94 9	99 1	92 5	99 0	99 3	99 4	99 6
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	70 0	87 5	99 0	96 8	99 4	97 9	82 2	96 1	78 6	91 4	95 7	98 2	99 1
Brazil 1996	100 0	99 7	100 0	(100 0)	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 4	100 0
Dominican Republic 2002	98 1	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 8	99 6	99 9	99 8	99 7	100 0	100 0	100 0
Haiti 2000	99 0	99 9	99 8	99 3	100 0	100 0	99 5	99 8	99 7	99 5	100 0	99 6	99 2
Nicaragua 1997/98	96 7	98 9	99 8	98 2	100 0	98 6	97 9	99 4	97 3	98 1	100 0	99 2	99 5
Peru 1996	(91 9)	93 9	99 9	*	99 4	99 7	93 0	99 6	92 8	95 9	99 1	100 0	100 0

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 cases
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey [c] Currently-married men's survey

Table 3 4c Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among all men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Percentage of all men who know any modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index				
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agriculture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	91 0	96 0	99 6	97 7	99 1	97 5	91 8	98 9	88 5	94 2	96 9	96 4	99 5
Burkina Faso 2003	89 1	94 3	99 2	86 1	100 0	97 5	91 0	100 0	82 4	87 7	91 3	94 1	99 4
Chad 2004	54 8	90 4	94 4	65 4	82 2	(76 9)	72 6	85 9	42 9	80 4	70 9	80 1	87 7
Comoros 1996	93 8	94 3	100 0	94 0	*	96 7	94 9	98 7	93 1	94 8	97 2	96 3	97 0
Côte d' voire 1998/99	88 8	98 1	99 7	99 3	100 0	96 4	90 6	98 2	90 2	88 6	93 5	98 8	100 0
Eritrea 1995	60 0	90 9	98 4	83 6	97 8	96 2	68 0	94 6	62 5	62 3	70 2	92 7	97 8
Ethiopia 2000	78 0	88 0	99 5	81 3	100 0	99 3	82 5	97 3	75 9	79 1	85 4	87 3	95 5
Gabon 2000	93 7	95 0	99 4	98 1	99 3	97 1	97 3	97 8	93 4	98 2	98 5	98 6	99 5
Ghana 2003	97 3	96 8	99 8	98 1	100 0	99 6	98 3	99 9	96 1	98 5	99 5	99 7	99 8
Guinea 1999	72 6	88 2	98 4	93 6	(100 0)	95 1	69 8	92 4	67 7	70 8	76 9	91 0	97 6
Kenya 2003	70 2	97 9	100 0	92 7	99 6	98 8	96 7	99 3	88 7	97 2	97 7	99 0	99 1
Malawi 2004	96 1	97 0	99 0	94 9	100 0	97 1	98 1	99 1	96 1	96 9	97 9	98 0	97 5
Mali 2001	84 2	91 9	98 4	90 7	95 7	92 5	84 2	93 1	85 1	83 3	81 9	89 7	96 2
Mauritania 2000/01	34 8	55 7	77 5	44 7	90 6	67 5	28 4	69 6	44 9	43 3	46 1	52 2	62 8
Mozambique 2003	87 7	97 1	100 0	97 9	100 0	100 0	92 8	98 9	89 4	95 9	96 9	98 7	100 0
Namibia 2000	96 9	98 8	99 9	98 7	100 0	100 0	98 4	99 8	97 8	98 7	98 7	99 7	100 0
Niger 1998	88 4	93 4	99 6	93 8	*	96 3	88 4	96 0	88 2	86 8	88 2	91 0	97 2
Nigeria 2003	75 0	87 6	96 5	88 9	97 3	93 6	83 4	93 5	77 4	84 6	93 6	91 2	98 7
Rwanda 2000	95 8	97 5	100 0	92 7	100 0	99 2	98 2	98 4	98 1	98 2	97 4	96 2	98 4
Senegal 1997	84 7	98 0	99 9	97 7	99 1	94 4	83 4	95 2	79 3	88 2	95 8	92 5	97 5
Tanzania 2004	91 3	97 6	99 7	91 2	100 0	99 2	97 8	100 0	95 2	95 8	97 5	97 1	99 0
Togo 1998	89 4	95 4	99 6	96 9	100 0	98 6	92 6	98 5	89 9	94 5	96 5	97 7	99 0
Uganda 2000/01	91 8	97 9	100 0	95 5	100 0	100 0	99 0	96 8	95 3	98 1	98 3	98 8	100 0
Zambia 2001/02	95 2	96 8	99 8	95 1	100 0	99 2	98 2	100 0	94 0	96 8	98 7	99 1	100 0
Zimbabwe 1999	98 5	98 1	99 6	99 0	100 0	99 1	98 0	100 0	98 4	99 8	97 5	99 6	99 7
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Turkey 1998[a]	88 3	96 2	99 6	92 7	99 1	97 8	95 0	98 2	92 9	95 7	98 0	99 0	99 6
Kazakhstan 1999	*	97 7	99 5	97 6	100 0	99 0	100 0	99 2	97 9	98 3	100 0	99 1	98 5
South & Southeast Asia													
ndonesia 2003[c]	78 3	95 1	99 3	89 7	99 7	98 2	93 2	97 9	90 9	95 9	97 5	98 4	99 2
Nepal 2001[b]	98 5	99 8	100 0	(100 0)	100 0	99 7	99 3	99 7	99 7	99 7	99 8	98 0	100 0
Philippines 2003	69 9	95 4	98 6	96 2	99 0	99 4	93 6	98 5	91 2	97 2	98 8	98 9	98 9
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	58 8	86 9	98 8	97 5	99 0	97 9	81 7	96 6	76 9	91 4	96 2	98 8	99 4
Brazil 1996	98 0	99 6	100 0	99 1	100 0	100 0	99 2	99 7	99 2	100 0	100 0	99 7	99 7
Dominican Republic 2002	96 4	99 4	99 9	98 1	100 0	99 8	98 5	99 9	98 5	98 9	100 0	100 0	100 0
Haiti 2000	97 6	98 2	99 8	97 6	100 0	100 0	98 5	99 7	96 7	98 5	99 3	99 1	99 6
Nicaragua 1997/98	95 0	97 6	99 6	97 3	100 0	99 0	96 6	98 7	95 1	96 6	98 6	99 5	99 5
Peru 1996	(87 5)	92 3	99 3	99 2	99 3	99 2	91 6	99 1	92 3	93 2	98 7	99 6	100 0

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 cases
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage of ever-married men and never-married men who have ever had sex and report having ever used a modern contraceptive method. Generally, never-married men who have ever had sex are more likely to have ever used a modern contraceptive method than ever-married men. It is likely, though, that different age distributions among the two groups of men result in an exaggeration of any real differences that may exist: married men in the older cohorts were likely already married before family planning programs were available in these countries, while men who have never married are disproportionately likely to fall into the younger cohorts. In many less developed countries, contraceptive use within marriage is still a minority practice. Ever-use of contraception is at least twice as high among never-married men who have had sex than among ever-married men in Mozambique, Guinea, Chad, Nigeria, Mauritania, Senegal, and Niger. Only in the Philippines, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Kazakhstan, and Brazil are ever-married men more likely to have ever used a modern contraceptive method than never-married men who have had sex.

Figure 3.1 Percentage of ever-married men and never-married men who have ever had sex and report ever having used a modern contraceptive method

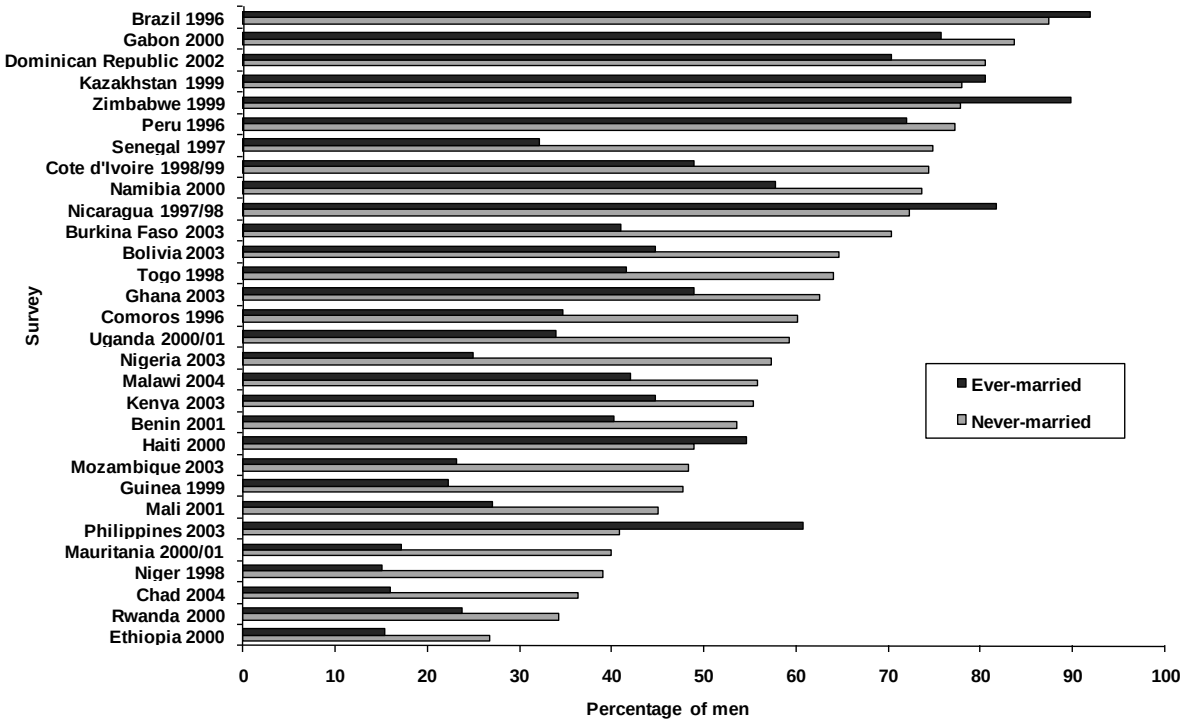


Table 3.5a shows the current or recent use of contraception among never-married men who have ever had sex. Countries with a pound sign notation are those that have implemented the new approach to collecting data on recent contraceptive method use, as discussed above. Table 3.5b reflects the same information for ever-married men.

Table 3 5a Current use of contraception among never-married men

Percentage of never-married men by current use of specific contraceptive methods Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	UD	nject-able	Condom	Female steriliza-tion	Male steriliza-tion	Norplant	Morning after pill	Periodic absti-nence	With-drawal	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	48 0	37 6	1 5	0 0	0 0	36 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	6 7	3 5	697
Burkina Faso 2003	60 6	58 4	1 7	na	na	56 4	na	0 0	0 2	na	1 1	na	688
Chad 2004	35 6	22 7	0 1	na	0 1	22 2	0 0	na	na	na	10 8	2 1	293
Comoros 1996	34 5	28 1	1 0	na	na	27 1	na	na	na	na	0 5	5 9	203
Côte d' voire 1998/99	52 1	40 6	3 9	na	0 2	36 5	na	na	na	na	10 9	0 5	311
Eritrea 1995	45 7	39 6	1 9	1 2	na	36 6	na	na	na	na	6 1	na	62
Ethiopia 2000	36 8	30 7	3 2	na	0 5	27 0	na	na	na	na	3 0	0 1	283
Gabon 2000	67 7	54 5	1 9	na	na	52 4	na	na	na	na	11 2	1 5	670
Ghana 2003#	48 3	39 6	3 1	na	na	36 1	na	na	0 1	na	4 2	2 5	890
Guinea 1999	43 0	36 4	1 4	na	na	34 8	na	na	na	na	5 0	1 5	565
Kenya 2003#	48 8	31 7	0 5	na	0 0	31 0	10 3	na	na	na	6 9	0 4	1 069
Malawi 2004#	37 1	32 8	1 0	na	0 3	31 6	na	na	na	na	1 3	0 7	686
Mali 2001	27 1	24 7	0 8	na	0 4	23 0	na	na	0 5	na	1 4	0 2	656
Mauritania 2000/01	15 8	15 8	0 1	na	na	15 7	na	na	na	na	na	na	201
Mozambique 2003#	41 3	35 8	2 9	na	0 1	32 5	na	0 1	na	na	0 2	0 4	686
Namibia 2000#	64 4	58 1	1 0	na	1 8	55 2	na	na	na	na	na	0 0	1 453
Niger 1998	34 5	31 1	1 0	na	0 2	29 4	na	na	na	na	2 7	0 2	411
Nigeria 2003#	53 0	39 1	3 0	na	na	35 4	0 2	na	na	na	1 2	3 3	489
Rwanda 2000#	22 0	20 5	na	na	0 1	20 4	na	na	na	na	0 2	1 0	438
Senegal 1997	60 0	58 2	0 3	0 1	0 2	57 5	na	na	na	na	0 9	0 5	1 026
Tanzania 2004#	43 8	36 7	1 4	na	0 5	34 8	na	na	na	na	1 9	0 8	686
Togo 1998	52 5	38 6	0 9	na	0 0	37 0	na	na	0 1	na	11 4	0 8	1 060
Zambia 2001/02#	38 1	30 6	0 2	na	na	30 4	na	na	na	na	0 7	0 9	575
Zimbabwe 1999	43 7	42 5	1 7	na	na	40 7	na	na	na	na	0 8	0 3	613
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Kazakhstan 1999	63 3	61 5	3 2	2 2	na	56 0	na	0 2	na	na	na	1 8	241
South & Southeast Asia													
Philippines 2003#	28 3	14 4	1 4	0 2	na	na	na	na	na	0 4	1 0	9 0	626
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003#	66 9	36 4	3 4	0 9	1 4	30 1	na	0 1	na	na	22 6	4 9	1 219
Brazil 1996	53 2	49 9	12 2	0 2	1 1	35 2	1 3	0 0	na	na	1 6	1 3	853
Dominican Republic 2002#	65 7	53 8	6 8	na	0 7	43 8	2 3	0 2	na	na	na	9 1	670
Haiti 2000#	46 5	26 1	1 0	na	0 3	24 7	na	na	0 2	na	7 5	9 1	928
Nicaragua 1997/98	27 1	24 9	7 7	1 2	1 0	14 5	0 5	na	na	na	1 8	0 4	965
Peru 1996	54 8	38 4	6 3	1 7	1 9	26 0	na	na	na	na	14 0	2 2	660

# n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked with regard to the most recent act of intercourse in the past 12 months rather than with regard to "current use "
na = Not applicable

Table 3 5b Current use of contraception among ever-married men

Percentage of ever-married men by current use of specific contraceptive methods Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	UCD	nject-able	Condom	Female steriliza-tion	Male steriliza-tion	Norplant	Morning after pill	Periodic absti-nence	With-drawal	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	34 3	14 5	2 4	0 6	1 7	9 1	0 1	0 0	0 3	0 0	11 9	7 2	1 544
Burkina Faso 2003	38 3	23 6	4 9	0 4	2 3	14 4	0 2	na	1 5	na	9 7	0 2	1 911
Chad 2004	26 5	5 7	0 7	na	0 9	3 7	0 3	0 0	0 1	na	19 5	0 5	1 144
Comoros 1996	31 1	15 8	3 6	0 3	3 6	6 6	1 9	na	na	na	6 6	8 7	366
Côte d' voire 1998/99	29 5	14 6	4 1	0 2	1 4	8 9	na	na	na	na	12 1	1 6	432
Eritrea 1995	20 0	7 3	3 5	0 9	1 0	1 6	0 3	na	na	na	11 9	0 5	651
Ethiopia 2000	15 4	8 9	4 1	0 1	4 0	0 6	0 1	na	0 0	na	5 7	0 6	1 423
Gabon 2000	51 4	29 2	5 6	0 2	0 4	21 9	0 2	na	na	na	17 6	3 8	1 151
Ghana 2003[#]	35 7	24 8	6 8	0 5	3 9	10 8	0 9	0 1	0 7	na	7 5	2 7	2 781
Guinea 1999	15 8	9 9	1 5	na	0 6	7 7	0 1	na	na	na	4 3	1 1	1 046
Kenya 2003[#]	49 4	29 0	8 0	1 8	9 8	5 0	3 2	0 2	0 8	na	19 0	0 9	1 966
Malawi 2004[#]	30 0	26 9	2 0	0 1	11 8	7 7	4 0	0 7	0 5	na	0 3	2 0	2 177
Mali 2001	18 0	11 7	3 8	0 1	1 8	5 1	0 3	na	0 2	na	5 0	0 1	2 012
Mauritania 2000/01	11 1	6 8	2 5	0 3	0 8	2 9	0 1	0 2	na	na	0 2	3 7	1 052
Mozambique 2003[#]	13 3	11 8	2 9	0 1	3 0	4 8	0 4	0 3	na	na	0 6	0 6	1 754
Namibia 2000[#]	45 7	44 8	8 6	0 4	10 8	19 0	5 1	0 3	na	na	na	0 3	1 113
Niger 1998	12 9	7 9	5 2	na	1 0	1 5	0 2	na	na	na	1 4	0 3	2 248
Nigeria 2003[#]	14 7	10 7	1 5	0 2	1 1	6 9	0 3	0 2	0 2	na	2 0	1 5	1 178
Rwanda 2000[#]	18 9	4 9	0 8	0 2	2 0	1 2	0 4	0 2	na	na	7 8	5 9	1 436
Senegal 1997	20 4	13 2	4 2	1 6	0 8	5 8	0 3	0 1	0 3	na	2 6	0 2	1 915
Tanzania 2004[#]	38 6	28 0	7 2	0 3	7 3	11 2	0 9	na	0 4	na	5 1	3 5	1 535
Togo 1998	41 6	14 6	1 4	0 9	2 4	8 6	0 1	na	0 6	na	12 4	3 2	2 043
Zambia 2001/02[#]	40 2	31 0	11 2	0 3	4 6	12 6	1 4	na	0 0	na	2 0	6 5	1 292
Zimbabwe 1999	63 1	59 2	42 1	0 0	6 7	7 9	1 9	na	0 3	na	0 9	1 5	1 357
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Turkey 1998[a]	63 9	43 4	7 1	19 2	0 5	11 7	3 9	0 1	na	na	1 6	18 6	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	66 1	57 0	2 9	38 1	0 1	13 0	2 6	0 2	na	na	3 7	3 0	943
South & Southeast Asia													
ndonesia 2003[c]	5 1	1 6	na	na	na	1 1	na	0 5	na	na	2 0	1 5	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	48 9	43 7	2 0	0 4	10 7	6 7	16 6	6 3	0 8	na	2 1	2 9	2 090
Philippines 2003[#]	46 9	29 5	12 6	2 6	1 9	na	8 8	0 2	na	na	6 0	10 9	2 851
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003[#]	63 2	30 4	3 4	8 2	5 2	7 4	4 7	0 1	na	na	28 6	3 5	3 668
Brazil 1996	74 2	68 7	19 9	1 3	1 0	7 8	36 5	2 3	na	na	2 8	2 6	1 678
Dominican Republic 2002[#]	68 1	63 8	13 7	1 5	1 1	9 6	36 3	0 5	0 2	na	0 6	3 4	1 704
Haiti 2000[#]	40 1	27 1	5 1	0 2	9 3	6 8	2 9	0 5	1 6	na	5 7	7 1	1 592
Nicaragua 1997/98	62 3	58 4	17 3	7 6	5 6	4 2	23 0	0 6	na	na	2 1	1 7	1 844
Peru 1996	66 8	43 8	6 7	12 4	7 4	7 0	8 6	0 7	0 6	na	19 9	2 7	1 437

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
[#] n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time
na = Not applicable

In the SSA region, never-married men are most likely to be currently or recently using a modern contraceptive method in Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Namibia (58 percent in each country); they are least likely to be using a modern method in Mauritania (16 percent), Rwanda (21 percent), and Chad (23 percent). Among ever-married men in the SSA region, men in Zambia (31 percent), Namibia (45 percent), and Zimbabwe (59 percent) are the most likely to be using a modern method, while men in Rwanda (5 percent), Chad (6 percent), and Mauritania (7 percent) are the least likely. In the LAC region, never-married men's usage of a modern contraceptive method ranges from 25-26 percent in Nicaragua and Haiti to 54 percent in the Dominican Republic. Ever-married men's usage in LAC is somewhat higher, ranging from 27 percent in Haiti to 69 percent in Brazil.

Condoms are overwhelmingly the method of choice among never-married men in all regions, nearly to the exclusion of other methods. Seventeen countries have a condom usage prevalence of 33 percent or higher, and as many as 55 percent of sexually active never-married men in Namibia, Burkina Faso, and Senegal report current/recent use of condoms. Never-married men in LAC countries report some pill use, with Brazil having the highest prevalence of pill use at 12 percent.

Though condom prevalence is not as high among ever-married men in SSA as never-married men, ever-married men are still more likely to use condoms than any other method. Eighteen countries in SSA have at least 5 percent condom prevalence. Namibia, Gabon, and Tanzania have the highest prevalence of current/recent condom usage, at 19 percent, 21 percent, and 22 percent, respectively. The next most frequently reported method in SSA, the contraceptive pill, has a prevalence of 5 percent or greater in eight countries. Forty-two percent of men in Zimbabwe report using the pill for their most recent contraception use. Zambia has the second-highest prevalence of pill usage at 11 percent.

Current/recent condom use among ever-married men in LAC ranges from 4 percent in Nicaragua to 10 percent in the Dominican Republic. Pill use is more popular in LAC, ranging from 3 percent in Bolivia to 20 percent in Brazil. For informational purposes, Table 3.5c provides data on current use of specific contraceptive methods among all men who were surveyed.

Table 3 5c Current use of contraception among all men

Percentage of all men by current use of specific contraceptive methods Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	UCD	njectable	Condom	Female steriliza- tion	Male steriliza- tion	Norplant	Morning- after pill	Periodic absti- nence	With- drawal	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	33 9	19 1	1 8	0 4	1 0	15 4	0 1	0 0	0 2	0 0	9 1	5 3	2 544
Burkina Faso 2003	33 6	24 9	3 1	0 2	1 3	19 3	0 1	0 0	0 9	na	5 6	0 1	3 434
Chad 2004	22 7	7 3	0 5	na	0 6	6 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	na	14 2	0 7	1 795
Comoros 1996	24 9	15 6	2 0	0 1	1 7	10 8	0 9	na	na	na	3 4	5 9	744
Côte d' voire 1998/99	34 0	22 2	3 5	0 1	0 8	17 8	na	na	na	na	10 1	1 0	851
Eritrea 1995	15 3	7 0	2 3	0 6	0 6	3 2	0 2	na	na	na	7 8	0 3	1 041
Ethiopia 2000	11 1	7 1	2 8	0 1	2 4	1 8	0 1	na	0 0	na	3 5	0 3	2 461
Gabon 2000	54 6	36 7	4 0	0 1	0 2	31 6	0 1	na	na	na	14 6	2 8	1 937
Ghana 2003[#]	29 0	21 6	4 5	0 3	2 2	12 9	0 5	0 0	0 5	na	5 1	2 0	4 823
Guinea 1999	22 0	16 7	1 3	na	0 4	14 9	0 0	na	na	na	3 9	1 1	1 863
Kenya 2003[#]	44 1	25 5	4 6	1 0	5 4	12 1	1 8	0 1	0 4	na	13 6	0 6	3 578
Malawi 2004[#]	27 5	24 9	1 6	0 1	7 9	11 8	2 7	0 5	0 3	na	0 5	1 5	3 261
Mali 2001	16 8	12 3	2 5	0 0	1 2	7 8	0 2	na	0 2	na	3 5	0 1	3 227
Mauritania 2000/01	7 1	4 9	1 3	0 1	0 4	3 0	0 0	0 1	na	na	0 1	1 8	2 120
Mozambique 2003[#]	18 2	17 0	2 6	0 1	2 0	11 5	0 3	0 2	na	na	0 5	0 5	2 666
Namibia 2000[#]	47 3	46 8	3 9	0 2	5 1	35 4	2 0	0 1	na	na	na	0 1	2 870
Niger 1998	11 5	7 9	3 5	na	0 7	3 5	0 1	na	na	na	1 2	0 2	3 375
Nigeria 2003[#]	17 8	14 2	1 5	0 1	0 6	11 4	0 2	0 1	0 1	na	1 3	1 5	2 226
Rwanda 2000[#]	13 7	6 0	0 5	0 1	1 1	4 0	0 2	0 1	na	na	4 3	3 4	2 657
Senegal 1997	30 5	25 8	2 5	1 0	0 5	21 3	0 2	0 0	0 2	na	1 8	0 3	3 319
Tanzania 2004[#]	33 9	25 9	4 5	0 2	4 4	15 6	0 5	na	0 2	na	3 5	2 3	2 635
Togo 1998	38 0	19 1	1 0	0 5	1 3	15 4	0 1	na	0 3	na	10 1	2 0	3 706
Zambia 2001/02[#]	34 0	27 8	7 0	0 2	2 9	16 3	0 8	na	0 0	na	1 4	4 3	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	43 2	40 8	22 3	0 0	3 5	13 7	1 0	na	0 2	na	0 7	0 9	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Turkey 1998[a]	63 9	43 4	7 1	19 2	0 5	11 7	3 9	0 1	na	na	1 6	18 6	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	56 4	49 8	2 5	26 5	0 1	18 8	1 8	0 2	na	na	2 5	2 4	1 375
South & Southeast Asia													
ndonesia 2003[c]	5 1	1 6	na	na	na	1 1	na	0 5	na	na	2 0	1 5	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	48 9	43 7	2 0	0 4	10 7	6 7	16 6	6 3	0 8	na	2 1	2 9	2 090
Philippines 2003[#]	31 4	19 5	7 8	1 6	1 1	na	5 2	0 1	na	0 0	3 7	7 7	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003[#]	54 4	27 3	2 9	5 5	3 6	11 2	3 0	0 1	na	na	23 2	3 3	5 712
Brazil 1996	61 2	56 9	15 8	0 8	1 0	15 6	22 4	1 4	na	na	2 2	2 0	2 781
Dominican Republic 2002[#]	58 1	53 1	10 2	0 9	0 9	16 8	23 3	0 4	0 2	na	0 4	4 4	2 726
Haiti 2000[#]	34 8	22 2	3 0	0 1	5 0	11 1	1 5	0 3	0 9	na	5 3	6 5	3 028
Nicaragua 1997/98	47 1	44 1	13 2	5 3	3 9	6 1	15 2	0 4	na	na	1 8	1 2	2 809
Peru 1996	55 1	36 8	5 8	7 9	5 0	11 3	5 2	0 4	0 4	na	15 8	2 2	2 399

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
[#] n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time
na = Not applicable

Table 3.6a shows the percentage of never-married men who have ever had sex who are currently using a modern contraceptive method by age and residence. Table 3.6b shows these data for ever-married men. In most countries, current/recent use of a modern contraceptive method increases with age among never-married men. Among ever-married men, the relationship between age and contraceptive use is either flat or has a slight inverted U shape. For both never-married and ever-married men, there is a large gap between the proportion of urban men and rural men who are currently using a contraceptive method; the gap is largest among countries in the SSA region.

Table 3.6a Current use of a modern contraceptive method among never married men by demographic background characteristics

Percentage of never married men who are currently using a modern method by age and residence, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Age group			Residence		
Country	15 19	20 24	25+	Urban	Rural	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	35.0	39.0	39.2	49.6	26.1	37.6
Burkina Faso 2003	44.3	64.7	65.2	79.0	41.2	58.3
Chad 2004	15.6	25.5	30.4	36.9	9.9	22.5
Comoros 1996	23.2	29.2	31.9	32.9	25.6	28.1
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	41.7	46.7	33.6	47.5	32.9	40.5
Eritrea 1995	*	(39.4)	*	(11.7)	*	39.7
Ethiopia 2000	25.6	28.3	38.1	65.4	16.8	30.7
Gabon 2000	52.0	59.4	52.1	56.5	43.3	54.5
Ghana 2003#	28.8	38.7	42.1	19.5	14.8	36.5
Guinea 1999	14.7	30.8	39.3	38.9	12.0	36.5
Kenya 2003#	24.5	37.9	33.2	43.8	27.5	31.8
Malawi 2004#	22.6	43.0	40.0	42.3	29.4	32.9
Mali 2001	13.0	27.4	34.9	33.8	12.9	24.7
Mauritania 2000/01	10.5	15.2	20.5	18.4	5.3	15.9
Mozambique 2003#	28.5	47.0	50.0	44.4	20.6	35.8
Namibia 2000#	45.4	65.5	61.6	67.2	52.0	58.1
Niger 1998	16.5	37.8	45.2	46.1	5.9	31.1
Nigeria 2003#	27.8	47.4	37.2	46.0	34.6	39.3
Rwanda 2000#	16.4	18.1	28.6	31.8	14.6	20.5
Senegal 1997	na	58.0	58.5	67.0	42.9	58.2
Tanzania 2004#	27.4	44.9	41.1	49.6	30.5	36.7
Togo 1998	32.1	43.0	39.9	46.7	31.5	38.5
Zambia 2001/02#	23.5	39.2	32.1	33.1	27.9	30.5
Zimbabwe 1999	32.8	50.0	41.8	51.4	34.6	42.4
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe						
Kazakhstan 1999	67.6	64.4	53.2	73.0	48.7	61.6
South & Southeast Asia						
Philippines 2003#	16.0	17.0	11.3	16.2	11.9	14.4
Latin America & Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003#	38.0	36.7	33.8	42.1	19.9	36.5
Brazil 1996	50.3	50.0	50.5	52.3	41.3	50.2
Dominican Republic 2002#	49.4	59.8	50.3	55.0	51.3	53.7
Haiti 2000#	24.6	26.7	27.8	36.9	14.9	26.2
Nicaragua 1997/98	23.1	25.7	28.0	29.5	14.6	24.8
Peru 1996	30.4	38.3	44.4	30.2	12.8	38.3

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 cases.
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution: N = 25 49.
# In these countries, the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only, which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time.
na = Not applicable

Table 3 6b Current use of a modern contraceptive method among ever-married men by demographic background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married men who are currently using a modern method by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status					
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	*	15 0	15 6	17 1	11 0	10 1	17 5	12 6	12 9	14 3	19 1	22 0	*	14 5
Burkina Faso 2003	*	25 3	24 0	29 5	18 2	17 1	41 2	19 4	22 4	22 7	38 0	(32 1)	*	23 6
Chad 2004	*	4 9	8 7	6 4	4 1	3 6	17 3	2 5	4 2	4 2	30 2	14 6	*	5 7
Comoros 1996	*	*	(17 9)	21 1	10 6	7 1	19 5	14 2	16 1	8 9	*	(18 5)	*	15 8
Côte d' voire 1998/99	*	(12 1)	19 4	14 9	15 7	(7 5)	22 0	10 1	13 7	(5 8)	18 1	(21 6)	na	14 5
Eritrea 1995	*	(6 8)	3 4	10 2	7 6	4 0	22 0	2 6	6 7	(10 7)	*	(7 1)	*	7 4
Ethiopia 2000	*	6 3	9 9	10 0	8 1	8 5	35 7	4 9	9 4	5 9	(62 5)	3 3	(0 0)	8 9
Gabon 2000	*	40 4	37 2	33 2	20 6	13 3	32 2	19 2	22 9	10 4	31 1	41 5	*	29 3
Ghana 2003[#]	*	32 7	30 7	22 8	23 3	21 9	29 8	21 4	24 0	19 4	35 8	28 8	*	24 8
Guinea 1999	*	20 7	10 6	11 4	7 8	5 4	18 5	6 6	9 8	5 5	(38 9)	(21 1)	*	10 0
Kenya 2003[#]	*	25 4	21 4	31 0	31 4	31 8	37 5	26 0	30 8	18 5	(19 4)	24 8	*	29 0
Malawi 2004[#]	(33 3)	23 6	24 0	28 6	29 3	26 5	31 0	26 0	27 9	22 2	(10 0)	29 3	*	26 9
Mali 2001	*	13 5	11 8	12 9	11 5	5 8	20 1	8 5	11 6	8 1	21 8	25 4	*	11 7
Mauritania 2000/01	*	(3 8)	7 6	5 6	7 9	7 6	11 5	2 1	7 3	3 3	na	(2 6)	*	6 8
Mozambique 2003[#]	(8 1)	14 2	13 7	10 3	12 8	8 5	23 0	6 3	8 3	5 4	13 4	28 0	*	11 8
Namibia 2000[#]	*	49 0	62 7	47 5	36 2	31 9	50 6	38 7	40 9	*	49 1	52 3	*	45 1
Niger 1998	(15 6)	6 2	6 9	10 6	7 4	2 6	25 4	4 1	7 9	6 8	*	13 5	*	7 9
Nigeria 2003[#]	*	10 6	9 3	11 8	12 8	3 8	17 9	7 1	10 9	3 8	26 9	(24 4)	*	10 6
Rwanda 2000[#]	*	2 4	4 2	6 0	5 5	2 4	13 6	3 3	5 8	(0 0)	3 5	(9 1)	(3 7)	4 9
Senegal 1997	na	6 0	11 8	14 5	15 3	6 4	24 5	5 4	13 9	9 9	*	21 2	*	13 2
Tanzania 2004[#]	*	15 1	29 3	26 5	24 0	na	37 6	21 8	24 6	13 3	30 4	40 7	*	25 1
Togo 1998	*	19 6	18 7	15 2	12 2	7 7	22 9	10 7	15 6	13 5	12 1	14 5	*	14 6
Zambia 2001/02[#]	*	37 4	32 5	32 6	28 6	21 0	46 6	22 0	31 1	20 2	*	42 5	*	31 1
Zimbabwe 1999	*	47 9	60 8	64 0	60 7	40 8	67 4	52 6	62 1	49 4	*	42 0	(32 4)	59 1
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Turkey 1998[a]	*	18 3	39 4	50 1	46 2	28 6	47 1	35 2	43 7	*	na	na	na	43 4
Kazakhstan 1999	*	42 9	56 1	62 5	62 3	33 3	59 4	53 7	57 2	*	*	53 0	*	56 9
South & Southeast Asia														
ndonesia 2003[c]	*	0 9	0 4	1 5	2 5	1 4	2 3	1 0	1 6	na	na	na	na	1 6
Nepal 2001[b]	18 6	30 8	35 9	53 8	48 7	38 9	59 7	41 9	44 6	(47 8)	na	*	(0 0)	43 7
Philippines 2003[#]	*	24 1	29 3	33 4	29 7	21 7	29 8	29 2	31 8	*	21 6	3 4	*	29 5
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003[#]	29 2	31 1	31 8	35 5	27 9	18 2	36 8	19 6	27 5	na	35 3	40 8	17 1	30 5
Brazil 1996	(44 0)	64 2	65 1	76 5	69 6	52 2	71 4	58 5	71 9	na	66 0	52 3	*	68 7
Dominican Republic 2002[#]	(30 4)	38 1	61 0	66 5	71 1	67 9	65 7	60 2	74 5	*	60 9	60 0	*	63 8
Haiti 2000[#]	*	16 3	29 6	34 4	23 0	20 9	26 9	27 2	29 9	18 7	(48 8)	14 4	*	27 1
Nicaragua 1997/98	38 6	52 4	61 4	63 8	60 8	44 8	61 9	53 3	63 9	(80 0)	60 0	28 2	*	58 4
Peru 1996	*	40 7	49 6	49 7	43 4	21 6	51 1	26 6	45 3	na	43 3	31 7	*	43 8

