

COMPARATIVE STUDIES 6

KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONTRACEPTION



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**Demographic and Health Surveys
Comparative Studies No. 6**

**Knowledge and Use
Of Contraception**

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Contents

Preface	v
Acknowledgments	vi
1 Introduction	1
2 Data Collection	2
2.1 Contraceptive Methods	2
2.2 Knowledge	2
2.3 Ever-use and Current Use	2
2.4 Base Population	3
3 Knowledge of Contraception	5
3.1 Spontaneous Knowledge	5
3.2 Knowledge After Probing	5
3.3 Demographic and Socioeconomic Differentials	8
4 Ever-use of Contraception	10
4.1 Methods	10
4.2 Demographic and Socioeconomic Differentials	11
5 Current Use of Contraception	13
5.1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rates	13
5.2 Method Mix	15
5.3 Trends in Contraceptive Use	15
5.4 Demographic and Socioeconomic Differentials	15
6 Summary and Conclusions	28
6.1 Knowledge	28
6.2 Use	29
6.3 Contraceptive Prevalence and Fertility	29
References	32
Appendix A	
Knowledge of Specific Contraceptive Methods by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents	36
Appendix B	
Ever-use of Specific Contraceptive Methods by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents	46

Appendix C

Current Use of Specific Contraceptive Methods by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents	56
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Appendix D

Summary of DHS-I surveys, 1985-1990	66
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Tables

2.1 Background characteristics of DHS surveys	3
3.1 Spontaneous knowledge and total knowledge of contraceptive methods	6
3.2 Regional distribution of knowledge of specific methods	7
3.3 Knowledge of two or more and five or more contraceptive methods	7
3.4 Differentials in knowledge of contraception	8
4.1 Ever-use of contraception	10
4.2 Differentials in ever-use of contraception	11
5.1 Current use of contraception	13
5.2 Trends in contraceptive use	16
5.3 Differentials in current use of contraception	19
5.4 Current use of contraception by age	20
5.5 Current use of contraception by number of living children	26
5.6 Current use of contraception by residence and level of education	27
6.1 Knowledge and use of contraception	28
6.2 Contraceptive prevalence and total fertility rates	30

Figures

5.1 Percentage of married women 15-49 who are currently using modern and traditional methods of family planning, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989	14
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5.2 Trends in contraceptive prevalence among married women 15-49, selected WFS, CPS, and DHS surveys	17
5.3 Percentage of married women 15-49 who are currently using specific contraceptive methods by age, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989	21
6.1 Relationship between contraceptive prevalence and total fertility rates, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989	31

Preface

An important part of the DHS program is the comparative analysis and further analysis of data obtained from DHS surveys. Standard recode files have been prepared for most surveys and researchers worldwide are encouraged to use the datasets for further analysis.

Much of the comparative analysis of DHS data, particularly for major topics such as fertility, mortality, contraceptive use, and maternal and child health, is being carried out by DHS staff in Columbia, Maryland. The results of these analyses are published in the *DHS Comparative Studies* series. A total of 15 *Comparative Studies* are planned.

The studies in this series are based on the standard recode files which were available in early 1990. These include datasets for 25 standard DHS surveys carried out from 1985 to 1989. Data for El Salvador, Ondo State (Nigeria), and Sudan may not be included in all reports because some of the El Salvador and Ondo State data are not comparable with data from other DHS surveys and the Sudan survey was not completed until mid-1990.

Reports in the *DHS Comparative Studies* series provide detailed tables and graphs comparing the results of DHS surveys for countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East/North Africa, Asia, and Latin America/Caribbean. The reports also discuss various issues such as questionnaire comparability, survey procedures, and data quality. Where appropriate, data from previous survey programs, primarily the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS), are used to evaluate trends over time.

The *DHS Comparative Studies* series is intended to provide analysts and policymakers with readily available comparisons of data from developing countries. The studies will also be useful to others in the fields of international population and health.

During the second phase of the DHS program (1988-1993), data will be collected for a further 25 countries. An update of the information on knowledge and use of contraception (including data from DHS-II countries) will be published later in the program.

Martin Vaessen
Project Director

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1 Introduction

Knowledge and use of contraception are the indicators most frequently used by national and international organizations to assess the success of family planning programs. Moreover, contraceptive prevalence is a widely used measure in the analysis of the proximate determinants of fertility. The importance of these indicators has stimulated efforts to collect data on contraceptive knowledge and use in countries throughout the world.

Since the 1960s, hundreds of fertility surveys and studies of contraceptive knowledge, attitudes, and practice (KAP studies) have been undertaken worldwide. Until 1973, most of these surveys were limited to selected areas or communities targeted by family planning programs. Beginning in the 1970s with the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and continuing until 1985 with the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS), data began to be collected at the national level. The WFS and CPS surveys, together with similar surveys of contraceptive prevalence, family planning, and maternal and child health conducted apart from the WFS and CPS programs, have provided data on contraception from nationally representative samples in more than 60 developing and 20 developed countries. (For a review of the WFS and CPS surveys see London et al., 1985.)

The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program, which began in September 1984 as a follow-on activity to the WFS and CPS programs, is the most recent source of information on family planning throughout the world. This report, on the knowledge and use of contraception among currently married women, summarizes and compares results from 25 of the 27 national surveys of women carried out during the first five-year phase of the DHS program.

In the following section, the DHS questionnaire is described and relevant terms are defined. The three succeeding sections analyze and compare the DHS data on knowledge, ever-use, and current use of contraception. Data on current use are compared with earlier WFS and CPS results to show recent trends in contraceptive use. The final section summarizes the results and presents some general conclusions. Detailed tables analyzing the data not only by country and by method, but also by socioeconomic and demographic variables, are presented in the appendices.

2 Data Collection

2.1 CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

The information in this report is based on responses to the questions in the third section of the individual DHS questionnaire, which covers knowledge, ever-use, and current use of contraceptive methods.¹ The DHS questionnaire includes a list of nine contraceptive methods (pill, IUD, injection, vaginal methods, condom, female sterilization, male sterilization, periodic abstinence, and withdrawal) plus an "other method" category. This standard list includes the methods likely to be known or used in most countries, however, the implementing organizations were encouraged to add to the list any other methods commonly used in that country. Half of the DHS surveys added at least one country-specific method to the standard list. Table 2.1 shows, for each country, the year of fieldwork, how many currently married women were interviewed, and which contraceptive methods, if any, were added to the standard list.

Among the 14 countries whose questionnaires included additional methods, only 5 (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia) added a modern method to the list; in each case, the method added was Norplant. The other countries added traditional or natural methods, such as prolonged abstinence, the Billings (or mucus) method of periodic abstinence, douche, prolonged breastfeeding, herbal medicine, and "gris-gris" (amulets, charms, or spells intended to ward off pregnancy). In Indonesia and Tunisia, abortion was added.

For the purposes of analysis, the contraceptive methods were classified into two main categories: modern and traditional. Modern methods include the pill, IUD, injection, vaginal methods (diaphragm, foam, jelly), condom, female sterilization, and male sterilization. Traditional methods include periodic abstinence, withdrawal, herbs, folk methods, and all country-specific methods.²

2.2 KNOWLEDGE

DHS respondents were first asked an open ended question about which methods of family planning they knew: "Now I would like to talk about a different topic. There are various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which of

these ways or methods have you heard about?" All of the methods which a woman mentioned in response to this question were marked as *spontaneously* reported. Then, the interviewer described the methods not yet mentioned and asked if the woman recognized each one. All of the methods recognized by the respondent after hearing the description were marked as *known with probing*. If the respondent did not recognize a method after hearing it described, the interviewer recorded that the respondent had never heard of that particular method.

Thus, a distinction can be made between two types of knowledge, spontaneous and probed; the distinction is shown in Table 3.1. In all the other tables in this report, however, a woman is classified as knowing about a method irrespective of whether she mentioned it spontaneously or recognized it only after probing. Moreover, knowledge of a contraceptive method is defined simply as *having heard of* a method to avoid or delay pregnancy; it does not imply that a woman knows how to use or where to obtain a particular method.

2.3 EVER-USE AND CURRENT USE

Next the respondent was asked, "Have you ever used (NAME OF METHOD)?" for each method of which she had heard, regardless of whether she reported the method spontaneously or recognized it only after probing. Two questions on current use were asked for all women who had reported ever using a method of contraception and who were not pregnant: "Are you currently doing something or using any method to avoid getting pregnant?" and, if the response was "yes," "Which method are you using?"³

Ever-use of contraception is defined as contraceptive practice at any time, while current use is defined as use of a contraceptive method around the time of the survey. The interviewers were given guidelines to help them determine whether the method was actually being used at the time of the survey. This is not always a simple determination, especially for coitus-dependent methods, such as the condom, vaginal methods, and withdrawal, which are only used when intercourse occurs. Interviewers were instructed that current use of a coitus-dependent method meant that the woman should have used it at the most recent occurrences of sexual intercourse. As there was no mechanism to convey this definition to the respondent herself, it is possible that use of these methods is over-reported. Current use of the pill meant that the woman should be taking pills daily, while current use of injection meant that a contraceptive injection should have been administered

¹ All of the surveys carried out under the DHS program are based on one of two standard questionnaires: the model "A" questionnaire for countries with high contraceptive prevalence or the model "B" questionnaire for countries with low contraceptive prevalence. As the names imply, the principal difference in the questionnaires is the amount of detail collected on contraceptive use. The core questionnaire is modified to fit the family planning service delivery system in each country and translated into the principal local languages.

² No distinction between modern and traditional methods is made in the country-specific methods. As a result, Norplant has been combined with the traditional methods in the "other" category. However, since Norplant is still largely unknown in most countries, the "other" category consists chiefly of traditional methods.

³ In the DHS Model "A" questionnaire, when a respondent reported that she had used female sterilization, the interviewer was instructed to skip over the printed question on current use and simply circle the response code for female sterilization for the current use question.

Background characteristics of DHS surveys

Table 2.1 Year of fieldwork, number of currently married women 15-49, and contraceptive methods added to questionnaires, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Year of field work	Number of currently married women	Contraceptive methods added to questionnaires
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>			
Botswana	1988	1,708	Prolonged abstinence, herbal medicine, gris-gris ^b
Burundi	1987	2,669	Prolonged abstinence
Ghana	1988	3,156	None
Kenya	1988/9	4,765	None
Liberia	1986	3,538	None
Mali	1987	2,948	Prolonged abstinence, herbal medicine, gris-gris ^b
Senegal	1986	3,365	Prolonged abstinence, herbal medicine, gris-gris ^b
Togo	1988	2,454	Prolonged abstinence, herbal medicine, gris-gris ^b
Uganda	1988/9	3,180	None
Zimbabwe	1988/9	2,643	None
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>			
Egypt	1988/9	8,221	Prolonged breastfeeding
Morocco	1987	5,447	Prolonged abstinence, douche
Tunisia	1988	4,012	Norplant, abortion
<u>ASIA</u>			
Indonesia	1987	10,967	Norplant, abortion
Sri Lanka	1987	5,442	Norplant, prolonged abstinence ^c
Thailand	1987	6,236	None
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>			
Bolivia	1989	4,941	None
Brazil ^a	1986	3,471	Billings
Colombia	1986	2,850	None
Dominican Republic	1986	4,133	Norplant
Ecuador	1987	2,957	Norplant
Guatemala ^a	1987	3,377	Billings
Mexico	1987	5,662	None
Peru	1986	2,900	None
Trinidad & Tobago	1987	2,617	None

^a Women 15-44 years

^b "Gris-gris" are amulets, charms and spells intended to ward off pregnancy.

^c Added to question on current use only.

within the last three or six months (depending on the type of injection offered in the country). If the respondent reported current use of more than one method, the more effective method was recorded. (The methods were ordered in the questionnaire from most effective to least effective).⁴

2.4 BASE POPULATION

As the proportion of currently married women who know and use family planning methods are the most frequently cited statistics to

⁴In surveys using the model "A" questionnaire, a subsequent question was asked about the use of a second method during the current month.

measure the success of family planning programs, this report uses currently married women as the base population in all tables.⁵

⁵The authors of the WFS comparative reports on contraceptive knowledge and use in addition to "currently married" women also used the base populations "ever-married," "fecund," and "exposed" women (Carrasco, 1981; Vaessen, 1980). The base population of "ever-married" women includes women who are widowed, separated, or divorced, as well as those currently married. "Fecund" women were currently married women who were self-identified as being physiologically capable of having children (including those sterilized for contraceptive purposes). "Exposed" women were similar to "fecund" women, but included pregnant women. There was little difference in knowledge of contraceptive methods between the three groups and currently married women; however, as one would expect, contraceptive use varied according to the degree of exposure to risk among the base population (Lightbourne, 1980; Vaessen, 1980). It should be noted that even though information on the contraceptive practices of "fecund" and "exposed" women may have programmatic consequences for formulating and assessing family planning policies, these sub-populations are difficult to define.

Currently married women include all respondents who reported being married or living with a partner. For Trinidad and Tobago, the definition was expanded to include all women in visiting relationships.

The tables in Appendices A, B, and C present detailed results on knowledge, ever-use, and current use of each contraceptive meth-

od for the 25 countries included in this report. The following characteristics of the respondents also are included in these tables:

- current age of the respondent (15-24, 25-34, 35-49),
- number of living children (0, 1-2, 3-4, 5+),
- place of residence at interview (urban, rural), and
- highest level of school attended (none, primary, secondary or higher).

3 Knowledge of Contraception

3.1 SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE

In most countries, the majority of women could spontaneously name at least one family planning method, usually a modern one (Table 3.1). More than 85 percent of women could name at least one method of family planning in all of the North African and Asian countries, and in Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zimbabwe. Between 50 and 85 percent of women could name at least one method in the remaining Latin American countries and in Kenya and Uganda. Knowledge is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa, where in 6 of the 10 countries surveyed, less than 40 percent of women spontaneously reported a contraceptive method. This figure was lowest in Mali—just 12 percent.

Among modern methods, the pill is the one most frequently mentioned spontaneously, except in Burundi, where injection is better known. The IUD is the second most frequently named modern method in Botswana, Indonesia, and all the North African and Latin American countries surveyed. In sub-Saharan Africa, however, injection is the second most commonly mentioned modern method. It should be noted that in Senegal and Uganda, knowledge of a traditional method, principally prolonged abstinence, is greater than knowledge of any modern method.

In general, the least well-known methods, on a spontaneous basis, are male sterilization, vaginal methods, and the two traditional methods, periodic abstinence and withdrawal. However, some of the lesser known methods are important in particular countries: vaginal methods were the second most widely mentioned method in Ghana, while female sterilization was frequently mentioned in Sri Lanka, as was the calendar method in Bolivia and Brazil and the condom in Trinidad and Tobago.

3.2 KNOWLEDGE AFTER PROBING

When spontaneous and probed knowledge of a method are combined, the majority of currently married women in the countries covered by this report recognized at least one method of family planning. More than 90 percent of respondents knew at least one method in 17 of the 25 surveys. In the rest of the countries, with the exception of Mali, the level of knowledge of at least one method ranges between 70 and 90 percent. The level of knowledge is lowest in Mali, where only 43 percent of currently married women recognized at least one method of contraception.

The data on whether at least one method is known (or used) may not be fully comparable for countries where methods have been added to the standard list. However, the potential bias is small because the proportion of women who report knowing any method is generally determined by the level of knowledge of one of a few modern methods—the pill, IUD, condom, and female sterilization—which are standard across all DHS surveys. In sub-Saharan

countries, however, estimates of contraceptive knowledge are influenced by the fairly high levels of knowledge and use of prolonged abstinence.

Table 3.2 summarizes overall knowledge for each method. It shows the number of countries in each region in which more than half the women know specific methods (either spontaneously or with probing). After probing, the pill and female sterilization are the best known methods, followed by injection and the IUD. Condoms are also relatively well known in North Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In sub-Saharan Africa, however, women are still not familiar with the IUD or the condom. Knowledge of the IUD and the condom is greater than 50 percent in only three sub-Saharan countries: Botswana, Kenya, and Zimbabwe.

The least recognized modern methods are male sterilization and vaginal methods, with the exception of a few countries. Male sterilization is relatively well known in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago and more widely known than the IUD in Sri Lanka and Thailand. Vaginal methods were recognized by more than half the married women in Botswana, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia.

For the most part, traditional methods were recognized only after probing. In 12 countries, at least half of currently married women know of periodic abstinence. Withdrawal is also a well-known method in Tunisia, Zimbabwe, and five Latin American countries: Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The number of methods known indicates the extent to which information on a variety of family planning methods has been disseminated. Knowledge of several family planning methods is a condition of informed choice and, ideally, is associated with a greater probability of adopting and continuing to use a family planning method. Table 3.3 shows the percentage of currently married women in each country who know two or more methods and the percentage who know five or more. The level of knowledge of at least two methods is not very different from knowledge of at least one method. The percentage of women with knowledge of two or more methods is 80 percent or greater in all of the North African and Asian countries, as well as most of the Latin American countries (except Bolivia and Guatemala); only a minority of countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Botswana, Kenya, Togo, and Zimbabwe) have this level of contraceptive knowledge.

Knowledge of five or more methods is a more stringent measure of comprehensive knowledge of contraceptive methods. The percentage of women knowing five or more methods remains greater than 80 percent in Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, and five Latin American countries (Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Re-

Spontaneous knowledge and total knowledge of contraceptive methods

Table 3.1 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who had spontaneous (S) knowledge of specific contraceptive methods and the total percentage who know specific methods, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Any method		Any modern method		Pill		IUD		Injection		Vaginal methods		Condom		Female sterilization		Male sterilization		Abstinence		Withdrawal		Other methods	
	S	Total	S	Total	S	Total	S	Total	(S)	Total	S	Total	S	Total	S	Total	S	Total	S	Total	S	Total	S	Total
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA																								
Botswana	90.7	94.4	90.7	94.8	88.3	93.6	76.3	89.5	66.3	89.4	27.0	51.3	49.4	87.1	8.8	66.6	4.2	24.7	3.3	23.8	2.0	29.1	4.2	34.2
Burundi	23.7	63.8	37.3	78.5	14.5	42.4	5.7	23.8	20.0	57.4	0.7	6.9	3.5	14.9	1.3	14.6	0.2	3.6	17.0	46.9	2.9	25.3	7.2	46.5
Ghana	34.3	76.5	39.7	79.4	28.5	63.9	8.3	39.6	6.5	46.5	10.7	38.0	6.1	49.5	2.0	57.3	0.3	10.7	4.1	41.0	0.9	32.6	9.4	9.4
Kenya	76.0	91.3	79.6	92.4	70.6	88.4	43.7	67.0	48.8	81.9	10.5	26.7	19.4	55.7	21.5	72.5	4.5	21.7	17.0	50.8	3.5	18.2	6.3	6.3
Liberia	29.7	68.0	32.3	69.8	27.0	61.1	8.2	31.3	9.5	42.4	2.2	9.8	3.2	26.2	3.5	41.7	0.7	5.9	2.2	12.4	1.1	13.4	6.2	14.0
Mali	7.8	28.6	11.6	43.2	7.3	21.8	3.0	14.7	2.6	17.0	0.7	6.0	0.6	8.2	0.5	14.4	0.1	4.2	1.3	7.7	0.3	4.8	5.6	35.4
Senegal	21.7	67.8	36.3	91.5	18.9	50.7	8.6	28.7	5.1	27.1	2.3	8.6	3.2	26.5	2.0	56.0	0.1	3.2	2.2	15.8	0.2	13.2	23.9	88.9
Togo	26.2	81.4	39.7	95.8	13.0	46.5	9.2	47.4	12.2	59.9	5.6	25.9	3.9	35.9	3.2	69.0	0.0	14.0	5.7	50.8	1.1	40.3	15.0	89.7
Uganda	32.7	77.9	51.6	84.0	30.3	67.7	4.1	21.1	11.3	40.8	2.2	11.6	3.0	31.1	4.8	62.6	0.5	8.8	5.8	45.0	1.4	22.0	33.4	33.4
Zimbabwe	86.2	97.8	89.8	98.7	85.0	97.0	23.5	59.1	23.0	72.4	2.7	14.5	25.0	80.3	7.0	54.6	1.4	17.6	3.4	27.2	9.6	79.2	42.0	48.6
NORTH AFRICA																								
Egypt	91.5	98.2	91.7	98.3	89.6	97.9	73.3	93.9	16.1	61.9	14.6	41.0	17.4	44.6	5.2	54.5	0.8	9.9	2.9	22.9	1.0	13.9	8.8	66.2
Tunisia	87.4	99.0	88.3	99.2	78.7	95.8	74.1	94.7	18.9	59.4	32.5	61.3	20.6	66.3	33.9	95.9	1.8	16.9	17.9	54.5	8.8	51.2	25.4	88.5
Morocco	86.0	97.5	88.7	97.8	84.7	97.3	41.9	79.5	10.4	55.6	6.8	23.7	18.9	59.8	32.1	77.0	0.6	4.5	17.2	51.7	7.2	47.4	36.4	52.7
ASIA																								
Indonesia	86.8	94.2	88.1	94.6	77.1	91.1	66.3	82.4	62.8	84.4	1.0	4.0	37.1	65.2	23.1	52.5	9.8	26.5	6.1	21.4	2.6	15.4	28.6	44.0
Sri Lanka	85.8	99.1	87.5	99.1	66.6	93.4	46.0	83.4	33.8	84.3	2.6	14.6	29.5	73.3	58.8	98.1	35.8	91.5	21.8	61.9	4.1	38.8	2.7	7.6
Thailand	94.3	99.5	94.7	99.6	87.0	98.7	61.6	94.7	63.3	97.2	1.4	16.8	33.8	88.5	56.0	97.8	46.8	96.0	5.3	28.6	2.1	27.5	15.4	15.4
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN																								
Bolivia	35.6	67.5	50.3	75.0	24.7	52.0	22.0	54.1	10.4	42.8	4.5	23.0	4.9	28.5	7.5	51.7	1.2	15.5	24.6	54.5	2.8	27.1	7.6	7.6
Brazil	86.3	99.9	88.1	99.9	84.3	99.6	26.6	67.1	8.3	57.5	10.5	36.1	25.0	86.5	17.0	95.4	4.3	55.9	34.5	77.2	11.7	70.3	14.0	40.3
Colombia	95.6	99.4	96.0	99.5	90.1	98.3	65.4	93.8	35.8	90.1	37.6	85.0	19.8	71.0	38.4	95.6	5.0	50.9	13.5	64.5	4.1	58.6	3.0	15.7
Dominican Republic	91.2	99.3	91.7	99.3	86.9	97.9	57.1	90.1	17.1	74.5	37.4	68.2	41.1	87.8	24.6	97.8	2.1	45.7	13.4	52.7	2.0	61.5	15.7	41.5
Ecuador	76.0	90.0	76.8	90.5	65.6	84.8	49.5	79.5	20.2	65.6	22.2	56.3	13.6	51.0	19.6	77.5	1.5	18.7	14.4	50.5	3.0	37.8	5.8	20.2
Guatemala	49.4	71.6	51.0	71.9	43.0	64.1	22.0	44.2	16.3	46.2	8.2	21.5	14.7	36.5	15.0	62.1	4.4	40.6	6.2	25.0	0.9	14.1	16.7	36.7
Mexico	82.9	93.2	83.4	93.4	76.1	91.2	58.5	86.7	53.4	86.7	31.6	64.1	23.9	66.6	29.3	85.8	9.8	67.1	14.9	63.1	3.0	51.4	1.9	16.9
Peru	64.0	86.6	71.1	89.1	53.3	76.7	42.3	71.9	31.3	68.1	16.9	46.3	10.9	51.4	10.2	75.1	1.0	26.7	22.5	73.9	3.0	49.2	21.8	21.8
Trinidad&Tobago	91.6	98.9	92.1	99.0	81.5	96.3	54.4	89.6	24.1	79.4	49.6	80.5	64.7	96.0	26.8	92.9	6.4	60.6	13.8	47.9	9.4	77.0	4.4	42.9

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Regional distribution of knowledge of specific methods

Table 3.2 Number of countries in each region in which more than 50 percent of women 15-49 know specific contraceptive methods, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Method	Sub-Saharan Africa (N=10)	North Africa (N=3)	Asia (N=3)	Latin America/Caribbean (N=9)	Total (N=25)
Pill	7	3	3	9	22
Female sterilization	7	3	3	9	22
Injection	5	3	3	7	18
IUD	3	3	3	8	17
Condom	3	2	3	7	15
Periodic abstinence	2	2	1	7	12
Vaginal methods	1	1	0	5	7
Withdrawal	1	1	0	5	7
Male sterilization	0	0	2	4	6
Other	2	3	0	0	5

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of two or more and five or more contraceptive methods

Table 3.3 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who know two or more contraceptive methods and the percentage who know five or more methods, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Percentage who know two or more methods	Percentage who know five or more methods
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>		
Botswana	93	77
Burundi	64	23
Ghana	70	44
Kenya	88	60
Liberia	55	23
Mali	26	12
Senegal	68	30
Togo	82	54
Uganda	71	34
Zimbabwe	95	69
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>		
Egypt	95	56
Morocco	92	65
Tunisia	98	85
<u>ASIA</u>		
Indonesia	89	56
Sri Lanka	98	86
Thailand	99	95
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>		
Bolivia	64	39
Brazil	99	83
Colombia	99	91
Dominican Republic	98	88
Ecuador	86	65
Guatemala	63	42
Mexico	91	81
Peru	84	67
Trinidad & Tobago	98	92

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

public, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago). Currently married women in Colombia and Mexico demonstrated the broadest knowledge of contraceptive methods: each contraceptive method was recognized by more than 50 percent of the respondents. Between 50 and 80 percent of women know more than five contraceptive methods in Botswana, Kenya, Togo, and Zimbabwe, all of the North African and Asian countries, and Ecuador and Peru. In the remaining sub-Saharan African countries and in Bolivia and Guatemala, only a minority of women have a broad knowledge of family planning methods.

3.3 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS

CURRENT AGE

In most countries, the level of knowledge of contraceptive methods is nearly the same for women in each of the three age groups (Table 3.4). Knowledge of any contraceptive method is higher among women age 25-34 than among the two other groups (15-24 and 35-49), but differentials are small in most countries.