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 cases
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey the data do not reflect whether the respondent is married to 1 or 2+ wives
na = Not applicable

Table 3 6c Current use of a modern contraceptive method among all men by demographic background characteristics

Percentage of all men who are currently using a modern method by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status				
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never in union	Currently in union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	17 3	29 0	22 8	18 6	10 9	10 1	25 4	14 6	26 2	14 1	22 0	*	19 1
Burkina Faso 2003	11 4	38 4	34 4	32 1	18 2	16 9	47 7	17 5	26 5	23 4	(32 1)	*	24 9
Chad 2004	4 9	11 6	13 3	6 6	4 0	3 5	19 4	2 8	10 2	5 3	14 6	*	7 3
Comoros 1996	9 7	18 1	20 4	24 2	10 3	7 1	18 7	14 1	15 3	15 7	(18 5)	*	15 6
Côte d' voire 1998/99	22 3	34 8	26 9	17 0	15 6	(7 5)	31 0	15 6	30 1	13 9	(21 6)	na	22 2
Eritrea 1995	0 4	12 0	7 9	10 1	7 8	3 9	16 6	2 4	6 4	7 4	(7 1)	*	6 9
Ethiopia 2000	1 7	5 6	9 9	11 4	8 0	8 5	25 4	3 9	4 7	9 4	3 3	(0 0)	7 1
Gabon 2000	42 5	51 8	43 7	34 3	20 3	13 9	39 8	24 7	47 6	26 0	41 5	*	36 7
Ghana 2003[#]	7 2	29 6	31 3	23 0	23 4	21 8	24 8	19 0	17 2	24 5	28 8	*	21 6
Guinea 1999	14 6	28 9	23 9	15 3	8 2	5 4	30 3	8 6	25 2	9 6	(21 1)	*	16 6
Kenya 2003[#]	12 0	30 2	25 6	30 2	31 1	31 8	34 8	22 3	21 1	29 4	24 8	*	25 5
Malawi 2004[#]	12 2	28 9	26 7	28 3	28 9	26 4	29 0	23 8	20 8	27 0	29 3	*	24 9
Mali 2001	5 1	18 8	18 0	13 9	11 4	5 8	21 6	7 6	13 3	11 2	25 4	*	12 3
Mauritania 2000/01	1 2	3 8	7 0	5 4	7 7	7 5	7 7	1 3	3 0	7 1	(2 6)	*	4 9
Mozambique 2003[#]	18 6	28 5	19 3	11 3	12 9	8 5	29 3	8 1	27 0	10 7	28 0	*	17 0
Namibia 2000[#]	29 3	59 8	65 0	50 2	36 0	32 4	54 3	41 0	48 1	44 3	52 3	*	46 9
Niger 1998	2 9	10 6	10 4	11 6	7 4	2 6	22 2	3 4	7 9	7 7	13 5	*	7 9
Nigeria 2003[#]	6 6	23 6	19 1	14 3	12 5	3 8	19 5	11 1	18 3	10 2	(24 4)	*	14 3
Rwanda 2000[#]	3 3	7 4	10 0	7 5	5 4	2 4	15 0	3 8	7 4	4 8	(9 1)	(3 7)	6 1
Senegal 1997	na	36 2	34 2	24 1	16 0	6 4	38 9	13 1	43 0	12 9	21 2	*	25 8
Tanzania 2004[#]	10 2	26 2	29 4	26 5	23 9	na	32 1	19 4	18 6	23 7	40 7	*	22 3
Togo 1998	13 2	32 6	28 0	16 9	12 0	7 7	27 8	14 1	24 6	14 7	14 5	*	19 1
Zambia 2001/02[#]	14 8	35 3	32 8	32 1	28 2	21 0	38 4	20 7	22 5	30 0	42 5	*	27 9
Zimbabwe 1999	9 7	37 7	56 0	61 3	60 0	40 4	50 1	34 0	20 8	61 1	42 0	(32 4)	40 7
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Turkey 1998[a]	*	18 3	39 4	50 1	46 2	28 6	47 1	35 2	na	43 7	na	na	43 4
Kazakhstan 1999	22 1	46 4	53 4	61 8	61 1	33 3	54 7	43 8	34 2	57 4	53 0	*	49 8
South & Southeast Asia													
ndonesia 2003[c]	*	0 9	0 4	1 5	2 5	1 4	2 3	1 0	na	1 6	na	na	1 6
Nepal 2001[b]	18 6	30 8	35 9	53 8	48 7	38 9	59 7	41 9	na	44 7	*	(0 0)	43 7
Philippines 2003[#]	2 5	11 7	22 0	29 5	28 6	21 3	19 8	19 2	4 7	30 6	3 4	*	19 6
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003[#]	15 3	30 8	32 7	35 0	27 4	18 1	32 5	17 0	21 7	29 8	40 8	17 1	27 4
Brazil 1996	32 2	51 0	62 9	72 3	68 1	51 6	59 9	45 8	39 0	70 7	52 3	*	57 0
Dominican Republic 2002[#]	23 1	46 7	57 8	63 5	71 3	66 7	55 3	49 4	35 5	65 0	60 0	*	53 2
Haiti 2000[#]	13 8	20 2	26 2	32 4	22 7	20 5	26 7	19 6	16 9	28 8	14 4	*	22 3
Nicaragua 1997/98	15 1	39 7	57 4	61 0	59 2	43 6	46 8	39 7	16 6	62 3	28 2	*	44 1
Peru 1996	13 2	34 7	45 3	49 6	42 9	22 3	42 2	22 0	26 4	44 5	31 7	*	36 8

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 cases
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
[#] n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time
na = Not applicable

Table 3.7a shows the percentage of never-married men who have ever had sex and are currently using a modern method by socioeconomic characteristics, specifically, education, occupation, wealth index, and media exposure; Table 3.7b shows these data for ever-married men.

As expected, the proportion of men using contraception increases directly with education and wealth among both never- and ever-married men in nearly all countries. Among ever-married men in most countries, those who are in professional, technical, and managerial occupations are more likely to report current or recent contraceptive use than men in other occupations. Among never-married men, however, the relationship between these occupations and contraceptive use is not as clear, in part because is that never-married men are disproportionately young and many have therefore not yet had the opportunity to reach the professional, technical, or managerial ranks. For both never- and ever-married men in most countries, those in agricultural occupations and those not working are the least likely to use a contraceptive method.

For informational purposes, Table 3.7c provides data from the survey on the percentage of all men currently using a modern contraceptive method by sociodemographic background characteristics.

Table 3 7a Current use of a modern contraceptive method among never-married men who have ever had sex by socioeconomic background characteristics

Percentage of never-married men who have ever had sex who are currently using a modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					Media exposure				
Country	None	Primary	Secondary+	Not working	Professional technical or managerial	Clerical sales services	Agriculture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Radio°	Television	Newspaper	Literacy	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa																		
Benin 2001	23 2	29 0	52 9	45 7	*	*	23 1	37 3	16 0	23 3	26 9	43 7	54 8	39 9	49 8	56 6	78 2	37 6
Burkina Faso 2003	41 1	57 6	80 1	60 5	(87 2)	72 3	40 2	(87 1)	24 1	41 0	39 6	50 5	76 6	62 8	72 9	73 2	76 4	58 4
Chad 2004	4 5	12 0	45 6	(42 0)	*	*	12 2	(31 5)	*	*	7 1	13 6	38 5	29 6	36 0	49 3	39 5	22 8
Comoros 1996°	(8 6)	34 5	29 8	22 1	*	*	*	(44 2)	(2 9)	(13 8)	(39 4)	(39 5)	34 8	33 1	36 0	34 9	30 8	28 1
Côte d' voire 1998/99°	25 6	34 9	53 6	63 5	*	(46 9)	17 8	39 7	*	*	*	42 4	54 0	47 3	44 2	55 6	46 8	40 5
Eritrea 1995	*	*	(43 8)	3 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(45 5)	41 4	(48 7)	36 7	40 0	39 7
Ethiopia 2000	6 1	28 2	67 6	*	*	(42 4)	15 7	*	(10 3)	(10 0)	10 0	23 5	59 8	56 5	(65 3)	(73 5)	48 1	30 7
Gabon 2000	(21 4)	40 1	60 4	55 5	(73 3)	48 2	37 2	56 8	41 5	43 3	59 1	50 7	68 9	57 5	52 7	61 4	56 4	54 5
Ghana 2003#	23 4	23 4	44 3	42 8	40 2	42 9	32 4	41 5	24 3	31 9	43 8	41 7	44 6	41 1	43 7	49 2	42 5	39 5
Guinea 1999	18 7	36 3	51 3	45 0	*	50 0	13 8	36 8	(16 3)	23 2	17 8	38 4	48 3	45 8	44 0	54 9	48 0	36 5
Kenya 2003#	(37 5)	28 4	36 4	24 6	(23 1)	40 6	28 9	44 8	26 8	25 1	23 1	33 3	42 6	32 9	37 4	36 9	31 7	31 8
Malawi 2004#	(17 9)	28 8	40 3	30 7	*	29 9	32 2	39 2	33 7	35 3	23 8	28 9	37 9	34 2	38 0	40 0	34 4	32 9
Mali 2001	14 5	25 3	37 8	32 1	37 7	33 7	7 1	34 7	5 9	8 5	6 6	24 8	36 2	26 0	32 8	45 4	36 2	24 7
Mauritania 2000/01	(5 0)	15 1	21 6	14 8	*	(20 4)	*	17 9	*	*	(17 1)	(15 7)	11 3	20 7	21 4	(31 0)	19 6	15 9
Mozambique 2003#	(5 1)	24 5	64 5	40 8	*	33 7	13 8	31 8	11 7	10 4	25 3	35 4	48 9	39 1	53 2	74 6	43 2	35 9
Namibia 2000#	39 2	41 7	70 1	52 8	80 7	80 8	51 1	62 6	48 5	45 4	54 5	61 0	77 2	62 0	72 5	70 4	58 5	58 1
Niger 1998°	7 4	29 8	48 6	45 5	*	49 0	6 1	36 8	*	*	(7 7)	(3 9)	46 8	34 0	40 4	48 7	44 3	31 1
Nigeria 2003#	*	22 0	44 4	41 3	(47 1)	53 6	20 7	35 8	21 4	(30 4)	35 6	42 7	50 7	40 2	44 9	53 3	40 6	39 3
Rwanda 2000#	(16 0)	17 9	28 7	14 6	(34 3)	(35 5)	14 5	32 1	(15 6)	10 0	13 0	16 0	31 1	24 8	37 7	40 2	21 7	20 5
Senegal 1997	40 7	59 7	71 4	70 3	78 9	69 2	39 7	55 9	33 0	40 4	60 9	61 8	68 6	na	na	na	na	58 2
Tanzania 2004#	32 7	34 4	51 5	27 8	*	(51 1)	32 7	55 1	15 9	25 7	40 2	35 7	51 5	39 7	48 9	40 7	36 8	36 7
Togo 1998°	15 5	27 8	48 5	44 5	*	45 3	22 0	41 1	21 4	23 1	34 1	40 4	51 8	50 5	50 0	49 0	42 2	38 5
Zambia 2001/02#	*	24 1	37 6	25 9	*	34 7	29 9	(51 1)	21 2	25 8	29 3	31 1	36 2	35 0	35 9	37 9	32 1	30 4
Zimbabwe 1999	*	32 0	46 1	39 1	*	49 4	(28 9)	50 0	33 8	39 8	35 5	46 2	49 0	46 0	45 4	51 7	na	42 5
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe																		
Kazakhstan 1999°	*	50 0	73 1	59 3	*	*	*	72 9	(26 5)	(47 4)	(64 4)	(77 6)	83 6	81 3	63 9	68 8	na	61 6
South & Southeast Asia																		
Philippines 2003#	*	6 6	16 4	17 0	(20 8)	12 1	7 5	15 2	9 5	18 8	7 4	13 8	21 1	15 4	14 4	18 3	14 7	14 5
Latin America & Caribbean																		
Bolivia 2003#	*	21 8	40 5	43 9	46 8	42 6	15 1	32 0	15 1	20 0	31 0	39 9	49 6	37 1	41 0	41 8	36 9	36 5
Brazil 1996	(20 7)	35 6	57 4	51 5	(58 3)	54 5	37 1	46 3	31 9	42 5	50 9	53 4	65 8	51 1	50 9	56 8	51 9	50 2
Dominican Republic 2002#	*	51 1	57 6	56 4	(59 2)	62 9	50 0	46 4	49 2	51 6	50 4	60 4	56 9	56 9	55 7	58 0	54 2	53 8
Haiti 2000#	9 7	15 6	36 5	30 0	26 8	(21 6)	7 8	34 5	6 7	16 4	15 9	34 6	37 7	30 1	35 8	35 7	28 9	26 2
Nicaragua 1997/98°	10 2	23 1	28 5	27 6	*	(36 0)	12 0	27 3	9 7	17 3	23 9	35 1	28 3	16 9	26 5	28 6	25 0	24 8
Peru 1996°	*	16 2	41 1	25 9	55 3	45 3	25 5	38 9	18 4	24 7	38 1	42 9	45 2	38 4	40 1	40 4	38 4	38 3

* Figure suppressed since N < 25

( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49

° n these countries respondents were asked about daily rather than weekly radio listenership

n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time

Table 3 7b Current use of a modern contraceptive method among ever-married men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married men who are currently using a modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					Media exposure				
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	Professional technical or managerial	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Radio°	Tele-vision	News-paper	Literacy	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa																		
Benin 2001	8 2	15 2	27 4	*	30 8	24 6	10 2	17 4	10 6	9 5	10 1	18 3	25 5	15 3	24 3	28 8	21 2	14 5
Burkina Faso 2003	17 9	31 2	52 3	19 0	48 8	36 5	19 0	(38 1)	7 5	19 6	20 4	23 2	44 2	28 4	39 7	50 3	42 4	23 6
Chad 2004	3 0	6 7	19 8	(25 0)	11 0	*	2 9	11 1	0 0	1 9	2 5	5 7	16 5	8 7	16 1	20 9	13 7	5 7
Comoros 1996°	9 5	16 4	28 3	(17 6)	*	24 1	7 2	16 0	2 7	15 4	10 1	23 2	27 3	21 2	27 9	27 9	21 1	15 8
Côte d' voire 1998/99°	5 3	17 2	25 9	*	39 0	16 0	5 8	25 0	0 0	(4 8)	15 8	20 2	28 1	17 9	19 1	26 6	21 9	14 6
Eritrea 1995	1 3	6 7	32 7	(13 5)	43 2	17 6	1 4	9 6	0 0	1 4	4 2	4 0	28 8	10 2	24 8	20 7	13 6	7 4
Ethiopia 2000	3 5	10 4	30 1	(3 7)	44 8	36 1	4 3	22 2	1 4	4 0	2 7	5 8	31 8	21 7	41 5	24 2	14 3	8 9
Gabon 2000	15 5	22 0	33 3	47 2	28 5	28 5	14 6	31 4	16 3	27 0	31 5	31 6	35 4	30 0	34 9	33 2	30 6	29 3
Ghana 2003#	11 0	19 1	30 9	25 5	25 4	33 9	19 1	33 1	12 4	21 9	26 3	28 7	33 0	26 5	31 7	33 3	31 0	24 8
Guinea 1999	4 0	11 1	26 5	32 4	37 5	16 3	4 4	15 4	4 5	3 6	8 6	13 9	20 3	14 0	22 1	28 6	23 3	10 0
Kenya 2003#	3 7	25 3	39 5	8 2	43 4	33 2	24 3	29 0	13 1	20 8	27 4	35 9	38 3	30 5	42 0	39 0	32 1	29 0
Malawi 2004#	15 2	26 3	36 5	25 3	34 3	29 4	25 1	28 9	20 6	21 2	26 2	27 9	37 1	28 1	37 4	34 2	29 1	26 9
Mali 2001	7 0	13 7	33 1	(27 9)	25 7	18 2	7 2	10 4	8 3	6 3	6 7	15 4	21 5	12 8	20 1	29 7	25 1	11 7
Mauritania 2000/01	1 6	8 2	18 0	3 1	19 4	8 6	0 9	9 2	8 5	6 9	6 5	4 7	8 6	9 1	14 8	19 1	9 3	6 9
Mozambique 2003#	2 6	11 0	32 4	16 5	32 5	19 9	4 4	23 3	1 6	6 1	8 5	15 4	34 2	13 3	32 8	35 5	16 4	11 8
Namibia 2000#	26 3	40 3	53 9	28 1	59 4	55 3	52 4	45 1	21 7	37 0	42 9	43 8	61 7	49 5	55 8	54 4	49 0	46 0
Niger 1998°	3 5	13 2	42 8	(24 0)	*	20 7	3 2	17 3	1 8	3 1	3 6	4 6	26 9	9 1	15 6	33 6	26 2	7 9
Nigeria 2003#	1 4	10 6	17 6	(14 6)	16 5	7 7	4 7	18 4	3 6	3 3	7 3	13 8	23 3	11 2	18 9	20 0	14 8	11 4
Rwanda 2000#	1 9	4 6	13 4	3 8	10 3	9 0	2 6	13 0	3 4	1 3	3 2	4 7	12 1	6 8	16 9	13 4	5 7	4 9
Senegal 1997	3 8	17 1	41 4	(18 2)	36 4	20 6	2 7	16 0	2 5	4 2	9 3	14 4	34 8	na	na	na	26 0	13 2
Tanzania 2004	8 6	27 9	27 9	(30 8)	33 8	31 4	21 8	33 6	16 9	23 1	23 9	24 2	37 5	26 7	35 8	34 5	28 2	25 1
Togo 1998°	4 3	11 9	26 7	(24 1)	31 8	20 4	8 3	19 8	5 0	11 3	12 9	16 6	26 0	22 6	29 6	25 4	20 7	14 6
Zambia 2001/02#	21 6	23 3	41 4	30 2	54 3	42 3	18 5	48 3	15 0	18 9	20 4	41 8	54 1	37 9	47 8	53 4	33 5	31 2
Zimbabwe 1999	44 6	52 5	64 5	49 6	80 5	66 1	49 2	62 2	48 1	49 2	57 2	60 2	70 7	63 7	70 9	66 1	na	59 2
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe																		
Turkey 1998[a]	15 5	40 2	49 6	35 8	54 6	47 6	30 7	42 3	21 9	38 4	40 7	52 7	54 4	na	na	51 0	44 0	43 4
Kazakhstan 1999°	*	55 4	57 9	51 4	57 5	70 5	53 8	58 3	48 9	51 5	55 4	64 5	59 4	59 5	58 1	58 3	na	57 0
South & Southeast Asia																		
ndonesia 2003[c]	3 5	1 0	2 1	0 0	3 8	2 2	0 6	1 5	1 1	0 5	0 8	2 4	3 2	1 8	1 9	3 2	1 6	1 6
Nepal 2001[b] °	36 1	42 6	52 1	(30 0)	67 5	55 5	39 2	43 6	29 2	34 4	39 9	50 6	61 5	49 5	56 8	58 5	47 7	43 7
Philippines 2003#	9 5	27 0	31 7	24 3	29 4	30 6	25 8	32 7	20 7	28 6	34 8	33 0	31 1	30 1	31 5	30 6	30 5	29 5
Latin America & Caribbean																		
Bolivia 2003#	27 5	24 0	37 4	30 6	39 7	42 9	17 9	31 0	16 0	20 4	29 1	42 4	43 1	30 7	35 9	37 3	31 0	30 5
Brazil 1996	53 7	65 2	74 4	(43 1)	77 8	72 4	58 3	68 1	53 4	66 0	72 4	70 7	77 6	68 3	70 2	72 7	70 5	68 8
Dominican Republic 2002#	46 6	62 1	69 3	46 5	74 7	68 7	60 3	61 9	52 9	61 7	65 6	69 6	73 9	64 3	65 4	66 9	65 9	63 8
Haiti 2000#	24 0	22 5	37 8	41 5	25 6	19 3	25 4	27 9	19 8	27 7	30 6	29 3	29 2	28 0	32 0	36 2	30 9	27 2
Nicaragua 1997/98°	44 7	58 7	65 6	63 3	59 1	62 2	50 0	62 9	43 8	56 9	59 9	64 1	65 3	59 5	62 2	63 1	60 7	58 4
Peru 1996°	(36 8)	28 9	51 0	*	61 4	55 1	28 1	42 5	25 2	35 7	45 0	48 5	60 7	44 8	48 6	48 2	44 4	43 8

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 ( ) indicates figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
° n these countries respondents were asked about daily rather than weekly radio listenership
# n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time
na = Not applicable

Table 3 7c Current use of a modern contraceptive method among all men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Percentage of all men who are currently using a modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					Media exposure				
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	Professional technical or managerial	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Radio°	Tele-vision	News-paper	Literacy	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa																		
Benin 2001	10 4	16 9	33 0	27 4	32 7	30 4	11 8	21 4	10 6	11 2	13 6	23 6	32 3	20 2	30 2	36 8	27 1	19 1
Burkina Faso 2003	17 2	28 5	48 9	20 6	59 8	42 5	17 8	50 0	7 8	17 3	17 9	21 1	47 8	31 1	42 3	50 9	41 6	24 9
Chad 2004	0 7	6 0	23 8	14 4	13 6	(21 4)	3 6	15 1	0 4	1 4	2 7	5 4	20 0	11 6	20 8	26 4	17 1	7 3
Comoros 1996°	8 6	15 7	23 3	10 9	*	26 1	8 2	22 6	3 1	11 9	14 0	20 9	23 6	20 4	24 1	23 7	18 8	15 6
Côte d' voire 1998/99°	10 0	21 6	36 0	38 8	37 5	25 9	7 9	30 3	8 4	11 4	16 8	27 1	37 4	27 3	27 6	37 6	30 6	22 2
Eritrea 1995	1 3	5 1	17 2	4 9	42 2	17 3	1 4	12 5	0 0	1 0	2 9	4 5	20 1	9 3	16 4	13 8	10 6	7 0
Ethiopia 2000	2 4	7 0	22 3	4 1	46 2	26 0	3 3	19 9	1 3	2 4	2 7	5 5	22 4	17 6	24 9	18 6	11 6	7 1
Gabon 2000	16 1	26 0	42 4	47 0	32 5	32 3	18 8	38 8	22 9	32 1	39 8	36 7	46 5	38 3	42 4	41 7	38 5	36 7
Ghana 2003#	10 4	13 1	26 5	11 2	27 1	32 9	18 4	31 3	10 6	18 0	22 6	24 5	28 6	23 4	26 1	30 3	25 1	21 6
Guinea 1999	6 3	18 1	36 2	31 7	44 4	24 5	5 1	23 6	5 8	6 5	9 7	21 0	31 8	22 8	30 7	40 3	30 8	16 6
Kenya 2003#	7 9	21 7	34 2	11 1	39 5	33 9	24 3	31 8	14 3	18 9	20 4	30 1	35 3	27 0	35 1	33 9	27 1	25 5
Malawi 2004#	15 2	23 2	33 0	17 9	38 4	28 2	24 6	29 7	21 4	21 2	23 5	24 8	30 8	26 0	32 0	30 6	26 4	24 9
Mali 2001	7 1	13 0	28 8	16 7	25 3	19 4	6 0	15 8	6 9	4 8	5 6	14 6	23 4	13 9	20 2	31 1	23 8	12 3
Mauritania 2000/01	1 4	4 8	10 0	2 0	15 6	7 1	1 0	8 2	7 3	5 6	4 9	4 0	5 2	7 0	9 3	12 5	6 2	5 0
Mozambique 2003#	2 5	13 2	45 5	26 5	36 2	23 3	5 0	24 9	2 5	6 2	10 8	20 4	38 1	19 2	38 7	49 7	23 0	17 0
Namibia 2000#	29 7	34 5	59 0	38 5	62 9	66 1	50 0	50 9	31 6	37 2	44 1	48 7	62 6	50 9	58 3	57 6	51 2	47 9
Niger 1998°	3 1	9 9	30 2	14 2	*	21 7	2 7	15 5	2 5	2 4	3 0	3 3	22 8	9 3	14 7	27 5	20 6	7 9
Nigeria 2003#	1 8	10 0	20 8	16 4	19 5	14 4	5 6	20 0	6 7	5 7	10 5	17 0	26 1	15 2	20 6	25 5	17 8	14 8
Rwanda 2000#	2 8	5 1	15 2	3 9	17 0	13 0	3 5	14 0	3 4	2 0	3 7	4 8	14 4	8 5	19 3	18 3	7 0	6 0
Senegal 1997	10 0	34 6	50 1	43 3	45 1	31 4	10 0	30 0	7 9	12 9	24 6	27 9	44 2	na	na	na	39 9	25 8
Tanzania 2004	10 8	23 8	24 2	9 6	33 3	33 9	22 0	33 3	13 9	19 4	22 8	21 0	32 7	24 3	28 9	29 9	23 9	22 3
Togo 1998°	5 1	13 6	31 2	24 2	32 0	25 8	9 6	25 5	7 2	12 0	16 4	22 1	31 8	29 5	34 5	29 3	24 4	19 1
Zambia 2001/02#	18 3	20 8	37 3	18 4	51 1	37 9	19 3	48 2	14 8	18 2	20 1	35 5	41 9	34 0	39 2	45 1	30 3	27 9
Zimbabwe 1999	40 9	37 8	42 1	26 4	76 9	55 7	41 5	56 7	33 9	31 2	33 0	46 6	50 5	44 8	49 0	49 6	na	40 8
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe																		
Turkey 1998[a]	15 5	40 2	49 6	35 8	54 6	47 6	30 7	42 3	21 9	38 4	40 7	52 7	54 4	na	na	51 0	44 0	43 4
Kazakhstan 1999°	*	40 6	57 3	37 3	60 6	71 2	44 2	58 6	32 5	42 5	52 9	59 2	56 6	57 6	51 6	54 6	na	49 8
South & Southeast Asia																		
ndonesia 2003[c]	3 5	1 0	2 1	0 0	3 8	2 2	0 6	1 5	1 1	0 5	0 8	2 4	3 2	1 8	1 9	3 2	1 6	1 6
Nepal 2001[b] °	36 1	42 6	52 1	(30 0)	67 5	55 5	39 2	43 6	29 2	34 4	39 9	50 6	61 5	49 5	56 8	58 5	47 7	43 7
Philippines 2003#	7 1	19 6	19 8	6 1	25 8	21 3	20 4	25 0	14 5	20 2	22 1	20 1	20 4	19 6	20 1	21 1	20 0	19 6
Latin America & Caribbean																		
Bolivia 2003#	21 6	20 8	32 2	21 4	40 1	38 0	15 6	28 0	13 6	17 8	25 0	34 6	39 6	27 5	31 8	33 1	27 7	27 4
Brazil 1996	46 8	53 1	60 6	31 6	71 8	63 1	44 9	57 4	40 3	53 1	60 3	59 8	67 6	56 4	58 1	62 2	58 3	56 9
Dominican Republic 2002#	39 9	52 1	56 2	26 9	65 7	62 0	51 6	53 6	45 5	51 7	53 5	59 3	57 9	54 4	54 7	56 9	53 9	53 2
Haiti 2000#	19 8	15 7	32 1	20 9	22 3	18 3	20 5	28 3	12 6	20 2	23 2	26 9	28 2	24 5	28 4	29 4	24 5	22 3
Nicaragua 1997/98°	37 2	44 5	46 4	28 0	53 7	54 1	39 1	49 7	32 9	42 7	44 8	49 0	48 0	44 6	46 0	47 5	45 4	44 1
Peru 1996°	(34 1)	24 3	40 8	12 6	58 0	47 7	24 3	38 6	21 4	29 1	36 6	39 9	48 7	37 2	40 0	40 1	37 2	36 8

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 ( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49

[a] Husband survey

[b] Ever-married men's survey

[c] Currently-married men's survey

° n these countries respondents were asked about daily rather than weekly radio listenership

n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time

Figures 3.2a through 3.2d, which show the percentage of all men who are currently using a modern contraceptive method according to gender attitudes, demonstrate the consistency with which men's reported contraceptive use is associated with men's progressive gender attitudes.