Differentials in knowledge of contraception

Table 3.4 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who know any contraceptive method by age, number of living children, residence, and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or Higher	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	96.0	96.5	92.0	91.3	95.6	94.1	95.5	99.7	92.6	85.8	98.9	99.6	94.8
Burundi	77.4	81.6	74.8	66.5	82.1	77.1	79.9	94.5	78.0	76.8	85.2	98.0	78.5
Ghana	79.1	81.5	77.1	75.1	78.5	80.8	80.5	89.4	75.1	65.2	91.0	98.3	79.4
Kenya	92.9	94.1	90.2	88.6	93.7	92.6	92.2	95.7	91.8	85.6	94.5	98.9	92.4
Liberia	66.7	73.8	67.6	62.0	66.3	73.2	77.0	77.9	65.0	62.7	85.8	95.2	69.8
Mali	45.6	48.5	34.8	41.9	43.0	42.9	44.8	67.8	34.9	38.8	68.2	100.0	43.2
Senegal	89.1	92.6	92.5	81.5	91.8	94.1	93.2	96.5	89.0	90.7	94.7	99.3	91.5
Togo	94.8	96.5	95.7	89.8	95.8	97.2	90.1	97.3	95.1	94.5	98.0	99.5	95.8
Uganda	83.8	85.6	81.8	79.6	84.4	84.0	85.2	95.7	82.8	75.6	89.5	97.9	84.0
Zimbabwe	98.6	99.3	98.1	94.7	99.0	98.9	99.1	99.5	98.4	95.5	99.4	99.6	98.7
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	97.9	98.8	98.1	96.4	98.3	98.8	98.5	99.5	97.2	97.1	99.3	99.9	98.3
Morocco	95.4	98.4	98.3	95.1	97.4	98.0	98.6	99.4	96.6	97.3	99.8	99.7	97.8
Tunisia	98.8	99.5	98.9	99.0	99.6	99.4	98.7	99.8	98.3	98.6	99.9	100.0	99.2
ASIA													
Indonesia	96.0	96.1	92.1	89.2	95.2	95.9	94.1	97.7	93.4	83.7	97.1	99.9	94.6
Sri Lanka	97.3	99.7	99.2	96.2	99.2	99.7	99.2	99.6	99.0	97.2	99.0	99.5	99.1
Thailand	99.5	99.9	99.2	99.4	99.8	99.7	98.7	99.8	99.5	96.9	99.8	99.9	99.6
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	76.5	79.4	70.2	71.0	77.5	76.9	70.2	86.0	61.4	44.6	75.3	96.2	75.0
Brazil	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9
Colombia	99.6	99.9	99.0	99.6	99.7	99.6	98.9	99.7	99.0	95.9	99.7	99.9	99.5
Dominican Republic	99.4	99.5	99.2	99.1	99.5	99.3	99.4	100.0	98.4	94.1	99.6	99.9	99.3
Ecuador	90.2	92.5	88.2	86.4	91.7	91.8	87.9	97.0	82.1	66.4	89.8	98.4	90.5
Guatemala	66.1	74.1	74.1	60.9	73.3	74.6	69.7	89.4	65.7	53.0	86.1	99.3	71.9
Mexico	91.4	94.7	93.2	88.3	94.8	94.3	92.1	97.5	84.3	73.3	95.5	99.7	93.4
Peru	88.3	92.0	86.7	84.7	93.5	90.7	83.2	98.0	73.8	64.3	88.4	99.4	89.1
Trinidad&Tobago	98.6	99.6	98.5	98.8	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.1	99.0	100.0	98.6	99.4	99.0

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Women age 25-34 are also more likely to know specific methods (see Appendix A: Tables A.1-A.10). The amount of variation among age groups depends on the method. Within countries, knowledge varies least for the pill, withdrawal, "other" methods, and male sterilization (in many countries, knowledge of this latter method is consistently low across all age groups). The proportion knowing a method varies most by age for the condom and periodic abstinence. The condom is better known by the youngest women in three sub-Saharan African countries (Kenya, Mali, and Uganda), while periodic abstinence is better known among older women in Egypt, Morocco, Sri Lanka and several Latin American countries.

NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Knowledge of contraception does not appear to be related to the number of children a woman has. Married women with no children know slightly less about family planning methods than women who have given birth. However, in all but three countries (Burundi, Guatemala, and Senegal) there is a difference of less than 10 percentage points between the proportion of childless women who know at least one method of family planning and women with one or two children (Table 3.4). Among women who have children, there are no substantial differences by parity in the knowledge of at least one method of family planning, with the exception of Liberia.

Knowledge of specific methods, however, does appear to be related to parity: women with one or two children are more likely to know specific methods than other women (see Appendix A: Tables A.1-A.10). When women with one or two children are compared with childless women, there is a considerable difference (more than 10 percentage points) in their knowledge of the IUD in 11 countries and of the condom and periodic abstinence in 8 countries. When women with one or two children are compared with women with five or more children, there are substantial differences in their knowledge of the condom in 12 countries, of periodic abstinence in 15 countries, and of withdrawal in 11 countries.

This relationship between parity and knowledge for some family planning methods may reflect the fact that knowledge of family planning methods helped low-parity women achieve their small family size. Alternatively, it may be due to cohort differences: young women at low parities are probably the prime beneficiaries of the increasing availability of family planning information through maternal and child health programs (an important source of family planning information that would not be utilized by childless women), school and community-based family life education programs, and the media.

An exception to this pattern of greater knowledge among women of lower parity is found in Zimbabwe, where high-parity women were more likely to know of withdrawal than low-parity women. For the remaining methods, only a small number of countries show large differences in knowledge by parity.

RESIDENCE

In every country, urban women are more likely than their rural counterparts to know of contraceptive methods (Table 3.4). Differentials in knowledge of any method are minimal in about half of the countries, including all the North African and Asian countries, but they are large for 5 sub-Saharan countries (Burundi, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, and Uganda) and 5 Latin American countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru). In Bolivia and Guatemala, the differential is about 40 percent. The most extreme case is Mali, where almost twice as many urban as rural women know at least one method of family planning. In the 7 other countries, knowledge of any method is 15 to 20 percent higher among urban than rural women. Differences by urban-rural residence are sharper when individual methods are considered, particularly for the lesser known methods (see Appendix A: Tables A.1-A.10).

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

There is a strong positive correlation between contraceptive knowledge and level of education.⁵ In fact, knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is nearly universal among women with some secondary education (Table 3.4). The most widespread differences in knowledge by educational level are seen in countries with an overall level of knowledge less than 90 percent. For example, in Mali, only one-third as many of the women who never went to school knew of a family planning method as those who had some secondary education; in Bolivia and Guatemala, that proportion is one-half. There are also substantial differentials in knowledge by education for individual methods when the level of knowledge for that method is less than 90 percent (see Appendix A: Tables A.1-A.10).

In countries where the overall knowledge of contraception is 90 percent or greater, there are small differences in knowledge between women with no schooling and those with primary education. However, there are no differences between women with primary schooling and those with a secondary education.

⁵ Educational level refers to the highest level of education attended, but not necessarily completed.

4 Ever-Use of Contraception

In the 25 countries covered in this report, ever-use of any contraceptive method among married women of childbearing age ranges from less than 20 percent in Liberia and Mali to 86 percent in Brazil (Table 4.1). In Botswana, Togo, Zimbabwe, and in all of the North African, Asian, and Latin American countries (except Bolivia and Guatemala), more than half of currently married women have used a contraceptive method at some time.

4.1 METHODS

In most of the North African, Asian, and Latin American countries surveyed, the vast majority of women who have ever used some method of contraception have used a modern method. In sub-Saharan Africa, however, this is the case only in Botswana, Liberia, and Zimbabwe. In most of the sub-Saharan countries, the majority of women who have used a method of family planning have used a traditional method, primarily periodic abstinence and

prolonged abstinence. It is interesting that in Zimbabwe, where the vast majority of ever-users have used modern methods, a majority have also used withdrawal.

The pill is by far the most widely used method. In 14 of the 25 countries, more women have used the pill than any other single method. In 7 other countries, it is the second most used method. There are only 3 countries where the pill is *not* one of the most widely used methods: Burundi, Togo, and Sri Lanka. Other frequently used methods are periodic abstinence and "other" methods in sub-Saharan Africa (particularly prolonged abstinence in Senegal and Togo) and the IUD in Botswana and some North African, Asian, and Latin American countries. Female sterilization is the second most commonly used method in Sri Lanka, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala. The condom is the second most widely used method in Trinidad and Tobago.

Ever-use of contraception

Table 4.1 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who have ever used specific contraceptive methods by age, number of living children, residence, and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Vaginal methods	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA												
Botswana	63.0	60.1	49.4	17.4	15.0	1.3	10.1	4.3	0.3	5.1	5.8	8.5
Burundi	30.1	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	18.8	8.2	15.1
Ghana	37.0	22.5	14.9	1.3	1.0	8.3	4.5	1.0	0.0	19.7	8.3	3.0
Kenya	45.0	29.0	18.0	8.4	6.7	2.1	4.3	5.0	0.1	20.9	3.0	3.2
Liberia	18.8	15.9	13.5	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.0	3.3	3.4	1.2
Mali	19.0	3.4	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.8	14.8
Senegal	37.9	5.7	3.5	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	3.4	1.2	32.2
Togo	73.5	10.1	3.8	1.6	1.1	3.7	3.3	0.6	0.0	20.2	13.1	60.0
Uganda	21.5	7.0	5.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.0	13.5	4.8	3.0
Zimbabwe	79.0	63.0	57.1	3.4	14.5	0.3	17.0	2.3	0.2	7.2	41.1	10.9
NORTH AFRICA												
Egypt	59.5	58.0	47.5	27.0	2.5	5.6	9.1	1.5	0.0	4.0	2.6	7.4
Morocco	58.9	53.9	51.4	7.7	1.5	2.3	6.5	2.2	0.0	9.2	11.1	8.9
Tunisia	68.2	61.7	34.6	37.0	2.5	11.7	9.2	11.5	0.0	15.9	15.2	15.2
ASIA												
Indonesia	65.0	61.2	37.0	21.1	19.4	0.2	6.3	3.1	0.2	4.6	5.0	5.1
Sri Lanka	73.9	52.2	15.8	8.9	6.3	0.2	9.9	24.9	5.7	39.6	17.8	1.5
Thailand	83.6	82.4	57.2	15.9	28.1	0.5	12.8	22.9	6.0	5.7	5.7	0.5
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN												
Bolivia	45.8	21.7	10.3	9.5	3.3	2.3	3.4	4.4	0.0	30.9	6.4	2.8
Brazil	86.3	82.0	72.5	2.4	2.7	6.0	23.4	26.9	0.8	21.0	28.5	5.8
Colombia	83.0	75.0	53.8	25.1	12.5	19.1	10.4	18.3	0.4	19.6	19.8	5.4
Dominican Republic	73.0	69.1	46.0	12.0	1.6	6.8	17.1	32.9	0.1	9.3	13.8	3.7
Ecuador	62.9	54.7	34.0	19.3	6.5	11.4	9.1	14.9	0.0	17.5	11.1	1.6
Guatemala	34.0	29.5	18.1	5.8	5.4	0.9	6.4	10.5	0.9	7.5	3.6	5.3
Mexico	70.2	64.1	41.7	24.9	17.1	9.2	11.2	18.7	0.9	14.3	11.6	1.5
Peru	65.1	40.6	22.1	11.6	8.9	8.0	9.7	6.1	0.0	39.8	18.8	9.2
Trinidad & Tobago	83.1	79.2	56.3	12.4	8.7	22.6	49.1	8.3	0.4	11.5	29.8	6.2

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Male sterilization is uncommon in all except two countries, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Ever-use of vaginal methods was reported by more than 5 percent of respondents in Egypt, Ghana, Tunisia, and in all of the Latin American countries except Bolivia and Guatemala. Injection is relatively common in Botswana, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and the Asian and Latin American countries (except Bolivia, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic); however, few women in North Africa reported ever using this method of contraception.

4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS

CURRENT AGE

Women age 25-34 are more likely to have used a method of contraception at some time than either younger or older women (Table 4.2). Generally, experience with contraception is lowest among young women, peaks in the middle of the childbearing years, then

drops off among older women. There are some exceptions: in Egypt, Guatemala, Kenya, Senegal, Tunisia, and Sri Lanka, equal or greater proportions of women over the age of 35 have used contraception as women age 25-34. Women over 35 are also more likely than younger women to have used female sterilization and, in sub-Saharan Africa, injection (see Appendix B: Tables B.3 and B.6).

NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

The percentage of married women who have ever used contraception is closely related to the number of living children. Use of contraception rises sharply once the first child is born and again after family size has grown to three or four children (Table 4.2). These differentials by parity are largest in North Africa. In Egypt, the percentage using contraception is more than 15 times greater among women with three or more living children than among women with no children; in Morocco, it is more than three times greater; and in Tunisia, it is seven times greater. Differentials (of around a factor of five) are also found in Indonesia, Senegal, Sri

Differentials in ever-use of contraception

Table 4.2 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who have ever used a contraceptive method by age, number of living children, residence, and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Countries	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or higher	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	55.2	69.2	58.5	23.8	63.9	69.4	64.2	72.1	58.7	45.3	66.9	82.6	63.0
Burundi	25.3	33.2	28.4	7.9	29.8	30.3	37.0	56.7	29.1	27.8	38.2	57.6	30.1
Ghana	30.1	41.2	36.8	21.8	34.4	40.8	40.9	48.5	32.0	23.4	45.7	75.3	37.0
Kenya	37.8	47.2	47.1	19.2	40.1	47.2	49.9	51.5	43.8	31.6	46.1	66.6	45.0
Liberia	17.5	21.5	16.5	10.9	15.3	21.8	26.4	29.5	12.4	9.1	27.1	67.1	18.8
Mali	18.8	23.2	14.1	12.2	19.1	21.4	20.1	26.2	16.5	15.9	33.5	86.4	19.0
Senegal	32.4	40.1	41.0	9.0	41.7	42.4	43.1	41.8	36.0	35.9	43.6	65.8	37.9
Togo	63.2	78.2	76.5	28.8	70.2	81.5	82.3	72.2	74.0	72.4	73.4	83.2	73.5
Uganda	19.0	23.4	21.9	16.1	19.6	20.9	26.0	52.5	18.3	11.0	25.9	56.4	21.5
Zimbabwe	69.7	85.2	78.9	18.6	78.4	85.5	86.9	84.0	77.0	68.9	81.1	81.9	79.0
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	32.9	64.3	69.2	4.1	53.8	71.9	70.5	77.0	42.8	47.7	69.6	74.1	59.5
Morocco	42.3	64.5	61.3	19.4	55.9	66.2	68.0	77.1	46.0	53.4	81.9	91.0	58.9
Tunisia	48.1	70.1	72.4	10.9	68.5	77.6	72.5	79.7	52.1	59.8	76.3	87.1	68.2
ASIA													
Indonesia	57.3	74.2	59.7	16.6	67.1	75.8	68.1	71.3	62.6	47.9	67.3	78.4	65.0
Sri Lanka	52.3	76.7	78.7	15.6	73.1	86.6	81.8	80.2	72.7	58.4	73.3	76.9	73.9
Thailand	75.0	88.9	82.6	50.3	86.8	90.5	84.1	86.3	83.0	72.5	84.6	85.4	83.6
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	39.1	51.8	43.1	24.2	47.8	53.3	38.5	57.3	31.7	20.6	41.2	70.5	45.8
Brazil	81.5	90.9	83.4	61.0	90.4	91.5	80.2	89.8	77.0	65.2	87.1	94.4	86.3
Colombia	73.5	90.0	81.3	45.5	85.5	91.4	80.0	87.3	74.2	70.6	80.0	90.9	83.0
Dominican Republic	64.0	80.3	71.8	34.0	72.4	84.6	77.6	75.8	68.5	50.7	71.7	82.3	73.0
Ecuador	49.3	70.7	62.6	33.6	63.5	71.4	59.8	74.6	47.9	29.5	59.0	78.4	62.9
Guatemala	21.6	38.1	39.5	13.0	32.5	41.3	31.7	60.8	21.4	15.1	44.1	81.0	34.0
Mexico	60.2	76.8	69.5	26.9	76.4	79.3	65.2	80.0	48.4	36.0	70.4	88.3	70.2
Peru	58.9	70.9	62.5	38.9	71.2	71.8	56.0	80.6	38.8	31.4	58.9	85.1	65.1
Trinidad&Tobago	78.9	86.4	81.9	60.1	85.4	90.4	87.0	84.8	81.7	74.1	80.9	86.0	83.1

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Lanka, and Zimbabwe. The differentials in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America are generally smaller in magnitude: the proportion of women with three or more children who have ever used contraception is two to three times greater than the proportion among women with no living children.

Women with no living children are most likely to have used contraception in Latin America (the exception being Guatemala), compared with other regions. In six of the nine Latin American countries, one-third or more of childless married women have used a method of contraception; this figure is equalled in only one other country, Thailand. Thus, in Latin America, it is the widespread use of contraceptives by childless women which minimizes differentials in contraceptive use by parity. In sub-Saharan Africa, by contrast, it is relatively *low* usage among both childless women and women of higher parities that accounts for the relatively small differentials in contraceptive use by parity. In North Africa and Asia, where the differentials are greatest, low contraceptive use among childless women contrasts with widespread use by women at higher parities.

Childless women reported using the pill, condom, periodic abstinence, and withdrawal, while women with one or two children also had experience with the IUD (see Appendix B: Tables B.1-B.10). The use of contraceptive injection among women with one or two children is widely reported. In Indonesia and Thailand, while in Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago, these women reported widespread use of vaginal methods. Among women with three or more children, female sterilization is used extensively.

RESIDENCE

Urban-rural differences in the ever-use of contraception vary from one country to another, depending on the extent to which family planning has been assimilated by the population and family planning providers have developed geographically disbursed programs. In countries where the overall prevalence of contraception is high relative to other countries in the same region (for example, Brazil, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zimbabwe), similar percentages of urban and rural women report ever using contraception (Table 4.2). Urban-rural differentials are larger where contraceptive prevalence is more moderate (for example, Burundi, Uganda,

and Guatemala). There are exceptions: in Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, and Peru, all countries with relatively high levels of contraceptive use, experience with contraception is concentrated in urban areas.

Generally, a greater percentage of urban than rural women have used each modern method (see Appendix B: Tables B.1-B.10). Some traditional methods, however, are reported more frequently by rural than urban women in selected countries, e.g., periodic abstinence in Kenya; withdrawal in Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, and Zimbabwe; and "other" methods in Mali, Senegal, and Togo. For the most part, the countries just listed also have the highest contraceptive prevalence within their respective regions. Perhaps in these countries the demand for fertility regulation has outpaced the capacity of the service delivery system to provide contraceptives. In this situation, urban women may have better access to modern methods of contraception, while rural women must rely more on traditional methods.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Ever-use of contraception is highly correlated with schooling. In every country, except Burundi and Uganda, at least two-thirds of women who attended secondary school have used a contraceptive method at least once (Table 4.2). In contrast, ever-use rates for women with no education in many sub-Saharan and Latin American countries are one-third or less. In North Africa and Asia, about half of women with no education have used a contraceptive method, compared with about 80 percent of women with some secondary schooling. In a few countries, contraception has been widely used regardless of education: Colombia, Thailand, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago.

For four of the six most common methods—the pill, IUD, condom, and periodic abstinence—ever-use increases with the women's educational level. However, the use of female sterilization and other methods (primarily prolonged abstinence) does not appear to be consistently correlated with education. These methods seem to be used disproportionately by the least educated, perhaps because sterilization and prolonged abstinence are attractive methods for older, high parity women, who tend to be less educated.

5 Current Use of Contraception

5.1 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATES

The contraceptive prevalence rate—the percentage of married women of reproductive age currently using a contraceptive method—ranges from less than 5 percent in Mali and Uganda to 65 percent or more in Brazil, Colombia, and Thailand (Table 5.1). If only modern methods of family planning are considered, the lowest prevalence rates, less than 3 percent, are found in Burundi, Mali, and Uganda. Thailand has the highest prevalence rate for modern methods: 64 percent of married women of childbearing age use a modern method of family planning.

Figure 5.1 divides the countries into three groups according to contraceptive prevalence: high (over 50 percent), medium (25 to 50 percent), and low (less than 25 percent). This grouping is summarized in the table at right.

Number of countries in each region by level of contraceptive prevalence

Region	Low <25%	Medium 25-50%	High >50%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	4	0
North Africa	0	3	0
Asia	0	1	2
Latin America	1	4	4

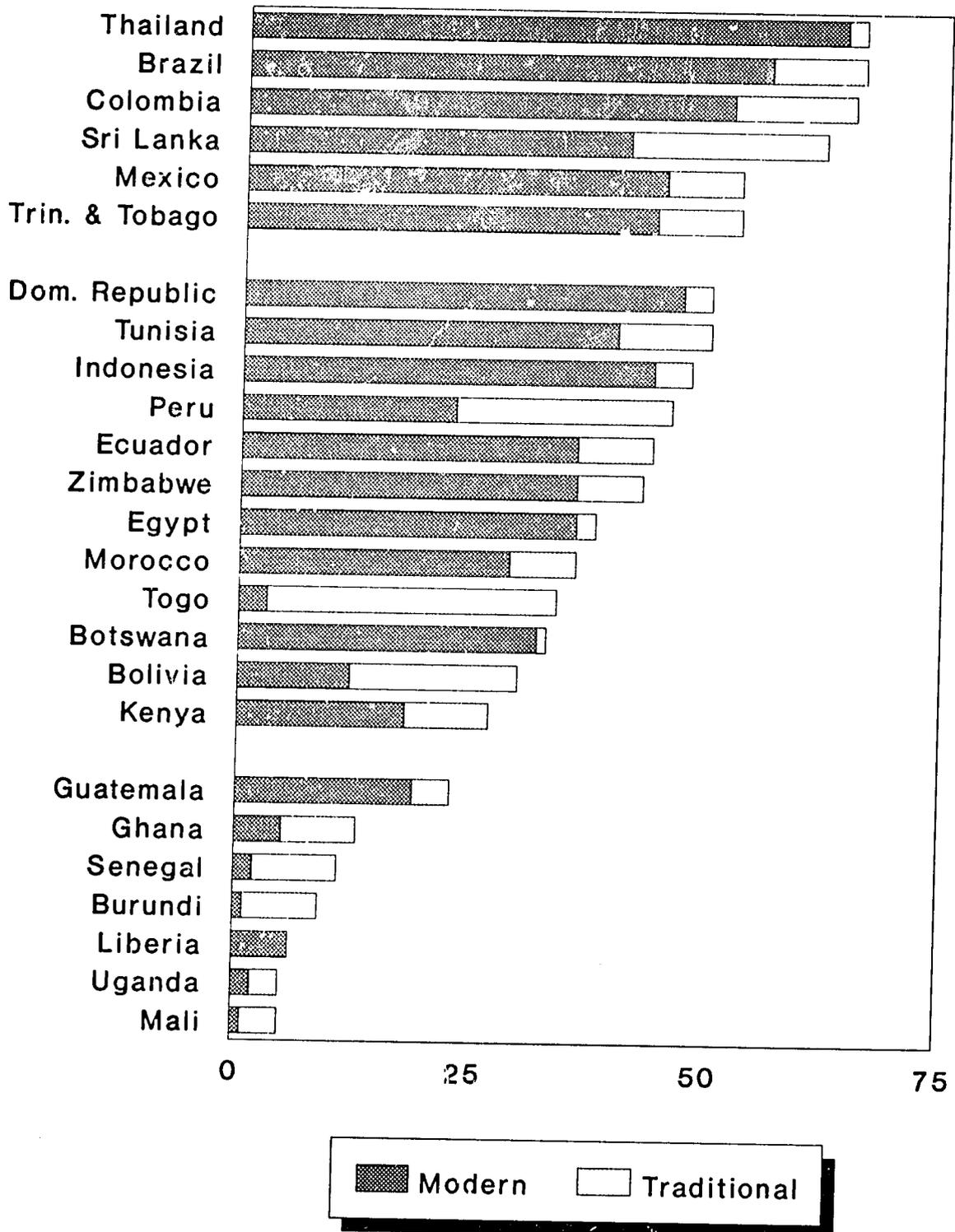
Current use of contraception

Table 5.1 Percent distribution of currently married women 15-49 who are currently using specific contraceptive methods, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injec-tion	Vaginal methods	Con-dom	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Total tradi-tional	Periodic absti-nence	With-drawal	Other methods	Total not using	Total	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA															
Botswana	33.0	31.7	14.8	5.6	5.4	0.0	1.3	4.3	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	67.0	100.0
Burundi	8.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.5	4.8	0.7	2.0	91.3	100.0
Ghana	12.9	5.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	7.7	6.2	0.9	1.6	87.1	100.0
Kenya	26.9	17.9	5.2	3.7	3.3	0.4	0.5	4.7	0.0	9.0	7.5	0.2	1.3	73.1	100.0
Liberia	6.4	5.5	3.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	93.6	100.0
Mali	4.7	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	1.3	0.1	2.0	95.3	100.0
Senegal	11.3	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	8.9	0.9	0.1	7.9	88.7	100.0
Togo	33.9	3.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	30.8	6.4	2.3	22.0	66.1	100.0
Uganda	4.9	2.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	95.1	100.0
Zimbabwe	43.1	36.1	31.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.2	7.0	0.3	5.1	1.6	56.9	100.0
NORTH AFRICA															
Egypt	37.8	35.5	15.3	15.8	0.1	0.4	2.4	1.5	0.0	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	62.2	100.0
Morocco	35.8	28.9	22.9	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.0	6.9	2.3	3.1	1.5	64.1	100.0
Tunisia	49.8	40.4	8.8	17.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	11.5	0.0	9.4	6.3	2.4	0.7	50.2	100.0
ASIA															
Indonesia	47.7	43.9	16.1	13.2	9.4	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.2	3.8	1.2	1.3	1.8	52.2	100.0
Sri Lanka	61.7	40.6	4.1	2.1	2.7	0.0	1.9	24.9	4.9	21.1	14.9	3.4	2.8	38.3	100.0
Thailand	65.5	63.6	18.6	6.9	8.5	0.0	1.1	22.8	5.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	34.5	100.0
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN															
Bolivia	30.3	12.2	1.9	4.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	4.4	0.0	18.0	16.1	1.0	0.9	69.7	100.0
Brazil	66.2	56.5	25.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.7	26.8	0.8	9.7	4.0	5.0	0.7	33.8	100.0
Colombia	64.8	52.4	16.4	11.0	2.4	2.3	1.7	18.3	0.4	12.3	5.7	5.7	0.9	35.2	100.0
Dominican Republic	49.8	46.5	8.8	3.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	32.9	0.1	3.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	50.2	100.0
Ecuador	44.3	35.8	8.5	9.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	14.9	0.0	8.5	6.1	2.0	0.4	55.7	100.0
Guatemala	23.2	19.0	3.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	10.3	0.9	4.2	2.8	1.2	0.1	76.8	100.0
Mexico	52.7	44.6	9.8	10.2	2.8	0.6	1.9	18.7	0.8	8.1	4.4	3.5	0.2	47.3	100.0
Peru	45.8	23.0	6.5	7.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	6.1	0.0	22.7	17.7	3.6	1.4	54.2	100.0
Trinidad&Tobago	52.7	44.4	14.0	4.4	0.8	5.0	11.8	8.2	0.2	8.3	2.6	5.3	0.4	47.3	100.0

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Figure 5.1 Percentage of married women 15-49 who are currently using modern and traditional methods of family planning, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989



Sub-Saharan countries are characterized by low to moderate prevalence levels, the North African countries by moderate levels, and the Asian countries by moderate to high levels. The Latin America countries are more widely dispersed, although they cluster at the higher prevalence levels.