Figure 3.2a Percentage of men using a contraceptive method according to gender attitudes: Joint decisionmaking about large household purchases

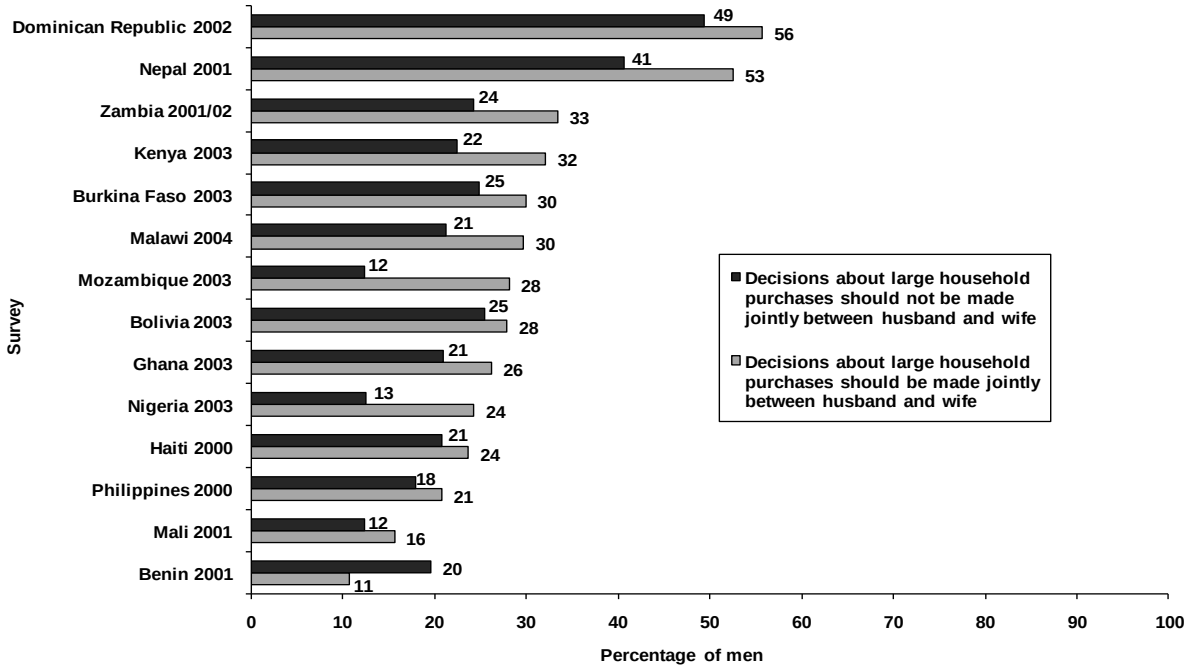


Figure 3.2b Percentage of men using a contraceptive method according to gender attitudes: Justifications for hitting one's wife

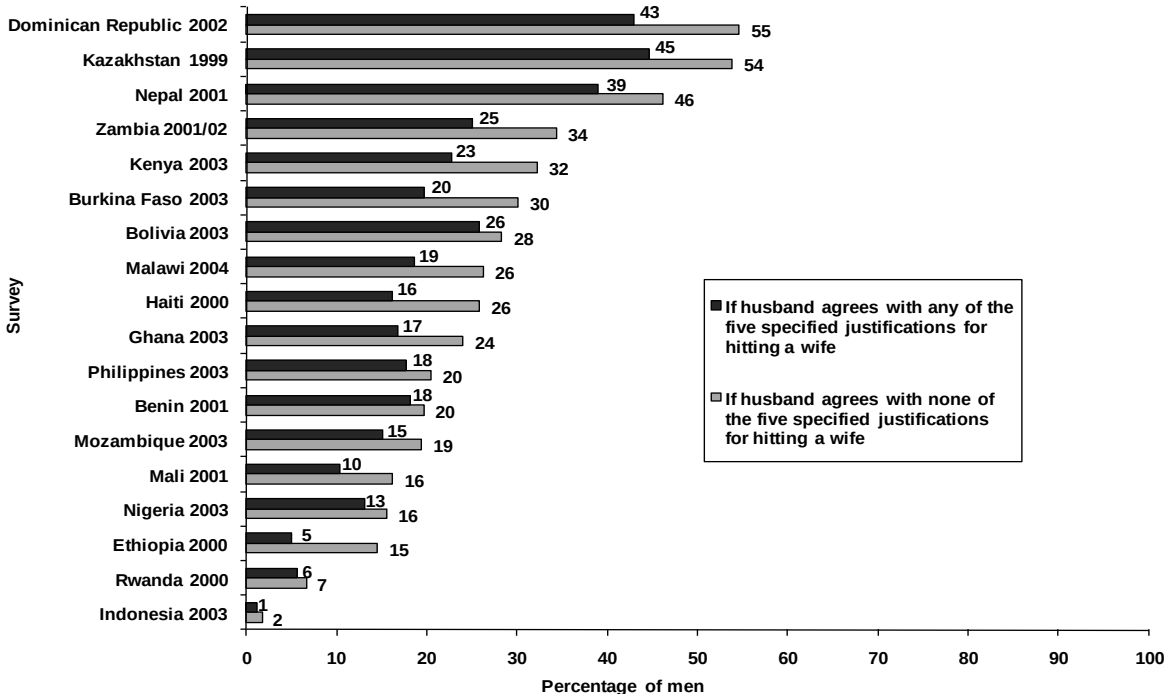


Figure 3.2c Percentage of men using a contraceptive method according to gender attitudes: Agreement with wife's right to refuse sex

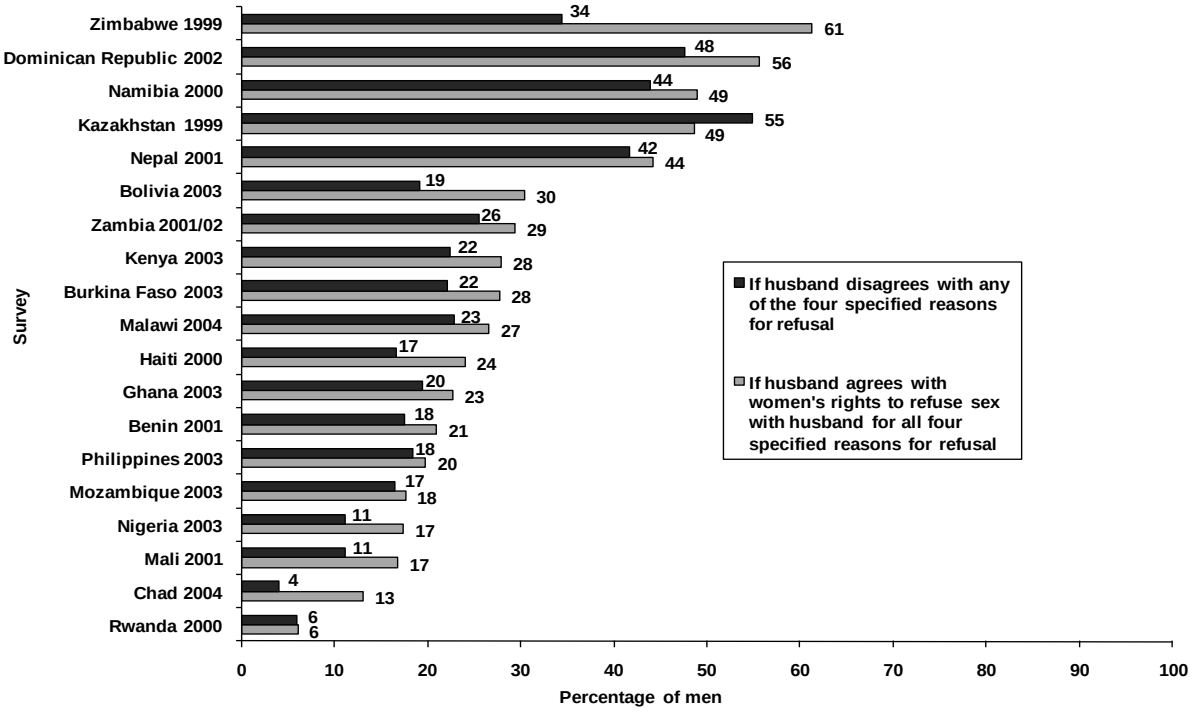


Figure 3.2d Percentage of men using a contraceptive method according to gender attitudes: Views about whether retaliation is justified if wife refuses sex

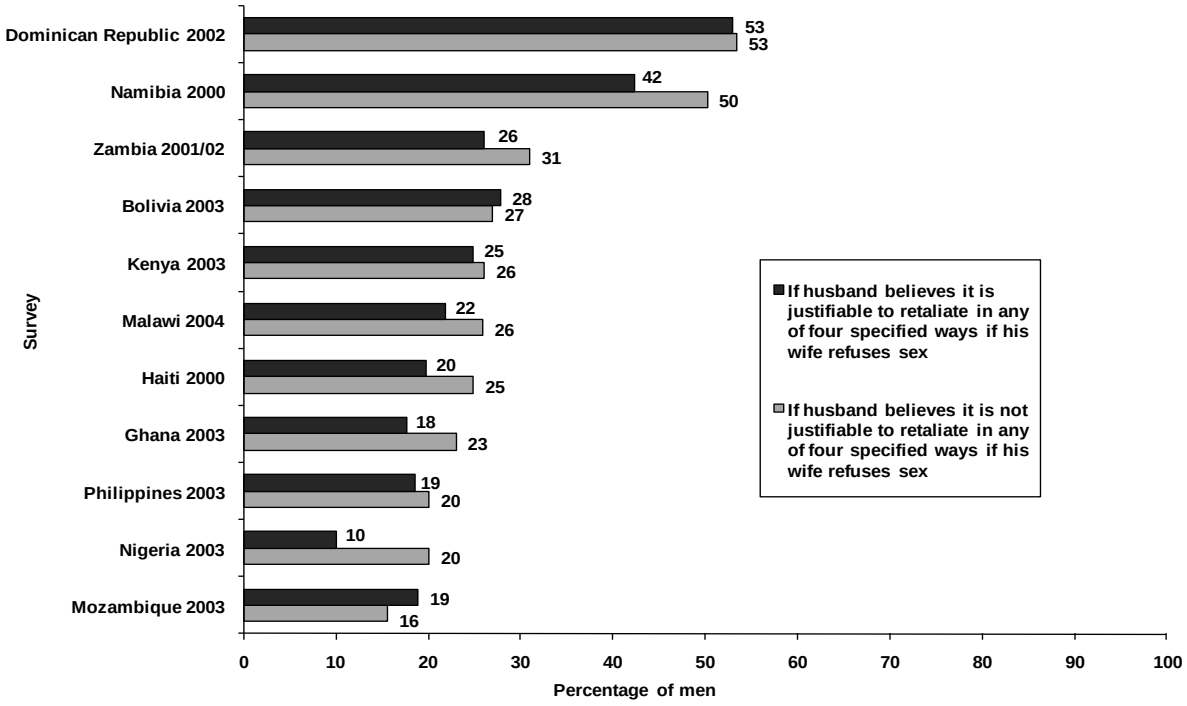


Figure 3.2a compares contraceptive use between men who say husbands should make decisions about large household purchases jointly with their wives and men who say otherwise. In nearly every country, men who believe decisions about large household purchases should be made jointly with their wives are more likely than other men to say that they are currently using or have recently used contraception.

Similarly, in Figure 3.2b, men who agree with none of the specified reasons for hitting a wife are more likely to report using contraception than men who agree with any reason for hitting a wife. Figure 3.2c shows that men who agree with a woman's right to refuse sex are more likely to be using contraception than men who say that there are circumstances under which a wife has no right to refuse sex with her husband.

Finally, Figure 3.2d demonstrates that in most countries, men who do not think it is justifiable to retaliate against a wife who has refused to have sex with her husband are more likely to be using contraception than men who find it justifiable to retaliate against a wife who refuses sex.

Because data regarding the knowledge of family planning methods were collected in the same manner for men and women, they can be compared by gender within countries. Table 3.8 compares currently-married men's and women's knowledge of modern, traditional, and any contraception. Overall, levels of knowledge of modern contraception are very high, with knowledge exceeding 90 percent in most countries.

In 18 of the 26 SSA countries shown in the table, men's and women's knowledge levels with regard to modern contraception are within 5 percentage points of one another. In Mauritania, women are much more likely to know a modern method of contraception than men (68 percent as compared to 55 percent, respectively), but Mauritania is the exception. In Mali, Nigeria, Eritrea, Niger, and Chad, men are considerably more likely to know a modern method of contraception than women are. In Chad, three-quarters of men know a modern method, whereas only about half of women do. Differences in knowledge of modern contraception are slight in the other global regions, as well, with men and women within 2 percentage points of one another in most countries.

National-level comparisons between men and women in the usage of modern methods cannot be made. In some surveys, variations in the questionnaire result in men reporting exclusively on methods that they themselves use, rather than allowing men to also report the use of woman-controlled methods for the contraceptive benefit of both partners. The figures would thus not be comparable.

Table 3.8 Knowledge of contraception by type of method

Percentage of knowledge of contraception among currently married men and currently married women, by type of method, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Knowledge of contraception					
	Modern		Traditional		Any	
Country	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	95.3	90.7	73.2	63.3	95.9	91.6
Burkina Faso 2003	93.4	90.4	63.7	48.0	95.6	91.7
Cameroon 2004	na	88.2	na	66.2	na	89.0
Chad 2004	75.1	48.6	69.5	35.5	81.8	62.7
Comoros 1996	93.3	98.1	91.8	77.7	95.9	98.3
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	93.1	86.9	68.5	69.2	93.1	89.1
Eritrea 2002	na	87.2	na	36.9	na	87.5
Ethiopia 2000	89.7	85.3	54.1	24.1	91.6	86.2
Gabon 2000	97.4	94.7	87.0	86.8	98.1	95.2
Ghana 2003	99.6	97.8	88.0	77.6	99.6	98.0
Guinea 1999	78.3	69.1	49.5	29.5	79.8	70.3
Kenya 2003	97.2	95.3	93.6	76.3	97.7	95.5
Malawi 2000	99.5	98.4	86.8	73.0	99.7	98.6
Mali 2001	88.4	76.2	57.3	31.4	88.8	77.8
Mauritania 2000/01	55.1	68.2	39.2	38.9	60.8	70.8
Mozambique 2003	95.0*	90.4	66.6*	50.0	95.2*	92.4
Namibia 2000	99.4	97.8	62.4	49.5	99.4	97.8
Niger 1998	93.2	75.1	72.3	51.4	94.1	80.4
Nigeria 2003	88.9	76.2	68.9	43.1	90.0	78.4
Rwanda 2000	99.4	96.8	92.7	74.5	99.8	97.4
Senegal 1997	79.3	82.5	67.6	60.9	89.9	86.4
Tanzania 2004	96.0	94.9	76.4	66.2	97.1	95.3
Togo 1998	96.0	93.4	91.0	91.3	98.2	96.7
Uganda 2000/01	98.7	97.5	86.1	68.5	98.9	97.8
Zambia 2001/02	99.6	99.1	87.5	79.1	99.6	99.3
Zimbabwe 1999	99.7	98.5	66.4	69.0	99.7	98.7
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe						
Armenia 2000	na	98.0	na	91.6	na	98.8
Turkey 1998[a]	97.1	98.7	87.8	90.8	97.9	98.9
Kazakhstan 1999	99.5	99.5	87.8	89.2	99.8	99.6
South & Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh 2004	na	100.0	na	81.4	na	100.0
Indonesia 2003[c]	96.3	98.5	37.0	41.6	96.7	89.7
Nepal 2001[b]	99.6	99.5	81.0	55.4	99.6	99.5
Philippines 2003	97.9	98.8	88.9	90.3	98.2	99.1
Latin America & Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	90.6	92.0	81.8	79.7	93.4	94.4
Brazil 1996	99.7	99.9	82.7	91.7	99.8	99.9
Dominican Republic 2002	na	99.8	na	86.3	na	99.8
Haiti 2000	99.7	99.2	82.2	70.4	99.7	99.2
Nicaragua 1997/98	98.8	98.3	62.6	46.5	98.8	98.3
Peru 1996	97.3	96.2	92.8	91.0	98.3	97.8

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever married men's survey
[c] Currently married men's survey
na = Not applicable

Figures 3.3a through 3.3c show trends in indicators of sexual activity and contraceptive use for countries that have had at least two men's surveys. Figure 3.3a reflects trends in condom use among sexually active unmarried men in age groups 15-19 and 20-24. The data indicate that there is an increase in condom use over time. Notable exceptions to the general findings presented here include Zimbabwe, where condom use among individuals age 15-19 decreases over time, and Mali, where condom use in both age groups decreases over time. The figure also shows that levels of current condom use among men age 20-24 are higher than among men age 15-19, with the exception of the Dominican Republic 1999, and Ghana 1993.

Figure 3.3b shows trends in contraceptive use among men with four or more children. Overall, contraceptive use is low among these men. In all countries, use of contraceptives is stable or increases over time for this group of men, with the exception of Zimbabwe and Ghana. The biggest proportional increase in method use among these men was in Cameroon, with a greater than 250 percent increase in usage between the first and second surveys. Burkina Faso also had a large proportional increase of 72 percent between 1998/99 and 2003.

Figure 3.3c shows trends in median age at first sex among men age 25-54. The data show that in most countries, there has been an incremental increase in the median age at first sex. Only two countries, Mali and Bolivia, register a slight decrease in median age at first sex.

Figure 3.3a Trends in condom use among sexually active unmarried men age 15-19 and 20-24

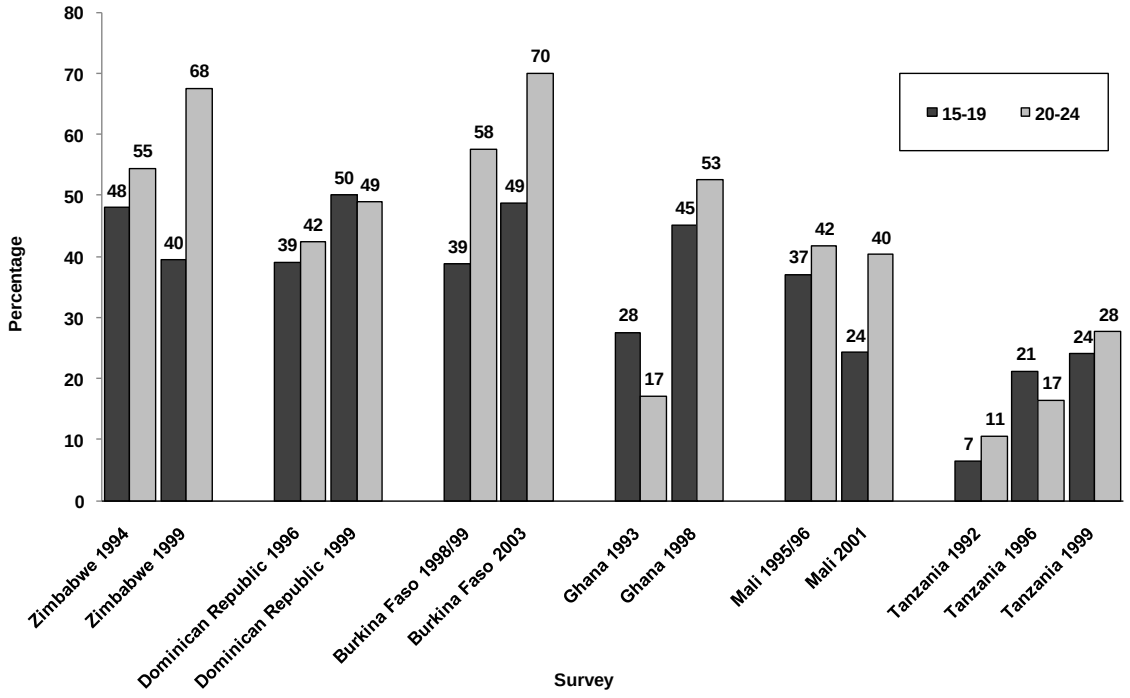


Figure 3.3b Trends in percentage of men who have four or more children who are currently using condoms

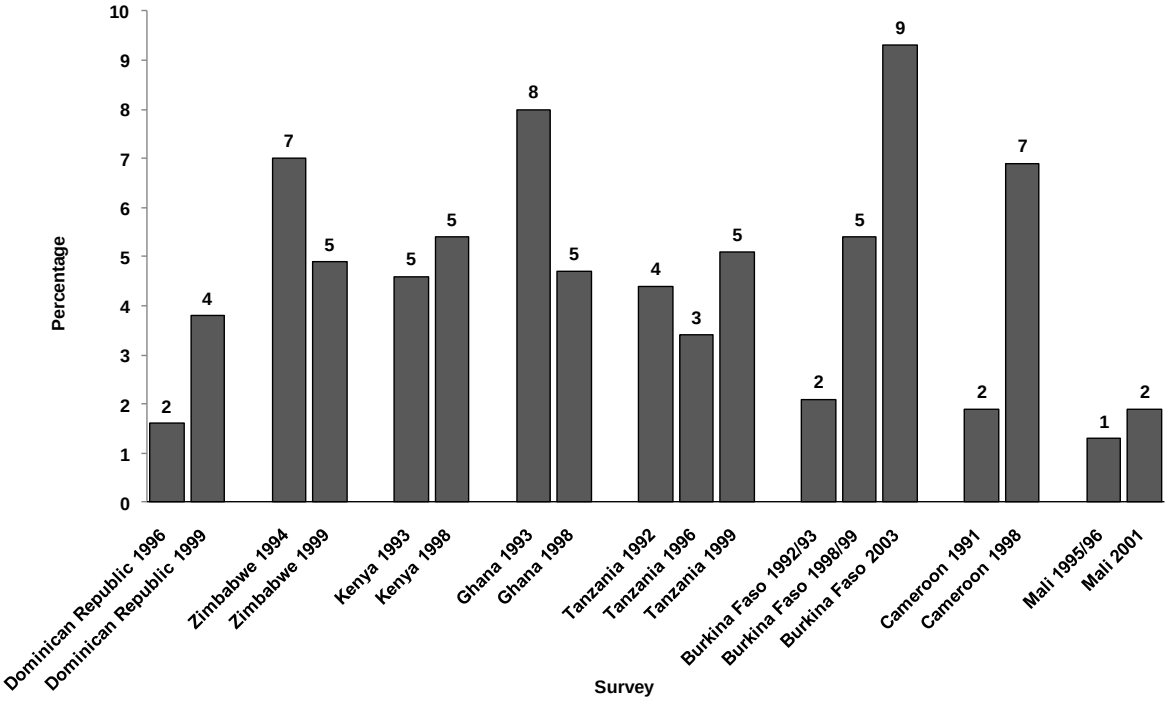
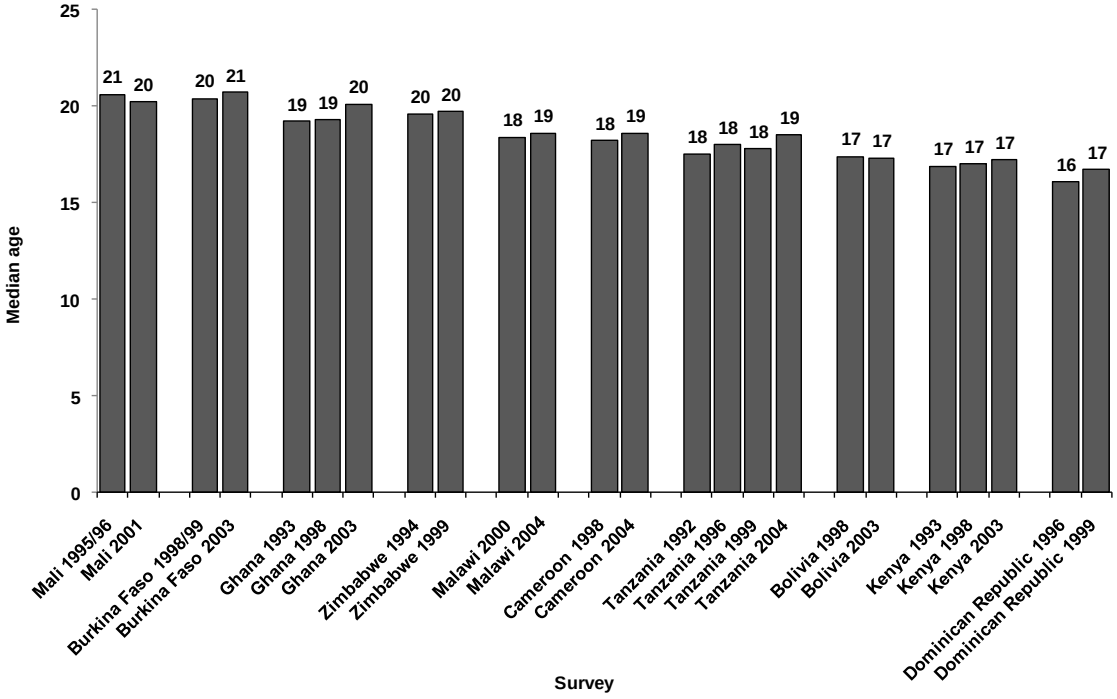


Figure 3.3c Trends in median age at first sex: Men 25-54



4 Men's Fertility and Preferences

Although women bear and birth children, and are usually their primary caregivers, fatherhood also has implications for men's lives, particularly in terms of providing financial and social support for children. Husbands often play an important role in decisionmaking regarding the timing and number of a couple's births (Bankole and Singh, 1998). To better understand the factors associated with fatherhood in the countries examined here, this section examines men's current fertility and their preferences for future fertility according to their background characteristics.

4.1 Fertility

Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of ever-married men by three fertility-related variables: 1) the number of children ever born; 2) the percentage among men with more than one child whose children have been borne by more than one woman; and 3) the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR, an indicator of fertility based on data from female respondents to the DHS, is given in this table as a reference point for the men's fertility-related data. The TFR is defined as the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing period if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed rates of age-specific fertility (age-specific fertility is the number of births per thousand women in the specified age group).

Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest fertility levels of all four regions represented in this report, ranging from a low of 4.0 (Zimbabwe) to a high of 7.2 (Niger). Of the 26 SSA countries represented here, 19 have TFRs of 5.0 or higher. Proportions of men with no children range from 5 percent in Uganda to 17 percent in Cameroon, while the proportion with 5 or more children ranges from 20 percent in Tanzania to just over half of men in Uganda and Niger.

The NAAE countries have the lowest fertility levels of all four regions, with two of the three countries showing below-replacement fertility (Armenia, TFR: 1.7; Kazakhstan, TFR: 2.0). The percentage of men with no children ranges from 7 percent in Armenia to 9 percent in Turkey. Compared to the number in SSA, few men in the NAAE region have fathered 5 or more children: 4 percent in Armenia, 9 percent in Kazakhstan, and 19 percent in Turkey.

Total fertility rates in the SSEA region range from 2.6 in Indonesia to 4.1 in Nepal. The percentage of men with no children in this region ranges from 9 percent in Indonesia to 11 percent in the Philippines, while proportions of men with 5 or more children range from 15-25 percent in the region.

In the LAC region, the TFR ranges from 2.5 in Brazil to 4.7 in Haiti. The percentage of men in this region with no children ranges from 7 percent in Bolivia to 13 percent in the Dominican Republic; the percentage of men with 5 or more children ranges from 16 percent in Brazil to 38 percent in Haiti.

A few countries, mostly within the SSA region, collected information about the number of women with whom the respondent has had children. The percentages of men with children by 2 or more women is shown in Table 4.1. The denominator for these figures is the total number of men who have two or more children. Of the SSA countries that asked for this information, one-quarter (Rwanda) to one-half (Uganda) of men reported that their children had been borne by two or more women. In contrast, only 6 percent of Filipino men reported that they have had children by 2 or more women. In the LAC region, between 18 percent and 50 percent (Bolivia and Haiti, respectively) of men have had children by two or more women. There is no direct association at the national level between the proportion of men who have fathered children with more than one woman and levels of fertility.

Table 4.1 Men's fertility

Percentage of ever married men by number of children ever born; among all men with more than one child, the percentage of men by number of mothers to respondent's children; and women's total fertility rate, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

Country	Number of children ever born				Total	Number of men	Among all men with more than one child, number of mothers to respondent's children		Total	Number of men	TFR
	0	1 2	3 4	5+			1	2+			
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Benin 2001	6.6	28.1	21.2	44.1	100.0	1,544	na	na	na	na	5.6
Burkina Faso 2003	9.5	25.5	22.0	43.1	100.0	1,911	na	na	na	1,495	5.9
Cameroon 2004	16.7	29.4	19.5	34.4	100.0	2,959	na	na	na	2,070	5.0
Chad 2004	7.8	22.1	21.1	49.0	100.0	1,144	65.2	34.8	100.0	923	6.3
Comoros 1996	12.6	18.9	21.0	47.5	100.0	366	na	na	na	291	4.6
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	5.9	29.3	24.2	40.5	100.0	432	na	na	na	343	5.2
Eritrea 1995	14.0	21.2	25.3	39.5	100.0	651	na	na	na	484	6.1
Ethiopia 2000	10.4	24.4	21.5	43.7	100.0	1,423	na	na	na	1,121	5.5
Gabon 2000	10.8	29.0	21.0	39.2	100.0	1,152	na	na	na	927	4.2
Ghana 2003	9.7	29.6	27.0	33.7	100.0	2,781	52.1	47.9	100.0	2,087	4.4
Guinea 1999	8.8	24.9	21.9	44.4	100.0	1,046	na	na	na	837	5.5
Kenya 2003	7.1	30.2	27.0	35.7	100.0	1,966	70.6	29.4	100.0	1,566	4.9
Malawi 2004	6.9	30.2	24.2	38.8	100.0	2,177	61.1	38.9	100.0	1,714	6.3
Mali 2001	10.9	24.2	20.1	44.8	100.0	2,012	na	na	na	1,562	6.8
Mauritania 2000/01	11.8	24.6	22.8	40.8	100.0	1,052	na	na	na	798	4.5
Mozambique 2003	7.1	26.4	24.5	42.0	100.0	1,754	58.5	41.5	100.0	1,394	5.5
Namibia 2000	10.3	33.5	21.8	33.4	100.0	1,113	na	na	na	na	4.2
Niger 1998	10.4	20.7	16.4	52.4	100.0	2,248	na	na	na	1,762	7.2
Nigeria 2003	9.1	25.5	21.6	43.8	100.0	1,178	58.2	41.8	100.0	927	5.7
Rwanda 2000	6.8	24.5	23.2	45.5	100.0	1,436	76.1	23.9	100.0	1,163	5.8
Senegal 1997*	12.5	27.2	23.4	36.5	100.0	1,915	na	na	na	na	5.7
Tanzania 2004	9.4	32.7	25.5	32.5	100.0	1535	60.7	39.3	100.0	1,137	5.6
Togo 1998	6.6	28.3	20.2	44.9	100.0	2,043	na	na	na	1,624	5.2
Uganda 2000/01	5.3	23.3	20.5	50.9	100.0	1,287	48.1	51.9	100.0	1,083	6.9
Zambia 2001/02	6.2	28.3	21.3	44.2	100.0	1,292	53.9	46.1	100.0	1,038	5.9
Zimbabwe 1999	9.3	38.2	23.2	29.2	100.0	1,357	na	na	na	953	4.0
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe											
Armenia 2000	7.1	49.1	39.4	4.4	100.0	1,188	na	na	na	973	1.7
Turkey 1998[a]	9.2	46.2	26.0	18.7	100.0	1,893	na	na	na	1,365	2.6
Kazakhstan 1999	7.9	54.7	28.0	9.4	100.0	943	na	na	na	679	2.0
South & Southeast Asia											
Indonesia 2003[c]	8.0	47.6	29.3	15.1	100.0	8,310	na	na	na	5,726	2.6
Nepal 2001[b]	11.1	31.4	35.6	21.9	100.0	2,090	na	na	na	1,582	4.1
Philippines 2003	8.6	35.6	31.0	24.8	100.0	2,851	93.4	6.3	100.0	2,138	3.5
Latin America & Caribbean											
Bolivia 2003	7.4	32.0	28.9	31.7	100.0	3,668	81.8	18.0	100.0	2,860	3.8
Brazil 1996	10.8	44.6	28.5	16.1	100.0	1,678	na	na	na	1,195	2.5
Dominican Republic 2002	12.6	38.4	31.6	17.5	100.0	1,704	63.2	36.8	100.0	1,218	3.0
Haiti 2000	10.9	30.6	20.7	37.8	100.0	1,592	50.0	49.6	100.0	1,161	4.7
Nicaragua 1997/98	9.9	32.9	25.9	31.4	100.0	1,844	na	na	na	1,384	3.6
Peru 1996	7.7	37.3	28.4	26.7	100.0	1,437	na	na	na	1,063	3.5

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever married men's survey
[c] Currently married men's survey
* In this country, the questions were asked about the number of living children but not the number of children ever born.
na = Not applicable

4.2 Ideal Family Size

Ideal family size marks the boundaries of socially acceptable reproductive behavior (Westoff, 1991). Changes over time in ideal family size may indicate shifts in attitude that precede changes in behavior. Yet ideal family size is of limited utility in predicting actual behavior (Bongaarts, 1990; Pritchett, 1994).

Men are asked two questions to determine ideal family size. Respondents with no living children were asked, "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your lifetime, how many would that be?" For respondents who had living children, the question was phrased as follows: "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your lifetime, how many would that be?"

Table 4.2 shows the mean ideal number of children among all men by demographic background characteristics, specifically, age, residence, and marital status. It also shows the mean ideal number of children among all women as a point of comparison.

When discussing the concept of ideal number of children in a cross-national comparison, it is important to note the differences in proportions of men who give nonnumeric answers (such as "it is up to God") to the questions about ideal family size (also shown in Table 4.2). The data on ideal family size in countries where large proportions of respondents give nonnumeric answers are not strictly comparable to those countries where relatively few men give nonnumeric answers. The mean ideal family size may be downward-biased in countries with higher proportions of respondents giving nonnumeric responses, given the probable religiosity of respondents who give such nonnumeric responses and the demonstrated association between religiosity and higher ideal family sizes.

Sub-Saharan African countries with large Muslim populations have the highest levels of nonnumeric responses to questions about ideal family size. Niger, Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania all report more than 20 percent of men with a nonnumeric response to this question. Kazakhstan is the only other country outside of sub-Saharan Africa with similar levels of nonnumeric responses (24 percent). Within the SSEA region, Indonesia has the highest level of nonnumeric responses, at a moderate 9 percent. Proportions of nonnumeric responses are quite low in the remaining SSEA countries, and all of the LAC countries.

In SSA, there is a direct relationship of ideal family size to age: the oldest age groups have the highest ideal family sizes, and these ideals decrease with decreasing age. Respondents age 15-19 at the time of the survey generally report the same ideal family size, or a slightly higher mean number of children they would like to have, than respondents age 20-24 at the time of the survey. This observation may indicate the beginning of a reversal of the previous downward trend in ideal family size. A 2006 study on Kenya by Westoff and Cross discusses this phenomenon in detail (Westoff and Cross, 2006).

For the two countries in the NAAE region for which there are data, men's mean ideal number of children is almost the same across the age cohorts 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29; in Turkey, it is the same from age 15 through age 49. This suggests that the ideational fertility transition may have bottomed out in Turkey at an ideal family size of about 2.6 children. In SSEA, similar ideals about family sizes are held across several age groups, and in several countries: men ages 15-29 in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Indonesia all agree that having 2.2-2.6 children is ideal. In the Philippines, ideal family size seems to have plateaued among the younger cohorts at about 3.2 children. Similarly, in the LAC region, family size preferences in the Dominican Republic and Haiti seem to have stabilized at about 3.3 children, while the mean ideal number is about 1 child lower in the remaining LAC countries.

Not surprisingly, mean ideal family size is larger in rural areas than urban. The countries with the biggest differences in mean ideal family size between urban and rural areas tend to be SSA countries with a significant agricultural sector and a significant Muslim population. In Senegal and Nigeria, rural men want 3.1 children more than urban men. In Chad and Benin, rural men want 3.4 children more than urban men. Rural men in Niger have an ideal family size that is nearly 5 children greater than their urban counterparts.

Table 4 2 deal number of children for all men by demographic background characteristics

Men's mean ideal number of children by age residence and marital status and ideal number of children among all women Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status								
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never married	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total	All women	Percent of men who gave non-numeric responses
Sub-Saharan Africa																	
Benin 2001	6 2	5 6	6 7	8 2	11 5	16 2	6 0	9 3	6 0	8 0	14 5	7 2	6 1	*	7 9	4 9	8 1
Burkina Faso 2003	5 9	5 4	5 5	6 1	7 8	8 2	4 1	7 0	5 6	6 1	9 6	5 4	(4 6)	*	6 2	5 6	10 0
Chad 2004	9 5	9 3	10 8	13 4	14 9	14 6	9 3	12 7	9 2	12 4	18 5	8 1	8 7	*	11 8	8 9	6 6
Comoros 1996	5 0	4 7	5 2	5 7	6 9	(7 5)	5 3	5 7	5 0	6 0	7 6	*	(4 9)	*	5 6	5 3	5 2
Côte d' voire 1998/99	5 1	5 5	5 2	6 2	7 6	(8 3)	4 5	7 1	5 0	7 0	(10 6)	5 9	(5 9)	na	6 0	5 4	3 6
Eritrea 1995	5 3	5 3	6 5	7 1	8 1	9 6	5 0	7 6	5 3	7 7	*	*	(6 6)	*	6 8	6 0	5 9
Ethiopia 2000	4 5	5 1	6 3	6 6	9 1	9 6	4 2	6 7	4 7	6 9	16 1	*	5 1	*	6 3	5 3	9 7
Gabon 2000	5 1	4 8	5 3	5 7	7 4	9 2	5 4	7 2	4 8	7 5	8 5	5 8	5 3	*	5 8	4 9	12 9
Ghana 2003	4 2	4 1	4 4	5 0	5 8	5 9	4 1	5 4	4 1	5 1	8 5	4 1	4 3	*	4 8	4 4	2 0
Guinea 1999	5 4	5 3	6 1	7 2	8 5	11 0	5 0	7 9	5 3	7 3	10 6	(4 3)	(4 8)	*	6 8	5 7	3 0
Kenya 2003	4 1	3 7	4 0	4 3	5 4	6 0	4 0	4 5	3 9	4 5	8 3	(4 4)	4 0	*	4 3	3 9	3 8
Malawi 2004	3 5	3 5	3 9	4 3	4 9	5 4	3 5	4 1	3 4	4 2	5 2	(4 2)	4 0	*	4 0	4 2	4 4
Mali 2001	6 9	6 3	6 6	7 8	8 8	10 9	5 9	8 5	6 5	7 5	11 5	7 1	6 6	*	7 6	6 2	21 4
Mauritania 2000/01	6 8	6 6	6 3	7 9	9 3	9 9	6 4	8 9	6 7	8 5	(10 8)	na	(5 6)	*	7 5	6 2	28 9
Mozambique 2003	4 5	4 9	5 4	6 7	7 7	7 7	4 8	6 7	4 3	6 6	9 2	6 8	5 7	*	5 9	5 3	1 7
Namibia 2000	3 5	3 4	4 2	4 8	5 9	6 1	4 0	4 5	3 9	5 3	*	4 0	4 1	*	4 3	3 3	7 5
Niger 1998	8 5	9 2	10 3	11 2	13 2	16 1	7 2	12 0	8 0	11 5	15 5	*	12 6	*	10 7	8 2	20 9
Nigeria 2003	7 1	7 3	7 4	9 6	10 5	8 6	6 4	9 5	6 7	8 9	16 8	(6 3)	(6 4)	*	8 4	6 7	12 5
Rwanda 2000	5 2	4 5	4 4	4 8	4 8	5 4	4 3	5 0	4 8	4 8	(5 6)	4 8	(4 0)	(4 3)	4 8	4 9	3 1
Senegal 1997	na	6 0	6 5	7 1	8 0	10 2	5 6	8 6	5 7	7 5	11 0	*	7 0	*	7 0	5 3	24 1
Tanzania 2004	5 2	5 1	5 1	6 0	7 2	na	4 4	6 1	5 0	6 0	9 4	4 5	4 9	*	5 7	5 3	3 1
Togo 1998	4 5	4 3	4 8	5 5	6 4	6 8	3 9	5 9	4 2	5 5	8 1	4 9	5 1	*	5 1	4 5	7 5
Uganda 2000/01	4 6	4 8	5 1	6 2	6 9	7 9	4 4	5 9	4 6	5 8	8 3	5 9	5 3	*	5 6	4 8	5 3
Zambia 2001/02	4 6	4 4	4 9	5 2	6 7	7 8	4 3	5 8	4 4	5 6	8 2	*	4 6	*	5 2	4 7	4 6
Zimbabwe 1999	3 8	3 5	3 5	4 1	5 6	6 3	3 5	4 5	3 6	4 3	8 2	*	4 1	(4 3)	4 1	3 9	1 3
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe																	
Turkey 1998[a]	*	2 6	2 5	2 6	2 7	3 0	2 6	2 8	na	2 6	*	na	na	na	2 7	2 4	4 3
Kazakhstan 1999	2 6	2 9	2 8	3 5	3 6	3 2	3 0	3 5	2 8	3 4	*	*	2 8	*	3 2	2 8	23 6
South & Southeast Asia																	
Bangladesh 2004	2 2	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 1	2 3	2 2	2 3	2 7	na	*	*	2 3	2 4	4 4
ndonesia 2003[c]	*	2 5	2 6	2 8	3 3	3 5	2 9	3 0	na	3 0	na	na	na	na	3 0	2 9	8 9
Nepal 2001[b]	2 6	2 5	2 6	2 8	2 9	3 1	2 3	2 8	na	2 8	(3 0)	na	*	(3 5)	2 8	2 6	2 0
Philippines 2003	3 1	3 2	3 2	3 6	4 0	4 3	3 3	3 8	3 1	3 8	*	3 3	3 5	*	3 5	3 0	1 4
Latin America & Caribbean																	
Bolivia 2003	2 6	2 5	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 6	2 8	3 0	2 6	3 2	na	3 0	2 8	(3 3)	2 9	2 4	2 8
Brazil 1996	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6	3 1	2 9	2 5	3 0	2 3	2 9	na	2 8	2 4	*	2 6	2 3	1 0
Dominican Republic 2002	3 3	3 3	3 4	3 5	4 2	4 8	3 6	3 7	3 2	3 7	*	4 0	3 4	*	3 6	3 1	1 1
Haiti 2000	3 3	3 1	3 0	3 3	3 4	3 8	2 9	3 5	3 1	3 4	3 5	(4 5)	3 3	*	3 3	3 1	2 1
Nicaragua 1997/98	2 7	2 6	2 9	3 4	3 9	3 7	2 9	3 5	2 7	3 6	(3 0)	3 2	3 0	*	3 1	2 8	2 0
Peru 1996	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 7	3 0	3 3	2 6	2 9	2 4	2 9	na	2 7	2 5	*	2 6	2 5	2 3

* Figure suppressed since N < 25 ( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey the data do not reflect whether the respondent is married to 1 or 2+ wives
na = Not applicable

Regarding the association between marital union and ideal family size, it is not surprising that the unmarried tend to have the smallest ideal family size; they also tend to be the youngest men in the sample, and younger men tend to have smaller family size preferences. It also is not surprising that men with two wives tend to have larger ideal family sizes than men with one wife. In Ethiopia, men with two wives have a mean ideal family size that is 9 children larger than men with one wife; in Nigeria, the difference is 8 children. In SSA, men living in informal unions tend to have a slightly smaller ideal family size than men in a formal marital union with one wife. In the LAC region, however, preferences do not vary by formal status of union, perhaps reflecting the accepted nature of informal unions in that part of the world. In most SSA countries, divorced men have slightly smaller ideal family sizes than men who are currently married to one wife. In LAC, divorced men have slightly larger ideal family sizes than currently-married men.

In all countries outside of SSA, the difference between men's and women's mean preferred family size is 0.5 children or less, indicating that men and women generally agree about the desired number of children. In the SSA region, however, the difference between men's and women's mean ideal family sizes is frequently larger than 0.5 children. In some cases, the difference is much larger: in 10 SSA countries, the difference between men's and women's ideal is 1 child or more, with men, on average, wanting more children than women. In Niger, men want 2.5 more children than women. In Chad, men want 2.9 more children and men in Benin want 3.0 more children than women. It is notable that in all but three countries, men want more children than women.

Table 4.3 shows men's mean ideal number of children by socioeconomic background characteristics (education, employment, and wealth index), as well as ideal number of children among all women. In every country except Kazakhstan, the mean ideal number of children decreases with increasing education. Ideal family size in Kazakhstan remains at a constant of 3.2 children among men who have completed primary school and those who have a secondary education.

The difference in mean ideal family size between educational categories can be quite large. In most SSA countries, differences from one level of education to the next are at least 1 child. In 11 countries, there is at least a 2-child difference in ideal family size between those with no education and those with primary education. In six countries (Benin, Chad, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, and Nigeria), there is a difference of at least 2 children between the ideal family size of those with primary education and that of those with secondary education.

In every country except Turkey, men who work in agricultural occupations have larger ideal family sizes than men in other occupations. In over half (22) of all countries, men who report that they are not working have the smallest ideal family sizes; in 13 countries, men who are working in professional, technical, or managerial jobs have the smallest ideal family sizes.

In all countries, men in the wealthiest quintile have smaller ideal family sizes than men in the poorest quintile. There is generally a negative and monotonic relationship between wealth and desire for many children, but the gradient of that relationship is not the same across all countries. In some places, such as Mauritania, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic, the ratio of the poorest quintile to the wealthiest is 1.1, while in other places, such as Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, the ratio is 2.2, meaning that ideal family size is twice as large in the poorest quintile as it is in the wealthiest.

Table 4 3 deal number of children for all men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Men's mean ideal number of children by education employment and wealth index and ideal number of children among all women Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index						
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary or more	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales service	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	All women
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Benin 2001	10 9	7 2	4 9	4 8	5 3	5 4	10 2	7 1	9 7	9 9	9 4	7 3	4 6	7 9	4 9
Burkina Faso 2003	7 2	5 6	3 8	5 5	3 2	4 8	7 2	5 3	7 8	6 9	7 1	6 3	4 3	6 2	5 6
Chad 2004	14 4	10 3	8 3	9 3	11 7	*	12 7	9 5	14 8	12 9	11 6	11 5	9 5	11 8	8 9
Comoros 1996	6 4	5 5	4 7	5 0	*	5 4	6 7	5 8	6 4	5 3	5 7	5 8	5 0	5 6	5 3
Côte d' voire 1998/99	7 9	5 2	4 6	3 8	5 0	5 8	7 7	4 9	8 6	7 4	6 6	5 1	3 9	6 0	5 4
Eritrea 1995	8 7	6 1	4 6	5 5	5 4	6 2	8 0	5 8	8 7	8 0	7 2	6 7	4 6	6 8	6 0
Ethiopia 2000	7 5	5 8	3 9	4 2	5 1	4 7	6 9	4 3	7 0	7 5	6 7	5 9	4 7	6 3	5 3
Gabon 2000	6 6	6 4	5 5	5 1	6 6	5 7	7 4	5 4	7 3	5 9	5 5	5 5	5 2	5 8	4 9
Ghana 2003	7 7	5 0	4 1	3 8	4 0	4 1	6 0	4 2	6 8	5 3	4 6	4 2	3 7	4 8	4 4
Guinea 1999	8 3	5 7	4 9	4 8	(4 9)	5 8	8 6	5 6	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 2	4 9	6 8	5 7
Kenya 2003	9 4	4 3	3 5	4 3	3 8	4 0	4 8	4 1	6 2	4 6	4 0	3 8	3 8	4 3	3 9
Malawi 2004	4 4	4 2	3 4	3 5	3 4	3 9	4 4	4 0	4 4	4 4	4 2	4 0	3 4	4 0	4 2
Mali 2001	8 6	7 1	5 0	5 5	5 6	6 2	8 8	7 4	9 0	8 7	8 5	7 8	5 3	7 6	6 2
Mauritania 2000/01	9 2	7 3	5 9	7 2	5 5	7 2	9 2	6 7	8 3	6 4	7 5	7 6	7 4	7 5	6 2
Mozambique 2003	6 6	6 2	4 1	4 5	5 2	5 2	7 2	5 3	6 9	6 8	6 7	5 3	4 3	5 9	5 3
Namibia 2000	6 1	4 6	3 6	4 3	3 9	3 9	4 2	4 7	4 7	4 8	4 4	4 5	3 4	4 3	3 3
Niger 1998	12 4	8 3	6 4	6 3	*	8 9	12 1	8 7	12 2	12 3	11 7	11 8	7 5	10 7	8 2
Nigeria 2003	14 1	8 9	6 7	6 5	6 9	8 2	11 8	8 0	11 1	11 2	9 5	7 3	5 0	8 4	6 7
Rwanda 2000	5 0	4 9	4 2	4 7	4 6	4 4	5 0	4 4	5 1	5 1	4 9	4 9	4 3	4 8	4 9
Senegal 1997	9 0	6 0	4 9	5 0	4 9	6 9	9 0	6 2	9 7	8 9	6 8	6 4	5 1	7 0	5 3
Tanzania 2004	7 9	5 4	5 2	5 1	5 6	4 7	6 2	5 0	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 7	4 5	5 7	5 3
Togo 1998	7 7	5 2	4 0	3 9	4 5	4 4	6 7	4 3	6 7	6 2	5 7	4 3	3 7	5 1	4 5
Uganda 2000/01	7 2	5 8	4 8	4 7	4 4	5 1	6 4	5 0	6 4	5 9	5 8	5 6	4 5	5 6	4 8
Zambia 2001/02	6 0	5 8	4 5	4 4	4 5	4 6	6 2	4 7	6 6	6 0	5 7	4 5	4 2	5 2	4 7
Zimbabwe 1999	6 3	4 8	3 7	4 2	3 6	4 0	4 5	3 8	4 8	4 6	4 4	3 8	3 5	4 1	3 9
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe															
Turkey 1998[a]	5 0	2 6	2 5	3 2	2 5	2 5	2 9	2 6	3 7	2 7	2 6	2 4	2 3	2 7	2 4
Kazakhstan 1999	*	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 3	3 1	4 1	3 0	3 8	3 4	3 8	3 0	2 8	3 2	2 8
South & Southeast Asia															
Bangladesh 2004	2 5	2 4	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 4	2 3	2 5	2 4	2 3	2 2	2 1	2 3	2 4
ndonesia 2003[c]	3 4	3 1	2 8	2 8	2 9	2 9	3 2	2 9	3 3	3 0	2 9	3 0	2 8	3 0	2 9
Nepal 2001[b]	3 1	2 8	2 4	(2 5)	2 2	2 6	2 9	2 7	3 0	2 9	2 8	2 8	2 4	2 8	2 6
Philippines 2003	5 8	3 8	3 3	3 1	3 6	3 2	4 2	3 4	4 3	3 6	3 3	3 2	3 2	3 5	3 0
Latin America & Caribbean															
Bolivia 2003	4 0	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 9	2 8	3 1	2 9	3 2	2 9	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 9	2 4
Brazil 1996	3 4	2 8	2 4	2 3	2 4	2 5	3 1	2 6	3 1	2 7	2 6	2 4	2 3	2 6	2 3
Dominican Republic 2002	3 8	3 9	3 3	3 4	3 3	3 5	4 2	3 6	3 9	3 8	3 5	3 5	3 4	3 6	3 1
Haiti 2000	3 5	3 4	3 0	3 1	3 0	3 1	3 7	3 0	3 8	3 5	3 4	2 9	2 8	3 3	3 1
Nicaragua 1997/98	3 8	3 2	2 7	2 6	3 0	2 9	3 7	2 9	3 9	3 3	2 9	3 0	2 7	3 1	2 8
Peru 1996	(3 6)	3 0	2 5	2 3	2 8	2 5	2 9	2 6	3 0	2 7	2 6	2 5	2 5	2 6	2 5

* Figure suppressed since N < 25
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey

Table 4.4 shows men's ideal number of children according to their gender attitudes. Although differences, where they exist, are very small between men who are and who are not supportive of women's right to participate in household decisionmaking, to refuse sex, and to be free from violence from their husbands, the differences are fairly consistent in direction. In most cases, men who have more progressive attitudes towards women are more likely to have slightly smaller ideal family sizes than men who do not have progressive attitudes towards women.

Table 4.4 Ideal number of children for all men by gender attitudes

Men's mean ideal number of children by gender attitudes, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Decisionmaking about large purchases		Justification for hitting wife[1]		Wife's right to refuse sex[2]		Retaliation against wife for refusing sex[3]	
Country	Decisions about large household purchases should be made jointly between husband and wife	Decisions about large household purchases should not made jointly between husband and wife	If respondent agrees with none of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife	If respondent agrees with any of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife[1]	If respondent agrees with women's rights to refuse sex with her husband for all four specified reasons for refusal	If respondent disagrees with any of the four specified reasons for refusal	If respondent believes it is not justifiable for a husband to retaliate in any of four specified ways if a wife refuses sex	If respondent believes it is justifiable for a husband to retaliate in any of four specified ways if a wife refuses sex
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Benin 2001	10.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.0	na	na
Burkina Faso 2003	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.3	na	na
Chad 2004	na	na	na	na	11.9	11.7	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	na	na	5.3	6.6	na	na	na	na
Ghana 2003	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.5	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.3
Kenya 2003	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.6
Malawi 2004	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.3
Mali 2001	(7.3)	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.7	na	na
Mozambique 2003	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Namibia 2000	na	Na	na	na	4.0	4.7	4.1	4.5
Nigeria 2003	7.4	8.6	7.6	9.0	8.0	8.8	7.5	9.1
Rwanda 2000	na	na	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	na	na
Tanzania 2004	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.2	5.9
Uganda 2000/01	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6
Zambia 2001/02	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.4
Zimbabwe 1999	na	na	na	na	4.2	4.1	na	na
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe								
Kazakhstan 1999	na	na	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.1	na	na
South & Southeast Asia								
Indonesia 2003[c]	na	na	2.9	3.3	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001[b]	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	na	na
Philippines 2003	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4
Latin America & Caribbean								
Bolivia 2003	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0
Dominican Republic 2002	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.7
Haiti 2000	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4

[1] Justifications given for a husband to hit his wife are as follows: If she goes out without telling him, if she neglects the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, and if she burns the food.
[2] Specified reasons that a woman may refuse sex include the following: She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with women other than his wife/wives, she has recently given birth, or she is tired and not in the mood.
[3] Types of retaliations a husband may justify for his wife refusing to have sex are as follows: Get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her money or other means of financial support, use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to, or go and have sex with other women.
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution: N = 25 49.
[b] Ever married men's survey
[c] Currently married men's survey
na = Not applicable

4.3 Fertility Preferences

Table 4.5 shows the percentage of currently-married men and women who want no more children, by number of surviving children. Countries with higher proportions of men and women wishing to remain childless also are more likely to have relatively higher proportions of men and women who want to limit their family size after 1 or 2 children.

In SSA, it is rare for a man who has no children of his own to declare that he wants no children. In 6 countries, no childless men say that they never want to have children; in 19 of 24 SSA countries with data on this topic, less than 5 percent say that they would prefer to remain childless. Only in Comoros and Namibia do greater than 10 percent of men state that they wish to remain childless (12 percent and 16 percent, respectively). Similarly, it is rare for childless women in SSA to say that they want no children, although often women are more likely to wish to remain childless than men. Namibia stands out in this regard: 24 percent of childless women in Namibia say that they wish to remain childless. In every country at least some childless women wish to remain childless.

In the LAC region, it is much more common than in the SSA region for both childless men and childless women to say that they prefer to remain childless. In five out of six LAC countries, at least 10 percent of men prefer to remain childless; as many as 21 percent of Brazilian men feel this way. Only in Haiti does the proportion of men wishing to remain childless resemble African preferences, with 1 percent of men stating that they want no children. In four out of six LAC countries, more than 10 percent of childless women wish to remain childless. In Haiti and Bolivia, larger proportions of women than men wish to remain childless.

In the five NAAE and SSEA countries for which data are available, four countries have between 3 percent and 7 percent of men who are childless and wish to remain so. Only in Nepal, which is an ever-married men's survey, does a large proportion of men with no children say that they do not want children in the future.

Once men have had 1-2 children, the proportion wanting no more children increases to at least one-third in all regions outside of SSA, with the exception of Haiti, where just over a quarter of men with 1-2 living children state that they want no more children. In SSA, only Nambia, with 35 percent of men with 1-2 children reporting that they want no more, reaches similar levels of desired childlessness. Eighteen percent of men in Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Kenya report the same; the figure is 15 percent among Gabonese men. In more than half of SSA countries, only after having had 5 or more children do at least one-third of men report that they do not want any more children.

In nearly every country, the proportion of women with 1-2 children who want no more is greater than the corresponding proportion for men. The proportion of women who have 3-4 children and say that they want no more is at least 15 percentage points higher than the corresponding proportion of men in several countries: Mozambique and the Philippines (15 points); Ethiopia, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti (16 points); Kazakhstan and Nicaragua (17 points); and Uganda (19 points), Namibia (20 points), and Nepal (23 points). This points to a considerable disagreement regarding fertility desires between men and women in these countries.

Table 4.5 Fertility preferences by number of surviving children

Percentage of currently married men and women who want no more children by number of surviving children, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Want no more children											
	Number of children: men					Number of children: women					Number of men	Number of women
Country	0	1 2	3 4	5+	All	0	1 2	3 4	5+	All		
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin 2001	0.0	3.7	16.1	34.9	17.5	0.8	7.2	28.1	57.2	21.0	1,450	6,219
Burkina Faso 2003	0.0	4.7	12.9	22.7	12.6	0.8	4.3	20.4	57.1	23.9	1,849	9,537
Chad 2004	0.0	1.4	6.9	7.4	5.1	1.1	2.7	5.7	21.3	9.1	1,086	4,415
Comoros 1996	11.8	5.3	25.9	50.0	30.3	3.9	8.8	26.7	63.7	32.5	337	1,634
Cote d'Ivoire 1998/99	3.0	8.0	17.2	37.9	19.7	0.9	5.5	20.1	55.0	21.8	394	1,716
Eritrea 1995	0.0	1.3	6.6	33.3	12.5	2.4	6.6	16.2	43.0	18.9	607	3,144
Ethiopia 2000	0.9	9.5	18.1	39.9	21.4	6.4	17.9	34.0	55.1	30.9	1,319	9,380
Gabon 2000	3.6	15.2	25.4	30.9	22.9	3.3	10.4	21.6	49.0	23.3	900	3,469
Ghana 2003	1.9	11.2	37.0	57.0	31.8	1.3	11.8	39.7	69.2	34.2	2,500	3,694
Guinea 1999	1.0	3.3	6.3	14.5	7.4	1.9	5.8	19.6	52.3	21.1	1,006	5,531
Kenya 2003	1.6	18.1	48.2	58.7	38.8	2.6	24.0	56.9	72.5	45.4	1,817	4,876
Malawi 2004	5.7	17.6	43.9	66.2	38.4	8.8	23.1	50.6	79.7	41.3	2,079	9,361
Mali 2001	1.4	1.2	7.2	15.3	7.4	2.0	5.6	18.2	49.5	21.2	1,945	10,697
Mauritania 2000/01	6.5	3.9	7.6	11.7	7.9	3.0	9.8	20.1	36.6	20.1	1,003	4,232
Mozambique 2003	2.8	5.8	13.1	31.9	15.9	1.6	9.4	27.9	59.3	24.8	1,633	8,377
Namibia 2000	15.9	35.3	51.5	45.9	40.8	23.6	49.2	71.8	79.3	61.2	977	2,827
Niger 1998	1.7	2.5	3.3	6.4	4.0	0.5	2.0	7.9	28.7	10.7	2,164	6,118
Rwanda 2000	0.8	4.9	27.9	65.0	31.0	1.2	10.1	37.2	73.5	33.8	1,364	4,891
Senegal 1997	0.0	0.6	5.0	14.7	6.9	0.8	3.3	14.3	52.2	22.2	1,821	6,030
Tanzania 2004	1.5	5.7	17.4	34.7	16.8	1.2	10.1	33.9	63.3	29.5	1,379	2,052
Togo 1998	1.5	8.7	21.4	45.1	25.2	1.3	6.9	27.9	55.2	26.7	1,888	5,976
Uganda 2000/01	2.9	6.6	20.8	47.7	27.5	2.4	15.4	39.7	74.6	38.9	1,180	4,675
Zambia 2001/02	0.0	8.4	22.2	53.8	28.0	2.7	12.0	33.2	72.5	34.4	1,182	4,731
Zimbabwe 1999	1.5	18.0	44.1	59.7	33.7	7.0	21.4	53.7	82.2	42.5	1,239	3,553
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe												
Turkey 1998[a]	6.5	59.4	89.0	84.6	65.8	6.0	61.0	87.1	88.9	66.8	1,893	5,893
Kazakhstan 1999	3.4	57.2	62.6	80.0	56.9	8.9	52.8	79.3	91.8	59.2	873	2,950
South & Southeast Asia												
Indonesia 2003[c]	3.5	35.8	77.8	77.6	50.0	3.4	36.0	80.2	88.3	52.7	8,310	27,784
Nepal 2001[b]	18.3	46.6	65.9	79.5	52.8	4.5	52.8	88.7	88.6	65.9	2,043	8,324
Philippines 2003	6.3	33.0	65.6	77.9	51.2	5.7	41.0	80.3	86.6	60.6	2,746	8,764
Latin America & Caribbean												
Bolivia 2003	10.4	49.6	78.5	86.7	66.0	15.8	52.2	85.3	91.9	70.8	3,378	10,626
Brazil 1996	21.3	61.9	89.6	92.3	70.1	14.0	67.7	94.1	92.2	74.7	1,516	7,485
Dominican Republic 2002	16.9	46.0	75.1	85.5	60.4	6.9	45.1	90.6	94.9	67.2	1,321	14,504
Haiti 2000	1.3	26.8	59.5	80.0	49.9	3.9	33.1	75.5	88.4	56.9	1,420	5,902
Nicaragua 1997/98	14.6	36.8	66.3	78.4	55.6	16.0	46.5	83.2	88.6	65.8	1,636	8,166
Peru 1996	15.3	46.6	88.0	92.8	67.2	15.8	53.0	86.5	92.2	70.8	1,356	17,830

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever married men's survey
[c] Currently married men's survey

5 Men's Health

Men's participation in matters of reproductive health is not the only important if neglected area of investigation. Indicators of men's general health typically are overlooked as well. This section presents data on men's smoking and drinking behaviors as indicators of influences on men's health, as well as data on men's experience of symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

5.1 Smoking

According to the World Health Organization, tobacco is the second major cause of death in the world and is the fourth most common risk factor for disease worldwide (World Health Organization, 2007). Tobacco use is a major cause of avoidable illness and premature death. Poverty and tobacco use are also linked (World Health Organization, 2004b), as illness caused by tobacco use contributes to lost productivity and higher health care expenditure. Money spent on tobacco also takes away from money that could be spent to fulfill the needs of the household. The adverse health effects caused by tobacco use further stress already burdened health care systems, especially in developing countries.

In the DHS, respondents are asked if they smoke cigarettes or tobacco; if they respond in the affirmative, they are included in the analysis as smokers. Chewing tobacco is not included in this report, although some surveys do ask about it.

Table 5.1 shows the percentage of men who smoke by demographic background characteristics, namely, age, residence, and marital status. In SSA, the lowest percentages of men who smoke are in Ghana and Nigeria (10 percent), while the highest percentage of smokers is in Namibia (28 percent). In general, about a quarter of men in the SSA region use tobacco.

In the SSEA region, Nepal has the highest percentage of male smokers, 72 percent. The percentage of male smokers in the Philippines and Bangladesh falls between 55 percent and 60 percent. Sixty-eight percent of Armenian men smoke, but only about 15 percent of men in the LAC countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic smoke.

Table 5 1 Men's health behaviors by demographic background characteristics smoking

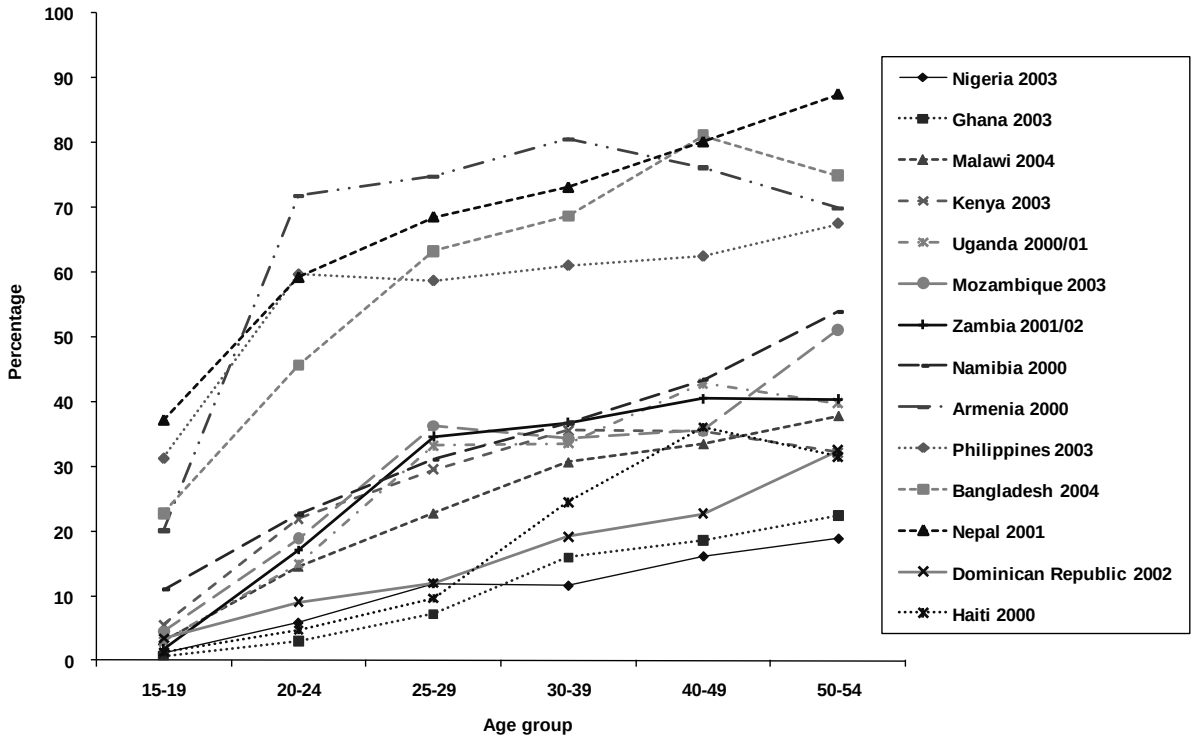
Percentage of all men who smoke by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status						
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never married	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Ghana 2003	0 7	2 9	7 2	15 9	18 5	22 4	6 7	12 8	2 7	13 3	26 0	12 9	21 3	*	10 1
Kenya 2003	5 5	21 9	29 5	35 5	35 4	32 1	24 1	24 9	14 3	31 7	28 1	(25 0)	61 6	*	24 7
Malawi 2004	3 1	14 5	22 7	30 6	33 5	37 8	16 8	22 6	8 8	28 1	23 2	(24 1)	33 3	*	21 5
Mozambique 2003	4 5	18 8	36 2	34 2	35 5	51 1	18 1	31 7	8 0	31 2	38 0	36 7	49 6	*	26 0
Namibia 2000	11 0	22 6	31 0	36 6	43 3	53 8	31 9	25 0	18 1	36 4	*	50 1	62 5	*	28 1
Nigeria 2003	1 1	5 9	11 9	11 6	16 1	18 8	7 2	11 0	5 4	12 4	13 0	11 5	(32 5)	*	9 5
Tanzania 2004	4 0	15 8	25 3	32 5	36 8	Na	21 1	22 2	9 1	28 5	28 3	46 1	50 4	*	21 9
Uganda 2000/01	2 9	15 0	33 2	33 5	42 8	39 8	19 6	26 3	9 0	32 4	27 9	35 8	52 1	*	25 2
Zambia 2001/02	1 7	17 1	34 6	36 7	40 4	40 4	22 3	28 5	9 5	34 1	36 2	*	58 0	*	26 0
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe															
Armenia 2000	20 1	71 8	74 7	80 5	76 1	69 8	69 4	64 7	44 7	77 5	na	*	*	*	67 5
South & Southeast Asia															
Bangladesh 2004	22 7	45 6	63 2	68 6	81 1	74 9	59 6	58 4	32 8	72 3	75 6	na	*	*	58 7
Nepal 2001[b]	37 1	59 2	68 5	73 1	80 1	87 5	63 6	73 2	na	71 8	(93 6)	na	*	(76 7)	72 3
Philippines 2003	31 3	59 6	58 6	61 0	62 4	67 5	52 4	58 9	45 2	60 5	*	72 5	71 6	*	55 5
Latin America & Caribbean															
Dominican Republic 2002	3 4	9 0	11 9	19 1	22 7	32 4	15 0	14 3	6 2	12 9	*	18 3	30 2	*	14 7
Haiti 2000	1 3	4 7	9 6	24 4	36 0	31 5	10 3	18 4	3 9	25 8	21 5	(11 9)	30 7	*	15 4

[*] Figure suppressed since N < 25
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-29
[b] Ever-married men's survey

Figure 5.1 shows that the percentage of men who smoke generally increases with age across all four regions considered in this report. In Armenia, the percentage of men who smoke increases by 52 percentage points between the 15-19 age group (20 percent) and the 20-24 age group (72 percent). Men in the 15-19 age group are the least likely to smoke in all countries, and Nepal has the highest percentage of men in this age group who smoke (37 percent). The use of tobacco during adolescence is a predictor of future use, so it is important to target smoking prevention programs to this age group (Kotwal, Thakur, and Seth, 2005).

Figure 5.1 Percentage of men who smoke, by age group



With few exceptions, smoking is more common in rural than in urban areas. The exceptions are Namibia, Armenia, Bangladesh, and the Dominican Republic. In all countries, never-married men are less likely to smoke than ever-married men. This may be the case again because never-married men tend to be younger than married men. In all sub-Saharan countries, the percentage of men who smoke is higher among men who are divorced or separated compared with those who are married with one wife.

Table 5.2 shows the percentage of men who smoke by socioeconomic background characteristics, specifically, education, occupation, and wealth index quintile. In all countries except for Namibia and Nigeria, the percentage of men who smoke decreases as level of education increases. This could indicate better knowledge of the dangers of tobacco use among more educated men. In Namibia, the percentage decreases with education up to the primary level, but then slightly increases among men with a secondary or higher education. The opposite is true in Nigeria, where the percentage increases up to the primary level, then decreases among men with a secondary or higher education.

In all countries except Nepal, the percentage of men who smoke is lowest among men who are not working. This may be because they have less disposable income than working men have, or because they are younger. In general, the next lowest percentage of men who smoke occurs among those who work in professional occupations. One possible explanation is that these men are likely to be more educated; as previously described, the percentage of male smokers decreases as education level increases. In all regions except SSA, men who work in agriculture smoke more than men who work in other occupations. In general, the percentage of smokers decreases with increasing level of wealth.