5.2 METHOD MIX

In most countries, some combination of the pill, IUD, and female sterilization accounts for the majority of modern method use (Table 5.1). Injection plays an important role in five countries: Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, and Indonesia. Burundi is the only country where injection is the most common modern method. The distribution of countries by region and predominant modern method is summarized below:

Number of countries in which method is the most common modern method

Region	Pill	IUD	Female Sterilization	Injection
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	1	0	1
North Africa	1	2	0	0
Asia	1	0	2	0
Latin America	1	2	6	0

The pill predominates in sub-Saharan Africa, while female sterilization is the most widely used method in Latin America. This reflects differing attitudes towards family size and the use of contraceptives. Women in sub-Saharan Africa desire large families and use contraception mainly to space births. Women in Latin America use contraception more frequently to terminate childbearing and limit their family size to a relatively small number of children.

In some countries, the method mix is skewed toward one particular method. In Zimbabwe, for example, 86 percent of users of a modern method rely on the pill; the comparable figure in Morocco is 79 percent. In the Dominican Republic and Sri Lanka, 71 and 61 percent, respectively, of current users of a modern method have chosen sterilization.

Women using traditional methods outnumber those using modern methods in half of the sub-Saharan countries (Burundi, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, and Togo). Traditional methods predominate especially in Togo, where 34 percent of married women reported current use of some method of family planning, but only 3 percent were using a modern method. In Burundi and Ghana, periodic abstinence is the preeminent traditional method, while in Mali, Senegal, and Togo, prolonged abstinence is the method most frequently used.

5.3 TRENDS IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Prior CPS and WFS surveys in 19 of the countries provide the data needed to establish recent trends in contraceptive prevalence (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2). The use of modern methods of contraception has increased in all countries except Trinidad and Tobago. At the same time, the use of traditional methods either has increased to a much smaller degree or has decreased.

Among the five countries of sub-Saharan Africa, the use of modern contraception has increased substantially in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Kenya in the recent past. In the two other countries, Ghana and Senegal, the use of modern methods of contraception has increased slightly, but contraceptive prevalence remains low.

Contraceptive prevalence has increased steadily in all three North African countries in the last eight to ten years. In Egypt, the proportion of married women age 15-49 using a modern method of contraception increased from 23 to 35 percent between 1980 and 1988. Over roughly the same time period, the prevalence rate for modern methods rose from 16 to 29 percent in Morocco, while in Tunisia it increased from 25 to 40 percent in ten years. An even larger increase in the use of modern methods can be seen in the three Asian countries over a period of 11 to 12 years.

In Latin America, the rise in the use of modern contraception is more pronounced in Colombia, Mexico, and Peru than in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Guatemala. In Trinidad and Tobago, there was essentially no change between 1977 and 1987.

5.4 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS

Differentials in current use of contraception are of particular interest to program planners and policymakers. Table 5.3 presents the differentials for age, number of living children, residence, and education for broad groups. Tables 5.4-5.6 below provide greater detail.

CURRENT AGE

Differences in contraceptive use by age reflect changes in the need for contraception over the life cycle as well as secular trends in the availability of family planning. A woman's need for contraception changes as she passes from her initial childbearing years, during which she may welcome a pregnancy; into her 30s, when she is still fertile but may wish to prevent or space additional pregnancies; and then into her 40s, when her fecundity declines and she has less need of the protection from pregnancy offered by a family planning method. This age-related pattern of demand for family planning overlays the long-term trend toward greater acceptability and availability of contraceptives. Each new cohort of women is more likely to use contraception than older cohorts, who passed through their peak reproductive years when contraception was less available and less accepted.

Trends in contraceptive use

Table 5.2 Trends in contraceptive prevalence among currently married women 15-49, selected countries from the World Fertility Survey (WFS), Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Country	Year	Source	Percent currently using a contraceptive method		
			Any method	Traditional method	Modern method
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA					
Botswana ^a	1984	CPS	27.8	9.2	18.6
Botswana ^a	1988	DHS	33.0	1.3	31.7
Ghana	1979-80	WFS	9.5	6.2	3.3
Ghana	1988	DHS	12.9	7.7	5.2
Kenya ^a	1977-78	WFS	7.0	2.7	4.3
Kenya ^a	1984	CPS	17.0	7.3	9.7
Kenya	1988	DHS	26.9	9.0	17.9
Senegal ^a	1978	WFS	3.9	3.3	0.6
Senegal ^a	1986	DHS	11.3	9.0	2.4
Zimbabwe	1984	CPS	38.4	11.8	26.6
Zimbabwe	1988	DHS	43.1	7.0	36.1
NORTH AFRICA					
Egypt	1980	WFS	24.1	1.4	22.7
Egypt	1984	CPS	30.3	1.6	28.7
Egypt	1988	DHS	37.8	2.4	35.4
Morocco ^a	1979-80	WFS	19.4	3.0	16.4
Morocco ^a	1983-84	CPS	25.5	4.3	21.2
Morocco ^a	1987	DHS	35.8	6.9	28.9
Tunisia	1978	WFS	31.4	6.6	24.8
Tunisia	1983	CPS	41.1	6.9	34.1
Tunisia	1988	DHS	49.8	9.4	40.4
ASIA					
Indonesia ^b	1976	WFS	26.3	3.4	22.9
Indonesia ^b	1987	DHS	50.9	2.8	48.1
Sri Lanka	1975	WFS	34.4	14.2	20.2
Sri Lanka	1982	CPS	57.8	26.0	31.8
Sri Lanka	1987	DHS	61.7	21.1	40.6
Thailand	1975	WFS	36.7	2.8	33.9
Thailand ^c	1981	CPS2	59.0	2.7	56.3
Thailand	1987	DHS	65.5	1.9	63.6
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN					
Bolivia	1983	CPS	23.6	13.7	9.9
Bolivia	1989	DHS	30.3	18.1	12.2
Colombia	1976	WFS	43.0	13.0	30.0
Colombia	1980	CPS	48.5	7.5	41.0
Colombia	1986	DHS	64.8	12.3	52.5
Dominican Republic	1975	WFS	33.0	6.0	27.0
Dominican Republic	1983	CPS	45.8	4.1	41.7
Dominican Republic	1986	DHS	47.8	3.3	44.5
Ecuador	1979	WFS	35.0	8.0	27.0
Ecuador	1982	CPS	39.9	7.0	32.9
Ecuador	1987	DHS	44.3	8.4	35.8
Guatemala ^c	1978	CPS	18.0	4.0	14.0
Guatemala ^c	1987	DHS	23.2	4.1	19.1
Mexico	1976	WFS	30.2	7.1	23.1
Mexico	1982	CPS	47.7	6.2	41.5
Mexico	1987	DHS	52.7	7.7	44.6
Peru	1977-78	WFS	31.0	20.0	11.0
Peru	1981	CPS	41.0	24.0	17.0
Peru	1986	DHS	45.8	22.8	23.0
Trinidad&Tobago	1977	WFS	52.0	7.1	44.9
Trinidad&Tobago	1987	DHS	52.7	8.3	44.4

^aIncludes prolonged abstinence

^bJava-Bali only

^cWomen 15-44 years

Sources: WFS, CPS and DHS Survey reports

Figure 5.2 Trends in contraceptive prevalence among married women 15-49, selected WFS, CPS, and DHS surveys

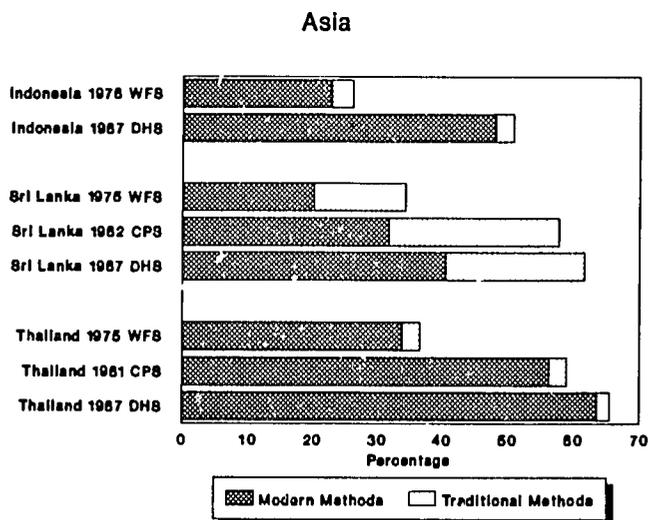
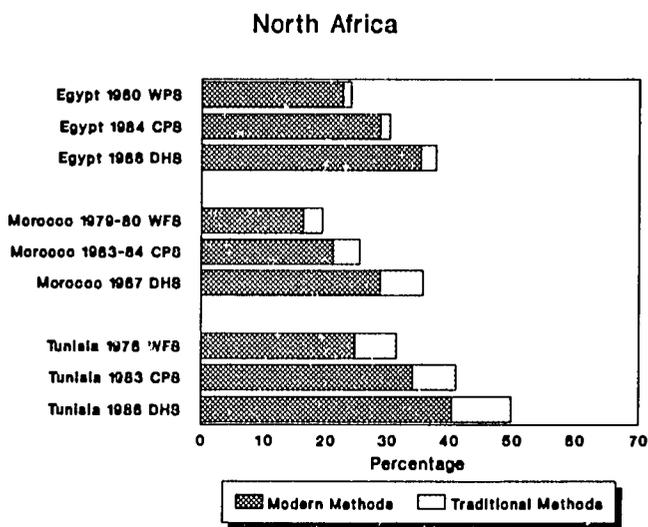
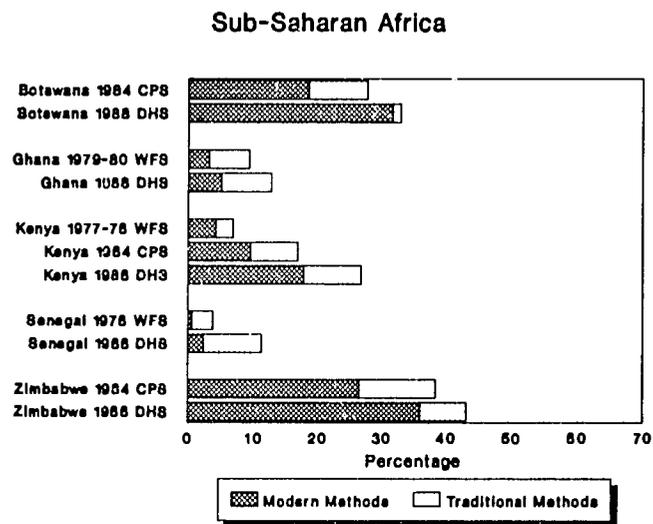
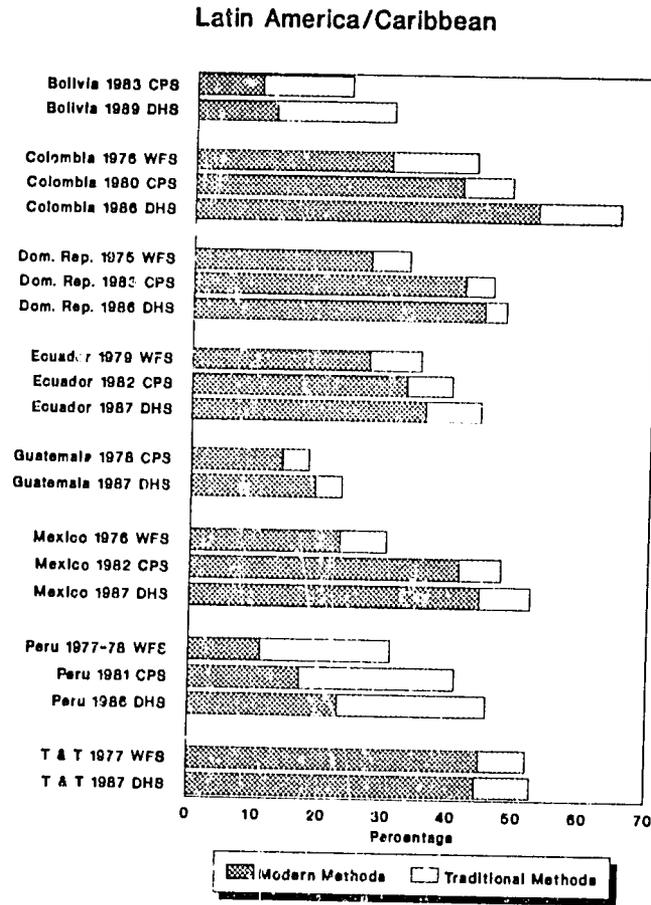


Figure 5.2—Continued



Differentials in current use of contraception

Table 5.3 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who are currently using any contraceptive method by age, number of living children, residence, and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or Higher	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	24.3	36.4	32.7	7.0	31.2	39.5	33.8	41.6	29.0	20.4	33.9	51.8	33.0
Burundi	8.7	9.9	7.1	0.5	9.1	8.8	10.7	25.5	8.1	7.7	11.1	29.6	8.7
Ghana	9.6	13.7	14.1	3.8	10.9	14.5	16.3	19.6	9.9	8.5	15.2	28.7	12.9
Kenya	18.3	28.4	30.7	4.7	20.9	29.9	31.4	30.5	26.2	18.3	27.8	40.4	26.9
Liberia	4.2	7.8	6.7	2.5	4.7	8.0	10.1	11.6	3.3	2.8	7.3	26.8	6.4
Mali	6.8	5.2	2.2	7.3	4.5	3.7	4.5	11.7	2.3	2.8	12.9	52.7	4.7
Senegal	10.3	13.3	9.6	1.4	12.5	12.7	13.4	14.3	9.9	9.8	15.0	32.9	11.3
Togo	29.0	36.7	34.4	6.3	29.8	37.5	42.7	32.3	34.5	33.5	32.0	42.1	33.9
Uganda	2.4	5.0	8.1	0.9	3.3	4.8	8.1	18.0	3.6	1.9	5.8	17.4	4.9
Zimbabwe	41.7	50.4	35.5	3.2	44.9	51.0	43.4	51.7	39.5	32.5	42.0	55.5	43.1
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	20.0	41.8	43.7	0.7	34.8	47.7	42.6	51.8	24.5	27.5	45.7	52.4	37.8
Morocco	23.4	39.3	38.6	7.9	33.8	41.4	42.2	51.9	24.6	30.8	57.4	65.6	35.9
Tunisia	32.4	49.8	55.9	3.5	48.0	58.3	54.1	60.5	34.6	42.3	56.8	66.5	49.8
ASIA													
Indonesia	42.0	56.1	42.2	7.7	50.1	58.3	47.2	54.4	45.3	32.8	48.8	63.4	47.8
Sri Lanka	38.9	62.2	69.0	6.4	55.4	77.9	74.2	65.0	61.1	54.0	63.5	62.1	61.7
Thailand	53.3	72.0	65.2	24.6	68.6	77.4	62.1	67.8	65.0	55.6	66.6	65.6	65.5
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	21.1	36.6	28.3	9.3	30.8	36.8	25.7	39.0	19.4	11.6	26.3	49.4	30.3
Brazil	53.6	70.9	68.3	27.9	68.1	77.8	62.8	69.8	56.7	47.3	67.1	72.9	66.2
Colombia	50.6	71.1	66.6	19.6	66.0	76.9	61.8	70.2	53.6	50.7	62.0	72.7	64.8
Dominican Republic	34.1	55.6	55.9	7.0	42.8	65.4	60.2	52.1	46.0	35.7	49.0	55.5	49.8
Ecuador	29.2	49.7	47.8	15.4	43.1	53.5	43.0	53.3	32.7	18.5	41.0	56.7	44.3
Guatemala	12.6	25.4	29.7	2.4	20.1	30.7	22.2	43.0	13.8	9.8	29.5	60.0	23.2
Mexico	41.9	57.8	54.1	14.9	56.5	63.1	47.7	61.7	32.5	23.7	52.0	69.8	52.7
Peru	35.6	52.6	44.0	18.5	50.1	53.7	37.5	58.5	24.0	19.1	39.3	63.3	45.8
Trinidad&Tobago	52.3	55.3	49.9	31.8	55.2	60.6	52.9	53.9	51.7	29.6	49.2	57.3	52.7

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

As seen in Table 5.4, the current use of family planning is generally highest among women in the central childbearing years (age 25-44). However, the particular age at which contraceptive use peaks depends on the mix of methods (see Figure 5.3) and how long contraception has been available. These, in turn, are determined to a large extent by desired family size and whether contraception is employed to space or limit births.

In countries where contraceptive prevalence is low, that is, the sub-Saharan countries other than Botswana, Kenya, and Zimbabwe, there is only a slight relationship between age and current use of contraception. The women who practice family planning are a select group with the motivation and means to obtain a contraceptive method, characteristics which do not appear to be strongly determined by age.

In countries with moderate levels of contraceptive use (e.g., Bolivia, Botswana, Egypt, Guatemala, Kenya, Morocco, and Zimbabwe), method mix largely determines the age-specific contraceptive prevalence rates. The pill is used particularly by younger women, while female sterilization and the IUD are more commonly used by older women. In Zimbabwe, for example, where the pill is the most common method, current use of the pill and consequently, overall contraceptive prevalence, is highest among women younger than age 35. In Egypt, use peaks among women 35-39, which is the peak age for the use of the pill and the IUD—Egypt's two principal methods. In Botswana, Kenya, and Guatemala, where female sterilization plays an important role, overall contraceptive use peaks among women in their late 30s.

In countries with substantial contraceptive use, contraceptive prevalence by age has an inverted U-shaped curve, with the top of the inverted U often skewed to the right, that is, toward women over age 35. This is the result of increasing proportions of women sterilized added to small increases in the use of other methods for women up to about age 40. After age 40, the prevalence of sterili-

Current use of contraception by age

Table 5.4 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who are currently using any contraceptive method by age, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

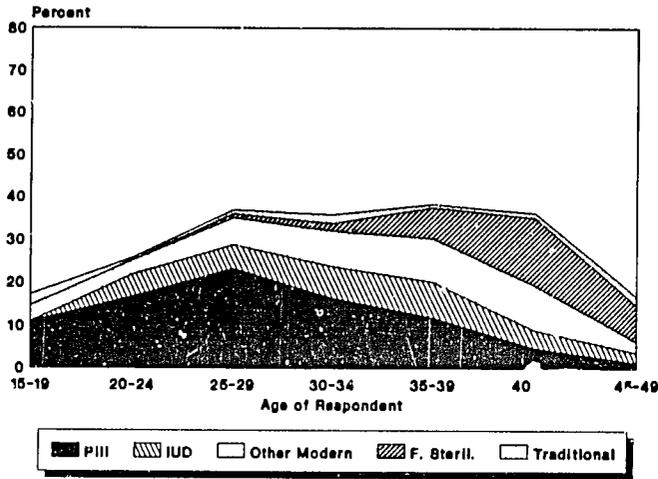
Country	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		Total	
	All	Modern														
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA																
Botswana	17.2	14.5	25.8	25.2	37.1	36.0	35.6	33.7	38.3	37.5	36.1	35.0	16.7	14.7	33.0	31.7
Burundi	4.3	0.6	9.1	0.7	9.6	1.4	10.2	1.5	7.1	1.3	8.0	1.0	6.1	1.6	8.7	1.2
Ghana	4.6	2.3	11.1	3.4	13.2	4.3	14.4	6.9	15.2	5.9	18.4	9.0	7.7	4.2	12.9	5.2
Kenya	13.0	6.7	20.1	11.8	26.1	16.8	31.5	22.2	34.2	22.9	30.6	21.2	23.7	17.5	26.9	17.9
Liberia	2.0	2.0	5.4	4.9	7.7	6.7	8.1	6.3	5.2	5.1	8.3	5.7	8.0	7.1	6.4	5.5
Mali	8.6	1.4	5.5	1.4	4.8	1.6	5.6	1.6	3.4	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	4.7	1.3
Senegal	9.5	0.5	10.9	0.8	13.4	2.5	13.0	4.8	13.4	3.8	8.1	1.1	4.4	2.4	11.3	2.4
Togo	16.7	2.1	33.9	1.9	34.9	2.5	39.0	3.7	37.4	4.7	37.3	4.2	26.2	3.4	33.9	3.1
Uganda	1.7	1.2	2.8	1.1	4.3	1.9	5.9	2.6	8.1	6.0	8.2	5.2	7.9	2.5	4.9	2.5
Zimbabwe	30.0	28.3	45.8	41.5	50.3	43.8	50.5	42.9	41.7	30.8	37.2	26.1	22.8	17.2	43.1	36.1
NORTH AFRICA																
Egypt	5.5	5.5	24.3	22.2	37.1	35.2	46.8	44.2	52.8	50.0	47.5	44.0	23.4	21.2	37.8	35.5
Morocco	17.0	14.5	25.5	23.0	36.1	29.0	42.8	35.8	42.4	33.3	41.4	31.6	30.4	22.5	35.8	28.9
Tunisia	11.1	9.5	34.9	28.3	43.9	34.8	55.1	44.0	59.2	48.0	61.2	49.6	43.2	38.2	49.8	40.4
ASIA																
Indonesia	25.5	23.2	47.2	43.8	54.0	50.2	58.7	53.9	55.9	51.0	42.7	38.2	24.4	22.6	47.7	43.9
Sri Lanka	20.2	10.7	42.3	25.6	57.3	37.9	66.8	45.2	73.8	49.9	71.5	47.7	56.1	34.0	61.7	40.6
Thailand	43.0	40.5	55.8	55.8	69.1	66.9	75.0	72.6	73.3	71.3	69.4	67.7	48.4	47.4	65.5	63.6
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN																
Bolivia	16.0	2.5	22.6	7.7	34.3	12.3	39.2	17.5	36.2	15.2	28.1	13.1	14.8	6.6	30.3	12.2
Brazil	47.8	44.1	55.3	46.0	67.6	61.0	74.1	63.4	69.5	58.7	66.8	53.4	NA	NA	66.2	56.5
Colombia	28.9	21.2	57.0	47.2	68.7	59.4	73.8	58.7	76.0	61.3	70.1	54.2	47.7	35.0	64.8	52.4
Dominican Republic	24.6	20.0	37.9	33.1	51.0	47.4	60.6	58.3	64.8	62.2	54.8	52.7	42.4	39.8	49.8	46.5
Ecuador	15.5	11.6	34.1	25.4	46.2	36.5	53.8	44.1	54.3	44.7	51.1	43.8	29.7	25.4	44.3	35.8
Guatemala	5.4	2.5	15.7	11.9	20.9	17.3	30.7	25.3	30.9	25.8	27.9	24.2	NA	NA	23.2	19.0
Mexico	29.7	24.4	47.2	41.0	54.0	43.0	62.2	52.9	61.8	54.7	59.5	50.8	34.5	29.8	52.7	44.6
Peru	22.7	10.2	39.6	19.7	50.1	26.6	55.2	28.6	53.7	27.0	47.5	19.6	24.9	14.9	45.8	23.0
Trinidad&Tobago	42.4	30.2	55.3	45.1	53.8	48.4	57.1	47.5	55.8	48.3	52.9	42.9	36.3	30.3	52.7	44.4

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.
NA = Not applicable

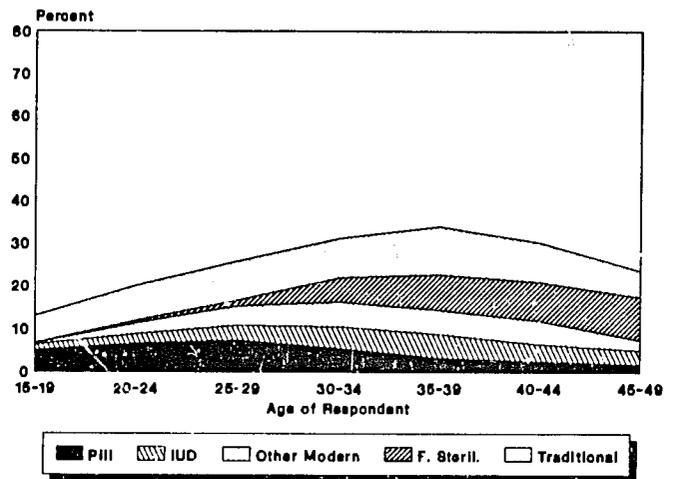
Figure 5.3 Percentage of married women 15-49 who are currently using specific contraceptive methods by age, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

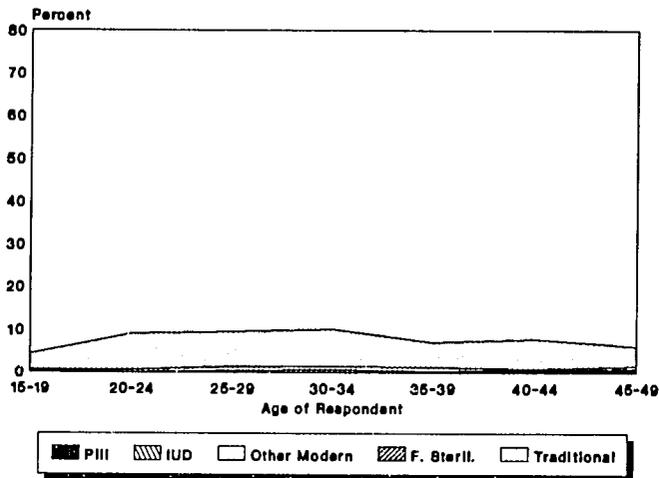
Botswana



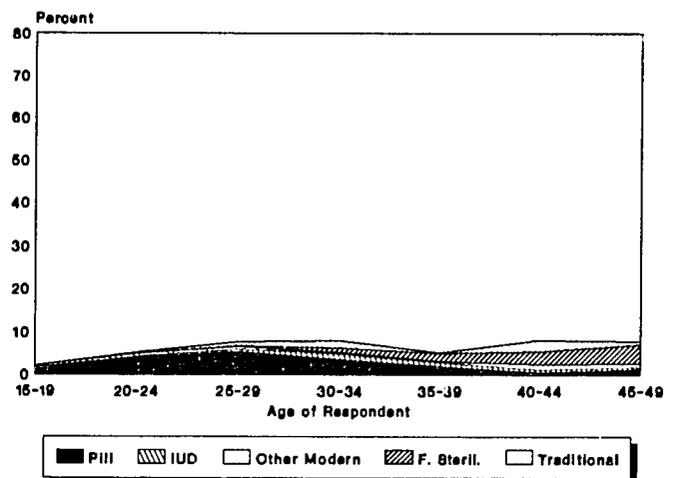
Kenya



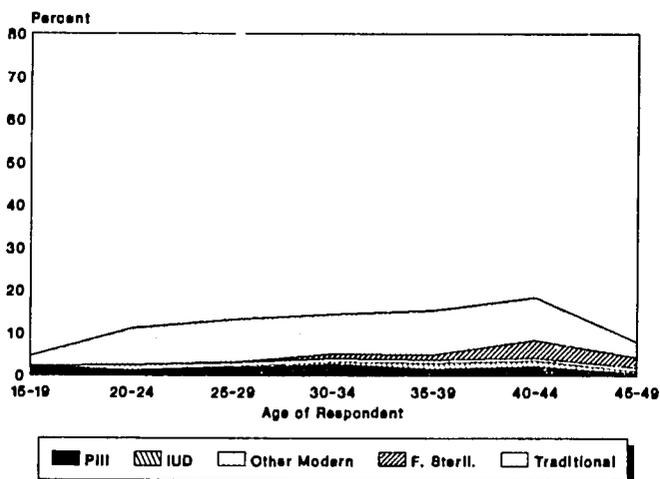
Burundi



Liberia



Ghana



Mali

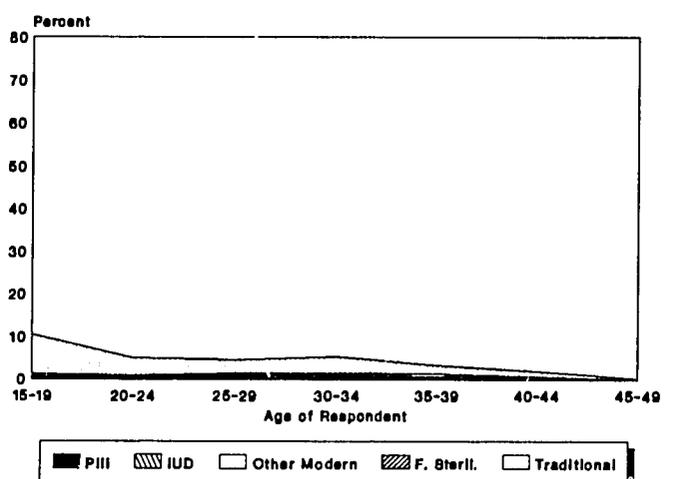
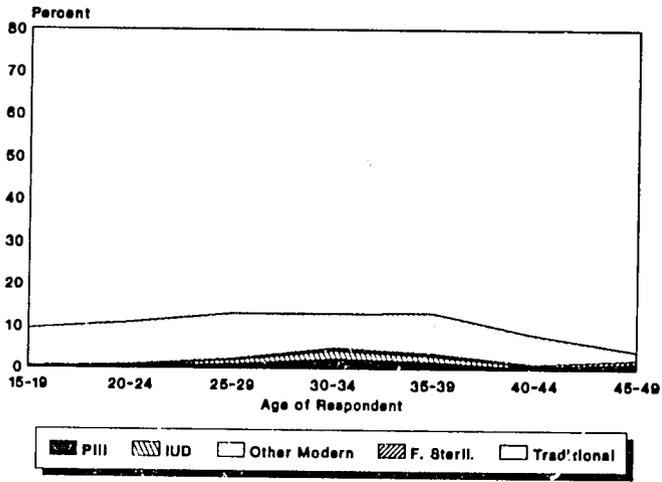


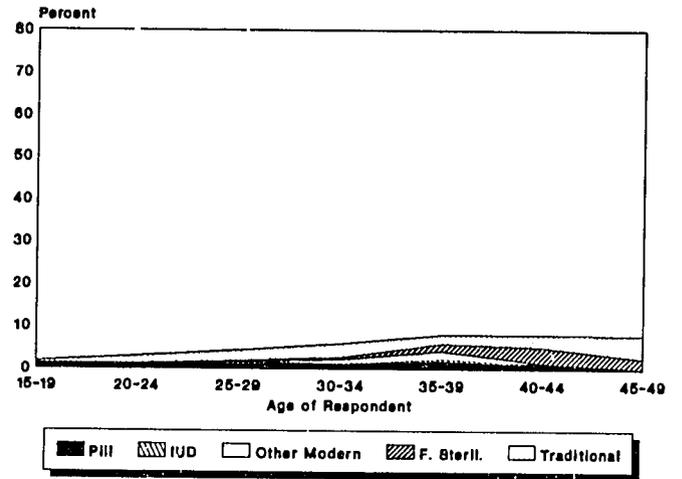
Figure 5.3—Continued

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

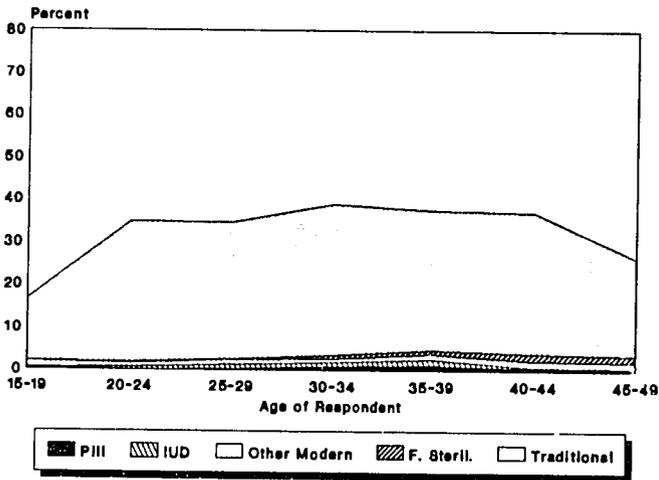
Senegal



Uganda



Togo



Zimbabwe

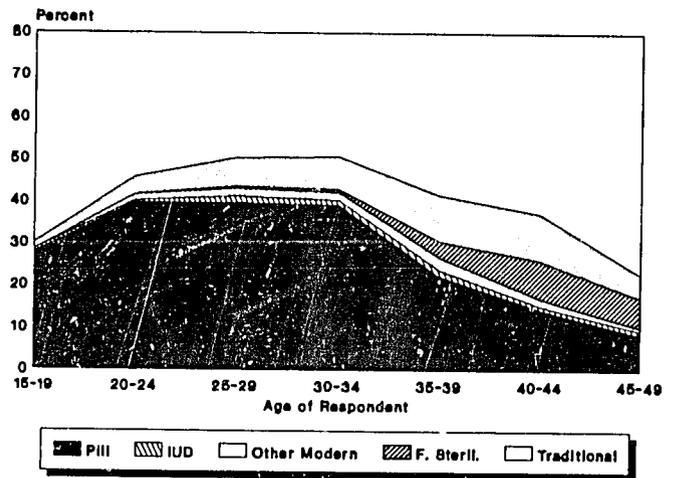
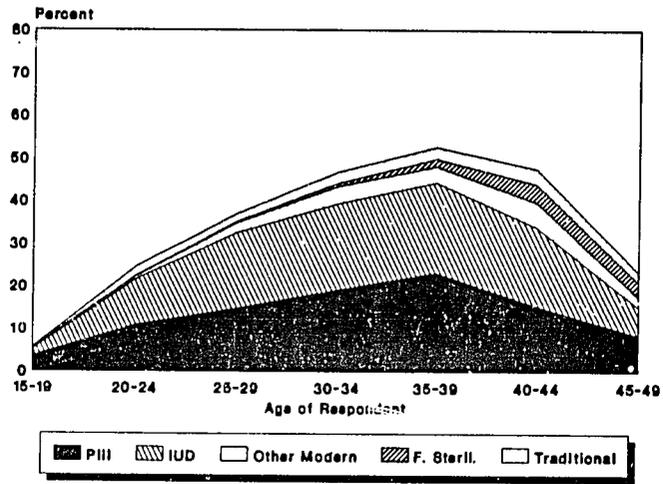


Figure 5.3—Continued

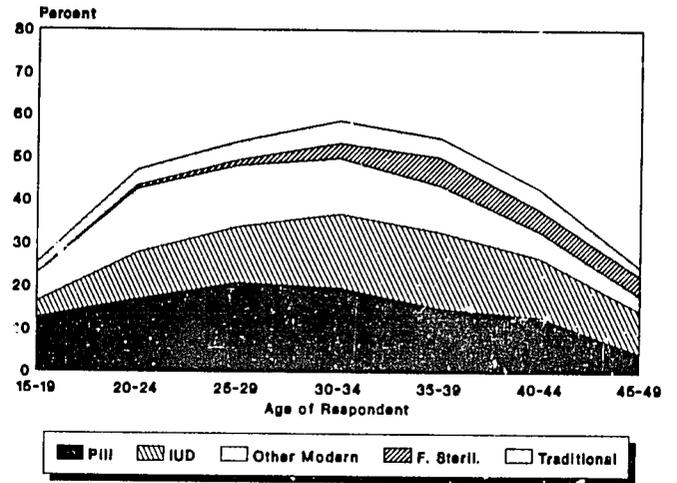
NORTH AFRICA

Egypt

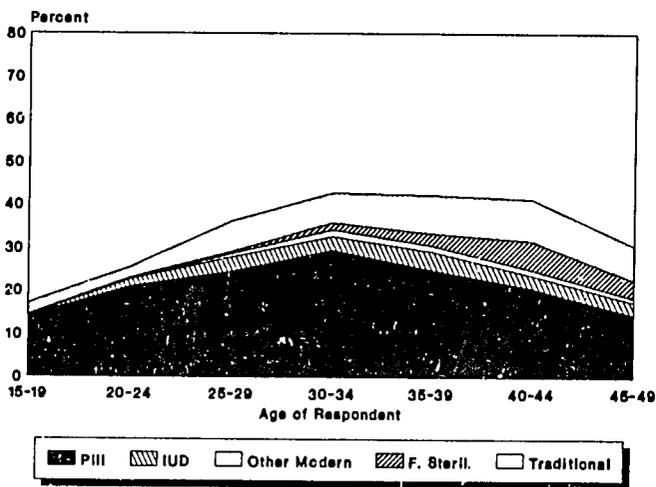


ASIA

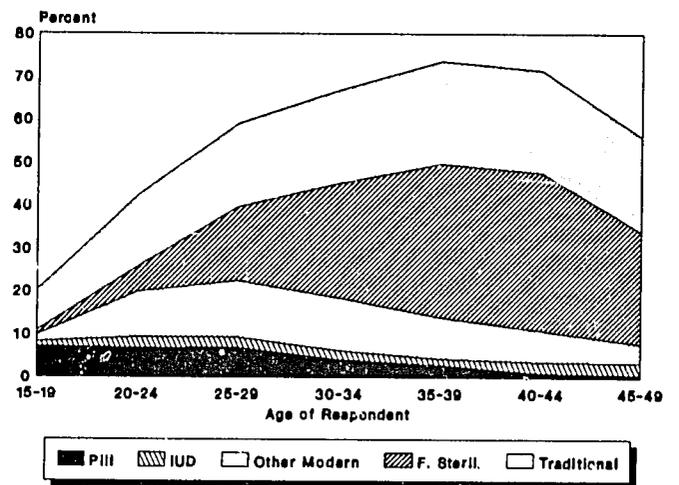
Indonesia



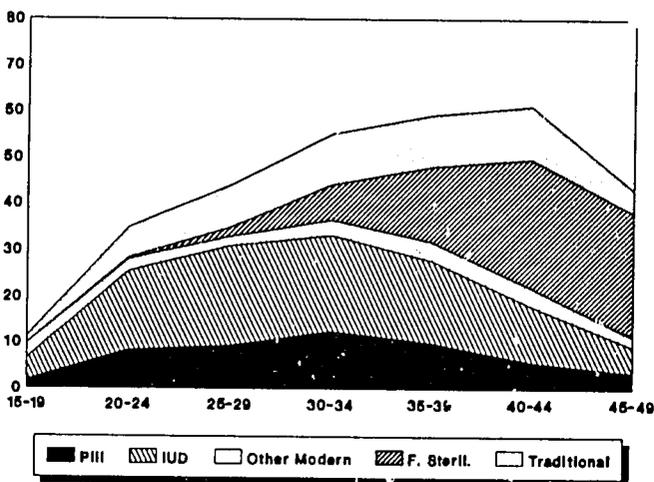
Morocco



Sri Lanka



Tunisia



Thailand

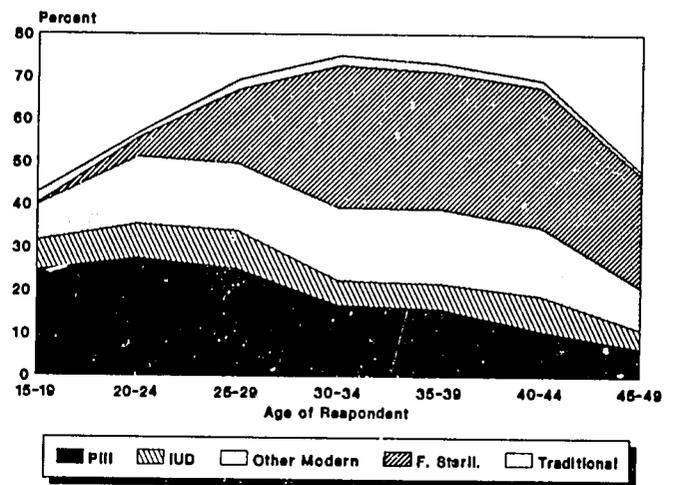
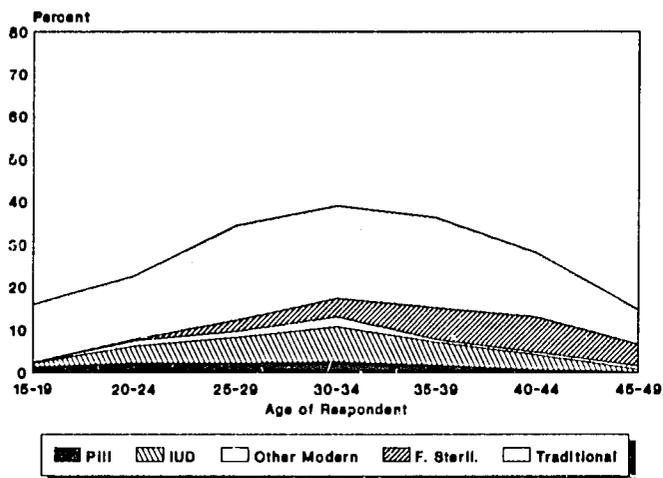


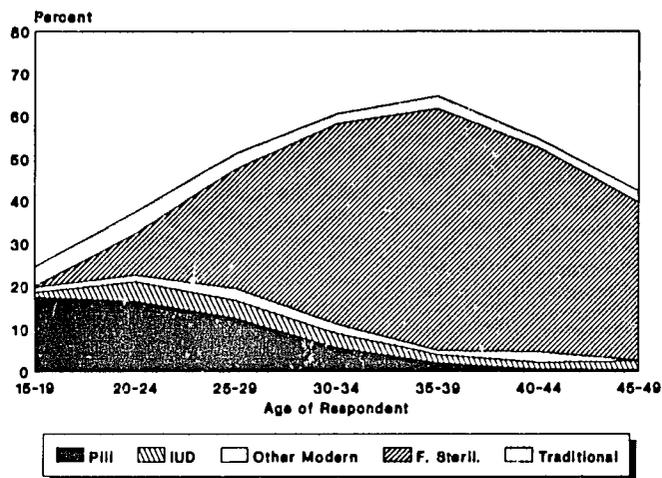
Figure 5.3—Continued

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

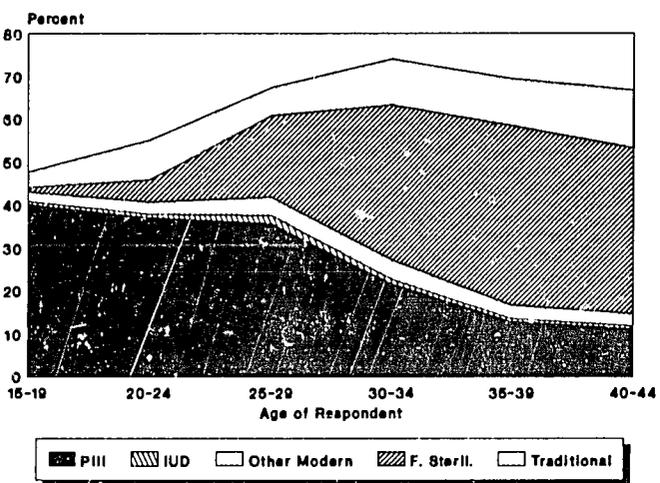
Bolivia



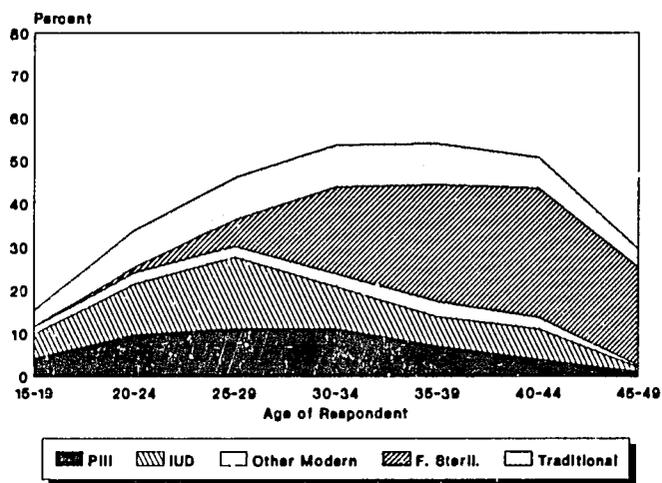
Dominican Republic



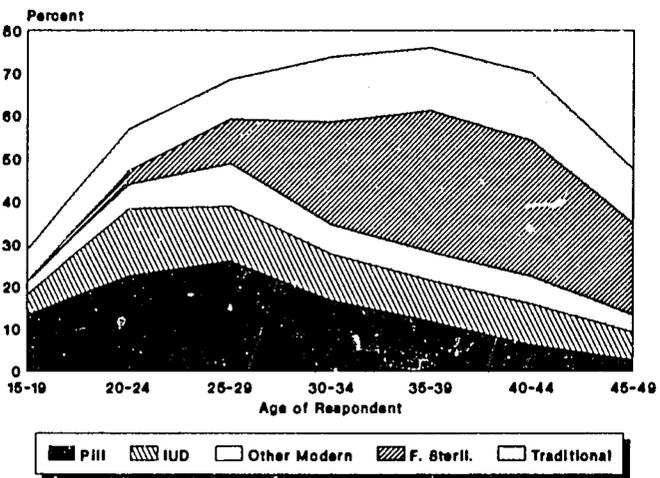
Brazil



Ecuador



Colombia



Peru

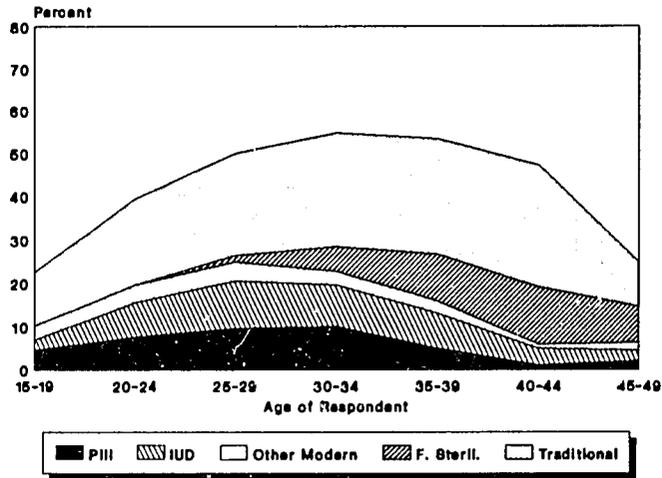
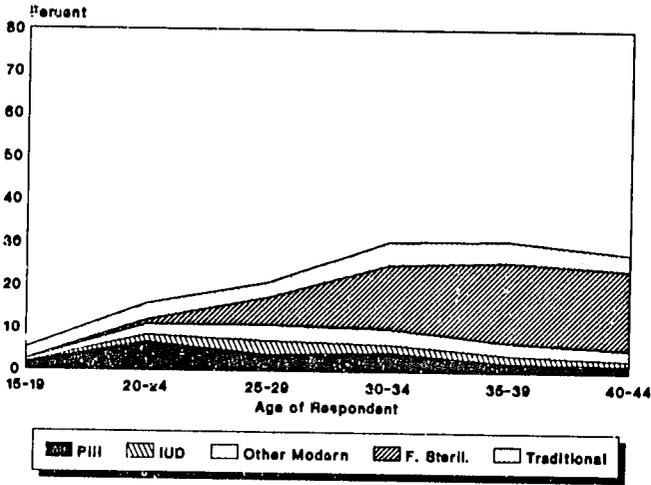


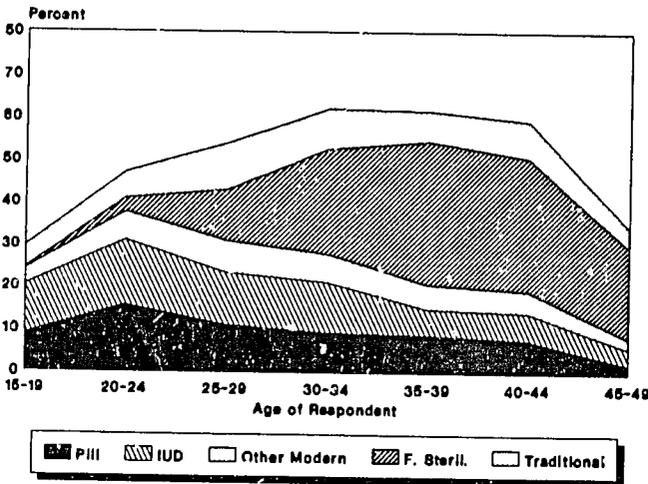
Figure 5.3—Continued

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

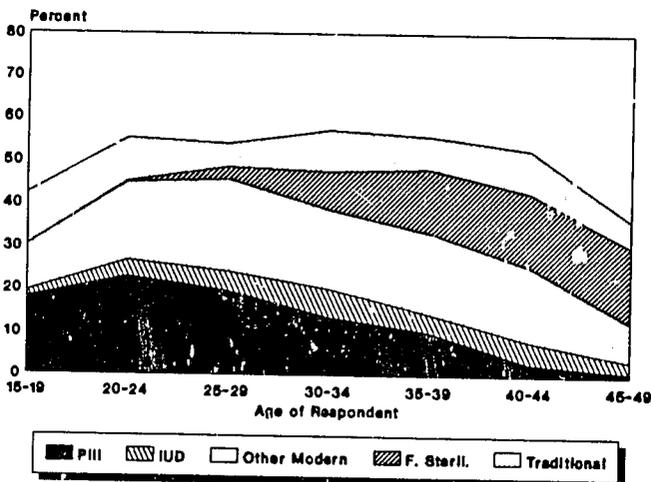
Guatemala



Mexico



Trinidad and Tobago



zation declines only slightly, if at all, while the use of other methods drops off considerably, so that overall prevalence levels fall slightly. Indonesia is an exception to this pattern; as relatively few women rely on sterilization, the decline in the use of other methods among older women produces a similar decline in overall prevalence.

NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Contraception is most likely to be used by women with three or four children (Table 5.5). Among women with fewer than three living children, rates of contraceptive use increase sharply as the number of children increase. As family size increases to three and greater, the increases in the use of family planning are smaller, and contraceptive use often drops off among women with five children or more. The direction of the relationship between large family size and decreased use of contraception is unclear: women with many children may have no interest in using a contraceptive method because their goal is a large family, or, on the other hand, a woman may have many births, perhaps some of them unwanted, as a consequence of a lack of access to family planning methods.

In the North African and Asian countries, women with three or four children are most likely to use contraception while in Latin America use generally peaks among women with three children, reflecting a preference for smaller families (Westoff, 1981). In contrast to the other regions, family planning is most commonly used in sub-Saharan countries by women with five or more children. However, in Botswana, Burundi, and Zimbabwe the highest rates of contraceptive prevalence are found among women with two to four children.

RESIDENCE

Contraceptive prevalence is higher among urban than rural women in every country covered by this report except Togo (Table 5.6). However, the difference between urban and rural women is very small (less than five percentage points) in six countries: Kenya, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago.

When only modern methods of family planning are considered, the gap in contraceptive prevalence between urban and rural women increases in sub-Saharan Africa. There, women in rural areas are more likely to use traditional methods of contraception than women in urban areas. In many countries in North Africa, Asia, and Latin America, women in urban areas are more likely to use a traditional method of family planning than women in rural areas. Thus, the difference in total contraceptive prevalence between urban and rural women in North Africa and Latin America is reduced when only modern methods are considered, and it almost disappears in the Asian countries, notably in Sri Lanka and Thailand.