Table 5 2 Men's health behaviors by socioeconomic background characteristics smoking

Percentage of all men who smoke by education employment and wealth Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary or more	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Ghana 2003	25 8	10 2	6 1	1 0	5 8	7 0	17 5	8 8	21 0	12 3	8 2	6 0	5 6	10 1
Kenya 2003	32 9	26 2	21 0	3 9	17 0	29 8	33 7	33 3	22 8	24 7	22 7	28 9	23 7	24 7
Malawi 2004	38 1	22 5	11 8	6 8	8 9	18 7	30 0	24 8	34 7	25 6	23 3	17 3	13 2	21 5
Mozambique 2003	35 9	28 1	8 7	6 8	13 7	23 0	39 5	25 5	35 6	31 7	30 8	21 1	14 1	26 0
Namibia 2000	40 1	25 9	26 8	18 9	30 5	30 1	54 3	38 0	28 8	22 5	24 3	31 0	31 8	28 1
Nigeria 2003	11 7	14 7	6 4	2 7	8 6	10 7	14 0	13 1	11 8	11 8	8 6	10 4	6 4	9 6
Tanzania 2004	26 5	22 6	14 8	4 8	15 6	16 5	27 3	26 2	28 2	24 6	22 0	19 7	16 6	21 9
Uganda 2000/01	48 4	27 0	16 0	3 4	11 1	21 4	33 6	31 6	36 6	28 3	26 1	21 3	14 4	25 2
Zambia 2001/02	41 3	28 4	21 6	8 2	11 2	28 7	35 3	27 6	37 9	27 8	27 3	27 4	16 3	26 0
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	*	*	67 5	56 5	72 9	79 6	74 6	78 4	69 2	67 4	68 3	68 6	64 7	67 5
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	75 6	64 9	43 1	20 1	45 3	65 0	63 8	66 5	72 1	62 9	59 1	53 3	49 7	58 7
Nepal 2001[b]	83 5	78 9	55 3	(70 0)	52 1	65 4	74 8	76 3	74 8	81 9	74 9	71 7	59 1	72 3
Philippines 2003	67 5	67 7	49 7	34 4	45 9	55 2	66 8	62 6	67 6	63 2	56 3	49 7	42 1	55 4
Latin America & Caribbean														
Dominican Republic 2002	25 2	18 8	8 3	11 0	12 9	13 1	18 0	15 9	21 9	15 7	13 7	12 9	7 6	14 7
Haiti 2000	26 7	16 7	8 1	4 8	9 6	21 2	22 2	19 5	20 9	18 4	16 4	13 3	8 8	15 4

[b] Ever-married men's survey

5.2 Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol consumption has significant health and social consequences. Every year, approximately 1.8 million people worldwide die from alcohol use. Intoxication, alcohol dependence, and other biochemical effects of alcohol can damage the body. Road traffic accidents, falls, fires, and other unintentional injuries have also been associated with the use of alcohol. Alcohol is strongly associated with crime and domestic violence. Heavy drinking can take a toll on family relationships, and can also cause problems in the workplace and contribute to interpersonal violence. The purchase of alcohol by individuals living in impoverished conditions only contributes further to their poor economic situation because it diverts scarce resources from their families and households (World Health Organization, 2004a). Yet there are some health benefits associated with the moderate consumption of some kinds of alcoholic beverages, unlike smoking (Byles et al., 2006).

Table 5.3 shows the percentage of men who drink alcohol by age, residence, and marital status. Countries ask slightly differing questions about alcohol consumption, contributing to the variation in the data presented in this table. In particular, in Malawi, men were asked about how frequently they get drunk, while most other countries ask whether the respondent consumed any alcohol during the reference period. Most countries use a period of the past 30 days as a reference, while countries such as Burkina Faso, Mozambique, the Philippines, and Haiti assess drinking over the previous three months, and Nepal asked about drinking in the past seven days. The data thus for the most part reflect whether the respondent consumed alcohol in the given time period, not how much alcohol was consumed. When comparing across countries, it is important to remember that the data are not strictly comparable for those countries where a country specific reference period was used when asking questions about alcohol consumption.

Consistent across nearly all countries, the lowest percentage of men who drink can be found in the 15-19 age group. Alcohol can be less accessible at this age, and youth may have less money to spend compared to adult men. The highest percentage of youngest drinkers can be found in the Dominican Republic, where 65 percent of men between the ages of 15 and 19 report having consumed alcohol in the past 30 days. In four out of sixteen countries (Mozambique, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, and Armenia), the percentage of men who drink increases monotonically with age.

Proportions of men who consume alcohol vary widely across cultures. Within the SSA region, in Nigeria, 25 percent of men report having consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, while in Zambia, 45 percent of men report the same. Fifty-four percent of Rwandan men report having consumed alcohol in the past 3 months. The country with the highest proportion of reported alcohol consumption in the past 30 days is the Dominican Republic (73 percent). Eighty percent of respondents from Armenia reported alcohol consumption in the past three months, followed by the Philippines at 67 percent. Men in Haiti are the least likely to consume alcohol: only 19 percent of men report having drunk an alcoholic beverage in the past three months.

In all countries except for Gabon, Uganda, Rwanda, the Philippines, and Haiti, urban men are more likely than rural men to drink. The biggest urban/rural difference in alcohol consumption is in Zambia, where 56 percent of urban men drink, as compared to 37 percent of rural men. Namibia and Kenya also have differences of about 10 percentage points between urban and rural alcohol consumption, where alcohol consumption is higher in urban areas, whereas in Rwanda, rural men are considerably more likely to consume alcoholic beverages than urban men (56 percent and 43 percent, respectively).

Never-married men are less likely to drink compared to the other marital status groups in all countries except for Mauritania, the Philippines, and the Dominican Republic. As with smoking, never-married men tend to be younger than those who are or have been married. Men who were once married but are currently either separated, divorced, or widowed tend to be the most likely to report consuming alcohol.

Table 5 3 Men's health behaviors by demographic background characteristics alcohol consumption

Percentage of all men who drink alcohol by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status						
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never married	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Burkina Faso 2003[X]	24 5	25 6	36 7	35 5	38 3	45 1	39 4	30 0	28 3	35 7	31 1	47 2	(50 0)	*	32 3
Kenya 2003	10 3	29 4	32 9	41 7	39 1	34 9	35 2	28 0	20 0	36 0	39 5	(53 1)	56 3	*	29 8
Malawi 2004[XX]	6 5	25 2	30 0	37 1	31 0	42 9	29 6	26 2	14 3	32 8	37 4	(17 2)	35 8	*	26 9
Mozambique 2003[X]	12 2	27 7	39 7	49 2	52 7	58 5	37 7	35 6	19 1	42 3	31 5	49 4	47 0	*	36 4
Namibia 2000	25 1	37 2	46 0	49 3	50 8	50 5	46 0	36 2	34 8	46 2	*	53 4	53 9	*	40 6
Nigeria 2003	14 6	20 2	28 4	30 8	26 4	41 7	25 5	24 7	22 8	25 8	24 2	47 1	(40 0)	*	25 1
Rwanda 2000[X]	37 0	46 0	54 6	63 1	70 0	78 4	42 7	56 3	42 6	61 4	(67 3)	64 4	(61 4)	(78 6)	53 6
Uganda 2000/01	16 8	38 3	49 7	57 4	62 0	59 0	40 9	45 4	25 2	53 8	53 2	65 3	54 3	*	44 7
Zambia 2001/02	22 4	46 8	49 0	55 2	57 1	44 4	57 5	37 1	33 5	51 4	51 9	*	62 9	*	45 2
Zimbabwe 1999	6 6	30 2	42 3	(49 4)	*	*	34 7	32 1	16 6	47 0	54 5	58 6	57 3	54 1	33 2
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe															
Armenia 2000[X]	(44 9)	75 3	85 6	88 5	89 5	92 9	82 4	77 4	60 8	89 4	na	*	*	*	80 4
Kazakhstan 1999[X]	23 9	63 7	70 5	69 3	67 1	69 2	66 3	54 3	40 6	70 4	*	*	69 2	*	60 8
South & Southeast Asia															
Nepal 2001[XXX,b]	27 1	31 9	41 8	38 6	43 1	36 1	43 2	38 1	na	38 5	(45 7)	na	*	(46 7)	38 6
Philippines 2003[X]	42 9	70 7	71 9	76 5	73 7	66 6	66 0	68 6	58 7	72 5	*	74 3	83 1	*	67 2
Latin America & Caribbean															
Dominican Republic 2002	65 2	79 4	83 3	74 7	69 2	62 2	73 8	71 6	69 5	65 0	*	77 7	79 8	*	73 0
Haiti 2000[X]	7 2	19 3	14 7	20 4	36 0	30 5	15 9	21 3	10 4	23 9	33 0	(14 3)	46 4	*	19 3

* Figure suppressed since N < 25

( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49

[X] Drinking assessed for the past 3 months

[XX] Drinking variable reflects whether the respondent gets drunk (frequently or sometimes) or not

[XXX] Drinking assessed for the past 7 days

[b] Ever-married men's survey

Table 5.4 shows the percentage of men who drink alcohol by education, occupation, and wealth index quintile. There is no clear association between alcohol consumption and level of education. Complete data are available for 14 countries. In five countries (Nigeria, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Zambia, and the Dominican Republic), the percentage of men who drink alcohol increases with level of education, but the opposite is true in four countries (Zimbabwe, Gabon, Uganda, and Haiti). There is no consistent pattern in the remaining countries. In all but three countries, the percentage of men who drink alcohol is lowest among men who are not working. In general, men in the professional/technical/managerial occupations and those in manual/other occupations report recent consumption of alcohol more frequently than men in other occupations or men who are not working at all. There is no clear pattern associated with the percentage of men who drink and the wealth index.

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of men who drink alcohol by selected gender attitudes. Twelve countries have data on the joint household decisionmaking indicator. In seven of those countries, men who say that decisions on large household purchases should be made jointly with a wife are more likely to report having consumed alcohol recently. For the remaining five countries (Malawi, Zambia, the Philippines, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti), there is no difference in alcohol consumption by whether or not respondents believe in joint decisions on large purchases. In some instances, the difference in alcohol consumption by decisionmaking preference is quite large. In Burkina Faso, men who say husbands should make joint decisions with their wives on large purchases are 69 percent more likely to have recently consumed alcohol than men who do not advocate shared decisionmaking. In Nigeria, those who believe in joint decisionmaking are 79 percent more likely to drink than those who do not, and in Mozambique, the corresponding difference is 43 percent.

Differences in alcohol consumption between men who agree with none of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife and men who believe in any of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife, where they exist, are fairly small (about 5 percentage points), and not consistent in direction. Differences in alcohol consumption between men who agree with a woman's right to refuse sex with her husband for all four reasons specified and men who disagree with any of the four reasons specified for refusal are likewise generally small. Where differences exist, they tend to reflect more alcohol consumption among men who agree with a wife's right to refuse sex; Zimbabwe in particular shows a difference in alcohol consumption of 22 percentage points between those who disagree with any of the reasons for a wife to refuse sex (28 percent) and those who agree with all four reasons (50 percent). Finally, alcohol consumption does not vary by attitudes about retaliating against a wife who refuses sex.

Table 5 4 Men's health behaviors by socioeconomic background characteristics alcohol consumption

Percentage of all men who drink alcohol by education employment and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary or more	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Burkina Faso 2003[x]	28 2	36 8	42 3	24 4	58 5	33 3	32 5	34 1	33 9	36 7	26 4	25 1	37 3	32 3
Kenya 2003	23 7	27 3	34 7	11 0	35 1	36 3	32 3	40 6	25 5	27 6	27 2	28 3	36 6	29 8
Malawi 2004	30 9	26 0	27 1	13 7	30 6	28 3	31 4	31 4	36 4	27 0	26 6	22 8	25 7	26 9
Mozambique 2003[x]	40 8	34 0	42 2	17 8	55 8	37 0	40 5	49 9	40 6	32 6	28 4	32 4	43 4	36 4
Namibia 2000	40 4	37 6	42 5	35 6	49 6	42 5	34 7	50 4	34 9	37 3	40 4	37 5	49 6	40 6
Nigeria 2003	9 3	28 1	29 4	19 8	27 3	30 3	20 1	34 3	19 2	18 5	20 1	24 4	38 1	25 0
Rwanda 2000[x]	63 5	50 7	51 2	36 8	67 9	47 3	59 1	46 3	46 4	60 8	55 4	55 6	47 4	53 6
Uganda 2000/01	54 1	44 9	42 1	18 0	50 0	51 1	52 4	46 3	51 6	44 8	44 3	45 0	38 1	44 6
Zambia 2001/02	35 6	40 5	51 9	27 3	47 2	58 5	43 6	60 9	35 8	39 1	40 0	47 6	57 2	45 2
Zimbabwe 1999	*	36 6	30 7	23 9	*	38 2	46 0	44 3	35 7	26 9	30 3	35 8	35 3	33 2
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	*	*	80 4	67 4	92 5	91 1	87 2	93 0	79 9	75 9	79 3	85 7	80 8	80 4
Kazakhstan 1999	*	49 9	69 8	49 7	68 1	66 3	62 5	70 1	45 3	57 9	64 2	70 7	62 6	60 8
South & Southeast Asia														
Nepal 2001[b]	41 0	47 9	27 9	(20 5)	27 7	40 9	37 8	45 4	44 0	37 9	36 4	38 7	36 6	38 6
Philippines 2003[x]	41 7	69 7	66 8	47 8	65 3	72 5	70 7	75 3	62 3	71 9	70 9	67 9	62 9	67 2
Latin America & Caribbean														
Dominican Republic 2002	67 6	70 5	76 7	59 2	72 1	80 9	66 7	74 8	67 2	69 4	76 3	78 0	74 9	73 0
Haiti 2000	27 4	18 3	16 6	11 5	13 2	46 5	26 1	13 9	26 6	19 3	19 6	12 8	17 9	19 3

* Figure suppressed since N <25
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49
[x] Drinking assessed for the past 3 months
[b] Ever-married men's survey

Table 5 5 Men's health behaviors by gender attitudes alcohol consumption

Percentage of all men who drink alcohol by gender attitudes Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Decisionmaking about large purchases		Justification for hitting wife[1]		Wife's right to refuse sex[2]		Retaliation against wife for refusing sex[3]	
	Decisions about large household purchases should be made jointly between husband and wife	Decisions about large household purchases should not be made jointly between husband and wife	f respondent agrees with none of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife	f respondent agrees with any of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife[1]	f respondent agrees with women's rights to refuse sex with her husband for all four specified reasons for refusal	f respondent disagrees with any of the four specified reasons for refusal	f respondent believes it is not justifiable for a husband to retaliate in any of four specified ways if a wife refuses sex	f respondent believes it is justifiable for a husband to retaliate in any of four specified ways if a wife refuses sex
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Burkina Faso 2003	53 6	31 7	37 0	27 5	29 1	35 5	na	na
Kenya 2003	33 2	28 3	28 0	30 6	31 8	27 3	28 9	30 8
Malawi 2004	26 6	27 0	26 4	29 0	24 9	29 2	25 7	30 4
Mozambique 2003	46 3	32 4	38 6	34 7	39 6	34 3	36 8	35 9
Namibia 2000	na	na	na	na	41 0	39 9	39 2	42 5
Nigeria 2003	40 1	22 4	25 0	25 1	28 1	22 0	32 6	19 5
Rwanda 2000	na	na	52 5	54 4	55 3	51 5	na	na
Uganda 2000/01	48 6	43 9	41 1	46 3	44 3	45 2	46 5	43 2
Zambia 2001/02	45 2	45 3	42 1	46 6	46 2	43 9	45 4	45 2
Zimbabwe 1999	na	na	na	na	49 8	28 1	na	na
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe								
Armenia 2000	82 4	77 8	83 4	78 0	84 2	74 8	81 0	80 0
Kazakhstan 1999	na	na	63 0	58 1	59 7	66 0	na	na
South & Southeast Asia								
Nepal 2001[b]	43 1	37 0	37 0	41 7	39 0	37 4	na	na
Philippines 2003	66 9	67 6	67 2	67 3	67 2	67 2	63 9	73 0
Latin America & Caribbean								
Dominican Republic 2002	73 1	72 7	73 1	72 0	73 0	73 0	70 8	75 2
Haiti 2000	19 5	19 0	19 1	19 6	19 2	19 5	18 0	20 5

[1] Justifications given for a husband to hit his wife are as follows f she goes out without telling him if she neglects the children if she argues with him if she refuses to have sex with him and if she burns the food

[2] Specified reasons that a woman may refuse sex include the following She knows her husband has a sexually-transmitted disease she knows her husband has sex with women other than his wife/wives she has recently given birth or she is tired and not in the mood

[3] Types of retaliations a husband may justify for his wife refusing to have sex are as follows Get angry and reprimand her refuse to give her money or other means of financial support use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to or go and have sex with other women

[b] Ever-married men's survey

5.3 Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) constitute a serious health problem, both by themselves and by their ability to increase susceptibility to or transmission of other diseases. For example, herpes simplex virus 2 is associated with HIV infection (Severson and Tyring, 1999). Human papillomavirus is associated with cervical cancer (Bosch et al., 2002). Chlamydia trachomatis may be associated with male infertility (Gdoura et al., 2001), and several STIs, when passed from men to their female partners, are known to reduce female fertility or cause infertility. Controlling the spread of STIs by timely and appropriate treatment has been shown to reduce the incidence of HIV by as much as 40 percent (Grosskurth et al., 1995). For all of these reasons, it is critical that STIs be identified and treated.

In the DHS, men who have ever heard of STIs are asked first whether they have had an STI in the past year. Subsequent questions, asked regardless of whether the respondent had heard of an STI, focus on symptoms of STIs: whether in the past year the respondent has had a discharge from his penis, whether he has had a sore or ulcer on or near his penis, and whether he has had pain or a burning sensation during urination.

Some respondents may be reluctant to report that they have had an STI, or may not know they have an STI. Thus, the levels of infection presented here are likely underestimates. There are slight variations in how and of whom the questions on STIs were asked. In some countries, only those who reported having ever had sex were asked the questions on sexually transmitted infections; in other countries, only those who reported that they had a diagnosed STI in the past month were included in the numerator. Any country with a variation from the standard is marked with a corresponding footnote.

Table 5.6 shows the total percentage as well as percentages of men in each age group, in urban and rural areas, and in different types of unions who reported having had an STI or STI symptom in the past year. (Note: from this point forward, both diagnosed STIs and reported symptoms of STIs will be referred to as STIs).

In the SSA region, the proportion of men reporting an STI ranges from 2 percent in Rwanda to 10 percent in Gabon. Reported levels are much lower, less than 1 percent, in both Armenia and Kazakhstan. The two SSEA countries for which data are available are the Philippines (1 percent) and Bangladesh (9 percent). Prevalence in the LAC region ranges from 1 percent (the Dominican Republic) to 8 percent (Haiti).

The distribution of STIs by age generally has an inverted U-shaped pattern, with the youngest and oldest age groups typically being less likely than the middle age groups to report STIs. This likely reflects somewhat lower levels of sexual activity at the youngest and oldest ages. Urban-rural differences are small and inconsistent in direction. Only in three countries are there urban-rural differences of at least 5 percentage points: Cameroon and Zambia, where urban levels are higher, and Haiti, where more STIs are reported in rural areas. Men who are divorced or separated tend to be the most likely to report STIs.

Table 5 6 Men's health by demographic background characteristics sexually transmitted infections

Percentage of all men who report a sexually transmitted infection (ST) or a symptom of an ST by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status						
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never married	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed[&]	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Benin 2001	2 2	4 9	4 3	4 7	3 0	1 3	5 1	2 8	3 8	3 2	2 5	7 4	4 8	*	3 8
Burkina Faso 2003	3 0	2 7	4 8	1 9	3 1	0 4	4 8	2 2	3 3	2 4	2 7	0 9	(5 7)	*	2 8
Cameroon 2004	3 4	10 7	11 2	8 2	5 4	2 7	9 4	4 5	5 9	7 9	3 7	na	13 4	na	7 3
Chad 2004	2 9	3 7	6 2	2 8	2 2	1 8	4 3	2 9	2 9	3 0	2 1	9 1	16 3	*	3 3
Cote d' voire 1998/99	3 4	6 3	7 5	2 0	0 0	(3 8)	3 8	3 9	5 0	2 2	(0 0)	3 4	(10 5)	na	3 9
Ethiopia 2000	0 7	0 7	3 2	3 6	2 6	3 5	1 9	2 3	1 3	2 2	11 0	(0 0)	2 2	(0 0)	2 2
Gabon 2000	9 7	11 8	16 9	10 8	5 2	2 8	10 2	10 9	9 9	4 4	5 9	15 2	13 7	*	10 3
Ghana 2003	1 6	5 0	4 4	3 5	2 2	2 4	3 0	3 2	2 4	3 2	2 4	5 2	5 8	*	3 1
Guinea 1999	4 6	7 7	12 1	9 3	6 8	5 5	8 2	7 4	6 2	9 7	7 1	8 3	15 4	*	7 7
Kenya 2003	1 1	3 2	3 5	3 1	3 0	0 9	2 6	2 5	1 7	2 1	7 9	(6 5)	6 3	*	2 5
Malawi 2004	4 5	4 9	5 2	5 6	3 7	3 4	3 9	5 1	4 3	4 8	6 8	(20 7)	4 9	*	4 8
Mali 2001	4 5	6 3	8 2	6 7	4 6	2 2	5 7	5 7	5 3	5 6	na	9 2	7 6	*	5 7
Mauritania 2000/01	1 2	2 2	1 7	3 5	1 5	2 3	2 6	1 5	1 7	2 4	1 6	na	(7 7)	*	2 1
Mozambique 2003	5 8	10 4	9 3	8 6	4 3	0 6	8 8	5 7	7 2	7 8	5 4	6 5	5 1	*	7 0
Namibia 2000	1 2	2 3	2 9	1 4	1 3	1 0	1 4	2 0	1 8	0 5	*	2 4	7 0	*	1 8
Niger 1998	2 4	2 7	3 4	3 1	0 6	1 3	2 8	2 1	2 5	1 9	2 4	*	9 4	*	2 3
Nigeria 2003	1 3	2 1	8 2	4 0	1 4	1 5	3 2	3 1	3 3	2 9	3 3	2 0	(4 9)	*	3 1
Rwanda 2000	0 7	1 4	2 2	2 3	0 9	3 2	1 3	1 5	1 2	1 4	(2 0)	2 2	(0 0)	(7 1)	1 5
Tanzania 2004	2 8	6 3	3 8	4 3	2 9	na	2 7	4 3	3 6	3 3	7 2	5 2	7 1	*	3 9
Togo 1998	4 7	6 4	6 3	4 4	2 4	1 2	5 7	4 0	5 3	4 0	2 2	3 8	11 6	*	4 6
Uganda 2000/01	1 1	6 5	6 8	5 2	4 6	4 8	5 2	4 5	3 1	5 3	6 4	5 3	3 2	*	4 6
Zambia 2001/02	3 5	11 3	10 5	9 6	4 2	0 0	10 5	5 5	6 7	6 6	6 7	*	23 9	*	7 5
Zimbabwe 1999	1 4	6 5	7 2	6 2	6 5	2 9	4 7	5 2	3 5	5 5	5 1	*	11 1	(13 5)	5 0
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe															
Armenia 2000	0 4	0 5	1 0	0 2	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 3	na	*	*	*	0 3
Kazakhstan 1999[xxx]	0 0	2 0	0 6	0 8	0 4	2 2	1 3	0 4	1 7	0 6	*	*	1 6	*	0 9
South & Southeast Asia															
Bangladesh 2004	15 6	11 8	9 0	7 4	6 4	3 7	7 4	10 0	13 8	6 9	10 2	na	*	*	9 4
Philippines 2003	1 3	1 3	1 1	1 8	1 1	1 2	1 1	1 7	1 3	1 3	*	2 0	2 2	*	1 3
Latin America & Caribbean															
Bolivia 2003	1 4	3 4	1 4	3 2	1 9	1 8	2 7	1 5	2 0	1 6	na	4 1	3 9	0 0	2 3
Brazil 1996[xx,xxx]	6 5	7 2	4 5	2 7	3 3	4 2	4 9	3 4	5 5	3 0	na	4 3	12 3	*	4 5
Dominican Republic 2002	0 2	1 3	1 9	1 9	0 7	2 1	1 1	1 4	0 6	1 1	*	0 9	3 9	*	1 2
Haiti 2000	4 2	7 8	9 4	9 5	10 4	9 1	4 3	10 2	4 9	10 3	7 7	(7 0)	19 6	*	8 0
Peru 1996[xx,xxx]	1 0	0 3	1 4	2 6	0 3	3 5	1 7	0 7	1 7	1 3	na	1 5	1 7	*	1 5

* Figure suppressed since N < 25

( ) indicates figure should be interpreted with caution N = 25-49

[x] n these countries men in informal unions were categorized with men in married unions and widowed men were categorized with divorced/separated men

[xx] Only those who reported having ever had sex were asked the questions on ST s

[xxx] Only those who reported that they had a diagnosed ST in the past month were considered in the numerator

[&] Category not included in the Cameroon survey

na = Not applicable

Table 5.7 shows the percentages of men reporting an STI by education level, occupation, and wealth index. There is no consistent association between reporting an STI and level of education; any differences by education that do exist are small, though percent differences are large in some cases. Of the 32 countries that collected these data, the proportion of men reporting an STI increases with increasing education in nine countries, the proportion decreases with increasing education in seven countries, and there is no relationship between STIs and education in the remaining countries.

In 15 of 32 countries, men working in manual/other occupations are most likely to report an STI, while men in professional/technical/managerial jobs are least likely to do so. There is no consistent association between wealth index and reporting of STIs. A few countries demonstrate a negative association (Mali, Mauritania, and the Philippines), but in some countries the largest proportions of men reporting STIs are in the two wealthiest quintiles (Cameroon, Mozambique, Togo, Uganda, Benin, Chad, Burkina Faso, and Bolivia).

Table 5.7 Men's health by socioeconomic background characteristics: sexually transmitted infections

Percentage of all men who report a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or a symptom of an STI, by education, employment, and wealth index, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Secondary or more	Not working	Professional, technical, or managerial	Clerical, sales, services	Agriculture	Manual, other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	2.7	3.8	5.3	3.3	8.2	8.9	2.4	4.9	2.5	2.4	3.4	4.5	5.4	3.8
Burkina Faso 2003	2.2	4.7	3.1	1.9	1.6	5.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.8
Cameroon 2004	4.2	6.8	8.3	4.5	7.3	10.3	5.1	11.6	4.1	5.0	6.5	8.7	9.8	7.3
Chad 2004	2.5	3.8	4.2	1.6	2.9	*	3.0	6.8	1.8	0.9	3.9	5.1	4.2	3.3
Cote d'Ivoire 1998/99	2.7	3.8	5.2	4.3	5.3	4.3	4.0	2.4	3.5	4.1	3.8	2.9	4.8	3.9
Ethiopia 2000	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.0	3.8	2.0	2.1	5.5	1.3	1.4	4.9	0.0	3.6	2.2
Gabon 2000	2.8	9.3	11.5	9.8	10.9	7.3	10.3	12.4	10.0	11.5	9.5	12.6	8.1	10.3
Ghana 2003	3.6	3.3	3.0	1.3	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.1
Guinea 1999	7.2	7.2	9.2	6.1	10.8	5.4	8.2	8.4	8.5	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.8
Kenya 2003	4.4	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.7	3.1	4.2	4.2	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.5
Malawi 2004	2.5	5.4	4.5	3.8	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.7	2.2	5.8	5.9	5.1	4.5	4.9
Mali 2001	5.8	4.7	6.1	7.1	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.8	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.7
Mauritania 2000/01	2.2	1.3	2.9	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.1	4.4	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.1
Mozambique 2003	5.7	7.6	6.0	5.0	5.0	9.7	6.4	10.8	5.9	5.5	6.2	7.0	9.4	7.0
Namibia 2000	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.5	3.5	1.5	0.9	1.8
Niger 1998	1.7	3.7	3.2	2.4	*	2.8	1.9	3.7	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.3
Nigeria 2003	2.9	3.4	3.1	1.3	0.0	4.9	4.1	5.1	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2
Rwanda 2000	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.3	2.4	2.2	1.6	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.5
Tanzania 2004	3.7	4.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.7	5.0	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.0	1.8	3.9
Togo 1998	1.6	5.1	5.7	4.6	3.4	6.8	3.5	6.2	2.2	2.8	2.6	6.8	7.2	4.6
Uganda 2000/01	7.4	4.5	4.2	1.9	7.5	6.4	4.6	5.3	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.7	5.8	4.5
Zambia 2001/02	7.7	7.2	7.7	4.9	0.0	13.8	6.5	8.1	5.6	4.1	6.8	15.2	5.4	7.5
Zimbabwe 1999	6.1	7.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	5.1	9.3	6.0	6.8	4.1	5.9	4.6	4.2	5.0
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	*	*	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Kazakhstan 1999	*	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	1.7	0.9
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	8.2	9.9	9.7	12.3	4.2	6.7	7.4	12.6	11.2	10.1	8.4	11.3	6.6	9.4
Philippines 2003	3.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.3
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.5	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	3.6	2.3
Brazil 1996	1.0	5.5	4.4	10.1	2.8	4.3	3.1	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.0	3.4	4.5
Dominican Republic 2002	2.1	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.2	1.2
Haiti 2000	10.5	7.8	6.8	4.0	4.8	12.4	11.8	6.9	7.5	11.5	12.3	6.1	3.4	8.0
Peru 1996[xx]	(0.0)	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	2.9	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.2	3.1	1.5

* Figure suppressed since N < 25.
( ) indicates that figure should be interpreted with caution: N = 15 49.
[xx] Only those who reported having ever had sex were asked the questions on sexually transmitted infections.

Table 5.8 demonstrates the relationship between men's report of having had a STI and selected indicators of men's attitudes toward women. Although the numerical differences are small, men who are more supportive of women's rights are generally less likely to report having had an STI in the past 12 months.

Table 5 8 Men's health by gender attitudes sexually transmitted infections

Percentage of all men who report an ST or the symptom of an ST by gender attitudes Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Decisionmaking about large purchases		Justification for hitting wife[1]		Wife's right to refuse sex[2]		Retaliation against wife for refusing sex[3]		Total
	Decisions about large household purchases should be made jointly between husband and wife	Decisions about large household purchases should not be made jointly between husband and wife	f respondent agrees with none of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife	f respondent agrees with any of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife[1]	f respondent agrees with women's rights to refuse sex with her husband for all four specified reasons for refusal	f respondent disagrees with any of the four specified reasons for refusal	f respondent believes it is not justifiable for a husband to retaliate in any of four specified ways if a wife refuses sex	f respondent believes it is justifiable for a husband to retaliate in any of four specified ways if a wife refuses sex	
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin 2001	2 0	3 8	3 0	5 2	4 1	3 5	na	na	3 8
Burkina Faso 2003	1 0	2 8	2 4	3 2	2 0	3 6	na	na	2 8
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	8 3	6 5	na	na	7 3
Chad 2004	na	na	na	na	2 9	3 5	na	na	3 3
Ethiopia 2000	na	na	1 5	2 5	na	na	na	na	2 2
Ghana 2003	2 2	3 3	2 6	4 3	2 8	3 9	2 5	4 9	3 1
Kenya 2003	2 2	2 6	1 2	3 1	2 0	3 2	2 4	2 6	2 5
Malawi 2004	5 3	4 5	4 3	7 4	3 8	6 1	4 6	5 7	4 9
Mali 2001	6 3	5 7	4 4	6 3	3 8	6 2	na	na	5 7
Mozambique 2003	6 4	7 2	4 6	8 8	6 6	7 2	6 1	8 1	7 0
Namibia 2000	na	na	na	na	1 7	1 9	1 2	2 6	1 8
Nigeria 2003	4 5	2 9	1 9	4 4	3 3	3 1	3 3	3 0	3 1
Rwanda 2000	na	na	1 3	1 6	1 2	1 8	na	na	1 5
Tanzania 2004	3 4	4 1	3 1	4 7	4 3	3 4	3 2	4 3	3 9
Uganda 2000/01	2 0	5 1	4 9	4 4	4 8	4 2	2 9	6 0	4 6
Zambia 2001/02	7 7	7 3	6 2	8 0	6 3	9 3	6 3	8 1	7 5
Zimbabwe 1999	na	na	na	na	4 9	5 0	na	na	5 0
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe									
Armenia 2000	0 4	0 3	0 1	0 5	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 3
Kazakhstan 1999	na	na	0 9	0 8	0 6	1 9	na	na	0 9
South & Southeast Asia									
Philippines 2003	1 1	1 7	1 3	1 5	1 1	2 4	0 8	2 3	1 3
Latin America & Caribbean									
Bolivia 2003	2 0	3 4	1 3	3 9	2 4	1 8	1 2	3 5	2 3
Dominican Republic 2002	1 1	1 5	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 3	1 2
Haiti 2000	8 7	7 1	7 5	8 6	7 6	9 1	8 6	7 3	7 9

[1] Justifications given for a husband to hit his wife are as follows f she goes out without telling him if she neglects the children if she argues with him if she refuses to have sex with him and if she burns the food

[2] Specified reasons that a woman may refuse sex include the following She knows her husband has a sexually-transmitted disease she knows her husband has sex with women other than his wife/wives she has recently given birth or she is tired and not in the mood

[3] Types of retaliations a husband may justify for his wife refusing to have sex are as follows Get angry and reprimand her refuse to give her money or other means of financial support use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to or go and have sex with other women

** Only those who reported having ever had sex were asked the questions on sexually-transmitted infections

na = Not applicable

6 Men and Families

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development formally articulated the idea that population health and national development are best achieved when men fully participate in and take responsibility for their own sexual and reproductive health and that of their partners, as well as the health and well-being of their children (International Conference on Population and Development, 1994). In order for that to occur, however, communication between men and their partners about sexual and reproductive matters is necessary. Fathers may need to learn how best to help care for their child's health, and what benefits father-care confers upon children (Mezulis, Hyde, and Clark, 2004; Le Menestrel, 1999).

Recent DHS surveys have begun to ask a wider array of questions about men's participation in family dynamics and child health. This section of the comparative report describes indicators of male participation in family communication and child health care according to selected demographic, socioeconomic, and gender variables.

6.1 Men's Participation in Husband-Wife Communication

Communication between partners about sexual and reproductive health is critical. Each partner's sexual and reproductive rights must be respected, couples must work together towards only having as many children as they want, and both husbands and wives must mutually acknowledge the risks of HIV/AIDS and work together to avoid exposure to HIV. To measure the prevalence of such communication, the DHS questionnaire asks men whether they have communicated with their spouse/partner about contraception, ideal family size, and HIV/AIDS. Table 6.1 shows the percentages of men reporting each type of communication with their spouse.