In the sub-Saharan countries, the difference in the use of modern methods of family planning between urban and rural women is quite large. In fact, in three countries (Burundi, Mali, and Senegal), fewer than 1 percent of currently married women in rural areas are using a modern method of family planning. In four other

Current use of contraception by number of living children

Table 5.5 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who are currently using any contraceptive method by number of living children, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	No children		One child		Two children		Three children		Four children		Five children		Six or more		Total	
	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA																
Botswana	7.0	5.7	24.6	23.6	36.3	34.0	44.2	43.3	34.1	33.2	32.5	31.7	34.5	32.9	33.0	31.7
Burundi	0.5	0.0	6.8	0.8	11.3	0.9	9.0	1.6	8.6	1.1	10.2	1.6	11.0	2.2	8.7	1.2
Ghana	3.8	1.9	10.1	3.5	11.7	3.0	14.3	5.1	14.8	5.4	18.7	10.4	14.9	7.4	12.9	5.2
Kenya	4.7	0.8	16.9	8.6	24.2	16.0	28.5	18.5	31.3	22.3	32.3	21.9	31.1	21.3	26.9	17.9
Liberia	2.5	2.5	3.8	3.6	5.7	4.8	6.4	5.8	9.7	7.3	6.5	5.5	12.1	10.6	6.4	5.5
Mali	7.3	2.0	4.6	1.1	4.3	0.7	3.8	0.8	3.7	0.9	4.7	2.1	4.4	1.7	4.7	1.3
Senegal	1.4	0.2	11.8	1.2	13.1	3.1	13.3	2.6	11.9	2.3	11.5	2.3	14.3	4.5	11.3	2.4
Togo	6.3	1.5	26.8	2.9	32.7	2.2	37.1	2.6	38.1	5.2	46.1	2.7	40.4	4.2	33.9	3.1
Uganda	0.9	0.4	2.7	1.2	3.9	2.7	4.4	2.0	5.3	2.8	2.4	0.8	10.4	5.3	4.9	2.5
Zimbabwe	3.2	1.6	43.5	40.2	46.2	42.1	49.7	42.9	52.4	45.4	44.6	33.5	42.8	29.8	43.1	36.1
NORTH AFRICA																
Egypt	0.7	0.7	23.1	21.5	43.4	40.3	47.8	44.8	47.7	44.8	46.6	44.5	39.9	37.2	37.8	35.5
Morocco	7.9	5.1	30.8	26.5	36.5	30.3	39.0	32.1	43.5	35.1	39.1	29.8	43.4	34.8	35.8	28.9
Tunisia	3.5	1.3	34.2	25.2	58.0	46.4	55.7	43.1	60.9	49.3	56.6	49.2	52.6	45.4	49.8	40.4
ASIA																
Indonesia	7.7	6.6	42.9	39.7	56.8	53.0	60.4	55.7	55.5	50.9	51.9	47.4	44.4	39.7	47.7	43.9
Sri Lanka	6.4	2.1	43.8	16.1	64.0	36.1	77.7	56.3	78.3	60.4	77.9	60.8	70.8	55.8	61.7	40.6
Thailand	24.6	23.0	57.1	54.6	77.5	75.4	81.9	80.2	70.6	68.8	74.6	74.2	51.7	50.5	65.5	63.6
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN																
Bolivia	9.3	2.3	27.2	7.3	33.4	14.0	38.1	16.1	35.3	16.8	30.3	11.2	22.4	9.8	30.3	12.2
Brazil	27.9	21.1	59.6	49.3	75.1	63.3	81.3	73.7	71.3	63.7	65.3	53.0	61.2	51.7	66.2	56.5
Colombia	19.6	14.4	56.1	44.4	73.8	59.8	77.0	64.4	76.6	65.2	68.3	53.3	58.7	45.7	64.8	52.4
Dominican Republic	7.0	4.7	37.4	29.6	48.1	45.3	64.6	62.8	66.5	63.6	66.5	63.5	57.1	55.2	49.8	46.5
Ecuador	15.4	6.5	33.7	23.2	50.5	39.6	55.0	46.4	51.5	45.2	47.8	41.5	40.4	34.9	44.3	35.8
Guatemala	2.4	1.9	13.0	8.4	25.9	19.0	32.7	27.4	28.1	26.3	27.2	23.8	19.0	15.3	23.2	19.0
Mexico	14.9	9.2	50.6	41.3	61.0	51.6	64.6	54.5	61.0	54.6	53.4	44.2	44.7	39.4	52.7	44.6
Peru	18.5	3.2	41.2	17.2	56.9	32.6	57.7	26.0	48.3	26.9	45.6	26.6	33.2	16.3	45.8	23.0
Trinidad&Tobago	31.8	22.7	49.6	41.3	59.4	49.8	61.3	55.0	59.6	51.5	62.8	52.4	46.4	40.8	52.7	44.4

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

countries (Ghana, Liberia, Togo, and Uganda), 1 to 4 percent of rural women are using a modern method. The range of current use among urban women in the same seven countries is from 5 to 14 percent. The highest prevalence of modern methods in sub-Saharan Africa is among urban women in Botswana and Zimbabwe: 41 and 49 percent, respectively. It appears that, in most sub-Saharan countries, the use of modern methods of family planning is restricted to urban women.

Even in the countries with moderate to high overall contraceptive prevalence, the use of modern methods is markedly lower in rural areas. With the exception of Thailand and Sri Lanka, in none of the DHS countries in North Africa, Asia, or Latin America does the prevalence of modern methods in rural areas exceed 50 percent, and that figure falls below 25 percent in five of the countries. In contrast, the urban rate of modern method use exceeds 50 percent in four countries (Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Thailand) and falls below 25 percent only in Bolivia.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The better educated a woman is, the more likely she is to use contraception. As can be seen in Table 5.6, the differences in contraceptive prevalence between women with different levels of

education are large and consistent, except in two of the countries with the highest percentages of contraceptive users, Thailand and Sri Lanka, and also in Togo. Although the differentials are greatest between women who have no education and women who attended primary school, there are also substantial differences between women with some primary education and women with some secondary or higher education.

Well-educated women are more likely than their less-educated counterparts to use a modern method or to use periodic abstinence, while less educated women are more likely to use withdrawal or "other" methods (see Table 5.6 and Appendix C: Tables C.1-C.10). Education does not display a consistent correlation with the use of every individual method, however. For example, women with secondary education are less likely to use the pill than women with primary education in Brazil, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco, Thailand, and Tunisia. Likewise, women with no education are more likely to be sterilized than women with primary or secondary education in Colombia and Tunisia, and women with no education in Togo are more likely to use prolonged abstinence as a contraceptive method than women who have attended school. The IUD is the one commonly used method which does show a clear pattern of increasing use with increasing education; even in this case, however, Trinidad and Tobago is an exception.

Current use of contraception by residence and level of education

Table 5.6 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who are currently using any contraceptive method by residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Residence				Education						Total	
	Urban		Rural		No education		Primary		Secondary or more			
	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern	All	Modern
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>												
Botswana	41.6	40.8	29.0	27.5	20.4	18.9	33.9	32.9	51.8	50.4	33.0	31.7
Burundi	25.5	13.9	8.1	0.8	7.7	0.7	11.1	2.2	29.6	16.9	8.7	1.2
Ghana	19.6	8.1	9.9	3.9	8.5	3.2	15.2	6.5	28.7	10.1	12.9	5.2
Kenya	30.5	25.5	26.2	16.5	18.3	9.7	27.8	19.2	40.5	29.4	26.9	17.9
Liberia	11.6	9.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	7.3	6.6	26.8	22.2	6.4	5.5
Mali	11.6	4.9	2.3	0.1	2.8	0.4	12.8	5.5	52.7	20.4	4.7	1.3
Senegal	14.2	6.7	9.9	0.3	9.7	1.0	15.0	5.9	32.9	22.2	11.3	2.4
Togo	32.1	6.5	34.5	1.7	33.5	1.7	31.9	3.9	41.6	12.2	33.8	3.1
Uganda	18.0	12.2	3.6	1.5	1.9	0.9	5.8	2.7	17.4	11.3	4.9	2.5
Zimbabwe	51.7	48.8	39.5	30.9	32.5	25.0	42.0	34.0	55.5	52.3	43.1	36.1
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>												
Egypt	51.8	48.6	24.6	23.0	27.5	25.9	45.7	43.1	52.4	48.5	37.8	35.5
Morocco	51.8	42.0	24.5	19.7	30.8	24.8	56.8	46.6	66.4	53.3	35.8	28.9
Tunisia	60.5	47.6	34.6	30.1	42.3	37.4	56.8	44.1	66.5	44.5	49.8	40.4
<u>ASIA</u>												
Indonesia	54.3	48.1	45.3	42.4	32.8	31.4	48.8	45.2	63.4	55.5	47.7	43.9
Sri Lanka	65.0	41.0	61.1	40.5	54.0	43.7	63.5	48.0	62.2	36.6	61.7	40.6
Thailand	67.8	64.7	65.0	63.4	55.6	54.9	66.6	65.3	65.6	59.4	65.5	63.6
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>												
Bolivia	39.0	17.9	19.4	5.2	11.5	2.4	26.3	9.1	49.4	23.8	30.3	12.2
Brazil	69.8	60.7	56.7	45.5	47.2	39.5	67.1	57.7	73.3	61.8	66.2	56.5
Colombia	70.2	58.2	53.6	40.6	50.7	42.8	62.0	49.2	72.7	60.2	64.8	52.4
Dominican Republic	52.1	48.9	46.0	42.7	35.7	32.4	49.0	46.7	55.5	49.6	49.8	46.5
Ecuador	53.3	42.9	32.7	26.8	18.5	15.4	41.0	34.6	56.7	43.5	44.3	35.8
Guatemala	43.0	35.9	13.8	11.0	9.8	8.6	29.5	24.3	60.0	46.2	23.2	19.0
Mexico	61.7	52.4	32.5	27.2	23.7	19.2	52.0	44.8	69.8	57.9	52.7	44.6
Peru	58.5	31.6	24.0	8.4	19.1	7.6	39.3	17.1	63.3	35.7	45.8	23.0
Trinidad&Tobago	53.9	45.7	51.7	43.4	29.6	22.2	49.2	42.3	57.3	47.4	52.7	44.4

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

6 Summary and Conclusions

6.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION

In the countries in which DHS surveys were conducted, knowledge of at least one family planning method is extensive: in 17 of the 25 countries, over 90 percent of the women had heard of at least one method, while this figure fell below 70 percent in only one country, Mali (Table 6.1). Knowledge of modern methods is almost as great, and suggests widespread awareness of family planning.

Knowledge of several family planning methods is a precondition to informed choice, and is associated with a greater probability of

adoption and continued use of a family planning method. In about one-third of the surveys the majority of married women could name several family planning methods. Currently married women in Colombia and Mexico demonstrated the broadest knowledge of contraceptive methods: each method was recognized by more than 50 percent of respondents. The percentage of married women knowing five or more contraceptive methods is between 50 and 80 percent in Botswana, Kenya, Togo, and Zimbabwe, all of the North African and Asian countries, and in Ecuador and Peru.

Knowledge and use of contraception

Table 6.1 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who know any contraceptive method (or modern method), the percentage who have ever used a method, and the percentage who are currently using a method, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Knowledge of contraception		Ever-use of contraception		Current use of contraception	
	Any method	Modern method	Any method	Modern method	Any method	Modern method
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>						
Botswana	94.8	94.4	63.0	60.1	33.0	31.7
Burundi	78.5	63.8	30.1	2.3	8.7	1.2
Ghana	79.4	76.5	37.0	22.5	12.9	5.2
Kenya	92.4	91.3	45.0	29.0	26.9	17.9
Liberia	69.8	68.0	18.8	15.9	6.4	5.5
Mali	43.2	28.6	19.0	3.4	4.7	1.3
Senegal	91.5	67.8	37.9	5.7	11.3	2.4
Togo	95.8	81.4	73.5	10.1	33.9	3.1
Uganda	84.0	77.9	21.5	7.0	4.9	2.5
Zimbabwe	98.7	97.8	79.0	63.0	43.1	36.1
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>						
Egypt	98.3	98.2	59.5	58.0	37.8	35.5
Morocco	97.8	97.5	58.9	53.9	35.8	28.9
Tunisia	99.2	99.0	68.2	61.7	49.8	40.4
<u>ASIA</u>						
Indonesia	94.6	94.2	65.0	61.2	47.7	43.9
Sri Lanka	99.1	99.1	73.9	52.2	61.7	40.6
Thailand	99.6	99.5	83.6	82.4	65.5	63.6
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>						
Bolivia	75.0	67.5	45.8	21.7	30.3	12.2
Brazil	99.9	99.9	86.3	82.0	66.2	56.5
Colombia	99.5	99.4	83.0	75.0	64.8	52.4
Dominican Republic	99.3	99.3	73.0	69.1	49.8	46.5
Ecuador	90.5	90.0	62.9	54.7	44.3	35.8
Guatemala	71.9	71.6	34.0	29.5	23.2	19.0
Mexico	93.4	93.2	70.2	64.1	52.7	44.6
Peru	89.1	86.6	65.1	40.6	45.8	23.0
Trinidad&Tobago	99.0	98.9	83.1	79.2	52.7	44.4

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

However, the lack of knowledge of a broad range of methods in some countries is of concern. In most sub-Saharan countries and in Bolivia and Guatemala, only a minority of women have a broad knowledge of family planning methods. If a woman is not aware of the options available, she may choose a method that is inappropriate to her age, parity, or desire for spacing or limiting births and, as a result, may become discouraged and discontinue use of that method. Lack of knowledge may then prevent such a woman from adopting another method after discontinuing the first one.

After probing, the pill is by far the most widely recognized method, followed by female sterilization, the IUD, and injection. The condom is also relatively well known in North Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The lower level of knowledge of the condom, particularly in the sub-Saharan countries, is of special concern, because the condom is the one method that not only prevents births, but also prevents the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS. Furthermore, in many countries there have been a number of condom promotion campaigns outside family planning channels. The low level of knowledge of condoms suggests that not only have family planning programs not reached their audience, but that specific condom promotions also are not succeeding.

Knowledge of some method of contraception is generally not related to a woman's age or the number of her living children. However, knowledge of particular methods does appear to be related to parity, residence, and education. Women who have fewer children are more likely to know certain methods (the IUD, condom, periodic abstinence, and withdrawal) than women of higher parity. Urban women are more likely than rural women to know of contraceptive methods, although urban-rural differentials are minimal in about half the countries, including all of the North African and Asian countries. There is also a positive correlation between contraceptive knowledge and education, with the greatest differentials occurring in countries where the overall level of knowledge is less than 90 percent.

6.2 USE OF CONTRACEPTION

The percentage of married women of childbearing age who have ever used a contraceptive method ranges from less than 20 percent in Liberia and Mali to 86 percent in Brazil; current use ranges from less than 5 percent in Mali and Uganda to more than 60 percent in Brazil, Colombia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The levels of contraceptive prevalence are generally low to moderate in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, moderate in the North African countries, and moderate to high in the Asian countries. There is a fairly broad spread in the Latin American countries, although they cluster at the higher prevalence levels. In every country, some combination of the pill, female sterilization, and the IUD accounts for the majority of modern method use.

There are a few important exceptions to the disappointing finding that contraceptive practice in sub-Saharan Africa continues to be

low. In Ghana, Senegal, and Togo a number of women are using traditional methods of contraception, which suggests the existence of a need for fertility control without the motivation, means, or opportunity for obtaining a modern contraceptive method. The encouraging news comes from Botswana, Kenya, and Zimbabwe, the North African countries, and Indonesia, where contraceptive prevalence has increased substantially. Brazil, Colombia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand have all achieved quite high levels of contraceptive practice. Other Latin American countries, most notably Bolivia and Guatemala, lag far behind.

Typically, current use of a family planning method is highest among women in the central childbearing years (age 25-44) and among women with three or four children. In countries with high rates of contraceptive prevalence, current use peaks among the older women in the age range just cited. In the sub-Saharan countries, contraceptive use varies only slightly by age, but is correlated with a large number of living children (five or more).

In countries with low to moderate levels of contraceptive practice, higher education is an important determinant of contraceptive knowledge and use; so too, to a lesser extent, is urban residence. This presumably reflects the availability of contraceptive services (both in terms of geographic proximity and cost), the acceptability of family planning, and the spread of norms related to fertility control. The largest differential is between women who have no education and women who have attended primary school, but there are also substantial differences between women with some primary education and women with some secondary or higher education.

Female sterilization and prolonged abstinence are more evenly distributed across educational groups than are other methods. Frequent reports of the use of prolonged abstinence as a contraceptive method may be due to a misunderstanding on the part of the respondent as to what is meant by the use of family planning or may reflect a real desire on the part of the user to control fertility with the methods at her disposal. Further research is needed on the issue of high rates of female sterilization among less educated women to determine if these women are fully informed about the permanent nature of the method and if informed consent is obtained.

6.3 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE AND FERTILITY

Table 6.2 presents the current contraceptive prevalence and the total fertility rate for the five years preceding the survey in the 25 DHS countries discussed in this report. The relationship between the contraceptive prevalence and total fertility rates can be seen in Figure 6.1. They are highly correlated (R^2 of .87), with each increase of 15 percent in contraceptive prevalence accounting for a decrease in the total fertility rate of one birth. This suggests the magnitude of the work ahead for family planning programs, especially in Africa, if the fertility decline which has begun there is to continue.

Contraceptive prevalence and total fertility rates

Table 6.2 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 who are currently using any method of contraception and the total fertility rate for the five years preceding the survey, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Year of fieldwork	Currently using any method ^a	Total fertility rate ^b
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>			
Botswana	1988	33.0	5.0
Burundi	1987	8.7	7.0
Ghana	1988	12.9	6.4
Kenya	1988/9	26.9	6.7
Liberia	1986	6.4	6.6
Mali	1987	4.7	6.7
Senegal	1986	11.3	6.7
Togo	1988	33.9	6.2
Uganda	1988/9	4.9	7.3
Zimbabwe	1988/9	43.1	5.7
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>			
Egypt	1988/9	37.8	4.7
Morocco	1987	35.8	4.8
Tunisia	1988	49.8	4.4
<u>ASIA</u>			
Indonesia	1987	47.7	3.4
Sri Lanka	1987	61.7	2.7
Thailand	1987	65.5	2.4
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>			
Bolivia	1989	30.3	4.9
Brazil ^c	1986	66.2	3.5 ^d
Colombia	1986	64.8	3.3
Dominican Republic	1986	49.8	3.7 ^d
Ecuador	1987	44.3	4.3
Guatemala ^c	1987	23.2	5.6
Mexico	1987	52.7	3.8 ^e
Peru	1986	45.8	4.1 ^d
Trinidad/Tobago	1987	52.7	3.1

^aIncludes prolonged abstinence

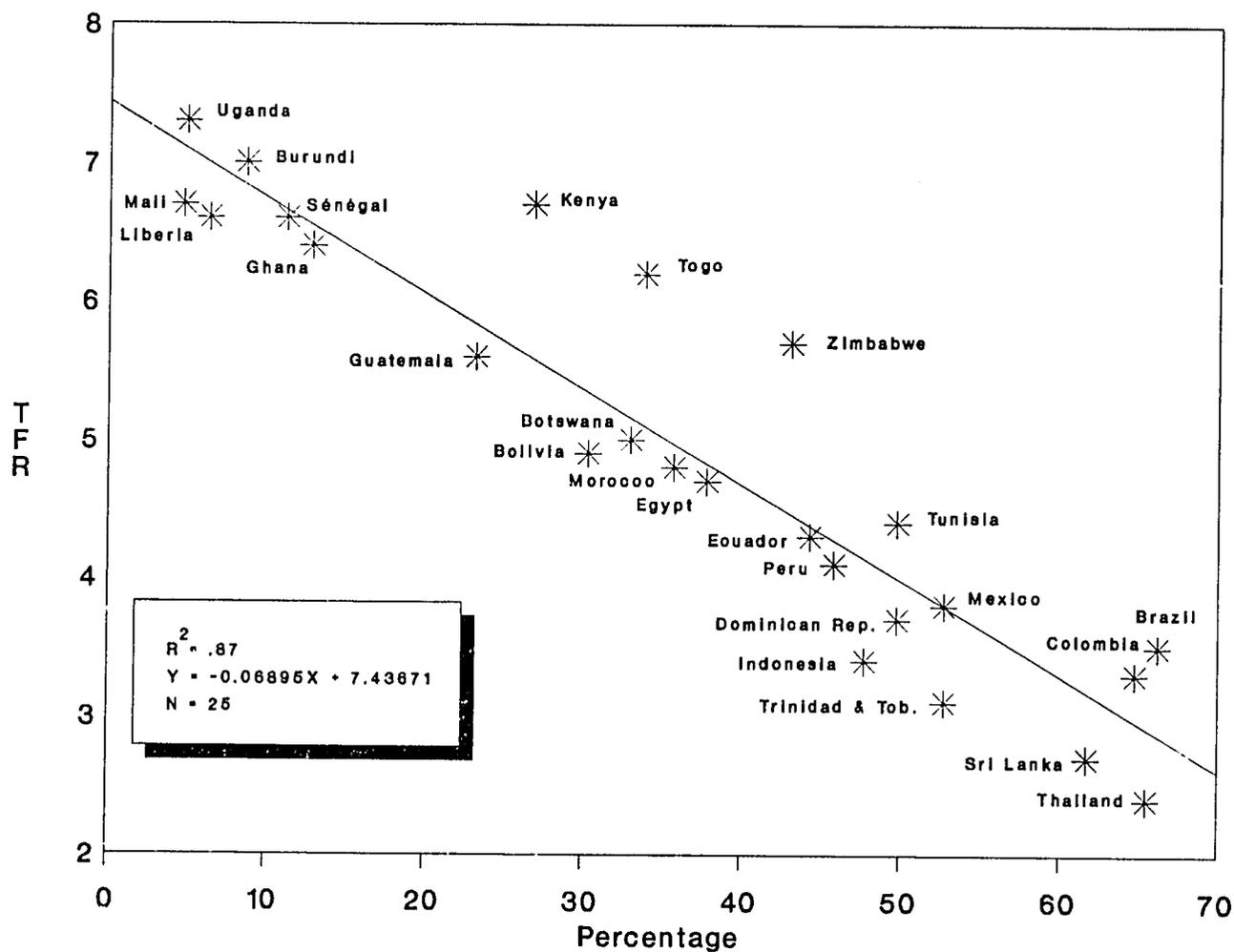
^bBased on five years preceding survey

^cWomen 15-44 years

^dBased on three years preceding survey

^eBased on year preceding survey

Figure 6.1 Relationship between contraceptive prevalence and total fertility rates, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989



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Appendix A

Knowledge of Specific Contraceptive Methods by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents

Knowledge of the pill

Table A.1 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of the pill, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	0	Primary or higher	Secondary	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	94.4	95.9	90.3	91.3	94.3	93.4	93.6	99.4	91.0	82.2	98.9	99.5	93.6
Burundi	38.3	46.4	39.0	32.4	43.3	41.3	45.7	86.6	40.9	38.8	54.7	88.7	42.4
Ghana	59.2	68.1	62.2	57.9	62.3	67.5	64.1	76.1	58.6	47.2	76.7	92.7	63.9
Kenya	89.3	90.7	85.3	84.9	88.5	89.4	88.2	91.9	87.7	79.2	91.0	97.5	88.4
Liberia	59.3	65.7	57.1	51.6	57.8	63.2	70.8	70.6	55.5	52.6	77.9	94.0	61.1
Mali	25.9	24.7	14.7	26.3	21.2	19.6	22.7	52.4	11.5	16.2	53.1	100.0	21.8
Senegal	47.1	54.6	49.3	39.4	51.8	50.0	56.0	76.0	38.5	45.1	81.3	94.0	50.7
Togo	47.0	49.0	42.8	36.6	48.4	50.6	43.4	56.5	47.5	41.5	53.8	67.0	46.5
Uganda	64.6	71.8	65.7	59.4	66.9	67.8	71.5	92.1	65.2	54.1	76.1	94.2	67.7
Zimbabwe	96.5	98.0	96.1	88.3	97.7	97.8	97.5	98.1	96.5	92.2	97.8	98.9	97.0
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	97.3	98.5	97.6	95.5	97.9	98.5	97.9	99.3	96.6	96.4	99.0	99.8	97.9
Morocco	94.5	98.0	97.9	94.2	96.8	97.7	98.3	99.3	95.9	96.8	99.8	99.7	97.3
Tunisia	96.4	96.8	94.6	93.6	97.8	96.5	93.9	98.9	91.5	93.1	99.1	100.0	95.8
ASIA													
Indonesia	93.0	93.4	87.4	85.4	92.0	92.3	90.2	95.4	89.5	77.8	93.7	98.8	91.1
Sri Lanka	88.6	95.2	93.4	83.9	94.4	95.0	92.9	95.0	93.1	80.9	90.5	97.0	93.4
Thailand	98.9	99.5	97.7	98.6	99.4	98.5	96.5	99.1	98.6	94.2	99.0	99.7	98.7
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	52.0	57.0	47.4	48.3	55.9	54.7	44.6	68.0	32.2	19.6	47.0	82.5	52.0
Brazil	99.2	99.8	99.6	98.7	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.9	98.9	99.6	99.5	100.0	99.6
Colombia	98.2	98.9	97.7	98.7	98.9	98.4	97.0	99.3	96.3	92.6	98.2	99.7	98.3
Dominican Republic	98.2	98.4	96.9	96.4	98.3	98.8	96.8	99.1	96.0	87.9	98.1	99.9	97.9
Ecuador	83.6	88.5	81.3	79.9	87.3	86.7	80.1	91.9	75.8	57.4	82.6	96.2	84.8
Guatemala	57.3	66.7	66.8	51.7	65.0	68.1	61.3	84.4	54.6	44.3	77.6	99.0	64.1
Mexico	89.0	93.1	90.2	85.0	93.5	92.3	88.9	95.9	80.6	67.9	93.2	99.4	91.2
Peru	74.3	81.4	73.4	68.8	82.9	79.6	68.1	92.0	50.7	42.2	72.0	95.3	76.7
Trinidad&Tobago	94.6	97.7	95.8	93.3	96.5	97.9	95.9	97.9	95.1	96.3	95.1	97.7	96.3

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of the IUD

Table A.2 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of the IUD, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age Group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary or higher	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	89.2	92.9	85.3	85.4	90.6	90.7	88.3	98.3	85.5	74.1	96.1	99.0	89.5
Burundi	21.9	26.6	20.9	12.9	24.9	24.3	25.2	65.2	22.4	20.7	32.8	77.4	23.8
Ghana	30.4	43.5	41.5	29.5	35.7	42.9	44.3	54.5	33.1	25.1	50.2	70.2	39.6
Kenya	67.7	71.6	61.2	63.3	67.4	69.2	65.8	78.8	64.8	45.8	72.1	90.7	67.0
Liberia	28.3	35.5	28.7	21.1	28.4	34.6	38.8	44.2	23.5	21.2	43.7	77.8	31.3
Mali	15.1	18.4	10.0	18.3	12.1	13.3	18.2	36.8	7.2	10.2	38.3	91.5	14.7
Seregal	23.1	33.7	28.1	17.3	28.3	29.2	34.9	57.5	14.9	22.2	60.7	87.2	28.7
Togo	40.4	53.7	45.5	34.1	47.8	52.5	46.0	70.6	38.1	39.3	60.5	76.6	47.4
Uganda	17.4	24.0	22.0	17.7	19.2	20.0	25.3	52.3	18.0	12.2	23.4	61.1	21.1
Zimbabwe	50.2	65.1	59.0	35.6	59.3	65.5	58.7	80.2	50.3	30.9	60.6	79.7	59.1
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	91.4	95.5	93.8	89.4	94.2	95.3	93.6	97.8	90.2	90.2	96.8	99.0	93.9
Morocco	71.4	81.9	80.9	71.2	80.0	80.7	80.7	93.9	69.2	75.8	96.3	98.5	79.5
Tunisia	94.6	95.7	93.7	91.0	96.3	95.7	93.1	98.3	89.7	91.6	98.2	100.0	94.7
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	81.8	85.5	79.3	71.4	83.0	85.2	82.3	91.8	78.9	60.6	85.9	97.9	82.4
Sri Lanka	70.2	85.5	86.0	64.8	84.3	86.5	84.9	86.7	82.8	57.2	79.7	89.8	83.4
Thailand	93.8	96.3	93.6	91.1	96.5	95.7	89.6	94.7	94.7	79.7	95.9	98.8	94.7
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	51.5	60.0	49.5	46.6	57.3	59.0	45.1	71.2	32.7	18.7	49.3	86.1	54.1
Brazil	60.6	71.4	65.7	71.2	74.0	68.3	44.3	78.1	38.1	70.9	63.0	96.8	67.1
Colombia	91.1	95.5	93.6	87.2	95.6	95.5	90.6	97.5	86.2	79.5	93.0	98.3	93.8
Dominican Republic	86.9	93.8	88.6	84.9	90.6	93.3	88.2	94.1	83.9	68.1	89.5	97.7	90.1
Ecuador	76.8	83.1	77.0	71.0	82.7	82.6	73.1	90.5	65.4	52.3	75.9	92.7	79.5
Guatemala	35.9	47.0	47.6	30.4	47.6	48.4	38.3	73.6	30.3	20.9	57.8	96.4	44.2
Mexico	82.3	90.2	85.8	78.9	90.0	88.7	82.9	94.0	70.6	57.5	88.5	98.6	86.7
Peru	69.4	77.8	67.6	65.0	79.4	76.1	60.4	91.1	39.1	28.3	65.5	95.9	71.9
Trinidad&Tobago	83.4	92.8	89.8	83.3	90.2	91.9	90.3	91.6	88.0	77.8	88.0	91.8	89.6

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of injection

Table A.3 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of injection, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	86.9	92.9	85.9	80.9	87.9	91.3	90.6	95.6	86.5	75.5	95.9	96.1	89.4
Burundi	55.3	61.6	52.6	47.2	58.9	56.8	59.5	85.2	56.4	54.3	68.9	92.3	57.4
Ghana	40.2	51.4	45.0	35.6	42.9	49.4	51.4	55.0	42.8	32.2	57.6	70.8	46.5
Kenya	83.1	84.8	77.9	73.6	80.9	83.3	82.7	86.5	81.1	68.9	86.3	92.8	81.9
Liberia	38.7	48.6	38.1	30.5	40.1	43.9	52.7	54.3	35.3	33.8	53.8	81.2	42.4
Mali	18.5	20.0	12.0	19.5	15.8	15.3	19.3	36.7	10.3	13.0	39.2	64.5	17.0
Senegal	22.4	31.2	26.6	18.7	25.9	27.5	32.7	43.5	19.2	22.9	45.8	69.1	27.1
Togo	56.5	64.4	57.0	47.8	61.2	60.2	61.3	74.5	54.0	52.1	74.0	82.7	59.9
Uganda	39.2	44.1	38.4	33.3	38.7	41.9	45.1	73.6	37.5	28.3	46.2	82.7	40.8
Zimbabwe	61.8	76.8	75.5	48.9	69.1	75.6	77.7	86.1	66.7	54.0	74.0	84.1	72.4
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	57.0	65.0	61.7	49.4	63.6	64.8	61.2	68.2	55.9	54.6	65.1	76.3	61.9
Morocco	49.2	58.7	55.5	48.0	55.2	57.5	56.9	65.4	48.6	52.5	71.3	70.5	55.6
Tunisia	56.3	60.0	60.0	47.1	59.6	61.1	60.6	61.9	55.9	59.4	59.6	59.4	59.4
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	87.3	87.4	79.4	75.9	85.1	86.7	83.9	93.0	81.2	63.1	88.3	98.0	84.4
Sri Lanka	80.8	88.0	82.0	73.4	86.8	85.5	81.6	87.8	83.6	70.2	79.1	89.2	84.3
Thailand	97.9	98.3	95.6	96.2	98.3	97.1	94.1	96.9	97.2	90.4	97.7	99.1	97.2
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	42.0	46.6	39.6	32.7	44.7	46.3	38.1	54.1	28.9	18.1	40.7	63.5	42.8
Brazil	60.4	60.8	51.3	51.9	61.6	56.1	51.7	60.5	49.4	45.2	56.9	65.8	57.5
Colombia	90.5	93.5	86.2	88.6	92.6	90.3	86.1	93.2	83.8	80.4	88.6	95.0	90.1
Dominican Republic	73.4	79.8	69.5	70.2	77.2	75.4	71.9	77.6	69.7	54.3	73.6	82.4	74.5
Ecuador	61.5	68.3	65.1	62.1	65.2	67.8	64.3	72.7	56.5	42.3	63.9	74.7	65.6
Guatemala	38.6	49.5	48.2	32.9	43.0	52.3	39.8	71.7	34.1	24.4	59.4	92.5	46.2
Mexico	83.6	89.9	85.0	77.9	90.0	89.0	82.6	93.0	72.6	59.8	88.1	98.1	86.7
Peru	65.0	72.4	65.6	56.1	73.6	73.2	58.9	83.1	42.6	32.1	63.4	87.4	68.1
Trinidad&Tobago	69.9	83.6	80.5	68.0	78.9	85.3	81.9	79.0	79.8	59.3	80.3	78.9	79.4

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of vaginal methods

Table A.4 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of vaginal methods, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or higher	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	46.2	56.5	46.9	38.0	52.2	55.8	49.1	56.4	48.9	33.2	54.1	74.8	51.3
Burundi	6.2	7.4	6.7	4.6	7.0	6.9	7.6	20.3	6.5	6.3	8.1	22.7	6.9
Ghana	39.8	43.9	29.4	36.0	41.1	40.3	32.2	51.6	32.0	19.3	51.2	80.3	38.0
Kenya	24.9	29.6	24.7	20.0	26.3	30.6	25.6	41.4	24.0	16.1	26.9	46.5	26.7
Liberia	8.9	11.8	7.9	7.0	10.0	9.4	11.5	16.5	5.7	4.4	12.8	37.9	9.8
Mali	7.0	7.5	3.4	9.7	5.0	5.5	6.0	12.5	3.8	4.2	15.0	47.6	6.0
Senegal	8.3	9.8	7.2	4.7	9.5	8.2	9.7	18.4	3.8	5.0	22.4	47.7	8.6
Togo	28.1	29.3	19.6	20.5	29.3	27.6	22.0	37.7	21.1	19.0	37.8	48.2	25.9
Uganda	10.0	14.5	9.6	10.1	11.2	12.6	11.9	30.0	9.8	6.6	12.3	38.8	11.6
Zimbabwe	12.4	16.8	13.4	11.7	18.9	14.6	11.1	21.8	11.4	5.9	11.6	30.6	14.5
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	30.2	46.9	41.2	31.4	45.6	45.1	34.5	55.8	26.9	26.1	45.6	73.5	41.0
Morocco	17.5	27.4	22.9	17.4	26.8	26.7	21.2	35.9	15.1	18.7	39.9	59.2	23.7
Tunisia	56.4	65.9	58.1	45.2	67.0	66.6	54.6	73.6	43.8	49.8	72.0	87.1	61.3
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	2.8	4.1	4.6	3.5	3.8	5.0	3.3	8.3	2.4	0.9	1.9	15.5	4.0
Sri Lanka	11.9	14.8	15.4	13.7	16.8	14.2	10.6	17.9	14.0	4.5	9.1	19.0	14.6
Thailand	13.8	17.2	17.9	19.5	17.6	15.8	13.8	25.6	14.8	8.3	14.4	38.9	16.8
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	18.7	27.0	21.0	24.9	25.5	25.7	15.8	34.6	8.6	3.5	15.2	48.1	23.0
Brazil	28.6	39.3	36.9	33.1	40.1	37.5	24.9	42.4	19.6	19.6	32.0	60.7	36.1
Colombia	81.8	88.3	83.3	80.6	88.2	85.6	79.9	90.6	73.4	73.5	81.2	94.2	85.0
Dominican Republic	57.1	74.6	70.0	53.2	67.4	72.4	71.1	74.1	59.0	40.2	65.7	82.4	68.2
Ecuador	52.4	60.4	53.9	49.1	58.9	60.5	48.8	68.1	41.1	24.5	49.5	75.8	56.3
Guatemala	14.5	25.8	21.8	11.1	23.1	26.9	15.7	42.0	11.9	6.3	27.8	68.9	21.5
Mexico	52.1	71.4	63.9	51.5	69.4	70.3	54.7	74.7	40.6	29.1	62.7	86.1	64.1
Peru	40.2	54.0	41.9	40.8	54.5	50.1	34.2	63.4	17.1	11.9	34.2	73.2	46.3
Trinidad&Tobago	78.6	82.3	79.6	76.8	81.1	82.3	79.5	85.5	76.5	63.0	75.6	86.8	80.5

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of the condom

Table A.5 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of the condom, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or higher	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	89.2	89.8	82.5	82.7	88.1	89.8	84.6	94.3	83.8	71.1	93.2	98.5	87.1
Burundi	14.2	16.1	13.5	8.6	16.6	15.0	14.6	52.6	13.6	12.1	21.6	72.9	14.9
Ghana	49.7	55.6	41.9	45.2	52.5	52.3	44.1	66.6	42.0	28.5	65.3	88.8	49.5
Kenya	61.2	59.4	48.1	56.8	59.0	59.1	51.8	69.5	53.2	36.1	59.2	79.7	55.7
Liberia	28.4	29.3	20.2	19.7	26.7	26.6	29.4	34.8	21.0	16.3	41.1	68.8	26.2
Mali	10.2	9.8	4.5	12.5	7.1	7.9	7.5	23.5	3.0	5.0	24.3	73.0	8.2
Senegal	26.0	30.7	21.5	20.7	28.7	24.7	28.9	52.3	14.2	19.8	59.8	85.9	26.5
Togo	36.8	41.1	28.4	34.1	40.7	37.7	29.3	55.5	28.0	25.5	50.1	80.2	35.9
Uganda	34.7	32.3	24.4	34.0	32.9	29.6	29.2	65.1	27.7	17.4	36.9	76.7	31.1
Zimbabwe	85.0	85.2	70.8	73.9	86.4	83.8	73.5	90.5	76.1	58.7	82.2	94.0	80.3
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	34.9	51.2	43.8	37.4	52.5	48.0	34.8	65.4	24.9	26.1	49.4	87.0	44.6
Morocco	49.8	64.0	60.4	47.5	62.2	62.5	60.0	77.6	47.2	54.0	85.7	91.5	59.8
Tunisia	60.7	69.5	65.0	52.9	71.9	70.9	59.9	80.7	46.1	54.5	77.8	92.0	66.3
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	65.3	69.4	60.5	56.7	65.7	67.3	65.1	84.1	58.1	33.4	67.9	96.2	65.2
Sri Lanka	63.0	77.9	72.6	64.5	76.0	75.4	67.5	82.3	71.6	41.8	61.9	84.3	73.3
Thailand	90.3	92.6	83.3	89.7	91.9	87.0	78.4	92.1	87.6	72.6	86.7	99.1	88.5
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	25.2	32.3	26.4	29.1	32.4	32.3	18.5	43.1	10.4	4.5	19.0	59.3	28.5
Brazil	83.6	88.8	85.6	85.0	90.0	87.1	77.1	91.0	74.8	67.8	86.0	98.6	86.5
Colombia	64.2	76.5	69.2	68.7	76.9	71.0	61.4	79.1	54.3	51.2	63.8	87.9	71.0
Dominican Republic	85.7	91.7	85.0	86.0	88.4	90.3	84.8	91.5	81.9	62.6	86.8	97.1	87.8
Ecuador	47.0	55.4	48.4	49.1	56.9	53.6	38.8	66.8	30.6	17.4	41.2	75.6	51.0
Guatemala	29.5	40.2	37.7	27.5	39.9	41.8	28.6	65.8	22.7	14.1	48.2	93.8	36.5
Mexico	58.2	72.9	65.0	58.3	72.5	69.3	58.7	76.0	45.3	26.9	66.2	88.7	66.6
Peru	43.7	56.9	49.9	45.9	58.3	57.3	38.8	70.0	19.9	12.6	40.1	79.2	51.4
Trinidad&Tobago	96.4	97.6	93.8	95.6	96.4	96.4	94.4	97.1	95.1	85.2	94.8	97.6	96.0

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of female sterilization

Table A.6 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of female sterilization, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or higher	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	58.0	66.5	70.9	51.6	65.5	66.6	70.9	75.9	62.3	50.8	71.0	82.3	66.6
Burundi	13.9	15.6	13.7	13.6	15.9	14.2	13.9	55.6	13.2	12.9	17.7	56.3	14.6
Ghana	54.8	59.2	56.6	50.6	56.0	58.8	59.3	66.5	53.2	44.4	67.3	77.5	57.3
Kenya	70.0	74.5	71.9	69.0	70.2	71.4	75.0	73.4	72.3	53.3	77.4	84.1	72.5
Liberia	33.1	46.5	43.6	31.5	37.8	45.0	51.1	49.9	36.7	35.2	54.1	66.7	41.7
Mali	14.9	17.0	11.0	17.0	12.7	13.5	16.7	28.8	9.5	11.1	32.3	68.0	14.4
Senegal	50.2	60.2	56.7	41.4	54.9	58.5	62.5	75.5	46.7	52.9	73.2	80.5	56.0
Togo	65.2	71.8	68.7	61.5	71.4	58.1	69.1	81.4	64.0	62.8	79.8	88.8	69.0
Uganda	58.9	65.8	63.0	52.7	61.8	63.7	66.4	73.8	61.5	51.8	70.1	78.5	62.6
Zimbabwe	45.7	57.3	58.3	42.0	51.8	55.9	58.6	65.7	49.9	39.1	54.0	70.0	54.6
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	45.1	57.9	56.5	47.9	56.3	57.2	51.8	66.4	43.2	43.0	59.7	77.0	54.5
Morocco	66.7	79.9	79.2	69.6	77.7	78.6	77.7	90.5	67.5	73.3	92.9	97.7	77.0
Tunisia	92.6	96.6	96.0	93.3	97.0	96.3	95.1	98.1	92.8	93.7	98.4	99.4	95.9
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	49.4	56.6	50.1	44.2	52.7	55.2	52.5	76.0	43.8	24.6	53.1	86.5	52.5
Sri Lanka	95.3	99.1	98.2	93.9	98.2	99.0	98.3	98.1	98.1	94.9	98.1	98.6	98.1
Thailand	97.9	98.6	97.0	97.1	98.5	98.7	94.4	98.5	97.7	89.9	98.5	99.6	97.8
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	50.4	55.4	48.7	49.8	53.7	53.0	47.8	64.2	36.1	21.4	48.1	78.5	51.7
Brazil	91.8	96.7	96.2	91.4	96.2	96.7	93.4	96.9	91.8	90.6	95.1	99.5	95.4
Colombia	93.1	97.7	94.9	91.5	95.9	97.0	94.7	97.1	92.6	88.9	95.3	97.7	95.6
Dominican Republic	96.8	98.6	97.7	96.1	97.5	98.1	98.4	98.6	96.4	90.9	98.1	98.6	97.8
Ecuador	72.8	79.9	77.8	69.2	78.1	80.6	75.2	84.7	68.3	49.0	75.9	88.1	77.5
Guatemala	53.9	64.6	65.9	47.3	62.6	66.5	59.4	83.2	52.1	41.5	76.2	97.7	62.1
Mexico	78.9	90.1	85.6	73.7	87.4	88.5	84.4	92.1	71.7	58.3	87.4	97.2	85.8
Peru	66.1	80.3	74.3	66.9	77.5	79.2	69.5	88.9	51.4	41.9	71.1	92.4	75.1
Trinidad&Tobago	91.2	94.5	92.2	90.6	93.2	94.5	91.8	93.9	92.2	70.4	91.7	94.9	92.9

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of male sterilization

Table A.7 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of male sterilization, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	21.7	23.9	27.1	21.6	27.4	25.1	22.6	32.3	21.2	15.2	21.5	48.6	24.7
Burundi	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.7	2.9	11.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	13.7	3.6
Ghana	10.4	12.0	9.5	9.2	11.0	11.8	9.8	13.5	9.5	6.5	12.6	30.3	10.7
Kenya	20.9	23.5	20.1	23.2	22.1	24.9	19.2	28.8	20.4	12.9	20.1	42.9	21.7
Liberia	3.9	6.7	6.9	4.4	4.8	7.3	7.2	8.3	4.5	3.2	5.7	22.1	5.9
Mali	4.6	4.9	3.0	6.2	3.2	4.2	4.2	7.6	3.0	2.8	11.1	28.8	4.2
Senegal	3.0	3.5	2.8	1.8	3.9	3.1	3.0	5.1	2.2	2.4	4.4	14.8	3.2
Togo	13.8	16.3	11.4	13.2	14.2	14.4	13.7	14.2	14.0	13.3	15.7	15.2	14.0
Uganda	8.4	9.1	9.0	10.7	8.1	8.8	9.0	16.9	8.0	5.1	10.6	20.1	8.8
Zimbabwe	14.3	18.9	18.5	18.1	19.5	16.6	16.4	26.7	13.7	11.0	14.4	32.5	17.6
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	8.5	10.8	9.9	12.3	12.7	10.1	6.0	14.5	5.6	5.0	7.9	26.8	9.9
Morocco	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.9	6.4	4.8	3.0	7.2	2.5	3.1	5.0	19.7	4.5
Tunisia	10.8	15.4	20.7	12.8	17.2	18.5	16.1	22.6	8.8	12.2	14.8	44.5	16.9
ASIA													
Indonesia	21.0	29.2	27.1	19.1	25.8	29.8	26.6	46.1	19.2	8.8	23.8	58.8	26.5
Sri Lanka	86.4	93.6	91.3	84.0	92.7	92.4	90.7	92.3	91.3	81.3	89.6	94.2	91.5
Thailand	95.2	97.4	95.0	95.6	96.8	97.0	91.6	97.3	95.7	86.3	96.6	99.3	96.0
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	14.3	18.1	13.5	20.9	17.7	17.3	9.2	22.8	6.4	3.2	10.1	32.0	15.5
Brazil	48.1	60.8	54.6	60.3	62.5	56.7	34.5	64.5	33.2	34.7	49.8	90.4	55.9
Colombia	43.8	54.6	51.2	53.6	56.9	51.5	38.7	59.6	32.9	30.9	40.6	73.2	50.9
Dominican Republic	39.4	52.0	43.6	46.8	47.5	50.6	37.1	50.8	37.7	22.2	39.6	68.2	45.7
Ecuador	14.5	20.9	18.8	22.9	22.0	18.9	11.8	25.9	9.4	4.7	11.5	33.6	18.7
Guatemala	31.8	44.0	43.9	32.4	42.2	45.1	35.4	65.3	29.0	20.2	51.6	91.1	40.6
Mexico	57.1	73.0	66.9	56.5	72.0	71.5	59.4	77.1	44.6	30.0	66.3	88.6	67.1
Peru	22.4	29.0	26.6	26.8	32.1	27.3	20.1	35.9	11.2	7.4	17.7	44.3	26.7
Trinidad & Tobago	55.9	64.0	59.8	65.5	62.3	59.5	53.6	69.4	53.6	25.9	49.6	74.4	60.6

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of periodic abstinence

Table A.8 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of periodic abstinence, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	26.9	23.5	22.5	25.3	31.1	24.5	16.2	35.7	18.2	14.4	19.2	50.9	23.8
Burundi	43.1	50.7	43.9	31.5	49.1	48.7	47.2	64.9	46.3	43.9	57.4	90.7	46.9
Ghana	34.0	45.0	41.2	34.9	40.0	43.1	42.1	54.5	35.1	29.6	47.5	80.9	41.0
Kenya	53.0	53.2	46.8	48.0	52.0	54.1	48.6	57.2	49.7	37.0	51.8	73.9	50.8
Liberia	13.0	14.2	9.5	7.6	12.9	12.7	14.3	18.4	8.7	5.5	15.3	49.7	12.4
Mali	9.5	8.8	4.6	10.2	7.1	7.1	7.6	22.0	2.8	3.9	26.3	83.3	7.7
Senegal	13.6	18.4	14.6	8.6	17.2	16.8	16.6	30.2	8.9	10.7	34.3	75.2	15.8
Togo	53.0	55.2	43.4	47.8	57.0	50.4	45.1	67.0	44.3	40.2	68.3	87.8	50.8
Uganda	42.5	48.5	43.1	40.9	43.8	45.2	47.6	64.9	42.9	34.2	50.9	71.1	45.0
Zimbabwe	26.3	29.1	25.7	28.2	30.9	28.0	23.1	39.2	22.2	11.0	23.0	53.7	27.2
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	14.3	27.2	23.5	20.2	30.9	24.6	13.2	37.6	8.8	6.7	22.6	67.8	22.9
Morocco	41.3	56.2	52.1	41.1	55.1	51.5	52.5	76.7	33.9	43.9	84.2	96.7	51.7
Tunisia	52.5	59.2	50.2	46.5	64.6	59.0	42.7	70.3	32.2	37.4	70.3	93.5	54.5
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	17.6	24.5	20.3	16.0	21.4	23.8	20.4	44.0	12.9	2.4	15.5	66.2	21.4
Sri Lanka	50.9	63.0	64.5	48.7	66.3	63.2	55.6	71.0	60.1	27.9	49.3	73.8	61.9
Thailand	27.4	32.8	24.9	33.0	33.2	25.5	15.9	55.9	22.6	8.9	22.8	82.1	28.6
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	55.9	59.9	48.8	52.1	59.7	56.8	45.4	66.6	39.4	23.9	50.0	82.8	54.5
Brazil	72.4	80.3	76.1	77.2	81.8	77.3	64.6	84.3	58.3	52.9	74.7	99.6	77.2
Colombia	57.9	69.4	63.2	62.1	71.1	66.8	50.7	72.9	47.2	39.5	54.6	87.2	64.5
Dominican Republic	44.1	60.7	50.5	51.2	57.0	56.2	43.5	60.0	41.2	24.6	44.1	83.4	52.7
Ecuador	44.8	55.4	48.4	50.5	56.1	53.4	37.8	65.4	31.3	15.4	39.6	77.1	50.5
Guatemala	17.4	28.8	26.4	18.4	29.7	28.4	17.0	51.2	12.6	6.6	31.2	88.5	25.0
Mexico	49.6	70.3	63.9	55.3	68.3	67.9	54.0	73.4	40.0	24.3	62.0	86.5	63.1
Peru	70.8	79.3	70.4	70.7	80.9	77.3	63.3	88.9	48.5	36.8	68.2	94.7	73.9
Trinidad&Tobago	44.5	50.1	47.5	56.7	49.9	46.8	36.2	56.6	40.9	11.1	33.3	65.9	47.9

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of withdrawal

Table A.9 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of withdrawal, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	26.6	30.1	29.0	26.8	33.8	29.5	25.2	37.1	25.4	16.8	25.9	57.8	29.1
Burundi	24.2	26.3	24.7	19.3	25.1	26.4	26.2	46.8	24.6	23.8	28.9	58.2	25.3
Ghana	30.4	36.2	29.8	28.4	33.8	33.6	31.3	46.1	26.7	18.4	42.2	68.5	32.6
Kenya	21.5	19.3	14.9	21.1	20.2	20.8	15.1	24.8	17.0	10.6	17.0	36.1	18.2
Liberia	14.0	15.0	10.7	8.7	13.4	15.8	13.3	19.0	10.0	7.2	19.8	43.1	13.4
Mali	5.7	6.2	2.3	7.4	4.2	4.8	4.3	9.4	3.3	3.1	13.2	45.9	4.8
Senegal	10.3	16.6	11.7	8.8	12.0	15.8	14.3	20.4	9.8	10.7	25.5	36.2	13.2
Togo	38.3	43.9	37.3	30.2	43.4	42.6	37.4	49.5	36.5	32.8	53.1	65.0	40.3
Uganda	21.1	24.9	19.0	19.8	21.7	20.3	24.6	47.3	19.5	12.4	26.5	51.6	22.0
Zimbabwe	66.2	83.3	84.2	49.5	74.8	83.1	86.0	79.2	79.1	71.4	81.8	78.3	79.2
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	9.0	16.1	14.5	13.3	19.2	14.9	7.3	22.7	5.6	4.0	12.2	44.1	13.9
Morocco	38.3	50.8	48.3	36.8	51.2	49.0	46.7	62.6	36.6	41.4	73.4	81.3	47.4
Tunisia	46.1	54.8	49.3	44.6	57.4	55.5	43.0	64.3	32.8	38.7	61.6	82.9	51.2
ASIA													
Indonesia	12.2	18.0	14.4	9.2	16.1	17.8	13.4	25.7	11.5	4.4	11.4	43.3	15.4
Sri Lanka	32.3	41.8	38.2	25.7	44.0	40.9	29.4	43.1	37.9	14.8	28.4	48.0	38.8
Thailand	28.1	31.0	23.7	31.9	31.2	24.4	17.8	50.4	22.5	10.6	22.5	74.3	27.5
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	26.3	31.0	23.7	25.4	29.9	30.5	19.5	37.6	14.0	7.0	20.3	51.1	27.1
Brazil	67.0	72.4	69.8	65.5	75.2	71.4	58.0	73.6	61.6	54.3	67.2	90.9	70.3
Colombia	54.9	62.8	56.3	49.6	64.3	59.9	49.7	61.9	51.9	40.3	53.5	71.6	58.6
Dominican Republic	56.1	67.8	58.7	58.3	63.6	64.6	56.3	65.9	54.6	42.7	57.3	77.8	61.5
Ecuador	35.2	41.2	35.4	41.1	42.4	37.5	29.8	47.4	25.5	14.1	31.3	54.4	37.8
Guatemala	11.5	15.6	14.3	12.1	17.4	15.5	9.2	29.6	6.8	3.9	17.1	51.5	14.1
Mexico	42.8	57.6	50.2	41.0	58.6	53.7	43.1	59.7	32.9	21.1	49.0	72.8	51.4
Peru	48.4	52.6	46.4	47.1	56.9	54.0	36.0	64.9	22.5	15.7	42.0	70.2	49.2
Trinidad&Tobago	77.4	79.4	73.8	76.1	80.1	77.3	69.1	80.5	74.0	44.4	69.2	86.8	77.0

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Knowledge of other methods

Table A.10 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting knowledge of other methods, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	33.7	34.3	34.3	28.0	39.0	33.3	32.0	45.8	28.7	26.3	33.0	50.3	34.2
Burundi	40.7	48.6	47.0	28.5	47.8	46.2	51.1	62.5	46.0	45.4	49.9	64.1	46.5
Ghana	10.0	10.0	8.1	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.2	11.2	8.6	5.2	13.4	9.6	9.4
Kenya	6.9	5.7	6.5	5.1	6.1	5.5	7.0	4.6	6.6	7.1	5.2	8.1	6.3
Liberia	11.9	15.2	14.3	9.4	11.5	15.8	19.0	13.1	14.5	12.7	16.4	19.1	14.0
Mali	36.0	40.2	29.1	28.5	36.0	36.4	37.5	55.3	28.6	32.6	50.7	74.8	35.4
Senegal	85.3	90.4	90.9	74.1	90.0	92.8	91.0	92.9	87.1	88.5	91.0	92.6	88.9
Togo	86.4	91.2	90.7	76.6	88.4	92.1	92.5	90.1	89.5	89.3	90.4	90.9	89.7
Uganda	30.7	35.0	34.9	30.7	33.1	31.0	36.9	38.0	33.0	25.4	39.8	40.6	33.4
Zimbabwe	38.8	51.7	52.5	33.5	43.6	53.6	52.0	50.8	47.6	40.3	49.4	53.5	48.6
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	60.7	69.0	66.6	56.3	69.1	68.4	64.0	76.6	56.4	58.0	69.4	83.3	66.2
Morocco	44.3	52.8	56.7	44.4	51.4	54.2	55.0	60.0	47.4	50.1	63.7	66.2	52.7
Tunisia	85.8	89.5	88.4	84.0	89.5	90.1	87.1	92.9	82.3	84.6	92.4	96.7	88.5
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	41.9	48.7	40.3	35.5	44.7	47.0	42.6	64.0	36.5	19.9	42.7	79.8	44.0
Sri Lanka	5.6	8.1	7.9	5.8	8.7	7.1	7.1	12.5	6.7	4.4	4.6	9.7	7.6
Thailand	18.9	18.5	10.4	16.6	18.4	13.4	8.2	17.5	14.9	6.6	14.4	28.7	15.4
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	6.7	7.8	7.8	5.7	6.3	9.0	7.8	6.1	9.4	8.4	8.7	5.3	7.6
Brazil	36.6	43.2	39.1	47.3	46.0	38.0	25.2	46.8	23.4	17.9	33.2	79.5	40.3
Colombia	12.8	16.6	16.6	14.5	16.1	15.5	15.7	16.4	14.4	14.5	14.8	17.7	15.7
Dominican Republic	44.2	47.2	32.7	40.5	47.4	42.8	32.4	48.5	30.6	22.3	37.1	58.6	41.5
Ecuador	21.2	21.1	18.5	17.8	23.8	19.4	16.2	25.0	14.0	11.7	16.9	27.6	20.2
Guatemala	30.6	39.8	37.7	29.5	40.3	41.9	28.1	63.6	24.0	16.0	46.8	92.8	36.7
Mexico	18.8	16.0	16.6	18.8	17.2	16.8	16.2	18.6	13.1	9.8	17.6	19.1	16.9
Peru	21.5	23.2	20.7	17.8	23.5	22.1	20.3	27.3	12.4	10.8	20.6	27.4	21.8
Trinidad&Tobago	41.3	43.0	43.7	42.6	40.3	46.4	43.5	45.1	41.1	18.5	40.8	45.9	42.9

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44. *Other methods* includes herbs, folk methods, and all country-specific methods (e.g., prolonged abstinence and Norplant).