Discussion of Contraception

In most countries, currently-married men were asked whether they discussed contraception with their wives in the past year. As noted in the table, in some countries, men were asked the number of times they spoke with their wives about contraception in the past 12 months. In other countries, men were asked if they spoke to anyone about contraception in the past year, and if so, who. They are counted for this indicator if they report having spoken to their wives.

In the SSA region, communication about contraceptive use is highest in East and Southern Africa, with Zimbabwe (85 percent) and Zambia (72 percent) demonstrating the highest levels of communication, followed by Rwanda (69 percent), Namibia (67 percent), and Uganda (59 percent). Over 50 percent of men have discussed contraception with their wives in the past year in Benin and Comoros.

The two countries in the NAAE region, Turkey and Kazakhstan, differ greatly in the proportion of men reporting having spoken with their wives/partners about contraception. Only 5 percent of husbands in Turkey reported communication about contraception, compared to 55 percent of men in Kazakhstan reporting the same.

In SSEA, 36 percent of Filipino men report spousal communication about contraception, while 45 percent and 55 percent of husbands in Indonesia and Nepal, respectively, report the same. The LAC countries also show wide variation in proportions of men communicating about contraception, ranging from 9 percent in Brazil to 89 percent in Peru.

Discussion of Family Size

Currently-married men were asked whether they had discussed with their partner the number of children they would like to have. In all countries with the exception of Mali (38 percent), over 50 percent of men reported having discussed an ideal family size with their partners. In SSA, Zambia and Zimbabwe again

demonstrate the highest levels of communication, with 78 percent and 86 percent, respectively, communicating with their wives about ideal family size. In the remaining countries, over 80 percent of men report discussing with their wives the number of children they would like to have, with the exception of Haiti, where the proportion is 64 percent.

Table 6.1 Men's participation in husband wife communication

Percentages of currently married men who have communicated with their partner about contraceptive use, about desired family size, and about HIV/AIDS, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

Country	Communicated with partner about contraceptive use	Number of men	Communicated with partner about desired family size	Number of men	Communicated with partner about HIV/AIDS	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	51.5	1,449	71.0	1,449	54.8	1,449
Burkina Faso 2003	44.5	1,849	62.1	1,849	63.6	1,849
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	83.1	2,498
Chad 2004[1]	47.3	836	69.8	836	55.6	994
Comoros 1996[2]	58.7	337	75.0	337	na	na
Cote d'Ivoire 1998/99	39.4	395	na	395	na	395
Eritrea 1995	31.9	607	61.9	607	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	na	na	na	na	49.5	1,319
Ghana 2003	16.1	2,500	na	na	75.6	2,500
Guinea 1999	26.1	1,005	na	na	na	na
Kenya 2003	na	na	na	na	84.8	1,818
Malawi 2004	29.8	2,079	na	na	86.8	2,079
Mali 2001	34.4	1,945	38.3	1,811	39.2	1,945
Mauritania 2000/01[1,2]	31.0	914	54.5	915	31.5	868
Mozambique 2003	14.4	1,844	na	na	58.9	1,582
Namibia 2000	67.3	978	62.7	978	73.7	978
Niger 1998	33.2	2,164	na	na	na	na
Nigeria 2003	10.3	1,129	na	na	57.3	1,129
Rwanda 2000	68.7	1,276	62.3	1,364	77.6	1,364
Uganda 2000/01	58.8	1,180	67.0	1,180	84.2	1,180
Zambia 2001/02[2]	72.1	1,182	77.7	1,182	87.8	1,182
Zimbabwe 1999	85.4	1,239	86.4	1,239	81.0	1,239
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe						
Armenia 2000	na	na	na	na	30.5	1,161
Turkey 1998[a]	4.5	1,893	na	na	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999[2]	54.7	872	82.1	872	na	na
South & Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh	na	na	na	na	30.7	2,170
Indonesia 2003[c,+]	44.9	8,218	90.5	7,728	14.8	8,310
Nepal 2001[b,+]	54.6	2,043	93.1	1,564	23.8	2,043
Philippines 2003	36.4	2,746	na	na	42.9	2,746
Latin America & Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	22.2	3,378	na	na	44.5	3,378
Brazil 1996[3]	8.9	1,517	88.6	1,517	na	na
Dominican Republic 2002[++]	60.5	750	84.8	750	66.9	1,322
Haiti 2000[+++]	67.2	1,186	64.1	1,161	62.3	1,420
Nicaragua 1997/98[2]	76.1	1,636	91.9	1,636	na	na
Peru 1996	88.5	1,356	94.5	1,356	na	na

[1] In Chad and Mauritania, only men with one wife were asked the questions on contraceptive use and desired family size.
[2] Variation on standard question about contraceptive use: In the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your wife/partner about family planning?
[3] Variation on standard question about contraceptive use: In the past few months, have you talked to anyone about family planning? (Counted if husband reports talking to wife.)

Discussion of HIV/AIDS

Men were asked whether they had ever discussed ways of avoiding HIV/AIDS with their spouses. In the SSA region, where AIDS has hit hardest, men are more likely to have discussed HIV/AIDS with their spouses than men in other regions. Men in Mauritania and Mali are the least likely in the region to

report communication with their wives on this topic, while more than 80 percent of men have discussed HIV with their partners in Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, and Zambia.

Of the remaining countries with data on this indicator, only in Haiti and the Dominican Republic do proportions of men who report discussing HIV/AIDS with their spouse/partner exceed 50 percent.

6.2 Men's Knowledge of Children's Health Care

In developing countries, diarrhea is a major killer, estimated to have killed 2.2 million people in 1998 alone, most of whom were children under 5 years of age (World Health Organization, 2000). Only a few countries have asked questions that assess men's knowledge of how to take care of a child who is sick with diarrhea.

Of these few countries, Malawian men are best informed about child health care practices in case of diarrhea: almost all men (97 percent) have heard of the local ORS (oral rehydration salts) packets, and 79 percent of men know that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual. Knowledge of the local ORS packets is fairly high in Mozambique (87 percent) and Ghana (89 percent), but only 40 percent of men in Ghana and 51 percent of men in Mozambique know that children sick with diarrhea need more than usual to drink. Ghanaian men's misunderstanding of children's needs during a bout with diarrhea is dangerous: 35 percent of men believe that sick children should be given less than usual to drink. Restricting fluids during a bout of diarrhea can result in dehydration, which, if left untreated, can lead to the death of the child.

Similarly, in the Dominican Republic, 40 percent of men believe that children should get less to drink than usual, and only 45 percent of men believe they should get more. Eighty-one percent of Bolivian men have heard of the local ORS packets, and 69 percent know to give children more fluids than usual in case of diarrhea. Three-quarters of Nepalese men know that additional fluids during a bout with diarrhea are necessary.

Table 6.2 provides available survey data on men's knowledge about providing care for children with diarrhea.

Table 6.2 Men's knowledge of children's health care

Percentage of men who know the importance of maintaining hydration in a child sick with diarrhea, and percentage of men who have heard of the local oral rehydration solution packets, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2005

Country	Percent of men who think that a child ill with diarrhea should be given: Less to drink	About the same	More to drink	Don't know	Percent who have heard of the local ORS packets	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Ghana 2003	35.3	13.3	40.4	11.2	87.0	4,823
Kenya 2003	17.2	13.0	61.4	8.4	52.0	3,578
Malawi 2004	10.4	6.2	78.6	4.7	96.7	3,261
Mozambique 2003	27.3	13.3	51.4	8.1	89.4	2,666
Tanzania 2004	17.1	37.2	34.2	10.5	81.4	2,635
Uganda 2001	12.4	6.5	77.8	3.2	na	1,962
Zambia 2001/2002[a]	12.5	17.7	64.9	4.8	na	1,245
South & Southeast Asia						
Nepal 2001[b]	14.7	8.6	74.9	1.8	na	2,090
Philippines 2003	13.2	26.2	55.8	4.7	71.7	4,766
Latin America & Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	14.3	8.8	69.2	7.7	81.0	5,712
Dominican Republic 2002	39.6	8.0	44.8	7.6	na	2,726

[a] Only men who have had children were asked the question on hydrating children with diarrhea in Zambia.
[b] Ever married men's survey

7 Summary and Conclusions

This report has documented both socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of male respondents to the DHS surveys in 40 developing countries, as well as males' attitudes, preferences, and behaviors relating to contraception, fertility, and health.

The data presented in this report show the expected large regional variations in the reproductive preferences and behavior of men. Although these findings have been shown before for currently-married men, this report also examined the regional variations in preferences and behaviors of never-married men. A key finding of this report in an era dominated by the specter of AIDS, for example, is that in all countries, never-married men (mostly youth age 15-24) are far more likely to know about modern contraceptive methods (particularly condoms) than they are to engage in sexual activity. This combination of knowledge and behavior suggests that most countries currently have a good foundation for the activities of youth-focused family planning and sexual health programs.

Another contribution of this report is its analysis of key indicators by the wealth index. Although the relationship between wealth and outcomes of interest is typically in the expected direction, the tables presented in this report allow for a closer investigation of the gradients of inequality that men experience for each outcome. Thus, the variation in knowledge of contraceptive methods among never-married men by the wealth index is minimal in Malawi, while it is considerable in Guinea. These results are useful in identifying subpopulations that would get the most benefit from programmatic interventions.

Other contributions made by this report include the presentation of comparable data on men's attitudes about gender roles; men's communication with their spouses about important health issues; and data on men's health-related behaviors regarding their own health and their knowledge of child health issues. The analysis of key indicators such as experience of STI symptoms according to gender attitudes suggests that gender attitudes do matter for men's health outcomes as well as women's. Encouraging change in men's understanding of women and their rights and social roles may be one path towards improved population health outcomes. The report demonstrated considerable variation in levels of couple communication about important health issues like HIV and family planning both within and across regions; this kind of country-specific information provides important guidance for program implementation. Similarly, the data presented on men's own health-related behaviors, such as smoking, allows policymakers to pinpoint where to target resources for intervention. The few countries that collected data on men's knowledge of how to care for children with diarrhea demonstrate the large variation in men's knowledge of how to care for a child with diarrhea. Again, these data serve as a signal to policymakers and those who implement programs that in some countries there is considerable need for fathers to be informed about how to care for a sick child.

As the analysis of trends in several countries demonstrates, sociodemographic indicators such as education and behavioral indicators such as engaging in higher-risk sexual activity can and do change over time—and often for the better. Past improvements, though, are not necessarily indicative of future performance. Continued efforts are required to maintain progress towards sustainable population and health goals for men and their families.

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Appendix: Weighted Tables

Table 3.1aN (weighted) Sexual activity, age at first sex, and number of partners in the past 12 months: Number of never married men

	Among all never married men				Among never married men who have had sex				
	Number of never married men who have ever had sex by age group			Number	Number of men by age group			Median age at	Total number
Country	15 19	20 24	25+	of men	15 19	20 24	25+	first sex	of men
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin 2001	490	308	202	1,000	247	264	187	697	699
Burkina Faso 2003	867	405	252	1,524	222	271	197	688	690
Cameroon 2004	1,112	644	360	2,116	418	515	332	1,262	1,266
Chad 2004	402	165	84	651	122	102	69	293	293
Comoros 1996[#]	190	108	80	378	na	na	na	203	na
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	177	125	118	420	na	na	na	311	na
Eritrea 1995	234	97	59	390	na	na	na	62	na
Ethiopia 2000	579	312	147	1,038	77	121	85	278	283
Gabon 2000	365	239	181	785	278	223	165	670	666
Ghana 2003	1,096	519	426	2,041	210	318	359	890	888
Guinea 1999	383	239	195	817	190	187	183	564	566
Kenya 2003	839	540	232	1,611	415	450	209	1,069	1,074
Malawi 2004	629	308	148	1,085	319	242	125	686	686
Mali 2001	657	359	199	1,215	217	266	176	656	659
Mauritania 2000/01	492	293	284	1,069	na	na	na	197	na
Mozambique 2003	636	192	83	911	427	179	77	686	684
Namibia 2000	676	510	570	1,756	430	481	548	1,453	1,463
Niger 1998	727	292	107	1,126	na	na	na	365	na
Nigeria 2003	449	361	239	1,049	107	200	182	489	488
Rwanda 2000	751	308	162	1,221	153	160	126	438	439
Senegal 1997	na	758	647	1,405	na	na	na	864	na
Tanzania 2004	629	322	148	1,099	296	266	124	686	686
Togo 1998	833	496	333	1662	279	336	267	1,060	882
Uganda 2000/01	412	176	87	675	142	136	78	351	355
Zambia 2001/02	450	238	94	782	283	211	86	575	579
Zimbabwe 1999	707	386	158	1,251	204	267	142	613	614
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe									
Armenia 2000	259	158	112	529	34	99	91	224	224
Kazakhstan 1999	225	119	89	433	74	90	77	241	241
South & Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh 2004	794	434	247	1,475	na	na	na	292	na
Indonesia 2003[c]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001[b]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines 2003	896	572	446	1,914	119	241	265	626	625
Latin America & Caribbean									
Bolivia 2003	1,151	566	327	2,044	446	469	301	1,219	1,216
Brazil 1996	550	333	219	1,102	346	306	204	828	856
Dominican Republic 2002	531	310	178	1,019	244	264	161	663	668
Haiti 2000	748	359	329	1,436	381	292	257	928	930
Nicaragua 1997/98	626	223	116	965	na	na	na	649	na
Peru 1996	441	257	264	962	193	212	248	660	653

Note: Data are for all men except for the following:
Turkey 1998 Husbands of eligible women
Indonesia 2003 Currently married men; also, data do not indicate if men were married to 1 or 2+ wives
Nepal 2001 Ever married men
[a] In Comoros, men who did not know where to get a condom were skipped out of the question on number of partners.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.1bN (weighted) Age at first sex and number of partners in the past 12 months: Number of ever married men

Country	Number of men for first sex by age group for age at first sex analysis			Number of men	Number of men by age group for number of partners in past 12m analysis			Number of men by marital status for analysis of number of partners in past 12m			Total number of men
	15 19	20 24	25+		15 19	20 24	25+	Currently in union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Benin 2001	6	99	1,435	1,540	6	99	1,420	1,432	82	11	1,540
Burkina Faso 2003	8	157	1,736	1,902	8	157	1,728	1,831	53	9	1,902
Cameroon 2004[a]	105	305	2,528	2,939	107	305	2,528	2,485	455	na	2,941
Chad 2004	5	101	1,038	1,144	5	101	1,035	1,083	48	10	1,144
Comoros 1996[b]	5	19	333	357	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	3	33	395	431	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Eritrea 1995	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	15	96	1,285	1,396	15	96	1,305	1,317	85	14	1,416
Gabon 2000	15	98	1,036	1,149	15	98	1,036	899	239	10	1,149
Ghana 2003	10	164	2,586	2,760	11	164	2,599	2,493	257	23	2,774
Guinea 1999	8	57	973	1,038	7	55	967	997	31	1	1,038
Kenya 2003	17	141	1,799	1,957	17	141	1,801	1,810	126	23	1,959
Malawi 2004	21	271	1,820	2,112	21	279	1,867	2,069	81	17	2,167
Mali 2001	11	102	1,879	1,992	11	99	1,855	1,898	66	1	1,966
Mauritania 2000/01	2	26	1,017	1,045	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mozambique 2003	36	206	1,476	1,719	36	211	1,497	1,623	117	4	1,744
Namibia 2000	18	100	973	1,091	18	100	965	947	127	8	1,083
Niger 1998[c]	32	208	2,001	2,241	32	208	2,002	2,158	74	10	2,242
Nigeria 2003	5	65	1,107	1,177	5	65	1,093	1,115	41	8	1,163
Rwanda 2000	9	112	1,264	1,386	11	123	1,295	1,357	44	28	1,428
Senegal 1997	na	59	1,577	1,636	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tanzania 2004	8	169	1,341	1,519	8	171	1,349	1,393	124	11	1,533
Togo 1998	20	112	1,910	2,042	na	na	na	na	na	na	466
Uganda 2000/01	27	102	929	1,058	29	145	1,113	1,180	94	13	1,287
Zambia 2001/02	8	108	1,160	1,276	8	108	1,171	1,178	89	20	1,289
Zimbabwe 1999	5	119	1,226	1,351	5	119	1,224	1,231	81	37	1,349
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe											
Armenia 2000[d]	4	57	1,128	1,189	4	53	1,078	1,108	22	5	1,189
Turkey 1998	4	108	1,757	1,868	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	1	62	876	940	1	62	876	870	65	5	940
South & Southeast Asia											
Bangladesh 2004	28	225	2,566	2,819	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2003	11	426	7,863	8,300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	70	295	1,726	2,090	70	295	1,726	2,043	17	30	2,090
Philippines 2003	22	203	2,543	2,767	22	210	2,604	2,731	88	17	2,837
Latin America & Caribbean											
Bolivia 2003	48	395	3,184	3,626	48	395	3,219	3,372	255	35	3,662
Brazil 1996	24	135	1,444	1,602	24	137	1,510	1,511	153	7	1,671
Dominican Republic 2002	23	154	1,504	1,682	23	155	1,525	1,320	381	2	1,703
Haiti 2000	19	151	1,395	1,565	20	153	1,418	1,419	153	19	1,591
Nicaragua 1997/98	70	282	1,468	1,820	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Peru 1996	12	118	1,302	1,432	12	118	1,303	1,353	63	17	1,435

Note: Data are for all men except for the following:
Turkey 1998 Husbands of eligible women
Indonesia 2003 Currently married men; also, data do not indicate if men were married to 1 or 2+ wives
Nepal 2001 Ever married men
[a] Widowed category was not included in the Cameroon survey
[b] In Comoros 1996, "Currently in informal union" and "Widowed" were not included in the "Ever married" category because they were assigned to the category "Never had sex" (var. MV531). In Comoros, men who did not know where to get a condom were skipped out on the question on number of partners.
[c] Means for the number of partners do not include wives.
[d] Information is missing on number of partners in 44 cases; they are not included in the denominator.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.1cN (weighted) Age at first sex and number of partners in the past 12 months: Number of men who have ever had sex

Country	Number of men by age group for age at first sex analysis			Number of men	Number of men by age group for number of partners in past 12m analysis			Number of men by marital status for analysis of number of partners in past 12m				Total number of men
	15 19	20 24	25+		15 19	20 24	25+	Never in union	Currently in union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin 2001	252	364	1,621	2,237	252	363	1,606	696	1,432	82	11	2,237
Burkina Faso 2003	228	428	1,933	2,590	228	427	1,924	687	1,831	53	9	2,590
Cameroon 2004[a]	520	820	2,860	4,201	522	820	2,860	1,262	2,485	455	na	4,204
Chad 2004	127	203	1,106	1,436	127	203	1,104	293	1,083	48	10	1,436
Comoros 1996[b]	74	84	402	560	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	100	140	502	742	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Eritrea 1995	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	91	217	1,366	1,674	92	217	1,390	283	1,317	85	14	1,699
Gabon 2000	296	322	1,200	1,818	293	321	1,201	666	899	239	10	1,815
Ghana 2003	220	484	2,946	3,650	221	482	2,959	888	2,493	257	23	3,650
Guinea 1999	200	247	1,155	1,602	197	242	1,149	559	997	31	1	1,603
Kenya 2003	429	590	2,006	3,026	429	590	2,009	1,069	1,810	126	23	3,028
Malawi 2004	340	513	1,945	2,798	340	521	1,992	686	2,069	81	17	2,853
Mali 2001	226	369	2,053	2,648	226	365	2,030	655	1,898	66	1	2,621
Mauritania 2000/01	59	90	1,093	1,242	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mozambique 2003	463	387	1,554	2,404	463	390	1,574	682	1,623	117	4	2,430
Namibia 2000	445	582	1,517	2,544	445	580	1,510	1,451	947	127	8	2,534
Niger 1998[c]	197	331	2,078	2,606	197	328	2,079	362	2,158	74	10	2,607
Nigeria 2003	112	265	1,289	1,666	112	265	1,274	488	1,115	41	8	1,651
Rwanda 2000	162	272	1,390	1,824	163	283	1,421	438	1,357	44	28	1,867
Senegal 1997	na	500	2,000	2,500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tanzania 2004	304	435	1,466	2,205	304	437	1,473	686	1,393	124	11	2,219
Togo 1998	363	518	2,220	3,102	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uganda 2000/01	166	236	1,007	1,409	170	280	1,191	355	1,180	94	13	1,642
Zambia 2001/02	289	318	1,244	1,851	289	318	1,255	575	1,178	89	20	1,864
Zimbabwe 1999	210	387	1,367	1,964	210	387	1,365	613	1,231	81	37	1,962
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe												
Armenia 2000[d]	38	156	1,220	1,413	38	152	1,170	224	1,108	22	5	1,413
Turkey 1998	4	108	1,757	1,868	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	75	152	954	1,181	75	152	954	241	870	65	5	1,181
South & Southeast Asia												
Bangladesh 2004	135	313	2,664	3,111	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2003	10	185	707	902	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	70	295	1,726	2,090	70	295	1,726	na	2,043	17	30	2,090
Philippines 2003	141	444	2,809	3,393	141	452	2,869	625	2,731	88	17	3,462
Latin America & Caribbean												
Bolivia 2003	494	866	3,484	4,845	494	864	3,520	1,216	3,372	255	35	4,878
Brazil 1996	357	431	1,642	2,430	366	441	1,715	851	1,511	153	7	2,529
Dominican Republic 2002	268	412	1,666	2,345	267	419	1,686	668	1,320	381	2	2,375
Haiti 2000	399	443	1,652	2,493	401	445	1,675	930	1,419	153	19	2,521
Nicaragua 1997/98	403	484	1,575	2,462	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Peru 1996	205	332	1,554	2,092	203	329	1,551	651	1,353	63	17	2,095

Note: Data are for all men except for the following:
Turkey 1998 Husbands of eligible women
Indonesia 2003 Currently married men; also, data do not indicate if men were married to 1 or 2+ wives
Nepal 2001 Ever married men
[a] Widowed category was not included in the Cameroon survey
[b] In Comoros 1996, "Currently in informal union" and "Widowed" were not included in the "Ever married" category because they were assigned to the category "Never had sex" (var. MV531). In Comoros, men who did not know where to get a condom were skipped out on the question on number of partners.
[c] Means for the number of partners do not include wives.
[d] Information is missing on number of partners in 44 cases; they are not included in the denominator.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.3aN (weighted) Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among never married men by demographic background characteristics: Number of men

Country	Number of men by age group			Number of men by residence		Total number of men
	15 19	20 24	25+	Urban	Rural	
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	489	309	202	486	514	1,000
Burkina Faso 2003	867	405	251	471	1,052	1,523
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	402	165	84	237	414	651
Comoros 1996	190	108	80	128	250	378
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	176	125	118	202	218	419
Eritrea 1995	234	97	59	180	211	390
Ethiopia 2000	580	311	146	181	857	1,038
Gabon 2000	366	239	181	654	132	785
Ghana 2003	1,096	519	427	1,056	985	2,042
Guinea 1999	383	239	196	401	416	817
Kenya 2003	840	539	232	387	1,224	1,611
Malawi 2004	629	307	148	291	793	1,084
Mali 2001	657	359	199	542	672	1,214
Mauritania 2000/01	492	294	283	667	402	1,069
Mozambique 2003	636	192	83	545	366	911
Namibia 2000	677	510	570	684	1,072	1,756
Niger 1998	727	292	108	412	714	1,126
Nigeria 2003	449	361	239	444	603	1,048
Rwanda 2000	751	309	162	291	931	1,221
Senegal 1997	na	757	646	853	551	1,404
Tanzania 2004	629	323	148	340	760	1,100
Togo 1998	832	496	334	714	948	1,663
Uganda 2000/01	412	176	87	161	515	675
Zambia 2001/02	450	237	94	352	429	782
Zimbabwe 1999	708	387	158	494	758	1,252
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe						
Armenia 2000	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998[a]	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	225	119	90	215	218	433
South & Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2003[c]	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001[b]	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines 2003	896	572	447	1,052	862	1,914
Latin America & Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	1,152	565	328	1,482	561	2,044
Brazil 1996	550	334	219	857	245	1,102
Dominican Republic 2002	532	311	178	650	370	1,020
Haiti 2000	748	359	329	659	777	1,437
Nicaragua 1997/98	626	222	116	635	329	965
Peru 1996	440	257	265	750	212	962

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever married men's survey
[c] Currently married men's survey. Also, the data do not tell if the men were married to 1 or 2+ wives.
na = Not applicable

Table 3 3bN (weighted) Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among ever-married men by demographic background characteristics Number of men

Country	Number of men by age group						Number of men by residence		Number of men by marital status					Total number of men
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed[&]	
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	6	100	293	608	456	79	582	963	878	356	214	83	11	1 542
Burkina Faso 2003	10	158	262	709	549	222	370	1 540	1 253	489	109	53	9	1 911
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	5	101	230	376	321	112	248	896	805	237	44	49	10	1 144
Comoros 1996	6	19	39	142	104	56	113	253	274	56	7	27	2	366
Côte d' voire 1998/99	3	33	61	168	114	53	163	268	226	51	116	38	na	432
Eritrea 1995	3	45	89	215	224	74	159	493	568	28	10	28	17	651
Ethiopia 2000	20	96	243	537	385	142	185	1 239	1 193	118	8	91	13	1 423
Gabon 2000	15	98	180	423	330	107	889	262	385	68	448	241	10	1 152
Ghana 2003	11	165	459	1 018	837	292	1 115	1 667	1 973	295	232	257	23	2 781
Guinea 1999	9	59	140	366	359	111	293	753	661	308	36	38	2	1 045
Kenya 2003	16	142	345	750	499	216	520	1 447	1 610	177	31	126	23	1 967
Malawi 2004	21	280	518	755	457	147	377	1 800	1 844	207	29	81	17	2 177
Mali 2001	11	105	314	730	628	225	548	1 466	1 390	466	87	66	1	2 012
Mauritania 2000/01	2	26	119	395	379	131	531	521	942	60	na	39	11	1 052
Mozambique 2003	37	211	322	571	436	175	573	1 182	728	92	813	118	4	1 755
Namibia 2000	18	100	153	400	345	96	594	520	580	27	370	128	8	1 114
Niger 1998	32	209	377	763	635	232	401	1 849	1 670	486	9	74	10	2 249
Nigeria 2003	5	65	151	465	359	132	391	787	839	239	52	41	7	1 178
Rwanda 2000	12	124	239	499	437	123	236	1 200	852	49	463	44	28	1 436
Senegal 1997	na	67	211	681	706	248	782	1 133	1 376	445	1	85	11	1 915
Tanzania 2004	8	171	303	622	431	1 535	377	1 159	1 116	148	136	124	11	1 535
Togo 1998	20	112	326	844	573	167	646	1 397	1 249	401	238	138	17	2 043
Uganda 2000/01	29	145	258	498	274	82	164	1 123	882	203	95	94	13	1 287
Zambia 2001/02	8	108	296	497	283	99	479	814	1 070	104	8	89	21	1 292
Zimbabwe 1999	5	119	313	466	350	103	597	760	1 133	77	29	81	37	1 357
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998[a]	4	109	342	715	576	148	1 296	597	1 874	19	na	na	na	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	1	62	132	366	277	104	537	405	866	1	6	65	5	941
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ndonesia 2003[c]	11	426	1 213	3 034	2 618	1 006	3 866	4 443	8 311	na	na	na	na	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	70	294	340	666	503	216	206	1 884	1 996	46	na	17 0	30	2 090
Philippines 2003	22	212	416	1 020	857	323	1 501	1 351	2 389	15	342	88	18	2 852
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	48	395	602	1 266	974	382	2 327	1 342	2 350	na	1 028	256	35	3 668
Brazil 1996	25	137	235	595	506	182	1 338	340	1 216	na	300	155	7	1 678
Dominican Republic 2002	23	155	283	633	428	184	1 100	606	381	18	923	381	2	1 704
Haiti 2000	20	153	216	506	483	215	469	1 123	1 169	209	42	153	18	1 592
Nicaragua 1997/98	69	286	305	596	441	145	1 097	747	757	35	844	194	14	1 844
Peru 1996	12	118	233	520	401	152	1 004	432	859	na	496	63	18	1 437

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey Also the data do not tell if the men were married to 1 or 2+ wives
[&] Category not included in Cameroon survey
na = Not applicable

Table 3.3cN (weighted) Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among all men by demographic background characteristics

Number of all men who know any modern method by age, residence, and marital status, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status				
Country	15 19	20 24	25 29	30 39	40 49	50 54	Urban	Rural	Never in union	Currently in union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed[&]	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	496	409	438	660	461	79	1,069	1,477	1,000	1,450	83	11	2,544
Burkina Faso 2003	877	563	439	774	556	226	842	2,593	1,524	1,849	53	9	3,434
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	407	267	293	393	324	113	485	1,310	651	1,085	49	10	1,795
Comoros 1996	196	127	93	165	107	56	241	503	378	337	27	2	744
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	179	158	134	200	127	53	365	486	419	395	38	na	851
Eritrea 1995	237	142	127	227	230	77	338	702	389	607	28	17	1,041
Ethiopia 2000	600	408	343	580	389	142	366	2,095	1,037	1,318	91	13	2,461
Gabon 2000	381	337	296	471	344	109	1,543	393	785	900	241	10	1,937
Ghana 2003	1,107	684	754	1,131	853	294	2,171	2,651	2,042	2,500	257	23	4,823
Guinea 1999	392	297	280	416	365	111	693	1,169	817	1,005	38	2	1,862
Kenya 2003	857	681	508	811	506	216	907	2,670	1,612	1,818	126	23	3,578
Malawi 2004	649	587	634	779	463	148	669	2,593	1,085	2,080	81	17	3,261
Mali 2001	668	462	450	790	630	226	1,089	2,138	1,214	1,945	66	1	3,227
Mauritania 2000/01	494	319	299	485	390	133	1,198	923	1,069	1,003	39	11	2,120
Mozambique 2003	673	403	378	594	441	175	1,117	1,548	910	1,634	118	4	2,666
Namibia 2000	694	610	447	625	390	103	1,278	1,592	1,756	978	128	8	2,870
Niger 1998	759	501	452	793	638	232	813	2,561	1,126	2,165	74	10	3,375
Nigeria 2003	453	426	328	519	367	133	836	1,390	1,048	1,130	41	7	2,226
Rwanda 2000	763	433	359	531	447	125	527	2,131	1,222	1,364	44	28	2,657
Senegal 1997	na	824	584	933	729	249	1,635	1,684	1,403	1,820	85	11	3,319
Tanzania 2004	638	493	405	665	435	na	716	1,918	1,100	1,400	124	11	2,635
Togo 1998	853	607	542	952	582	169	1,360	2,345	1,663	1,889	138	17	3,706
Uganda 2000/01	441	321	310	522	285	83	326	1,636	675	1,180	94	13	1,962
Zambia 2001/02	459	345	360	522	287	99	831	1,243	781	1,182	89	21	2,074
Zimbabwe 1999	713	506	429	501	356	104	1,091	1,518	1,252	1,239	81	37	2,609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Armenia 2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998[a]	4	109	342	715	576	148	1,296	597	na	1,893	na	na	1,893
Kazakhstan 1999	226	182	176	401	286	105	752	623	433	872	65	5	1,375
South & Southeast Asia													
Bangladesh 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2003[c]	11	426	1,213	3,034	2,618	1,006	3,866	4,443	na	97	na	na	8,310
Nepal 2001[b]	70	294	340	666	503	216	206	1,884	na	2,042	17	30	2,090
Philippines 2003	918	784	647	1,180	899	338	2,552	2,214	1,915	2,747	88	18	4,766
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	1,200	960	806	1,351	1,009	385	3,809	1,904	2,044	3,378	256	35	5,712
Brazil 1996	575	470	362	666	518	190	2,195	585	1,103	1,517	155	7	2,781
Dominican Republic 2002	555	466	377	694	445	188	1,751	976	1,020	1,322	381	2	2,726
Haiti 2000	768	511	448	589	492	220	1,130	1,899	1,436	1,420	153	18	3,028
Nicaragua 1997/98	696	509	372	630	453	149	1,731	1,078	964	1,636	194	14	2,809
Peru 1996	453	375	384	614	415	157	1,754	644	962	1,355	63	18	2,399

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever married men's survey
[c] Currently married men's survey
[&] Category not included in Cameroon survey
na = Not applicable

Table 3 4aN (weighted) Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among never-married men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Number of never-married men who know any modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	257	323	419	498	19	43	307	133	176	137	138	205	345	1 000
Burkina Faso 2003	757	373	394	435	43	281	722	42	180	261	308	258	517	1 523
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	245	220	185	163	28	3	377	76	100	80	135	105	231	651
Comoros 1996	56	194	128	268	1	13	33	55	55	56	74	78	115	378
Côte d' voire 1998/99	140	113	166	122	15	58	145	80	54	60	83	82	140	419
Eritrea 1995	69	109	211	231	9	30	73	46	16	65	64	93	151	390
Ethiopia 2000	398	437	203	171	20	67	722	56	201	210	175	194	259	1 038
Gabon 2000	39	188	557	444	35	94	52	160	104	166	147	163	204	785
Ghana 2003	179	417	1 445	997	100	149	419	333	318	327	381	464	553	2 042
Guinea 1999	324	230	262	275	6	63	231	187	85	111	142	190	290	817
Kenya 2003	64	987	561	774	44	206	379	198	220	296	319	378	398	1 611
Malawi 2004	45	647	391	585	23	130	258	90	123	192	166	221	381	1 084
Mali 2001	655	201	358	280	160	132	493	139	196	186	157	198	467	1 214
Mauritania 2000/01	275	415	379	500	30	208	164	157	65	90	208	286	419	1 069
Mozambique 2003	61	608	243	588	16	98	116	93	94	107	119	215	376	911
Namibia 2000	182	610	964	1 184	63	127	104	256	206	356	419	428	346	1 756
Niger 1998	542	313	271	235	1	144	654	94	105	180	196	213	432	1 126
Nigeria 2003	92	221	735	582	44	106	145	171	168	151	174	291	265	1 048
Rwanda 2000	150	876	196	360	39	54	606	163	144	193	229	330	325	1 221
Senegal 1997	491	438	475	293	66	217	339	475	148	198	237	339	482	1 404
Tanzania 2004	107	836	157	414	13	57	472	143	188	192	196	226	298	1 100
Togo 1998	178	631	854	891	21	86	356	298	225	279	303	360	496	1 663
Uganda 2000/01	18	418	238	348	19	51	177	76	78	118	112	174	194	675
Zambia 2001/02	30	401	350	399	9	138	180	49	94	146	124	166	252	782
Zimbabwe 1999	10	320	922	915	27	134	65	108	155	240	274	291	290	1 252
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998[a]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	0	275	159	307	7	16	29	71	108	77	63	85	100	433
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ndonesia 2003[c]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001[b]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines 2003	20	423	1 471	831	86	254	267	459	300	338	391	432	454	1 914
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	11	536	1 498	751	230	215	372	474	251	296	384	525	589	2 044
Brazil 1996	39	321	743	178	53	468	201	201	200	214	211	225	252	1 102
Dominican Republic 2002	35	462	524	248	67	233	135	336	209	195	208	209	199	1 020
Haiti 2000	122	677	636	807	80	51	265	232	273	232	202	301	429	1 437
Nicaragua 1997/98	91	386	488	329	39	54	204	334	132	162	203	209	259	965
Peru 1996	3	128	831	239	98	195	166	258	86	141	207	259	268	962

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey

Table 3 4bN (weighted) Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among ever-married men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Number of ever-married men who know any modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	722	501	320	23	91	114	919	397	379	326	275	261	302	1 544
Burkina Faso 2003	1 434	263	214	142	80	322	1 318	42	347	399	452	288	425	1 911
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	591	361	192	25	146	9	805	144	179	268	202	246	249	1 144
Comoros 1996	200	67	99	34	15	79	125	100	75	78	69	56	88	366
Côte d' voire 1998/99	190	99	143	17	42	81	208	84	88	63	102	90	90	432
Eritrea 1995	388	164	98	36	37	74	420	82	121	139	144	128	119	651
Ethiopia 2000	830	411	182	26	58	83	1 166	89	276	296	297	279	274	1 423
Gabon 2000	103	255	794	127	267	247	171	338	166	227	254	266	240	1 151
Ghana 2003	636	367	1 778	55	279	339	1 446	625	511	539	560	567	604	2 781
Guinea 1999	657	161	227	36	31	122	637	195	244	197	210	187	207	1 045
Kenya 2003	164	1 044	759	62	220	393	768	521	329	313	330	416	581	1 967
Malawi 2004	316	1 394	467	153	102	388	1 184	351	288	448	533	487	421	2 177
Mali 2001	1 417	315	281	43	192	265	1 230	241	517	352	359	356	422	2 012
Mauritania 2000/01	562	257	233	98	98	340	322	183	71	74	216	318	373	1 052
Mozambique 2003	347	1 203	205	86	123	221	1 057	269	499	330	363	240	324	1 754
Namibia 2000	170	380	563	286	163	152	144	367	164	120	178	322	330	1 114
Niger 1998	1 812	250	187	25	4	454	1 633	132	334	579	448	455	432	2 249
Nigeria 2003	352	342	483	40	212	221	448	257	222	238	246	188	284	1 178
Rwanda 2000	427	821	187	53	67	77	1 020	218	176	299	315	362	282	1 436
Senegal 1997	1 226	327	362	54	166	384	810	488	358	406	333	431	385	1 915
Tanzania 2004	205	1 191	139	29	63	61	1 091	291	295	312	320	291	317	1 535
Togo 1998	622	732	689	58	154	206	1 119	499	416	390	381	410	445	2 043
Uganda 2000/01	104	854	329	30	61	169	818	206	302	299	233	234	218	1 287
Zambia 2001/02	73	656	564	52	80	246	676	234	191	288	262	269	283	1 292
Zimbabwe 1999	55	510	792	423	133	295	183	323	209	178	214	407	348	1 357
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998[a]	103	876	914	123	425	317	342	672	283	347	397	407	458	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	1	344	597	246	88	89	91	423	135	164	176	233	234	941
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ndonesia 2003[c]	341	4 192	3 777	107	639	3 601	3 116	845	1 772	1 627	1 669	1 517	1 725	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	720	645	725	40	119	291	1 293	345	373	398	439	452	429	2 090
Philippines 2003	63	1 018	1 770	117	315	433	862	1 110	585	599	601	524	542	2 852
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	40	1 850	1 779	63	941	390	1 117	1 157	681	731	766	790	701	3 668
Brazil 1996	163	670	845	50	168	794	283	379	281	335	326	355	381	1 678
Dominican Republic 2002	104	977	625	71	166	409	277	784	407	348	341	332	276	1 704
Haiti 2000	409	738	445	147	87	119	816	423	339	368	353	278	253	1 592
Nicaragua 1997/98	367	824	654	109	231	142	583	770	334	363	382	368	398	1 844
Peru 1996	37	445	954	8	176	331	401	515	249	270	320	297	300	1 437

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey

Table 3 4cN (weighted) Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among all men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Number of all men who know any modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	980	824	739	521	110	157	1 227	528	555	463	413	466	647	2 544
Burkina Faso 2003	2 192	636	607	577	123	603	2 041	84	528	659	760	545	942	3 434
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	836	581	377	188	174	13	1 182	220	280	347	337	351	479	1 795
Comoros 1996	256	261	227	302	16	92	158	155	130	134	143	134	203	744
Côte d' voire 1998/99	330	213	309	139	57	139	352	164	143	123	185	170	230	851
Eritrea 1995	458	274	308	268	46	104	493	129	136	204	108	220	270	1 041
Ethiopia 2000	1 227	849	385	198	78	149	1 888	146	477	507	473	472	532	2 461
Gabon 2000	143	442	1 351	571	303	341	222	498	271	392	401	429	444	1 937
Ghana 2003	815	785	3 223	1 052	379	488	1 865	958	827	866	941	1 031	1 157	4 823
Guinea 1999	981	391	489	312	36	185	868	382	328	308	351	377	497	1 863
Kenya 2003	228	2 029	1 320	836	265	598	1 146	720	548	608	648	793	979	3 578
Malawi 2004	362	2 041	859	738	125	518	1 441	440	412	641	699	709	802	3 261
Mali 2001	2 072	516	639	322	352	398	1 721	379	713	538	515	554	890	3 227
Mauritania 2000/01	837	673	612	599	128	548	486	342	136	164	425	604	792	2 120
Mozambique 2003	407	1 811	448	674	139	318	1 173	361	593	436	483	455	700	2 666
Namibia 2000	354	989	1 527	1 471	226	279	248	623	370	475	597	751	676	2 870
Niger 1998	2 356	562	458	260	5	597	2 287	226	439	759	643	668	865	3 345
Nigeria 2003	444	563	1 219	622	257	327	591	428	390	389	420	479	547	2 226
Rwanda 2000	578	1 697	383	413	106	131	1 627	380	321	492	543	693	607	2 657
Senegal 1997	1 717	765	836	349	233	602	1 150	963	507	604	571	771	867	3 319
Tanzania 2004	312	2 027	296	444	76	118	1 562	434	484	504	516	517	615	2 635
Togo 1998	799	1 363	1 543	950	175	292	1 474	796	641	668	684	770	941	3 706
Uganda 2000/01	122	1 272	568	378	81	220	995	282	380	417	345	408	412	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	104	1 057	913	451	90	384	855	283	285	434	385	434	534	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	65	830	1 714	1 338	160	429	248	430	364	420	488	698	638	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998[a]	103	876	914	123	425	317	342	672	283	347	397	407	458	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	2	618	755	551	94	104	120	494	243	240	240	317	333	1 375
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	na	na
ndonesia 2003[c]	341	4 192	3 777	107	639	3 601	3 116	845	1 772	1 627	1 669	1 517	1 725	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	720	645	725	40	119	291	1 293	345	373	398	439	452	429	2 090
Philippines 2003	83	1 442	3 242	947	401	688	1 129	1 569	884	938	992	957	996	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	51	2 386	3 276	813	1 171	605	1 490	1 633	932	1 026	1 150	1 314	1 291	5 712
Brazil 1996	202	991	1 588	228	220	1 262	484	580	481	550	537	580	633	2 781
Dominican Republic 2002	139	1 438	1 149	319	233	642	411	1 121	618	543	549	541	475	2 726
Haiti 2000	531	1 415	1 081	953	167	170	1 081	656	612	600	555	578	683	3 028
Nicaragua 1997/98	458	1 210	1 141	437	269	196	787	1 104	466	524	585	576	657	2 809
Peru 1996	40	574	1 784	247	275	526	569	773	336	412	527	556	568	2 399

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey

Table 3.6aN (weighted) Current use of a modern contraceptive method among never married men by demographic background characteristics

Number of never married men who are currently using a modern method by age and residence, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

Country	Age group			Residence		Number of men
	15 19	20 24	25+	Urban	Rural	
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	246	264	186	341	356	697
Burkina Faso 2003	221	272	198	314	374	688
Chad 2004	122	102	69	141	152	293
Comoros 1996	69	65	69	70	133	203
Côte d'Ivoire 1998/99	96	107	107	162	149	310
Eritrea 1995	6	33	24	48	13	63
Ethiopia 2000	78	120	84	81	202	282
Gabon 2000	281	224	165	566	104	670
Ghana 2003[#]	210	319	358	510	378	890
Guinea 1999	191	191	183	327	238	565
Kenya 2003[#]	413	449	208	276	793	1,070
Malawi 2004[#]	319	242	125	182	503	686
Mali 2001	215	266	175	370	286	656
Mauritania 2000/01	57	66	78	163	38	201
Mozambique 2003[#]	428	181	78	437	248	686
Namibia 2000[#]	427	481	544	585	866	1,452
Niger 1998	164	143	104	258	153	411
Nigeria 2003[#]	108	196	183	200	286	487
Rwanda 2000[#]	152	160	126	151	287	438
Senegal 1997	na	505	520	654	371	1,025
Tanzania 2004	296	267	124	224	462	687
Togo 1998	343	407	311	492	569	1,060
Zambia 2001/02[#]	281	209	84	290	283	574
Zimbabwe 1999	204	268	141	282	332	613
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe						
Kazakhstan 1999	74	90	77	126	115	241
South & Southeast Asia						
Philippines 2003[#]	119	241	265	365	260	626
Latin America & Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003[#]	447	472	299	910	307	1,218
Brazil 1996	342	304	206	687	167	852
Dominican Republic 2002[#]	245	264	161	444	228	670
Haiti 2000[#]	378	292	255	474	451	925
Nicaragua 1997/98	333	202	107	444	199	642
Peru 1996	184	214	252	539	122	660

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever married men's survey
[c] Currently married men's survey. Also, the data do not tell if the men were married to 1 or 2+ wives.
[#] In these countries, the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only, which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time.

Table 3 6bN (weighted) Current use of a modern contraceptive method among ever-married men by demographic background characteristics

Number of ever-married men who are currently using a modern method by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status					
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed[&]	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	6	100	294	608	456	79	582	962	879	356	215	82	12	1 544
Burkina Faso 2003	10	158	262	709	549	222	371	1 540	1 251	489	108	53	9	1 911
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	5	102	230	377	320	112	248	896	805	236	43	48	11	1 144
Comoros 1996	6	19	39	142	104	56	113	253	274	56	7	27	2	366
Côte d' voire 1998/99	3	33	62	168	115	53	164	268	227	52	116	37	na	432
Eritrea 1995	4	44	89	216	225	75	159	493	569	28	10	28	16	651
Ethiopia 2000	20	96	243	538	385	142	185	1 237	1 193	118	8	91	14	1 423
Gabon 2000	15	99	180	422	330	105	891	261	385	67	447	241	10	1 151
Ghana 2003[#]	10	165	459	1 017	837	292	1 115	1 665	1 972	294	232	257	24	2 781
Guinea 1999	10	58	141	367	358	111	292	753	662	308	36	38	2	1 045
Kenya 2003[#]	17	142	345	748	497	214	518	1 444	1 605	178	31	125	23	1 967
Malawi 2004[#]	21	280	516	755	458	147	377	1 801	1 843	207	30	82	17	2 177
Mali 2001	11	104	314	730	628	225	547	1 465	1 390	467	87	67	1	2 012
Mauritania 2000/01	2	26	118	395	378	132	531	521	942	61	na	39	10	1 052
Mozambique 2003[#]	37	212	322	572	437	176	574	1 180	727	93	813	118	4	1 755
Namibia 2000[#]	17	100	153	400	345	94	593	517	577	27	369	128	8	1 114
Niger 1998	32	209	378	762	636	232	402	1 847	1 669	485	8	74	10	2 249
Nigeria 2003[#]	5	66	151	465	359	132	391	786	836	239	52	41	7	1 178
Rwanda 2000[#]	11	124	239	499	435	124	235	1 199	850	49	462	44	27	1 436
Senegal 1997	na	67	211	682	706	249	783	1 134	1 375	446	1	85	10	1 915
Tanzania 2004	9	152	287	611	445	na	314	1 190	1 098	166	115	113	12	1 504
Togo 1998	20	112	326	846	574	168	646	1 397	1 248	401	239	138	17	2 043
Zambia 2001/02[#]	8	107	295	494	280	100	479	809	1 067	104	9	87	21	1 292
Zimbabwe 1999	6	119	314	467	349	103	596	761	1 134	77	29	81	37	1 357
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Turkey 1998[a]	4	109	343	715	576	147	1 296	597	1 873	19	na	na	na	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	1	63	132	365	276	105	537	404	865	1	6	66	4	941
South & Southeast Asia														
ndonesia 2003[c]	11	426	1 205	3 015	2 612	1 004	3 843	4 429	8 272	na	na	na	na	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	70	295	340	666	503	216	206	1 884	1 996	46	na	17	30	2 090
Philippines 2003[#]	23	212	413	1 019	855	322	1 497	1 348	2 381	14	343	88	17	2 852
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003[#]	48	395	601	1 263	970	379	2 318	1 314	2 345	na	1 024	255	35	3 668
Brazil 1996	25	137	235	595	506	182	1 337	340	1 216	na	300	155	7	1 678
Dominican Republic 2002[#]	23	155	282	632	429	184	1 100	606	380	19	923	380	2	1 706
Haiti 2000[#]	20	153	216	506	482	215	469	1 120	1 167	209	41	153	18	1 592
Nicaragua 1997/98	70	286	306	597	441	145	1 096	748	757	35	845	195	14	1 844
Peru 1996	12	118	232	521	401	153	1 005	433	860	na	497	63	19	1 437

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey the data do not reflect whether the respondent is married to 1 or 2+ wives
[#] n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time
[&] Category not included in the Cameroon survey
na = Not applicable

Table 3 6cN (weighted) Current use of a modern contraceptive method among all men by demographic background characteristics

Number of all men who are currently using a modern method by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status				
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never in union	Currently in union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed[&]	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	497	410	439	660	460	79	1 068	1 476	999	1 449	82	12	2 544
Burkina Faso 2003	877	563	439	775	556	225	843	2 593	1 524	1 849	53	9	3 434
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	406	267	294	393	323	113	484	1 310	650	1 086	48	11	1 795
Comoros 1996	196	127	93	165	107	56	241	503	378	337	27	2	744
Côte d' voire 1998/99	179	158	134	200	128	53	365	486	419	395	37	na	851
Eritrea 1995	237	142	127	227	231	77	338	703	390	607	28	16	1 041
Ethiopia 2000	600	408	343	581	389	142	366	2 095	1 038	1 319	91	14	2 461
Gabon 2000	381	338	295	472	344	108	1 544	393	785	900	241	10	1 937
Ghana 2003[#]	1 107	682	755	1 130	854	294	2 171	2 651	2 041	2 501	257	24	4 822
Guinea 1999	391	298	280	417	364	111	693	1 170	817	1 005	38	2	1 863
Kenya 2003[#]	856	681	507	808	505	214	906	2 669	1 610	1 814	125	23	3 578
Malawi 2004[#]	650	588	633	780	464	148	668	2 593	1 084	2 079	82	17	3 261
Mali 2001	669	462	450	790	630	226	1 089	2 138	1 214	1 945	67	1	3 227
Mauritania 2000/01	494	320	299	485	389	134	1 197	923	1 068	1 002	39	10	2 120
Mozambique 2003[#]	673	403	378	594	442	176	1 117	1 547	910	1 633	118	4	2 666
Namibia 2000[#]	694	609	448	623	389	102	1 277	1 589	1 754	974	128	8	2 870
Niger 1998	759	502	452	793	639	232	814	2 562	1 126	2 165	74	10	3 375
Nigeria 2003[#]	453	424	329	519	367	132	836	1 385	1 045	1 127	41	7	2 226
Rwanda 2000[#]	762	432	359	531	445	126	525	2 129	1 221	1 361	44	27	2 657
Senegal 1997	na	825	582	933	730	249	1 635	1 684	1 404	1 820	85	10	3 319
Tanzania 2004	675	461	395	656	448	na	601	2 034	1 131	1 379	113	12	2 635
Togo 1998	853	608	542	953	583	169	1 360	2 346	1 663	1 888	138	17	3 706
Zambia 2001/02[#]	459	346	360	520	284	100	831	1 239	781	1 179	87	21	2 069
Zimbabwe 1999	713	506	430	501	355	104	1 091	1 519	1 252	1 239	81	37	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe													
Turkey 1998[a]	4	109	343	715	576	147	1 296	597	1 893	na	na	na	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	226	181	176	400	285	105	751	624	433	871	66	4	1 375
South & Southeast Asia													
Bangladesh 2004													
ndonesia 2003[c]	11	426	1 205	3 015	2 612	1 004	3 843	4 429	na	8 272	na	na	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	70	295	340	666	503	216	206	1 884	na	2 042	17	30	2 090
Philippines 2003[#]	918	784	645	1 174	896	338	2 548	2 209	1 912	2 738	88	17	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003[#]	1 200	961	804	1 348	1 006	382	3 799	1 902	2 042	3 368	255	35	5 712
Brazil 1996	575	471	361	665	517	190	2 195	585	1 102	1 516	155	7	2 780
Dominican Republic 2002[#]	555	465	377	694	446	189	1 749	974	1 019	1 322	380	2	2 725
Haiti 2000[#]	766	511	446	590	490	220	1 128	1 895	1 433	1 418	153	18	3 028
Nicaragua 1997/98	696	509	371	631	453	149	1 731	1 078	965	1 636	195	14	2 809
Peru 1996	454	375	384	615	415	157	1 756	644	962	1 356	63	19	2 399

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
[#] n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time
[&] Category not included in the Cameroon survey
na = Not applicable

Table 3 7aN (weighted) Current use of a modern contraceptive method among never-married men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Number of never-married men who are currently using a modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					Media exposure				
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Radio°	Tele-vision	News-paper	Literacy	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa																		
Benin 2001	185	217	295	304	17	38	221	118	119	90	104	142	241	261	319	113	431	697
Burkina Faso 2003	285	172	231	152	39	191	276	31	58	83	111	95	342	588	380	138	343	688
Chad 2004	88	92	114	50	21	3	164	54	25	25	56	44	143	196	89	73	147	294
Comoros 1996°	35	84	84	122	1	11	20	43	34	29	33	38	69	148	89	83	156	203
Côte d' voire 1998/99°	90	83	138	85	14	49	90	73	34	47	51	66	113	188	251	108	218	311
Eritrea 1995	4	10	48	23	5	16	1	16	1	1	3	14	44	58	39	49	60	61
Ethiopia 2000	99	110	74	25	15	33	185	24	39	40	50	51	102	92	49	34	160	283
Gabon 2000	28	137	503	366	30	83	43	146	82	141	127	146	177	593	493	363	608	673
Ghana 2003#	64	141	686	243	82	105	207	224	103	119	153	216	296	825	563	315	664	890
Guinea 1999	193	146	226	191	6	50	116	163	43	56	90	138	238	262	298	142	302	565
Kenya 2003#	32	620	415	357	39	180	311	174	127	199	182	270	291	987	471	490	982	1 069
Malawi 2004#	39	371	278	303	22	107	180	74	83	116	105	142	240	591	221	235	572	686
Mali 2001	324	91	241	131	106	86	225	101	85	59	76	105	323	572	421	154	315	656
Mauritania 2000/01	40	73	88	61	5	49	27	56	19	15	35	51	80	121	126	42	148	201
Mozambique 2003#	39	433	214	402	16	89	94	85	60	67	83	158	317	545	293	134	555	686
Namibia 2000#	153	448	850	919	57	125	94	243	165	291	341	367	285	1 200	596	689	1 273	1 452
Niger 1998°	122	114	175	235	1	143	654	94	29	27	52	51	252	368	292	187	253	411
Nigeria 2003#	17	91	378	230	34	56	58	106	84	46	73	131	152	428	283	180	438	486
Rwanda 2000#	50	273	115	89	35	31	207	78	32	60	77	100	167	330	106	87	378	440
Senegal 1997	305	350	370	195	57	159	232	376	94	151	179	249	354	na	na	na	na	1 025
Tanzania 2004	55	532	101	169	11	45	343	118	107	109	122	143	206	572	225	280	562	687
Togo 1998°	97	353	610	483	19	75	223	253	117	156	185	250	353	390	122	418	907	1 060
Zambia 2001/02#	19	274	282	263	9	118	134	47	66	97	82	135	196	394	251	161	458	575
Zimbabwe 1999	8	147	458	368	24	89	45	88	68	108	110	173	155	452	273	286	na	613
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe																		
Kazakhstan 1999°	0	122	119	135	7	15	21	59	49	38	45	49	61	75	219	125	na	242
South & Southeast Asia																		
Philippines 2003#	4	121	500	176	53	116	93	184	74	96	148	145	166	546	571	344	605	626
Latin America & Caribbean																		
Bolivia 2003#	8	243	966	353	203	148	205	306	119	170	210	296	421	1 120	994	761	1 203	1 216
Brazil 1996	29	246	578	97	48	404	140	162	138	167	173	176	199	632	795	530	795	853
Dominican Republic 2002#	25	278	368	94	49	186	90	250	132	128	139	149	123	583	564	345	772	671
Haiti 2000#	72	366	488	460	56	37	179	194	149	116	132	214	313	735	383	387	1 164	924
Nicaragua 1997/98°	59	238	347	192	29	50	133	238	72	104	138	131	198	579	529	402	878	643
Peru 1996°	2	68	591	112	94	150	98	203	49	93	126	182	210	571	608	589	657	660

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
° n these countries respondents were asked about daily rather than weekly radio listenership
n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time

Table 3 7bN (weighted) Current use of a modern contraceptive method among ever-married men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Number of ever-married men who are currently using a modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					Media exposure				
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Radio°	Tele-vision	News-paper	Literacy	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa																		
Benin 2001	723	499	321	23	91	114	918	397	378	326	276	262	302	1 330	411	160	617	1 544
Burkina Faso 2003	1 434	263	214	142	80	323	1 318	42	347	397	452	289	425	1 389	433	187	476	1 911
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	591	360	192	24	146	10	804	144	180	268	202	247	248	668	143	139	371	1 144
Comoros 1996°	200	67	99	34	15	79	125	100	75	78	69	56	88	241	111	111	213	366
Côte d' voire 1998/99°	190	99	143	17	41	81	208	84	89	62	101	89	89	274	235	128	237	432
Eritrea 1995	389	165	98	37	37	74	421	83	122	140	144	126	118	432	113	198	331	651
Ethiopia 2000	829	412	183	27	58	83	1 166	90	278	297	297	278	274	345	65	62	767	1 423
Gabon 2000	103	255	793	127	267	246	171	338	166	226	254	266	240	1 070	773	707	1 028	1 151
Ghana 2003[#]	636	367	1 778	55	280	339	1 446	625	510	540	560	567	603	2 507	1 249	778	1 712	2 781
Guinea 1999	658	162	226	37	32	123	636	195	244	197	210	187	207	557	226	133	309	1 045
Kenya 2003[#]	164	1 042	759	61	219	392	767	520	327	312	328	415	580	1 775	769	915	1 688	1 967
Malawi 2004[#]	316	1 393	468	154	102	388	1 183	350	287	449	534	487	421	1 853	313	479	1 669	2 177
Mali 2001	1 417	314	281	43	191	264	1 230	241	516	352	358	356	423	1 728	735	232	521	2 012
Mauritania 2000/01	561	256	233	98	98	339	322	184	71	72	216	317	374	679	317	157	718	1 052
Mozambique 2003[#]	347	1 203	204	85	123	221	1 055	270	498	328	363	240	325	1 303	259	169	1 107	1 755
Namibia 2000[#]	171	377	560	285	160	152	143	366	161	119	177	322	329	916	491	531	905	1 114
Niger 1998°	1 812	250	187	25	5	454	1 632	133	334	579	448	456	432	1 857	813	274	435	2 249
Nigeria 2003[#]	352	341	483	41	212	221	447	256	222	239	245	188	283	1 055	471	335	772	1 178
Rwanda 2000[#]	427	820	186	53	68	78	1 021	216	176	299	314	363	281	921	118	149	1 034	1 436
Senegal 1997	1 226	328	362	55	165	384	810	488	359	407	332	432	385	na	na	na	815	1 915
Tanzania 2004	220	1 101	183	26	71	70	1 066	271	284	312	289	331	288	1 225	346	496	1 181	1 504
Togo 1998°	622	732	688	58	154	206	1 119	499	416	390	381	410	446	152	787	574	1 300	2 043
Zambia 2001/02[#]	74	653	561	53	81	246	672	234	187	286	260	268	283	845	393	305	1 083	1 292
Zimbabwe 1999	56	510	792	423	133	295	183	323	208	179	215	407	348	996	567	616	na	1 357
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe																		
Turkey 1998[a]	103	874	915	123	425	317	342	671	283	346	398	408	458	na	na	1 166	1 839	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999°	1	343	596	245	87	88	91	424	135	163	177	231	234	309	853	521	na	941
South & Southeast Asia																		
ndonesia 2003[c]	341	4 173	3 757	107	639	3 576	3 109	839	1 769	1 621	1 662	1 511	1 708	3 775	6 562	2 407	7 688	8 310
Nepal 2001[b] °	720	646	725	40	120	292	1 294	346	373	398	439	451	429	1 142	733	561	1 483	2 090
Philippines 2003[#]	63	1 019	1 764	115	313	434	860	1 107	584	598	601	521	540	2 266	2 234	1 342	2 668	2 852
Latin America & Caribbean																		
Bolivia 2003[#]	40	1 844	1 775	62	941	387	1 117	1 152	681	731	762	787	699	3 258	2 552	1 919	3 548	3 668
Brazil 1996	164	670	845	51	167	793	283	379	281	335	326	355	380	1 102	1 499	924	1 496	1 678
Dominican Republic 2002[#]	103	977	625	71	166	409	277	784	408	347	340	332	276	1 444	1 434	828	1 442	1 706
Haiti 2000[#]	408	738	444	147	86	119	814	423	338	368	353	276	253	1 020	369	367	984	1 592
Nicaragua 1997/98°	367	824	654	109	230	143	584	770	333	362	382	368	398	1 592	1 312	1 045	1 579	1 844
Peru 1996°	38	446	955	7	176	332	402	515	250	269	320	297	300	1 176	1 177	1 139	1 391	1 437

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
° n these countries respondents were asked about daily rather than weekly radio listenership
[#] n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time
na = Not applicable

Table 3 7cN (weighted) Current use of a modern contraceptive method among all men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Number of all men who are currently using a modern method by education occupation and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					Media exposure				
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary+	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Radio°	Tele-vision	News-paper	Literacy	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa																		
Benin 2001	980	824	740	521	110	158	1 225	529	555	463	413	466	647	2 139	857	299	1 242	2 544
Burkina Faso 2003	2 191	636	607	577	122	603	2 041	84	528	660	759	546	942	2 461	1 061	385	1 117	3 434
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	836	581	378	187	176	14	1 182	219	280	347	337	351	479	1 010	265	246	633	1 795
Comoros 1996°	256	261	227	302	16	92	158	155	130	134	143	134	203	496	261	257	500	744
Cote d' voire 1998/99°	330	213	308	139	56	139	353	165	143	123	185	170	230	506	565	250	503	851
Eritrea 1995	459	274	308	268	45	104	493	128	138	205	208	220	269	738	287	428	648	1 041
Ethiopia 2000	1 227	848	385	107	78	150	1 888	146	478	507	473	472	532	603	189	156	1 332	2 461
Gabon 2000	143	442	1 351	572	302	341	223	497	271	393	400	430	443	1 748	1 345	1 110	1 733	1 937
Ghana 2003[#]	815	785	3 224	1 053	380	487	1 864	958	827	867	941	1 031	1 156	4 302	2 460	1 368	3 232	4 823
Guinea 1999	982	392	489	312	36	184	867	382	329	308	352	377	497	879	587	293	707	1 863
Kenya 2003[#]	228	2 028	1 319	835	263	599	1 145	719	547	608	648	793	977	3 219	1 427	1 589	3 148	3 578
Malawi 2004[#]	362	2 042	858	739	125	518	1 441	441	412	641	699	709	801	2 775	628	843	2 586	3 261
Mali 2001	2 073	516	638	323	352	397	1 722	380	713	537	514	554	890	2 670	1 418	444	1 028	3 227
Mauritania 2000/01	836	672	611	598	128	549	485	341	137	162	425	604	793	1 263	807	352	1 557	2 120
Mozambique 2003[#]	407	1 809	448	675	138	318	1 171	361	593	436	483	455	699	2 013	623	322	1 830	2 666
Namibia 2000[#]	354	986	1 524	1 470	224	280	246	623	367	476	596	750	676	2 350	1 210	1 343	2 415	2 870
Niger 1998°	2 354	563	457	260	6	598	2 286	226	440	759	644	668	864	2 736	1 412	559	917	3 375
Nigeria 2003[#]	444	561	1 218	622	256	326	591	426	389	389	418	477	548	1 913	1 053	639	1 640	2 226
Rwanda 2000[#]	577	1 695	382	413	106	131	1 627	378	321	491	543	693	606	1 697	311	301	2 026	2 657
Senegal 1997	1 717	766	837	349	233	601	1 149	963	507	605	570	770	867	na	na	na	1 708	3 319
Tanzania 2004	325	1 918	392	502	90	115	1 515	412	468	504	486	618	559	2 125	733	869	2 113	2 635
Togo 1998°	799	1 363	1 543	950	175	291	1 475	796	641	668	685	770	941	307	1 271	1 201	2 674	3 706
Zambia 2001/02[#]	104	1 055	910	451	90	383	851	282	283	433	383	434	535	1 347	707	497	1 682	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	66	830	1 713	1 339	160	429	248	430	363	420	488	699	638	1 879	1 074	1 119	na	2 607
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe																		
Armenia 2000																		
Turkey 1998[a]	103	874	915	123	425	317	342	671	283	346	398	408	458	na	na	1 166	1 839	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999°	2	618	754	552	94	104	120	493	243	240	240	316	334	425	1 231	714	na	1 375
South & Southeast Asia																		
Bangladesh 2004																		
ndonesia 2003[c]	341	4 173	3 757	107	639	3 576	3 109	839	1 769	1 621	1 662	1 511	1 708	3 775	6 562	2 407	7 688	8 310
Nepal 2001[b,°]	720	646	725	40	120	292	1 294	346	373	398	439	451	429	1 142	733	561	1 483	2 090
Philippines 2003[#]	84	1 441	3 234	944	399	686	1 127	1 567	882	937	991	953	994	3 905	3 906	2 242	4 509	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean																		
Bolivia 2003[#]	51	2 380	3 269	812	1 170	600	1 490	1 626	931	1 026	1 146	1 310	1 288	5 141	4 161	3 122	5 566	5 712
Brazil 1996	201	993	1 588	228	220	1 261	485	580	481	550	537	580	632	1 913	2 511	1 568	2 520	2 781
Dominican Republic 2002[#]	138	1 438	1 148	320	233	642	411	1 120	618	542	548	541	475	2 318	2 289	1 326	2 375	2 726
Haiti 2000[#]	530	1 415	1 078	951	166	169	1 080	657	611	599	552	577	681	2 066	899	922	2 148	3 028
Nicaragua 1997/98°	457	1 210	1 140	436	270	196	787	1 104	465	525	585	576	658	2 452	2 082	1 630	2 457	2 809
Peru 1996°	41	573	1 785	246	274	526	569	773	336	412	527	556	569	2 006	2 039	1 965	2 339	2 399

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey
° n these countries respondents were asked about daily rather than weekly radio listenership
[#] n these countries the questions on contraceptive use were asked for most recent use only which is in the past 12 months instead of in the current time

Table 4 2N (weighted) deal number of children for all men by demographic background characteristics