Appendix B

Ever-use of Specific Contraceptive Methods by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents

Ever-use of the pill

Table B.1 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever-use of the pill, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	45.7	58.3	39.6	18.1	51.7	58.0	45.8	60.1	44.5	29.7	56.0	65.9	49.4
Burundi	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.3	13.7	0.4	0.5	1.3	10.9	0.8
Ghana	9.4	17.0	16.3	4.6	11.4	19.1	18.3	20.7	12.4	7.2	20.7	29.8	14.9
Kenya	14.2	21.1	16.8	5.2	15.8	21.6	18.6	30.1	15.7	7.7	19.6	32.0	18.0
Liberia	11.9	17.0	10.4	6.4	10.5	16.1	20.0	22.9	7.8	5.5	18.4	54.9	13.5
Mali	3.3	3.7	0.9	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	10.0	0.2	0.9	11.0	49.0	2.7
Senegal	0.8	4.6	4.8	0.7	3.0	3.1	6.1	9.6	0.5	1.0	10.3	36.9	3.5
Togo	3.7	4.5	3.1	1.5	4.9	3.7	3.4	7.5	2.3	1.6	5.9	16.2	3.8
Uganda	4.2	5.8	4.9	3.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	29.5	2.6	1.1	4.8	31.3	5.0
Zimbabwe	55.6	66.3	47.3	6.9	61.2	65.5	57.1	71.5	51.1	44.8	56.7	69.1	57.1
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	23.2	48.8	59.2	2.0	34.7	60.8	61.6	59.7	35.9	40.0	59.2	47.6	47.5
Morocco	37.0	57.6	52.0	15.8	48.0	58.4	59.8	68.1	39.5	46.3	74.7	78.5	51.4
Tunisia	23.1	36.1	37.0	4.5	32.3	42.4	36.0	42.6	23.3	29.4	40.2	44.3	34.6
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	30.3	43.1	34.4	12.0	35.3	43.9	41.8	35.7	37.5	28.5	40.2	36.6	37.0
Sri Lanka	16.6	18.2	13.4	3.0	16.6	18.8	15.1	19.1	15.2	8.9	15.5	17.2	15.8
Thailand	58.8	62.1	51.3	42.3	62.7	57.3	49.4	60.7	56.4	47.2	58.3	57.6	57.2
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	6.8	11.7	10.6	4.0	9.5	13.6	8.5	15.8	3.5	1.4	8.2	19.6	10.3
Brazil	72.2	79.1	64.1	54.5	79.4	76.0	57.8	76.2	62.7	42.8	74.0	82.8	72.5
Colombia	50.0	62.5	46.4	30.1	56.7	62.0	45.8	59.5	42.0	41.4	51.4	60.7	53.8
Dominican Republic	49.0	54.2	34.1	25.9	54.2	51.7	37.3	50.5	39.0	23.0	43.3	59.5	46.0
Ecuador	26.4	41.2	30.3	17.3	33.4	41.3	30.5	41.3	24.5	13.8	31.9	42.8	34.0
Guatemala	12.0	21.0	19.6	5.8	18.1	22.4	15.8	34.4	10.4	7.3	24.6	41.6	18.1
Mexico	32.4	48.0	40.7	16.2	42.8	50.9	37.8	47.2	29.4	17.0	43.0	52.2	41.7
Peru	17.8	27.2	19.3	8.9	24.3	26.8	17.1	30.7	7.5	4.9	17.2	34.3	22.1
Trinidad&Tobago	44.7	59.7	59.8	34.2	55.9	66.3	61.4	60.9	52.6	51.9	55.9	57.0	56.3

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Ever-use of the IUD

Table B.2 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever-use of the IUD, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or higher	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	12.7	20.7	15.3	2.7	18.0	23.6	14.1	24.3	14.3	7.1	17.5	34.5	17.4
Burundi	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	11.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	19.8	0.6
Ghana	0.3	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.5	3.6	0.3	0.5	1.7	5.1	1.3
Kenya	3.4	9.4	10.4	0.2	5.6	11.5	9.1	16.9	6.8	3.3	7.7	19.9	8.4
Liberia	1.5	3.0	3.8	1.1	1.2	3.0	6.6	5.2	1.4	0.8	2.8	14.7	2.8
Mali	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.1	2.0	10.2	0.5
Senegal	0.3	1.9	2.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.9	4.1	0.2	0.5	4.7	13.4	1.5
Togo	0.6	1.8	2.3	0.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	4.3	0.6	0.5	2.4	8.6	1.6
Uganda	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.8	0.5
Zimbabwe	1.7	4.0	4.1	0.5	4.0	4.8	2.4	8.7	1.2	0.6	1.9	10.3	3.4
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	12.4	31.1	31.1	0.7	26.4	34.0	28.8	40.5	14.2	17.8	33.1	41.6	27.0
Morocco	2.9	7.6	10.1	0.2	7.2	9.9	8.7	14.2	3.0	5.3	15.6	23.6	7.7
Tunisia	25.6	41.8	35.9	1.3	39.3	46.8	33.6	47.0	22.7	29.7	43.8	53.3	37.0
ASIA													
Indonesia	14.2	24.8	21.3	1.1	22.0	26.8	20.9	22.8	20.5	14.6	20.6	31.2	21.1
Sri Lanka	3.9	8.9	10.6	0.0	7.3	12.6	10.3	9.4	8.8	6.8	9.7	8.9	8.9
Thailand	12.4	17.6	16.1	0.3	18.8	17.7	14.8	13.2	16.5	9.6	16.8	15.4	15.9
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	4.7	12.9	8.4	3.0	10.0	13.8	4.7	14.8	2.9	1.1	5.6	21.1	9.5
Brazil	1.6	3.0	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.2	1.0	3.1	0.4	1.4	1.9	4.7	2.4
Colombia	19.7	28.3	24.9	4.5	28.7	30.8	17.8	30.8	13.2	14.0	21.3	34.0	25.1
Dominican Republic	6.9	14.6	13.2	1.7	12.4	14.6	13.0	14.6	8.0	7.2	10.6	17.0	12.0
Ecuador	13.9	24.2	17.2	1.4	23.3	23.8	12.7	26.3	10.4	5.4	16.9	27.1	19.3
Guatemala	2.7	7.3	6.5	0.5	5.9	8.2	4.0	14.2	1.9	1.2	7.4	22.0	5.8
Mexico	25.0	29.5	19.7	2.0	33.7	28.2	16.9	30.5	12.4	7.3	22.8	38.9	24.9
Peru	8.4	15.4	9.4	1.3	15.8	13.4	6.8	17.0	2.3	2.2	7.2	20.0	11.6
Trinidad&Tobago	6.6	13.7	14.4	1.5	12.3	17.2	15.0	14.4	10.7	11.1	11.8	13.1	12.4

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Ever-use of injection

Table B.3 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever-use of injection, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	5.5	15.4	19.0	1.0	8.0	16.8	22.3	14.1	15.4	14.1	16.3	13.0	15.0
Burundi	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	6.6	0.7	0.6	2.1	4.9	0.9
Ghana	0.1	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.8	1.0
Kenya	2.5	7.8	8.1	0.4	3.0	7.3	9.2	7.1	6.6	5.0	7.9	6.0	6.7
Liberia	0.5	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.8	1.8	4.5	2.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	7.2	1.7
Mali	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2
Senegal	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.7	0.4
Togo	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.6	1.1
Uganda	0.3	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.5	1.0	3.0	6.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	4.3	1.3
Zimbabwe	1.3	16.8	22.2	0.5	3.6	18.8	23.7	20.9	11.9	12.3	15.6	3.6	14.5
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	0.7	3.0	3.0	0.2	1.5	2.8	4.0	3.2	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.5
Morocco	0.3	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.8	1.1	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5
Tunisia	1.2	2.6	2.9	0.0	1.2	2.8	4.1	2.1	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.5
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	20.9	24.9	12.5	1.4	21.1	23.9	18.3	26.3	16.8	10.1	20.3	28.2	19.4
Sri Lanka	10.2	8.0	3.5	0.2	8.4	6.7	4.1	8.9	5.8	1.8	4.6	8.0	6.3
Thailand	29.0	34.7	20.8	6.0	35.7	25.2	24.6	23.1	29.1	24.2	29.5	21.4	28.1
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	2.8	3.4	3.4	1.4	2.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	2.0	1.1	3.6	4.5	3.3
Brazil	4.6	3.0	1.0	2.1	3.8	2.0	1.2	3.4	0.8	1.2	1.9	6.5	2.7
Colombia	9.6	16.9	9.4	4.4	13.4	15.2	10.2	14.7	8.1	9.7	9.8	17.8	12.5
Dominican Republic	1.1	1.9	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.4	1.5	2.2	1.6
Ecuador	4.2	7.1	7.2	2.3	5.9	7.5	7.3	7.2	5.6	5.0	6.8	6.5	6.5
Guatemala	2.8	6.0	7.0	0.0	4.7	7.3	5.1	11.5	2.5	2.1	7.0	14.8	5.4
Mexico	12.2	22.1	14.6	5.1	16.5	22.7	15.3	19.8	11.0	6.9	17.2	22.3	17.1
Peru	7.2	11.4	7.5	1.3	9.3	10.9	7.8	11.9	3.8	2.2	7.6	13.0	8.9
Trinidad&Tobago	5.3	9.1	10.5	0.5	6.3	12.5	16.4	8.4	8.9	0.0	10.5	6.8	8.7

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Ever-use of vaginal methods

Table B.4 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever use of vaginal methods, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	5.3	1.3
Burundi	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.1
Ghana	8.1	10.4	5.8	5.0	9.1	8.9	7.6	12.5	6.5	2.9	11.1	28.7	8.3
Kenya	1.0	2.0	2.9	6.0	0.9	2.3	2.9	3.2	1.9	0.9	2.0	4.8	2.1
Liberia	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	5.0	1.0
Mali	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	11.8	0.4
Senegal	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.1	0.2	3.7	6.0	0.8
Togo	3.7	4.2	2.9	2.4	4.9	3.3	3.0	7.1	2.3	1.7	5.1	16.2	3.7
Uganda	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.2
Zimbabwe	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.3
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	0.8	5.9	7.8	0.3	3.5	7.0	7.9	8.3	2.9	3.4	6.6	9.8	5.6
Morocco	0.8	2.3	3.0	0.3	2.1	3.1	2.5	4.3	0.9	1.3	5.0	10.5	2.3
Tunisia	6.6	13.4	11.8	0.6	10.5	14.9	12.4	15.6	6.3	8.1	15.7	18.8	11.7
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Thailand	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	1.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.9	3.7	1.0	3.7	0.5	0.1	1.1	5.6	2.3
Brazil	3.6	7.0	6.2	3.0	5.8	7.9	4.8	7.2	2.8	4.6	5.6	8.2	6.0
Colombia	12.8	23.3	18.4	8.8	19.4	25.0	14.3	22.5	12.1	9.2	15.6	27.2	19.1
Dominican Republic	2.5	8.5	8.4	1.9	6.0	8.2	8.5	7.8	5.3	2.2	6.2	9.8	6.8
Ecuador	6.3	14.4	11.2	2.8	11.6	13.2	11.1	13.4	8.8	1.7	9.5	17.0	11.4
Guatemala	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	4.6	0.9
Mexico	5.7	10.6	9.8	4.0	9.6	12.0	7.2	11.7	3.6	1.7	7.5	16.8	9.2
Peru	4.2	10.2	7.6	3.2	8.9	10.2	5.5	11.7	1.8	0.2	5.2	14.2	8.0
Trinidad&Tobago	17.7	24.2	23.7	10.3	21.5	27.1	29.5	23.5	21.9	18.5	21.6	23.8	22.6

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Ever-use of the condom

Table B.5 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever-use of the condom, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	7.8	11.8	9.0	7.7	12.2	11.5	7.6	13.1	8.8	4.6	8.2	24.5	10.1
Burundi	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.7	0.3
Ghana	4.2	6.1	2.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.7	8.6	2.6	1.0	6.1	19.1	4.5
Kenya	4.3	4.8	3.8	2.7	4.7	5.7	3.4	7.9	3.6	1.6	4.0	10.4	4.3
Liberia	1.1	2.7	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.6	1.1	0.3	2.5	9.0	1.7
Mali	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	10.2	0.4
Senegal	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.1	3.7	0.4	0.5	4.4	13.4	1.4
Togo	3.7	4.1	1.8	3.4	4.2	4.0	1.5	7.0	1.8	1.0	4.7	17.8	3.3
Uganda	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	4.5	0.7
Zimbabwe	21.2	19.8	10.5	5.9	23.5	19.4	11.7	24.5	13.9	8.0	15.3	30.0	17.0
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	3.4	10.2	11.2	0.6	11.0	11.6	7.3	16.0	2.6	3.3	10.2	23.4	9.1
Morocco	2.7	7.4	7.4	1.3	6.3	8.6	6.8	12.1	2.6	4.1	15.6	22.3	6.5
Tunisia	5.9	9.7	10.0	1.9	9.1	11.1	9.3	13.0	4.0	5.7	11.4	20.0	9.2
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	2.7	7.2	7.6	0.8	4.7	9.5	7.4	13.9	3.5	1.2	4.4	19.6	6.3
Sri Lanka	8.0	11.2	9.3	1.3	12.5	11.3	5.3	15.5	8.8	2.3	6.0	13.1	9.9
Thailand	10.9	16.8	9.8	9.8	16.5	11.2	5.9	24.4	10.3	5.9	9.9	37.6	12.8
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	2.0	4.3	3.2	3.9	3.3	4.7	1.9	5.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	8.8	3.4
Brazil	15.4	28.1	22.4	14.9	27.4	25.5	13.7	27.6	12.2	8.9	20.8	40.8	23.4
Colombia	6.7	12.7	10.1	3.3	11.2	12.7	8.2	12.1	6.9	4.2	8.3	15.3	10.4
Dominican Republic	14.3	21.7	14.1	5.8	20.1	20.4	14.3	19.8	13.0	8.7	14.5	26.5	17.1
Ecuador	6.6	10.9	8.7	4.2	10.1	11.7	5.5	12.3	4.9	1.7	5.6	16.6	9.1
Guatemala	4.4	7.5	6.7	2.9	7.4	8.0	4.3	14.5	2.6	1.2	7.5	28.2	6.4
Mexico	8.6	12.2	11.8	3.4	12.9	14.0	8.4	13.4	6.3	1.1	10.8	17.6	11.2
Peru	7.3	11.9	8.6	1.9	12.7	11.7	5.6	14.0	2.2	1.3	5.6	17.4	9.7
Trinidad&Tobago	45.5	52.8	47.2	27.6	51.8	55.9	51.4	49.0	49.3	22.2	47.3	51.9	49.1

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Ever-use of female sterilization

Table B.6 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever-use of female sterilization, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	0.0	1.4	10.1	0.0	1.7	3.9	7.9	4.7	4.1	2.0	5.0	6.5	4.3
Burundi	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
Ghana	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0
Kenya	0.5	3.5	9.4	0.0	1.2	3.2	8.8	3.9	5.2	4.0	5.8	4.5	5.0
Liberia	0.0	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.1
Mali	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.1
Senegal	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Togo	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
Uganda	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.8
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.7	6.2	0.0	1.0	2.5	3.9	3.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	4.3	2.3
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	0.1	0.6	3.2	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.5
Morocco	0.1	1.1	4.4	0.2	0.4	1.8	4.3	3.8	1.0	1.9	3.7	2.8	2.2
Tunisia	0.2	0.8	22.5	0.3	1.8	10.2	24.4	11.2	11.8	15.4	6.9	5.1	11.5
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	0.5	2.3	5.6	0.1	0.8	4.4	7.1	6.0	2.1	1.5	2.9	6.1	3.1
Sri Lanka	5.1	22.3	34.1	0.7	7.5	40.9	47.9	23.7	25.1	32.8	33.9	19.2	24.9
Thailand	3.4	25.2	30.6	0.1	15.9	39.2	31.0	27.2	21.9	20.5	23.4	21.4	22.9
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	0.1	3.5	7.1	0.0	1.3	6.2	7.0	6.1	2.2	1.0	4.4	6.7	4.4
Brazil	4.2	27.8	40.4	0.1	15.1	49.0	36.7	30.1	18.3	23.8	27.5	26.0	26.9
Colombia	2.5	16.9	29.6	1.0	6.4	30.3	29.9	19.0	16.7	25.1	20.3	13.3	18.3
Dominican Republic	7.0	37.2	49.1	0.3	11.9	53.1	52.4	33.4	32.0	27.1	36.0	25.7	32.9
Ecuador	0.9	12.6	27.0	0.0	5.0	23.5	24.4	17.4	11.8	8.7	15.2	16.3	14.9
Guatemala	0.9	10.8	18.9	0.0	3.6	16.7	13.0	18.5	6.7	5.6	13.5	20.3	10.5
Mexico	2.4	18.2	30.0	0.0	7.2	29.5	26.7	21.8	11.9	11.0	21.4	17.1	18.7
Peru	0.0	3.6	11.1	0.0	1.3	8.0	10.6	8.0	2.9	4.3	6.8	6.1	6.1
Trinidad&Tobago	0.2	5.5	16.6	0.0	3.0	12.9	21.7	7.8	8.7	3.7	10.7	5.5	8.3

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Ever-use of male sterilization

Table B.7 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever-use of male sterilization, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Liberia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Senegal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Togo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2
Sri Lanka	1.9	6.7	6.0	0.4	4.5	8.0	6.6	6.6	5.5	7.1	7.4	4.6	5.7
Thailand	0.8	5.5	9.3	0.8	5.1	8.4	8.0	6.3	5.9	9.2	5.6	6.1	6.0
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Brazil	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.8
Colombia	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4
Dominican Republic	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Guatemala	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.9
Mexico	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.9
Peru	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Trinidad&Tobago	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Ever-use of periodic abstinence

Table B.8 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever-use of periodic abstinence, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	5.2	4.7	5.6	2.5	6.2	5.6	4.3	5.2	5.1	2.2	4.6	11.3	5.1
Burundi	15.5	21.4	17.3	3.6	19.0	20.6	21.3	36.2	18.2	16.9	26.2	42.0	18.8
Ghana	15.3	22.9	19.0	10.7	20.0	20.6	21.1	25.2	17.3	13.6	22.1	49.4	19.7
Kenya	21.6	21.7	19.6	11.7	22.3	22.2	20.7	17.6	21.5	15.6	19.9	34.1	20.9
Liberia	4.2	3.7	2.0	1.4	3.8	3.3	3.7	5.4	2.0	0.9	6.2	14.1	3.3
Mali	4.4	3.1	1.0	5.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	9.1	0.7	0.8	11.6	57.8	2.8
Senegal	3.0	4.4	2.5	2.0	3.8	3.7	3.2	8.2	1.1	1.6	9.7	24.8	3.4
Togo	21.7	23.3	15.0	19.0	23.3	20.5	16.9	28.7	16.8	12.3	30.2	56.9	20.2
Uganda	11.9	15.5	12.7	11.0	11.9	12.7	16.7	26.9	12.1	7.4	16.4	31.4	13.5
Zimbabwe	5.9	7.9	7.3	5.3	6.9	7.6	7.4	10.1	6.0	2.9	6.3	13.6	7.2
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	1.0	4.3	5.3	0.6	5.1	5.6	2.1	7.3	0.8	0.5	2.9	15.6	4.0
Morocco	3.8	10.9	10.1	3.6	9.7	11.9	8.5	17.1	3.6	5.1	19.7	40.8	9.2
Tunisia	13.2	18.1	14.5	5.8	21.4	19.4	9.9	22.9	6.0	6.3	20.5	48.6	15.9
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	2.1	5.3	5.3	1.3	3.7	6.4	5.3	9.9	2.6	0.3	2.5	17.4	4.6
Sri Lanka	25.1	40.3	43.9	11.0	43.4	44.4	36.5	46.0	38.4	15.5	31.7	47.7	39.6
Thailand	4.5	7.1	5.0	5.2	7.4	4.6	2.6	13.4	4.0	1.5	3.4	24.4	5.7
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	28.4	35.5	27.6	18.8	36.0	32.8	24.4	38.2	21.8	12.6	26.8	49.7	30.9
Brazil	13.2	22.4	24.4	13.8	22.8	24.2	15.2	24.0	13.4	7.5	17.7	41.0	21.0
Colombia	15.1	22.0	19.7	10.2	22.0	23.3	13.8	22.5	13.7	6.0	15.4	29.9	19.6
Dominican Republic	6.7	13.6	6.5	6.6	11.7	10.7	5.6	12.1	5.0	2.1	4.1	25.3	9.3
Ecuador	13.9	21.3	15.2	15.9	20.8	18.5	11.3	24.0	9.1	3.4	11.2	31.0	17.5
Guatemala	4.0	9.1	8.2	3.9	8.5	9.2	5.0	15.6	3.6	1.7	7.3	38.0	7.5
Mexico	10.4	16.1	14.8	11.5	15.5	17.8	10.0	18.2	5.7	3.8	11.1	26.8	14.3
Peru	35.0	44.7	37.3	25.5	43.2	45.6	32.3	48.5	24.8	17.0	35.2	53.7	39.8
Trinidad&Tobago	10.2	10.6	13.5	11.1	13.6	10.3	8.9	15.5	8.3	0.0	5.1	19.4	11.5

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Ever-use of withdrawal

Table B.9 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever-use of withdrawal, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or higher	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	4.7	5.7	6.3	1.7	5.8	5.6	6.7	4.9	6.2	3.1	5.2	11.7	5.8
Burundi	7.7	8.8	7.7	3.6	8.3	8.0	9.9	16.2	8.0	7.7	10.2	15.7	8.2
Ghana	9.1	8.3	7.8	5.0	8.4	8.6	9.0	13.2	6.2	4.2	10.9	21.3	8.3
Kenya	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.7	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.1	1.5	2.7	6.7	3.0
Liberia	4.8	3.3	2.0	2.0	3.1	4.6	3.1	5.3	2.2	1.6	4.3	12.8	3.4
Mali	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.9	10.2	0.8
Senegal	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.7	3.4	6.7	1.2
Togo	12.1	15.0	11.6	2.4	14.1	14.2	14.0	16.2	11.9	10.8	16.9	21.8	13.1
Uganda	4.8	5.2	4.2	2.0	5.3	4.8	5.3	11.8	4.1	1.8	6.4	12.4	4.8
Zimbabwe	27.1	43.2	49.3	5.9	31.8	40.7	56.8	32.7	44.5	41.7	46.8	23.9	41.1
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	0.8	2.8	3.2	0.1	3.0	3.6	1.7	4.3	0.9	0.5	2.4	8.4	2.6
Morocco	5.7	12.7	11.9	2.1	11.4	13.8	11.6	17.2	6.7	8.9	19.0	25.4	11.1
Tunisia	13.4	17.5	13.4	4.8	17.9	18.7	11.6	20.9	7.2	8.7	19.7	33.5	15.2
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	3.8	5.8	4.8	1.0	5.4	6.2	4.4	6.5	4.4	1.4	4.1	12.4	5.0
Sri Lanka	13.6	20.7	16.4	5.1	22.0	18.9	12.2	19.7	17.4	4.8	12.3	22.7	17.8
Thailand	5.7	7.0	4.4	6.0	6.9	4.9	3.1	11.3	4.5	0.6	4.1	19.9	5.7
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	5.3	6.8	6.4	4.7	6.1	8.0	5.0	8.5	3.8	2.2	5.1	11.1	6.4
Brazil	23.7	30.7	28.8	15.5	29.4	31.7	27.9	27.7	30.4	24.7	28.4	30.7	28.5
Colombia	18.8	20.1	20.1	9.3	19.9	21.0	21.4	19.1	21.2	14.9	20.2	20.1	19.8
Dominican Republic	12.8	16.8	11.2	7.5	14.8	16.5	12.2	14.5	12.8	9.4	12.2	19.5	13.8
Ecuador	11.2	12.7	9.1	7.5	13.2	11.9	7.9	13.2	8.5	2.7	9.1	16.6	11.1
Guatemala	3.5	3.3	3.9	2.4	4.5	3.3	3.0	7.6	1.7	0.8	4.4	13.4	3.6
Mexico	9.9	13.2	10.9	5.7	12.3	12.4	11.5	13.0	8.6	4.6	12.6	13.2	11.6
Peru	18.5	22.2	15.7	14.0	20.8	22.4	13.5	24.7	8.6	7.0	16.7	25.6	18.8
Trinidad&Tobago	36.7	29.5	25.9	26.4	31.8	29.8	28.0	29.9	29.8	22.2	25.1	35.5	29.8

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Ever-use of other methods

Table B.10 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting ever-use of other methods, by age, number of living children, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or higher	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	5.4	9.5	8.7	1.7	6.5	8.7	11.5	7.3	9.0	8.8	8.0	9.2	8.5
Burundi	12.9	15.9	15.3	2.3	14.3	15.4	19.7	23.6	14.8	14.9	16.2	14.9	15.1
Ghana	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.7	2.7	1.6	4.4	2.8	3.0
Kenya	2.8	2.4	4.3	0.3	2.4	2.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	4.2	2.8	2.6	3.2
Liberia	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.8	1.2
Mali	13.0	18.1	12.6	3.9	15.6	17.8	16.8	12.6	15.5	14.5	17.6	10.2	14.8
Senegal	28.6	33.1	35.0	5.9	35.8	36.7	36.3	27.3	34.6	33.7	28.0	12.8	32.2
Togo	46.2	63.7	67.3	9.8	52.9	69.9	72.8	50.5	63.8	64.8	51.9	43.7	60.0
Uganda	2.5	2.7	4.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	4.8	4.3	2.8	1.5	4.4	2.3	3.0
Zimbabwe	6.5	10.0	15.5	2.1	8.0	10.9	15.3	10.4	11.2	9.4	11.5	10.7	10.9
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	3.6	6.9	9.8	0.3	5.2	9.0	10.4	10.8	4.2	6.3	9.2	7.3	7.4
Morocco	3.1	7.0	13.9	2.8	4.2	7.9	15.0	11.5	7.1	8.5	12.8	9.0	8.9
Tunisia	3.2	12.4	22.4	1.6	10.4	19.6	18.3	21.0	7.0	11.5	16.2	29.4	15.2
ASIA													
Indonesia	3.0	5.3	6.1	0.5	3.9	6.7	7.2	7.9	4.0	3.0	5.0	8.0	5.1
Sri Lanka	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5
Thailand	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	2.0	2.6	3.4	0.2	2.6	3.1	3.3	1.9	4.0	4.6	2.8	1.5	2.8
Brazil	4.8	6.2	5.9	3.2	6.2	6.7	4.7	6.9	2.9	2.8	5.0	10.2	5.8
Colombia	4.2	5.5	6.0	1.6	4.7	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.2	5.8	4.9	5.4
Dominican Republic	3.2	4.2	3.5	1.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.7	3.7
Ecuador	1.2	1.8	1.6	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.6
Guatemala	3.5	6.2	5.8	1.4	6.5	5.9	4.2	11.7	2.3	0.8	6.3	23.6	5.3
Mexico	0.7	1.6	2.1	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.9	1.2	1.5
Peru	7.3	9.3	9.9	4.5	8.8	9.8	9.9	11.5	5.3	5.4	10.1	9.7	9.2
Trinidad&Tobago	5.9	5.9	6.7	2.5	4.9	7.7	10.6	5.6	6.6	3.7	6.7	5.7	6.2

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44. *Other methods* includes herbs, folk methods, and all country-specific methods (e.g., prolonged abstinence and Norplant).

Appendix C

Current Use of Specific Contraceptive Methods, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents

Current use of the pill

Table C.1 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of the pill, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	15.7	20.1	7.4	4.7	18.1	18.8	10.0	19.6	12.5	8.1	15.4	24.2	14.8
Burundi	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.2
Ghana	1.4	2.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.5	1.0	2.7	1.7	1.8
Kenya	6.3	6.7	2.9	0.6	6.1	7.9	3.7	9.8	4.3	2.1	5.4	10.2	5.2
Liberia	3.2	4.8	1.6	1.4	3.1	4.0	4.2	6.0	1.8	1.2	4.1	15.2	3.3
Mali	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	3.5	0.0	0.2	4.3	11.9	0.9
Senegal	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.8	3.6	0.1	0.4	1.9	16.1	1.2
Togo	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.4
Uganda	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	7.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	7.5	1.1
Zimbabwe	36.7	39.5	16.6	1.6	36.3	38.6	26.3	39.7	27.4	22.1	30.4	40.7	31.0
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	9.1	16.9	17.1	0.1	11.7	20.1	19.0	18.4	12.4	13.4	19.2	13.6	15.3
Morocco	19.2	26.9	20.6	4.8	23.9	26.7	25.0	31.2	17.0	20.0	37.1	36.4	22.9
Tunisia	7.6	10.9	7.1	0.6	10.0	11.4	7.2	11.1	5.7	6.8	11.9	10.6	8.8
ASIA													
Indonesia	16.0	20.5	11.3	5.6	19.2	17.6	12.8	12.6	17.4	14.4	17.7	12.4	16.1
Sri Lanka	6.9	5.6	1.8	0.7	6.4	3.6	1.4	3.9	4.1	1.9	3.3	4.8	4.1
Thailand	26.9	20.9	11.9	20.1	23.3	14.5	9.8	18.9	18.6	12.2	19.7	16.7	18.6
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	2.2	2.5	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.1	3.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	3.8	1.9
Brazil	37.9	28.8	12.3	18.2	35.0	18.1	14.2	25.1	25.2	13.5	26.9	24.9	25.2
Colombia	20.6	21.8	7.8	9.5	23.8	15.3	6.8	18.1	13.0	9.0	14.7	21.0	16.4
Dominican Republic	16.8	9.5	1.3	4.1	17.5	5.7	2.5	9.9	7.1	2.2	7.2	14.8	8.8
Ecuador	8.5	11.4	5.0	5.1	10.2	8.7	6.3	9.7	6.9	3.0	8.1	10.5	8.5
Guatemala	5.3	4.3	2.2	1.0	4.8	5.0	2.3	7.8	2.1	1.8	5.2	8.5	3.9
Mexico	13.6	10.2	6.8	5.5	13.8	10.1	5.6	10.7	7.6	3.5	9.8	13.1	9.8
Peru	7.0	10.0	3.1	2.5	8.5	7.4	4.1	8.7	2.8	1.1	4.5	10.8	6.5
Trinidad&Tobago	21.7	17.1	5.5	13.5	18.1	13.7	4.1	15.9	12.5	3.7	11.5	17.2	14.0

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Current use of the IUD

Table C.2 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of the IUD, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	4.2	6.2	5.6	0.0	5.1	8.7	4.4	9.3	4.0	2.3	5.1	12.6	5.6
Burundi	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	11.1	0.3
Ghana	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.5
Kenya	2.0	4.1	4.4	0.0	3.3	4.7	3.9	8.0	2.9	1.3	3.4	9.3	3.7
Liberia	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.6	0.6
Mali	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.1
Senegal	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.3	2.8	5.4	0.7
Togo	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	4.1	0.8
Uganda	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2
Zimbabwe	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.7	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.8	1.1
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	8.6	18.9	16.7	0.4	16.6	19.3	16.1	23.0	8.8	10.0	18.5	26.8	15.8
Morocco	1.3	3.2	3.4	0.2	3.3	4.0	2.7	5.4	1.1	2.0	4.8	10.3	2.9
Tunisia	15.8	21.1	13.0	0.3	22.6	21.4	11.5	21.9	10.0	12.8	21.2	25.7	17.0
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	9.1	14.8	14.1	0.3	14.0	17.2	12.3	12.9	13.3	10.2	12.9	18.2	13.2
Sri Lanka	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Thailand	7.7	7.3	6.0	0.0	9.0	6.3	6.0	4.1	7.5	4.7	7.2	6.1	6.9
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	3.1	7.0	3.5	0.5	6.1	6.5	1.9	7.3	1.7	0.7	2.6	10.9	4.8
Brazil	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.8	1.0
Colombia	13.1	11.8	8.7	1.4	14.8	11.5	6.5	13.2	6.3	4.9	8.5	16.5	11.0
Dominican Republic	3.5	3.6	1.8	0.2	5.2	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.2	1.3	2.1	5.8	3.0
Ecuador	10.1	13.3	5.5	0.5	13.8	10.8	4.9	12.8	5.9	3.0	8.9	13.2	9.8
Guatemala	1.1	2.5	1.4	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.9	4.5	0.5	0.2	2.2	8.2	1.8
Mexico	14.2	12.0	5.6	1.1	18.3	8.5	4.5	12.8	4.3	3.1	8.3	18.2	10.2
Peru	6.6	10.1	5.1	0.0	11.8	7.4	3.7	10.7	1.6	1.1	4.2	13.3	7.3
Trinidad&Tobago	3.2	5.4	4.1	0.5	4.5	7.1	3.4	5.3	3.7	7.4	3.7	5.2	4.4

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Current use of injection

Table C.3 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of injection, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or higher	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	2.3	5.7	6.6	0.0	2.6	5.6	9.0	4.1	6.1	5.8	6.3	2.6	5.4
Burundi	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	3.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.8	0.5
Ghana	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
Kenya	0.9	4.2	3.9	0.2	1.2	4.0	4.5	2.8	3.4	2.2	4.3	2.6	3.3
Liberia	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.3
Mali	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Senegal	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Togo	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2
Uganda	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Morocco	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Tunisia	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.8
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	12.0	11.8	5.1	0.4	10.8	11.3	8.1	11.8	8.4	4.5	10.2	12.5	9.4
Sri Lanka	6.1	3.6	0.7	0.0	4.2	2.4	0.9	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.6	3.5	2.7
Thailand	11.9	9.9	5.3	1.2	11.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	9.0	7.7	9.0	5.5	8.5
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.7
Brazil	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.6
Colombia	2.3	3.2	1.6	0.5	3.2	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	3.8	2.4
Dominican Republic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ecuador	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
Guatemala	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.5
Mexico	4.0	3.6	0.9	1.5	4.0	2.8	1.5	3.3	1.5	1.5	2.5	4.1	2.8
Peru	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.3	1.3
Trinidad&Tobago	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Current use of vaginal methods

Table C.4 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of vaginal methods, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Kenya	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4
Liberia	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
Mali	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1
Senegal	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Togo	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	2.5	0.6
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Morocco	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1
Tunisia	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.0
ASIA													
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Brazil	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5
Colombia	1.2	3.1	2.0	0.9	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3
Dominican Republic	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Ecuador	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.2
Guatemala	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.4
Mexico	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6
Peru	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.8	1.0
Trinidad&Tobago	4.1	5.5	4.9	2.5	5.0	6.3	5.1	5.5	4.5	3.7	4.4	5.6	5.0

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Current use of the condom

Table C.5 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of the condom, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.9	1.3
Burundi	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Ghana	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.3
Kenya	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.5
Liberia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Mali	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Senegal	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
Togo	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.4
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Zimbabwe	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.2
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	0.4	2.7	3.2	0.0	3.1	2.9	2.0	4.3	0.6	0.8	2.7	6.2	2.4
Morocco	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.5
Tunisia	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.3
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.4	1.6	4.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	5.3	1.6
Sri Lanka	1.4	2.0	2.0	0.3	2.5	2.1	0.7	3.0	1.7	0.2	0.9	2.7	1.9
Thailand	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	3.5	1.1
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3
Brazil	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.5	2.4	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.0	1.7
Colombia	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.3	1.7
Dominican Republic	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.2	2.3	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	3.1	1.4
Ecuador	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.6
Guatemala	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.0	1.6	4.9	1.2
Mexico	1.4	2.2	1.9	0.5	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.3	0.1	1.8	3.0	1.9
Peru	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.7
Trinidad&Tobago	10.7	13.7	10.4	5.9	14.5	12.2	10.1	10.3	13.1	3.7	11.2	12.7	11.8

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Current use of female sterilization

Table C.6 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of female sterilization, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary or higher	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.0	1.4	10.1	0.0	1.7	3.9	7.9	4.7	4.1	2.0	5.0	6.5	4.3
Burundi	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
Ghana	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0
Kenya	0.5	3.3	9.0	0.0	1.2	3.1	8.2	3.6	4.9	3.7	5.4	4.5	4.7
Liberia	0.0	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.1
Mali	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.1
Senegal	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Togo	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
Uganda	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.8
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.7	6.2	0.0	1.0	2.5	3.9	3.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	4.3	2.3
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.5
Morocco	0.1	1.1	4.4	0.2	0.4	1.8	4.3	3.8	1.0	1.9	3.7	2.8	2.2
Tunisia	0.2	4.8	22.5	0.3	1.8	10.2	24.3	11.2	11.8	15.4	6.9	5.1	11.5
ASIA													
Indonesia	0.5	2.3	5.6	0.0	0.8	4.4	7.1	5.9	2.1	1.4	2.9	6.0	3.1
Sri Lanka	5.1	22.3	34.1	0.7	7.5	40.8	47.9	23.6	25.1	32.8	33.9	19.1	24.9
Thailand	3.4	25.2	30.6	0.1	15.9	39.1	31.0	27.1	21.9	20.5	23.4	21.3	22.8
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	0.1	3.5	7.1	0.0	1.3	6.2	7.0	6.1	2.2	1.0	4.4	6.7	4.4
Brazil	4.2	27.7	40.4	0.1	15.1	48.9	36.7	30.1	18.1	23.8	27.4	26.0	26.8
Colombia	2.5	16.9	29.6	1.0	6.4	30.3	29.9	19.0	16.7	25.1	20.3	13.3	18.3
Dominican Republic	7.0	37.2	49.1	0.3	11.9	53.1	52.4	33.4	32.0	27.1	36.0	25.7	32.9
Ecuador	0.9	12.6	27.0	0.0	5.0	23.5	24.4	17.4	11.8	8.7	15.2	16.3	14.9
Guatemala	0.9	10.5	18.9	0.0	3.5	16.6	12.8	18.4	6.5	5.6	13.3	20.3	10.3
Mexico	2.4	18.2	30.0	0.0	7.2	29.4	26.7	21.7	11.9	11.0	21.4	17.0	18.7
Peru	0.0	3.6	11.1	0.0	1.3	8.0	10.6	8.0	2.9	4.3	6.8	6.1	6.1
Trinidad&Tobago	0.2	5.5	16.5	0.0	3.0	12.9	21.5	7.8	8.6	3.7	10.6	5.5	8.2

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Current use of male sterilization

Table C.7 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of male sterilization, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary or higher	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liberia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Togo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2
Sri Lanka	1.6	6.0	5.0	0.4	4.1	7.0	5.2	6.0	4.7	6.3	5.9	4.2	4.9
Thailand	0.8	5.3	8.7	0.7	5.0	8.1	7.3	5.9	5.7	9.0	5.3	6.0	5.7
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Brazil	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.8
Colombia	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4
Dominican Republic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Guatemala	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.9
Mexico	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.8
Peru	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Trinidad&Tobago	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Current use of periodic abstinence

Table C.8 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of periodic abstinence, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
<u>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</u>													
Botswana	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Burundi	4.5	5.2	4.3	0.5	4.7	5.2	5.6	9.0	4.6	4.3	6.4	11.9	4.8
Ghana	4.3	7.3	6.3	0.8	6.3	7.5	6.5	8.6	5.1	4.9	6.4	15.2	6.2
Kenya	6.8	7.4	8.0	3.4	7.6	8.0	7.7	4.0	8.1	6.9	7.1	9.8	7.5
Liberia	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.6
Mali	2.2	1.3	0.4	4.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	4.5	0.2	0.3	5.4	30.6	1.3
Senegal	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.3	2.8	8.1	0.9
Togo	7.1	7.2	4.6	2.9	7.8	6.7	5.4	9.4	5.1	4.3	8.3	18.3	6.4
Uganda	1.1	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.7	4.5	1.3	0.6	2.0	4.6	1.6
Zimbabwe	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
<u>NORTH AFRICA</u>													
Egypt	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.6
Morocco	0.8	2.6	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.0	4.2	0.9	1.3	4.7	10.0	2.3
Tunisia	4.6	6.4	6.7	1.3	7.5	9.2	3.4	9.3	2.0	2.1	8.7	19.2	6.3
<u>ASIA</u>													
Indonesia	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.8	4.0	1.2
Sri Lanka	10.8	15.3	16.0	3.3	21.4	13.4	8.5	19.4	14.0	4.2	9.5	19.4	14.9
Thailand	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	4.5	0.9
<u>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</u>													
Bolivia	13.4	19.7	14.0	7.0	18.5	17.7	13.0	19.6	11.8	7.4	14.7	24.5	16.1
Brazil	2.8	3.9	4.8	2.9	5.1	3.3	2.6	4.4	2.9	1.0	3.5	7.4	4.0
Colombia	3.7	6.1	6.4	2.3	7.2	6.0	3.7	6.4	4.2	1.5	4.8	8.1	5.7
Dominican Republic	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.3	2.7	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	3.9	1.4
Ecuador	5.3	7.3	5.2	8.4	7.8	5.5	3.4	8.1	3.5	1.7	4.0	10.6	6.1
Guatemala	1.7	3.4	3.1	0.5	3.8	2.8	2.3	5.2	1.7	0.7	3.4	11.1	2.8
Mexico	3.1	5.5	3.9	5.2	5.4	5.0	2.4	5.7	1.5	1.7	3.0	8.9	4.4
Peru	13.9	19.4	17.9	12.7	18.7	21.9	13.1	21.7	10.9	7.6	17.2	22.3	17.7
Trinidad&Tobago	1.9	2.1	3.5	4.2	2.9	1.6	1.7	3.7	1.7	0.0	1.1	4.4	2.6

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Current use of withdrawal

Table C.9 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of withdrawal, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3
Burundi	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7
Ghana	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.3	2.8	0.9
Kenya	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2
Liberia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1
Mali	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1
Senegal	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1
Togo	1.8	3.2	1.7	0.0	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.3
Uganda	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3
Zimbabwe	2.6	5.2	7.1	1.1	2.7	5.3	8.0	1.4	6.7	6.3	6.1	1.3	5.1
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5
Morocco	1.3	3.3	3.8	0.8	2.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.1
Tunisia	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	3.2	1.3	1.7	3.6	2.7	2.4
ASIA													
Indonesia	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.3
Sri Lanka	3.3	3.8	3.0	0.8	4.9	3.1	1.7	2.4	3.6	1.7	2.5	4.1	3.4
Thailand	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.9
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
Brazil	4.1	4.1	6.8	3.0	4.9	4.1	7.8	3.8	8.0	6.3	5.6	2.2	5.0
Colombia	4.7	5.0	7.2	2.6	5.1	5.3	8.5	4.5	8.3	5.4	7.0	3.4	5.7
Dominican Republic	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.5
Ecuador	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.5	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.0
Guatemala	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.7	2.6	1.2
Mexico	2.6	4.4	3.0	0.5	3.7	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.6	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.5
Peru	3.7	3.8	3.3	1.3	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.0	3.8	3.8	3.6
Trinidad&Tobago	8.7	4.7	3.9	4.7	6.0	4.7	5.1	4.1	6.2	7.4	5.4	5.1	5.3

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44.

Current use of other methods

Table C.10 Percentage of currently married women 15-49 reporting current use of other methods, by age, parity, residence and education, Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-1989

Country	Age group			Number of living children				Residence		Education			Total
	15-24	25-34	35-49	0	1-2	3-4	5+	Urban	Rural	None	Primary or higher	Secondary	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.8
Burundi	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.0	2.7	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.0
Ghana	1.8	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.0	0.6	2.2	4.5	1.6
Kenya	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.3
Liberia	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mali	3.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	2.0
Senegal	8.8	8.6	6.0	0.5	9.1	9.3	8.7	4.9	9.3	8.4	6.2	2.0	7.9
Togo	18.2	23.1	23.9	1.5	17.1	24.0	31.3	13.9	25.3	25.3	17.0	9.1	22.0
Uganda	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
Zimbabwe	0.7	1.5	2.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.6
NORTH AFRICA													
Egypt	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.3
Morocco	0.5	1.1	2.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.0	0.3	1.5
Tunisia	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.7
ASIA													
Indonesia	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.2	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.8
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.5	4.5	0.1	1.5	3.5	5.8	2.2	2.9	4.3	3.6	2.2	2.8
Thailand	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN													
Bolivia	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.9
Brazil	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.7
Colombia	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Dominican Republic	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.6
Ecuador	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4
Guatemala	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mexico	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Peru	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.4
Trinidad&Tobago	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4

Note: Figures for Brazil and Guatemala are for women 15-44. *Other methods* includes herbs, folk methods, and all country-specific methods (e.g., prolonged abstinence and Norplant).

Appendix D

Summary of DHS-I surveys, 1985-1990

Region and Country	Date of Fieldwork	Implementing Organization	Respondents	Sample Size	Supplemental Studies, Modules, and Additional Questions
AFRICA					
Botswana	Aug-Dec 1988	Central Statistics Office	All women 15-49	4,368	AIDS, PC, adolescent fertility
Burundi	Apr-Jul 1987	Département de la Population, Ministère de l'Intérieur	All women 15-49	3,970	AM, SAI, adult mortality
Burundi (Husband Survey)	Apr-Jul 1987	Département de la Population, Ministère de l'Intérieur	Husbands	542	KAP study
Ghana*	Feb-May 1988	Ghana Statistical Service	All women 15-49	4,488	AM, SM, WE
Kenya**	Dec-May 1988/89	National Council for Population and Development	All women 15-49	7,150	H
Liberia	Feb-Jul 1986	Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs	All women 15-49	5,239	H, TBH, employment status
Mali	Mar-Aug 1987	Institut du Sahel, USED/CERPOD	All women 15-49	3,200	AM, VC, childhood physical handicaps
Mali (Male Survey)	Mar-Aug 1987	Institut du Sahel, USED/CERPOD	Men 20-55	970	KAP study
Ondo State, Nigeria	Sep-Jan 1986/87	Ministry of Health, Ondo State	All women 15-49	4,213	AM, H, TBH
Senegal	Apr-Jul 1986	Direction de la Statistique Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances	All women 15-49	4,415	AM, CD
Sudan	Nov-May 1989/90	Department of Statistics Ministry of Economic and National Planning	EMW 15-49	5,860	H, M, MM, female circumcision, family planning services
Togo	Jun-Nov 1988	Unité de Recherche Démographique Université du Bénin	All women 15-49	3,360	AM, H, SAI, marriage history
Uganda	Sep-Feb 1988/89	Ministry of Health	All women 15-49	4,730	AM, H, SAI
Zimbabwe	Sep-Jan 1988/89	Central Statistical Office	All women 15-49	4,201	AIDS, AM, H, PC, SAI, WE

ASIA/NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

Egypt	Oct-Jan 1988/89	National Population Council	EMW 15-49	8,911	AM, CD, H, MM, PC, SAI, WE, women's status
Indonesia	Sep-Dec 1987	Central Bureau of Statistics National Family Planning Coordinating Board	EMW 15-49	11,844	PC, SM
Morocco	May-Jul 1987	Ministère de la Santé Publique	EMW 15-49	5,982	AM, CD, H, S
Nepal (In-depth)	Feb-Apr 1987	New Era	CMW 15-49	1,623	KAP-gap survey
Sri Lanka	Jan-Mar 1987	Dept. of Census and Statistics Ministry of Plan Implementation	EMW 15-49	5,865	AM, H, NFP
Thailand	Mar-Jun 1987	Institute of Population Studies Chulalongkorn University	EMW 15-49	6,775	AM, S, SAI
Tunisia	Jun-Oct 1988	Office National de la Famille et de la Population	EMW 15-49	4,184	AM, CD, H, S, SAI

Region and Country	Date of Fieldwork	Implementing Organization	Respondents	Sample Size	Supplemental Studies, Modules, and Additional Questions
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN					
Bolivia	Mar-Jun 1989	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	All women 15-49	7,923	AM, CD, H, MM, PC, S, WE
Bolivia (In-depth)	Mar-Jun 1989	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	All women 15-49	7,923	Health
Brazil	May-Aug 1986	Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil	All women 15-44	5,892	AM, H, PC, SM, abortion, young adult use of contraception
Colombia	Oct-Dec 1986	Corporación Centro Regional de Población Ministerio de Salud	All women 15-49	5,329	AM, PC, SAI, SM
Dominican Republic	Sep-Dec 1986	Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia	All women 15-49	7,649	NFP, S, SAI, SM family planning communication
Dominican Rep. (Experimental)	Sep-Dec 1986	Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia	All women 15-49	3,885	
Ecuador	Jan-Mar 1987	Centro de Estudios de Población y Paternidad Responsable	All women 15-49	4,713	SAI, CD, H, employment
El Salvador	May-Jun 1985	Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña	All women 15-49	5,207	S, TBH
Guatemala	Oct-Dec 1987	Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá	All women 15-44	5,160	H, S, SAI
Mexico	Feb-May 1987	Dirección General de Planificación Familiar Secretaría de Salud	All women 15-49	9,310	H, NFP, S, employment
Peru	Sep-Dec 1986	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	All women 15-49	4,999	H, NFP, employment, cost of family planning
Peru (Experimental)	Sep-Dec 1986	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	All women 15-49	2,534	
Trinidad and Tobago	May-Aug 1987	Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago	All women 15-49	3,806	AM, NFP, breastfeeding

CMW = currently married women
EMW = ever-married women

AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AM = anthropometric measurements
CD = causes of death (verbal reports of symptoms)
H = additional health questions
M = migration
MM = maternal mortality
NFP = natural family planning

PC = pill compliance
S = sterilization
SAI = service availability information
SM = social marketing
TBH = truncated birth history
VC = value of children
WE = women's employment

* Data available for 943 husbands interviewed with a husband's questionnaire
** Data available for 1,133 husbands interviewed with a husband's questionnaire