Number of men for analysis of men's mean ideal number of children by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Age group						Residence		Marital status						Number of men	Percent of men who gave non-numeric responses
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never married	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed		
Sub-Saharan Africa																
Benin 2001	469	393	417	607	412	72	996	1 375	950	817	322	203	71	7	2 370	2 537
Burkina Faso 2003	799	533	412	702	467	176	801	2 288	1 414	1 124	397	102	44	8	3 089	3 434
Cameroon 2004[xx]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	384	247	286	359	290	101	452	1 216	611	749	207	43	48	10	1 668	1 795
Comoros 1996	184	119	87	163	95	47	224	471	354	255	50	7	27	2	695	744
Cote d' voire 1998/99	174	157	128	192	121	48	349	471	409	216	44	115	37	820	820	851
Eritrea 1995	219	141	117	218	214	71	323	656	369	532	25	9	28	16	979	1 041
Ethiopia 2000	544	384	321	523	329	120	345	1 878	959	1 060	99	8	84	12	2 222	2 461
Gabon 2000	357	318	267	401	273	70	1 355	331	727	312	58	378	201	9	1 686	1 937
Ghana 2003	1 085	677	748	1 099	836	280	2 148	2 577	2 010	1 936	269	232	254	23	4 725	4 823
Guinea 1999	380	295	276	402	348	104	681	1 123	799	638	292	35	38	2	1 804	1 863
Kenya 2003	837	669	490	780	475	190	878	2 562	1 576	1 536	158	29	119	22	3 440	3 578
Malawi 2004	629	573	621	748	421	126	634	2 485	1 055	1 753	189	27	79	16	3 119	3 261
Mali 2001	539	382	372	611	473	153	919	1 611	982	1 102	311	77	57	1	2 530	3 227
Mauritania 2000/01	371	259	229	337	242	66	851	652	832	596	34	na	31	9	1 503	2 120
Mozambique 2003	667	396	370	591	427	168	1 109	1 511	900	718	83	799	117	3	2 620	2 666
Namibia 2000	648	572	422	568	352	86	1 197	1 450	1 655	509	24	337	114	8	2 647	2 870
Niger 1998	627	421	370	622	460	157	684	1 973	954	1 288	330	8	67	9	2 657	3 375
Nigeria 2003	418	367	279	435	294	91	703	1 180	963	651	175	50	37	8	1 883	2 226
Rwanda 2000	719	425	354	514	439	120	513	2 060	1 171	828	49	454	44	28	2 573	2 657
Senegal 1997	na	675	478	749	471	138	1 293	1 218	1 169	1 002	276	1	58	6	2 511	3 319
Tanzania 2004	653	456	386	630	422	na	578	1 969	1 100	1 057	158	108	112	12	2 547	2 630
Togo 1998	795	580	519	887	510	130	1 294	2 126	1 569	1 146	337	226	128	15	3 421	3 706
Uganda 2000/01	418	308	295	499	262	76	317	1 541	640	841	185	91	88	13	1 858	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	428	333	351	497	275	92	807	1 169	737	1 029	98	8	84	20	1 976	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	708	501	426	489	343	102	1 070	1 500	1 236	1 116	74	28	81	35	2 570	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe																
Turkey 1998[a]	4	106	328	691	540	142	1 252	558	na	1 794	16	na	na	na	1 810	1 893
Kazakhstan 1999	161	133	140	319	226	69	632	418	302	678	1	6	58	5	1 049	1 375
South & Southeast Asia																
Bangladesh 2004	789	637	576	985	901	219	1 007	3 100	1 412	2 537	116	na	32	10	4 107	4 297
ndonesia 2003[c]	11	387	1 152	2 874	2 294	843	3 604	3 957	na	7 561	na	na	na	na	7 561	8 310
Nepal 2001[b]	69	290	334	653	490	211	205	1 842	na	1 957	45	na	16	30	2 047	2 090
Philippines 2003	905	780	645	1 166	875	330	2 527	2 173	1 891	2 349	14	340	88	17	4 700	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean																
Bolivia 2003	1 179	946	795	1 314	957	359	3 738	1 813	2 012	2 249	na	1 003	252	34	5 551	5 712
Brazil 1996	570	470	361	661	511	180	2 178	574	1 095	1 200	na	297	154	7	2 752	2 781
Dominican Republic 2002	546	460	368	689	444	184	1 724	967	1 006	371	18	913	380	2	2 691	2 726
Haiti 2000	755	505	445	581	478	199	1 119	1 844	1 417	1 130	207	42	150	18	2 964	3 028
Nicaragua 1997/98	682	501	363	620	445	142	1 709	1 045	946	737	35	832	190	13	2 753	2 809
Peru 1996	442	371	383	602	397	148	1 724	620	937	838	na	491	59	18	2 344	2 399

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever-married men's survey
[c] Currently-married men's survey the data do not reflect whether the respondent is married to 1 or 2+ wives
[xx] No widowed marital type for Cameroon

Table 4.3N (weighted) Ideal number of children for all men by socioeconomic background characteristics

Number of men for analysis of men's mean ideal number of children by education, employment, and wealth index, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Secondary or more	Not working	PTM	Clerical, sales, service	Agriculture	Manual, other	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	886	772	713	492	105	147	1,134	492	506	429	388	444	603	2,370
Burkina Faso 2003	1,914	578	597	551	119	560	1,772	81	482	577	662	474	894	3,089
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	776	526	366	172	159	11	1,102	209	261	316	316	323	452	1,668
Comoros 1996	229	247	219	282	15	87	145	146	124	122	136	121	192	695
Cote d'Ivoire 1998/99	312	205	304	137	55	128	343	158	136	120	177	161	227	820
Eritrea 1995	431	251	297	250	44	101	458	124	134	186	202	198	258	979
Ethiopia 2000	1,061	795	366	183	71	141	1,691	136	420	443	435	425	500	2,222
Gabon 2000	81	358	1,247	523	266	265	190	440	232	332	342	382	398	1,686
Ghana 2003	757	772	3,196	1,035	378	481	1,807	946	782	854	927	1,016	1,146	4,725
Guinea 1999	934	385	484	309	35	178	831	373	321	293	336	368	487	1,804
Kenya 2003	200	1,953	1,287	818	256	575	1,092	687	526	569	621	778	945	3,440
Malawi 2004	325	1,950	844	714	119	500	1,366	420	388	613	668	679	772	3,119
Mali 2001	1,547	407	577	272	302	319	1,284	310	507	419	401	451	743	2,530
Mauritania 2000/01	506	489	509	454	84	378	346	229	98	98	318	403	585	1,503
Mozambique 2003	396	1,776	448	668	139	316	1,146	352	583	430	464	446	697	2,620
Namibia 2000	321	906	1,420	1,359	201	260	221	583	294	453	563	697	640	2,647
Niger 1998	1,758	466	433	236	4	488	1,737	191	347	571	477	524	738	2,657
Nigeria 2003	279	480	1,124	590	220	249	470	356	342	299	326	406	510	1,883
Rwanda 2000	560	1,640	373	393	103	127	1,578	371	304	481	527	669	589	2,573
Senegal 1997	1,131	633	747	290	190	457	830	726	356	478	426	545	706	2,511
Tanzania 2004	302	1,865	380	494	86	113	1,457	396	449	491	467	604	536	2,547
Togo 1998	648	1,262	1,510	903	172	274	1,293	759	563	589	636	730	903	3,421
Uganda 2000/01	104	1,200	554	357	78	217	930	272	345	379	328	399	406	1,858
Zambia 2001/02	89	991	896	426	89	368	808	273	267	405	358	420	525	1,976
Zimbabwe 1999	64	812	1,694	1,321	157	419	243	427	356	416	483	691	623	2,570
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Turkey 1998 [a]	88	835	888	110	416	298	323	649	253	328	383	393	453	1,810
Kazakhstan 1999	0	428	621	394	75	85	80	404	134	168	173	280	293	1,049
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	974	1,430	1,703	542	114	735	1,444	1,265	665	824	812	860	946	4,107
Indonesia 2003 [c]	301	3,738	3,522	89	587	3,340	2,771	773	1,547	1,459	1,526	1,417	1,611	7,560
Nepal 2001 [b]	690	633	724	39	119	281	1,268	340	364	390	425	448	421	2,047
Philippines 2003	83	1,407	3,210	940	393	680	1,105	1,549	861	920	983	948	987	4,700
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	48	2,279	3,223	805	1,142	593	1,412	1,596	881	1,003	1,106	1,290	1,269	5,551
Brazil 1996	194	978	1,581	226	216	1,251	475	577	469	543	535	574	631	2,753
Dominican Republic 2002	137	1,416	1,138	319	226	634	407	1,106	608	537	545	530	471	2,691
Haiti 2000	501	1,386	1,077	941	166	165	1,043	647	591	580	544	571	676	2,964
Nicaragua 1997/98	434	1,187	1,132	430	268	194	759	1,086	443	510	578	571	651	2,753
Peru 1996	36	546	1,762	239	270	517	551	757	322	399	517	548	559	2,344

[a] Husband survey
[b] Ever married men's survey
[c] Currently married men's survey

Table 4 4N (weighted) deal number of children for all men by gender attitudes

Number of men for analysis of men's mean ideal number of children by gender attitudes Demographic and Health Surveys 1994

Country	Decisionmaking about large purchases		Justification for hitting wife[1]		Wife's right to refuse sex[2]		Retaliation against wife for refusing sex[3]		Number of men
	Decisions about large household purchases are made jointly between husband and wife	Decisions about large household purchases are not made jointly between husband and wife	f husband agrees with none of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife	f husband agrees with any of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife	f husband agrees with women's rights to refuse sex with husband for all four specified reasons for refusal	f husband disagrees with any of the four specified reasons for refusal	f husband believes it is not justifiable to retaliate in any of four specified ways if his wife refuses sex	f husband believes it is justifiable to retaliate in any of four specified ways if his wife refuses sex	
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin 2001	140	2 230	1 573	797	1 051	1 320	na	na	2 370
Burkina Faso 2003	95	2 994	1 560	1 530	1 576	1 513	na	na	3 089
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chad 2004	na	na	na	na	614	1 054	na	na	1 668
Ethiopia 2000	na	na	542	1 680	na	na	na	na	2 222
Ghana 2003	532	4 194	3 168	1 557	3 143	1 582	3 484	1 241	4 725
Kenya 2003	1 085	2 355	998	2 442	1 936	1 504	1 798	1 642	3 440
Malawi 2004	1 343	1 776	2 577	542	1 676	1 443	2 341	778	3 119
Mali 2001	60	2 471	812	1 718	566	1 964	na	na	2 530
Mozambique 2003	780	1 840	1 148	1 472	1 043	1 577	1 481	1 139	2 620
Namibia 2000	na	na	na	na	1 612	1 035	1 547	1 100	2 647
Nigeria 2003	323	1 561	874	1 009	1 001	882	860	1 024	1 883
Rwanda 2000	na	na	1 138	1 434	1 406	1 167	na	na	2 573
Tanzania 2004	620	1 927	1 263	1 284	1 506	1 041	802	1 745	2 547
Uganda 2000/01	282	1 575	611	1 247	1 131	727	830	1 027	1 858
Zambia 2001/02	787	1 189	599	1 377	1 194	782	718	1 257	1 976
Zimbabwe 1999	na	na	na	na	602	1 968	na	na	2 570
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe									
Turkey 1998 [a]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kazakhstan 1999	na	na	661	389	847	203	na	na	1 049
South & Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh 2004	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ndonesia 2003 [c]	na	na	6 493	1 068	na	na	na	na	7 561
Nepal 2001 [b]	525	1 522	1 349	698	1 610	438	na	na	2 047
Philippines 2003	2 671	2 029	3 200	1 500	3 797	903	3 004	1 696	4 700
Latin America & Caribbean									
Bolivia 2003	4 380	1 171	3 370	2 181	4 075	1 475	2 960	2 591	5 551
Dominican Republic 2002	1 631	1 060	2 375	315	1 855	836	1 380	1 311	2 691
Haiti 2000	1 499	1 464	1 889	1 075	2 274	689	1 458	1 506	2 964
Nicaragua 1997/98	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

[1] Justifications given for a husband to hit his wife are as follows f she goes out without telling him if she neglects the children if she argues with him if she refuses to have sex with him and if she burns the food

[2] Specified reasons that a woman may refuse sex include the following She knows her husband has a sexually-transmitted disease she knows her husband has sex with women other than his wife/wives she has recently given birth or she is tired and not in the mood

[3] Types of retaliations a husband may justify for his wife refusing to have sex are as follows Get angry and reprimand her refuse to give her money or other means of financial support use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to or go and have sex with other women

[a] Husband survey

[b] Ever-married men's survey

[c] Currently-married men's survey Also the data do not tell if the men were married to 1 or 2+ wives

Table 5 1N (weighted) Men's health behaviors by demographic background characteristics smoking

Number of men for analysis of smoking behavior by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status						
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never married	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Ghana 2003	1 108	683	755	1 131	853	294	2 171	2 651	2 042	1 972	296	232	258	24	4 823
Kenya 2003	856	681	508	811	506	215	907	2 671	1 611	1 609	178	32	125	23	3 578
Malawi 2004	650	587	634	780	463	148	668	2 593	1 085	1 843	207	29	81	17	3 261
Mozambique 2003	672	404	378	593	442	176	117	1 548	911	728	92	813	117	4	2 666
Namibia 2000	694	610	448	625	390	104	1 279	1 591	1 756	580	27	371	128	8	2 870
Nigeria 2003	453	427	327	519	367	133	837	1 389	1 048	838	239	52	40	8	2 226
Tanzania 2004	675	461	395	656	448	na	601	2 034	1 131	1 098	166	115	113	12	2 635
Uganda 2000/01	441	321	310	522	285	83	326	1 637	675	883	204	95	94	13	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	459	346	361	523	287	99	830	1 243	781	1 069	105	8	88	21	2 074
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe															
Armenia 2000	264	216	194	442	477	126	1 025	695	530	1 158	na	4	23	6	1 719
South & Southeast Asia															
Bangladesh 2004	822	660	590	1 027	956	243	1 041	3 256	1 474	2 654	127	na	33	10	4 297
Nepal 2001[b]	70	294	340	665	503	216	206	1 884	na	1 996	47	na	17	30	2 090
Philippines 2003	918	785	648	1 179	899	338	2 553	2 213	1 914	2 389	15	342	88	18	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean															
Dominican Republic 2002	555	465	377	695	445	188	1 751	976	1 020	380	19	923	381	2	2 726
Haiti 2000	768	512	448	589	491	219	1 129	1 899	1 437	1 169	209	42	153	19	3 028

[b] Ever-married men's survey

Table 5 2N (weighted) Men's health behaviors by socioeconomic background characteristics smoking

Number of men for analysis of smoking behavior by education employment and wealth Demographic and Health Surveys 1994

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary or more	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Ghana 2003	815	785	3 223	1 052	379	487	1 865	958	828	867	941	1 031	1 157	4 823
Kenya 2003	228	2 030	1 321	836	265	598	1 146	720	548	608	649	793	979	3 578
Malawi 2004	362	2 041	859	737	124	519	1 441	440	412	640	699	709	802	3 261
Mozambique 2003	407	1 810	448	674	139	318	1 173	361	592	435	483	454	700	2 666
Namibia 2000	354	989	1 527	1 471	226	279	247	623	371	475	597	751	676	2 870
Nigeria 2003	444	563	1 219	622	256	327	592	428	390	390	419	479	548	2 226
Tanzania 2004	325	1 918	392	502	90	115	1 515	412	468	504	486	618	559	2 635
Uganda 2000/01	122	1 272	568	378	81	220	996	282	380	417	345	408	411	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	104	1 057	914	451	89	383	855	283	285	435	385	435	535	2 074
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	4	5	1 710	759	199	157	303	301	289	340	353	357	380	1 719
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	1 057	1 497	1 743	561	117	762	1 526	1 321	716	869	846	892	973	4 297
Nepal 2001[b]	720	645	725	40	119	292	1 293	346	373	397	439	452	428	2 090
Philippines 2003	83	1 441	3 241	947	401	687	1 129	1 568	884	937	992	957	996	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean														
Dominican Republic 2002	139	1 438	1 148	319	233	642	411	1 120	617	543	548	542	475	2 726
Haiti 2000	531	1 416	1 080	954	166	170	1 080	656	612	599	555	578	683	3 028

[b] Ever-married men's survey

Table 5 3N (weighted) Men's health behaviors by demographic background characteristics alcohol consumption

Number of men for analysis of alcohol consumption by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status						
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never married	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Burkina Faso 2003[x]	877	563	438	775	556	226	842	2 593	1 523	1 252	489	108	53	9	3 434
Kenya 2003	856	681	508	811	506	215	907	2 671	1 611	1 609	177	32	126	23	3 578
Malawi 2004[xx]	649	588	634	779	464	147	669	2 593	1 085	1 844	206	29	81	17	3 261
Mozambique 2003[x]	673	404	378	593	442	176	1 118	1 549	911	728	92	813	117	4	2 666
Namibia 2000	694	610	448	625	390	103	1 279	1 591	1 756	580	27	371	128	9	2 870
Nigeria 2003	759	501	452	793	638	232	813	2 562	1 126	1 670	486	8	74	10	3 375
Rwanda 2000[x]	762	433	359	531	447	125	527	2 131	1 221	852	49	463	44	28	2 657
Uganda 2000/01	441	321	310	522	285	83	325	1 637	675	882	203	95	94	13	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	459	346	361	523	287	100	830	1 243	782	1 070	104	8	89	21	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	713	506	430	500	355	104	1 091	1 519	1 252	1 133	77	29	82	37	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe															
Armenia 2000[x]	263	215	194	442	478	126	1 024	695	530	1 157	na	4	22	5	1 719
Kazakhstan 1999[x]	226	182	176	401	286	104	751	623	433	865	1	5	65	5	1 375
South & Southeast Asia															
Nepal 2001[xxx,b]	70	295	340	666	503	216	206	1 884	na	1 997	46	na	17	30	2 090
Philippines 2003[x]	918	785	647	1 179	899	338	2 553	2 213	1 914	2 389	15	342	89	17	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean															
Dominican Republic 2002	555	465	377	695	445	188	1 750	975	1 020	380	19	923	382	2	2 726
Haiti 2000[x]	768	512	448	589	491	220	1 130	1 899	1 436	1 169	209	42	153	19	3 028

[x] Drinking assessed for the past 3 months
[xx] Drinking variable reflects whether the respondent gets drunk (frequently or sometimes) or not
[xxx] Drinking assessed for the past 7 days
[b] Ever-married men's survey

Table 5 4N (weighted) Men's health behaviors by socioeconomic background characteristics alcohol consumption

Number of men for analysis of alcohol consumption by education employment and wealth index Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Second-ary or more	Not working	PTM	Clerical sales services	Agri-culture	Manual other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Burkina Faso 2003[x]	2 192	636	607	577	123	604	2 040	84	528	659	760	546	942	3 434
Gabon 2000	143	443	1 352	572	302	340	223	498	271	392	401	429	444	1 937
Kenya 2003	228	2 030	1 320	835	265	598	1 147	720	548	609	648	794	979	3 578
Malawi 2004	362	2 041	859	738	124	519	1 440	440	412	640	700	709	802	3 261
Mozambique 2003[x]	407	1 810	448	674	138	319	1 172	361	593	435	482	454	700	2 666
Namibia 2000	354	989	1 528	1 471	226	280	248	623	370	475	597	750	677	2 870
Nigeria 2003	2 355	562	457	260	5	597	2 286	226	439	759	644	668	865	3 375
Rwanda 2000[x]	578	1 697	383	413	106	131	1 626	380	321	492	543	692	606	2 657
Uganda 2000/01	122	1 272	568	378	81	220	996	283	380	417	346	408	412	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	104	1 057	913	451	90	383	855	283	285	435	385	435	534	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	66	830	1 714	1 338	160	429	248	431	364	420	489	698	638	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	4	5	1 710	760	199	157	304	300	289	340	353	357	380	1 719
Kazakhstan 1999	1	619	754	551	94	104	120	492	243	240	240	317	334	1 375
South & Southeast Asia														
Nepal 2001[b]	720	645	725	40	119	291	1 293	346	373	398	439	452	429	2 090
Philippines 2003[x]	84	1 441	3 241	947	401	687	1 129	1 569	884	938	992	957	996	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean														
Dominican Republic 2002	139	1 438	1 148	319	233	643	411	1 121	618	543	548	542	475	2 726
Haiti 2000	532	1 416	1 081	954	167	170	1 081	656	612	600	555	578	683	3 028

[x] Drinking assessed for the past 3 months
[b] Ever-married men's survey

Table 5 5N (weighted) Men's health behaviors by gender attitudes alcohol consumption

Number of men for analysis of alcohol consumption by gender attitudes Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Decisionmaking about large purchases		Justification for hitting wife[1]		Wife's right to refuse sex[2]		Retaliation against wife for refusing sex[3]		Number of men
	Decisions about large household purchases are made jointly between husband and wife	Decisions about large household purchases are not made jointly between husband and wife	f husband agrees with none of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife	f husband agrees with any of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife	f husband agrees with women's rights to refuse sex with husband for all four specified reasons for refusal	f husband disagrees with any of the four specified reasons for refusal	f husband believes it is not justifiable to retaliate in any of four specified ways if his wife refuses sex	f husband believes it is justifiable to retaliate in any of four specified ways if his wife refuses sex	
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Burkina Faso 2003	97	3 337	1 734	1 700	1 732	1 703	na	na	3 434
Kenya 2003	1 124	2 454	1 039	2 538	2 008	1 569	1 859	1 719	3 578
Malawi 2000	1 408	1 853	2 696	565	1 754	1 507	2 438	823	3 261
Mozambique 2003	787	1 879	1 170	1 495	1 062	1 603	1 498	1 167	2 666
Namibia 2000	na	na	na	na	1 746	1 123	1 671	1 198	2 870
Rwanda 2000	na	na	1 165	1 492	1 443	1 214	na	na	2 657
Uganda 2000/01	294	1 668	632	1 330	1 178	784	890	1 072	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	807	1 267	617	1 457	1 244	830	746	1 328	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	na	na	na	na	613	1 995	na	na	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe									
Armenia 2000	978	740	771	949	1 021	698	772	946	1 719
Kazakhstan 1999	na	na	768	606	1 131	244	na	na	1 375
South & Southeast Asia									
Nepal 2001[b]	536	1 554	1 365	725	1 630	460	na	na	2 090
Philippines 2003	2 711	2 055	3 238	1 529	3 842	924	3 040	1 727	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean									
Dominican Republic 2002	1 882	844	1 395	1 331	1 653	1 073	2 404	322	2 726
Haiti 2000	1 533	1 494	1 928	1 099	2 315	713	1 491	1 538	3 028

[1] Justifications given for a husband to hit his wife are as follows f she goes out without telling him if she neglects the children if she argues with him if she refuses to have sex with him and if she burns the food

[2] Specified reasons that a woman may refuse sex include the following She knows her husband has a sexually-transmitted disease she knows her husband has sex with women other than his wife/wives she has recently given birth or she is tired and not in the mood

[3] Types of retaliations a husband may justify for his wife refusing to have sex are as follows Get angry and reprimand her refuse to give her money or other means of financial support use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to or go have sex with other women

[b] Ever-married men's survey

Table 5 6N (weighted) Men's health behaviors by demographic background characteristics sexually transmitted infections

Number of men for analysis of reporting of a sexually transmitted infection (ST) or a symptom of an ST by age residence and marital status Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

	Age group						Residence		Marital status						
Country	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-54	Urban	Rural	Never married	Married - 1 wife	Married - 2+ wives	nformal union	Divorced/ separated	Widowed[&]	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Benin 2001	496	409	439	660	461	79	1 068	1 476	1 000	878	356	215	83	11	2 544
Burkina Faso 2003	876	563	438	774	556	225	842	2 593	1 524	1 253	489	108	53	9	3 434
Cameroon 2004	1 224	953	811	1 088	738	260	2 941	2 134	2 117	2 203	294	na	461	na	5 075
Chad 2004	407	267	292	393	324	113	485	1 310	650	806	237	44	49	10	1 795
Cote d' voire 1998/99	179	158	134	199	128	53	365	487	420	227	51	117	38	na	851
Ethiopia 2000	600	408	343	580	389	142	366	2 095	1 038	1 193	118	8	91	14	2 461
Gabon 2000	381	337	295	471	344	108	1 544	393	785	386	67	447	241	10	1 937
Ghana 2003	1 107	684	754	1 131	853	294	2 171	2 652	2 042	1 973	295	232	258	23	4 823
Guinea 1999	392	298	280	417	365	111	693	1 170	817	662	308	36	38	2	1 863
Kenya 2003	856	681	509	811	506	215	907	2 671	1 611	1 609	177	31	126	23	3 578
Malawi 2004	649	587	634	779	464	147	668	2 592	1 084	1 843	207	29	82	17	3 261
Mali 2001	668	463	450	790	630	226	1 089	2 138	1 214	1 857		88	66	1	3 227
Mauritania 2000/01	494	319	299	485	390	133	1 197	923	1 069	942	61	na	39	10	2 120
Mozambique 2003	673	404	378	594	442	176	1 117	1 548	911	728	92	813	117	4	2 666
Namibia 2000	694	610	448	625	389	104	1 278	1 591	1 756	581	27	370	128	8	2 870
Niger 1998	759	501	452	793	638	232	813	2 562	1 126	1 670	486	8	74	10	3 375
Rwanda 2000	763	432	358	531	447	126	526	2 130	1 221	852	49	463	44	28	2 657
Tanzania 2004	675	461	395	656	448	na	601	2 034	1 131	1 098	166	115	113	12	2 635
Togo 1998	853	607	542	953	582	168	1 360	2 345	1 663	1 248	401	239	138	17	3 706
Uganda 2000/01	441	321	310	522	285	83	325	1 637	675	882	203	95	94	13	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	459	346	361	523	287	100	830	1 243	782	1 070	104	8	89	21	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	714	506	430	501	356	105	1 091	1 519	1 252	1 133	78	29	81	37	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe															
Armenia 2000	263	215	194	443	478	126	1 024	695	530	1 158	na	4	22	5	1 719
Kazakhstan 1999[xxx]	74	147	167	377	276	91	640	492	231	829	1	6	61	5	1 375
South & Southeast Asia															
Bangladesh 2004	822	661	590	1 026	957	243	1 041	3 256	1 474	2 653	127	na	32	10	4 297
Philippines 2003	918	785	647	1 179	899	338	2 553	2 213	1 914	2 389	15	342	89	17	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean															
Bolivia 2003	1 199	961	806	1 351	1 009	386	3 809	1 903	2 044	2 349	na	1 029	255	35	5 712
Brazil 1996[xx,xxx]	370	443	356	661	514	190	2 029	507	858	1 216	na	299	155	7	2 781
Dominican Republic 2002	555	466	378	694	445	188	1 751	975	1 020	380	18	923	381	2	2 726
Haiti 2000	768	512	448	589	491	220	1 129	1 899	1 436	1 169	209	43	153	19	3 028
Peru 1996[xx,xxx]	198	318	358	581	371	143	1 521	447	644	781	na	466	60	17	2 399

[x] n these countries men in informal unions were categorized with men in married unions and widowed men were categorized with divorced/separated men
[xx] Only those who reported having ever had sex were asked the questions on sexually-transmitted infections
[xxx] Only those who reported that they had a diagnosed ST in the past month were considered in the numerator
[xxxx] Only those who reported symptoms (either an ulcer or discharge) were considered in the numerator
[&] Category not included in the Cameroon survey

Table 5.7N (weighted) Men's health behaviors by socioeconomic background characteristics: sexually transmitted infections

Number of men for analysis of reporting of a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or a symptom of an STI, by education, employment, and wealth index, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1995 2004

	Education			Occupation					Wealth index					
Country	None	Primary	Secondary or more	Not working	PTM	Clerical, sales, services	Agri culture	Manual, other	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Number of men
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	980	824	740	521	110	157	1,226	529	555	463	413	466	647	2,544
Burkina Faso 2003	2,192	636	607	577	123	603	2,040	84	528	660	760	546	942	3,434
Cameroon 2004	542	1,852	2,681	1,311	220	643	1,588	1,250	710	846	961	1,167	1,390	5,075
Chad 2004	836	581	377	188	175	13	1,181	220	280	347	337	351	480	1,795
Cote d'Ivoire 1998/99	330	213	308	139	57	139	353	164	142	122	185	171	230	851
Ethiopia 2000	1,227	848	385	198	78	150	1,888	146	477	507	473	472	532	2,461
Gabon 2000	143	442	1,352	571	302	341	223	498	271	392	401	429	444	1,937
Ghana 2003	815	785	3,223	1,052	379	487	1,866	958	828	867	941	1,031	1,156	4,823
Guinea 1999	981	391	489	311	36	185	868	382	328	309	352	377	497	1,863
Kenya 2003	228	2,030	1,320	835	265	598	1,146	720	548	609	648	794	979	3,578
Malawi 2004	362	2,041	859	738	124	519	1,441	440	412	640	699	709	802	3,261
Mali 2001	2,073	515	639	323	352	397	1,722	379	713	538	515	554	890	3,227
Mauritania 2000/01	836	672	612	599	128	549	485	342	137	163	424	604	792	2,120
Mozambique 2003	407	1,810	448	674	139	319	1,173	361	593	436	482	455	700	2,666
Namibia 2000	354	989	1,528	1,470	226	280	248	623	371	475	597	751	676	2,870
Niger 1998	2,355	562	457	260	5	597	2,286	226	439	759	644	668	865	3,375
Rwanda 2000	578	1,696	383	413	106	131	1,627	381	321	492	543	693	606	2,657
Tanzania 2004	325	1,918	392	502	90	115	1,515	412	468	504	486	618	559	2,635
Togo 1998	799	1,363	1,542	950	175	291	1,474	797	641	668	685	770	941	3,706
Uganda 2000/01	122	1,272	568	378	81	220	996	283	380	417	346	408	412	1,962
Zambia 2001/02	104	1,057	913	451	90	383	855	283	285	435	385	435	534	2,074
Zimbabwe 1999	66	830	1,714	1,338	160	429	248	431	365	419	489	699	638	2,609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2000	4	4	1,710	760	199	157	303	300	288	340	353	357	381	1,719
Kazakhstan 1999	1	442	689	361	90	101	107	462	169	187	216	274	286	1,375
South & Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	1,057	1,496	1,743	562	118	762	1,526	1,322	717	869	846	892	974	4,297
Philippines 2003	84	1,441	3,241	947	401	687	1,129	1,568	884	937	991	957	996	4,766
Latin America & Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	51	2,385	3,276	814	1,170	606	1,489	1,632	931	1,026	1,150	1,314	1,291	5,712
Brazil 1996	192	916	1,427	148	214	1,201	424	542	418	502	497	536	582	2,781
Dominican Republic 2002	140	1,438	1,148	319	233	642	410	1,121	617	543	549	542	475	2,726
Haiti 2000	531	1,416	1,081	953	167	170	1,081	656	612	599	555	578	683	3,028
Peru 1996[xx]	26	415	1,528	117	267	480	405	691	231	319	437	473	508	2,399

[xx] Only those who reported having ever had sex were asked the questions on sexually transmitted infections.

Table 5 8N (weighted) Men's health behaviors by gender attitudes sexually transmitted infections

Number of men for analysis of reporting of an ST or the symptom of an ST by gender attitudes Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2004

Country	Decisionmaking about large purchases		Justification for hitting wife[1]		Wife's right to refuse sex[2]		Retaliation against wife for refusing sex[3]		Number of men
	Decisions about large household purchases are made jointly between husband and wife	Decisions about large household purchases are not made jointly between husband and wife	f respondent agrees with none of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife	f respondent agrees with any of the five specified justifications for hitting a wife	f respondent agrees with women's rights to refuse sex with husband for all four specified reasons for refusal	f respondent disagrees with any of the four specified reasons for refusal	f respondent believes it is not justifiable to retaliate in any of four specified ways if his wife refuses sex	f respondent believes it is justifiable to retaliate in any of four specified ways if his wife refuses sex	
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin 2001	150	2 394	1 682	862	1 132	1 412	na	na	2 544
Burkina Faso 2003	97	3 337	1 734	1 700	1 731	1 703	na	na	3 434
Cameroon 2004	na	na	na	na	2 323	2 752	na	na	5 075
Chad 2004	na	na	na	na	659	1 136	na	na	1 795
Ethiopia 2000	na	na	589	1 872	na	na	na	na	2 461
Ghana 2003	543	4 280	3 213	1 610	3 199	1 624	3 535	1 288	4 823
Kenya 2003	1 124	2 454	1 040	2 538	2 008	1 570	1 859	1 719	3 578
Malawi 2004	1 408	1 853	2 697	565	1 754	1 506	2 439	823	3 261
Mali 2001	64	3 163	1 106	2 120	685	2 542	na	na	3 227
Mozambique 2003	786	1 879	1 170	1 495	1 062	1 603	1 498	1 167	2 666
Namibia 2000	na	na	na	na	1 746	1 124	1 672	1 198	2 870
Rwanda 2000	na	na	1 165	1 491	1 443	1 215	na	na	2 657
Tanzania 2004	643	1 992	1 303	1 332	1 560	1 075	822	1 813	2 635
Uganda 2000/01	294	1 668	632	1 330	1 178	784	890	1 072	1 962
Zambia 2001/02	807	1 267	617	1 457	1 244	830	746	1 328	2 074
Zimbabwe 1999	na	na	na	na	614	1 996	na	na	2 609
North Africa/West & Central Asia/Europe									
Armenia 2000	979	740	770	949	1 020	699	772	947	1 719
Kazakhstan 1999	na	na	645	487	925	207	na	na	1 375
South & Southeast Asia									
Philippines 2003	2 711	2 054	3 238	1 528	3 842	924	3 039	1 726	4 766
Latin America & Caribbean									
Bolivia 2003	4 493	1 219	3 464	2 248	4 180	1 532	3 036	2 676	5 712
Dominican Republic 2002	1 652	1 073	2 404	321	1 881	844	1 395	1 331	2 726
Haiti 2000	1 533	1 495	1 928	1 100	2 315	713	1 490	1 538	3 028

[1] Justifications given for a husband to hit his wife are as follows f she goes out without telling him if she neglects the children if she argues with him if she refuses to have sex with him and if she burns the food

[2] Specified reasons that a woman may refuse sex include the following She knows her husband has a sexually-transmitted disease she knows her husband has sex with women other than his wife/wives she has recently given birth or she is tired and not in the mood

[3] Types of retaliations a husband may justify for his wife refusing to have sex are as follows Get angry and reprimand her refuse to give her money or other means of financial support use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to or go have sex with other women

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