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FAMILY PLANNING WORLDWIDE

2008 Data Sheet

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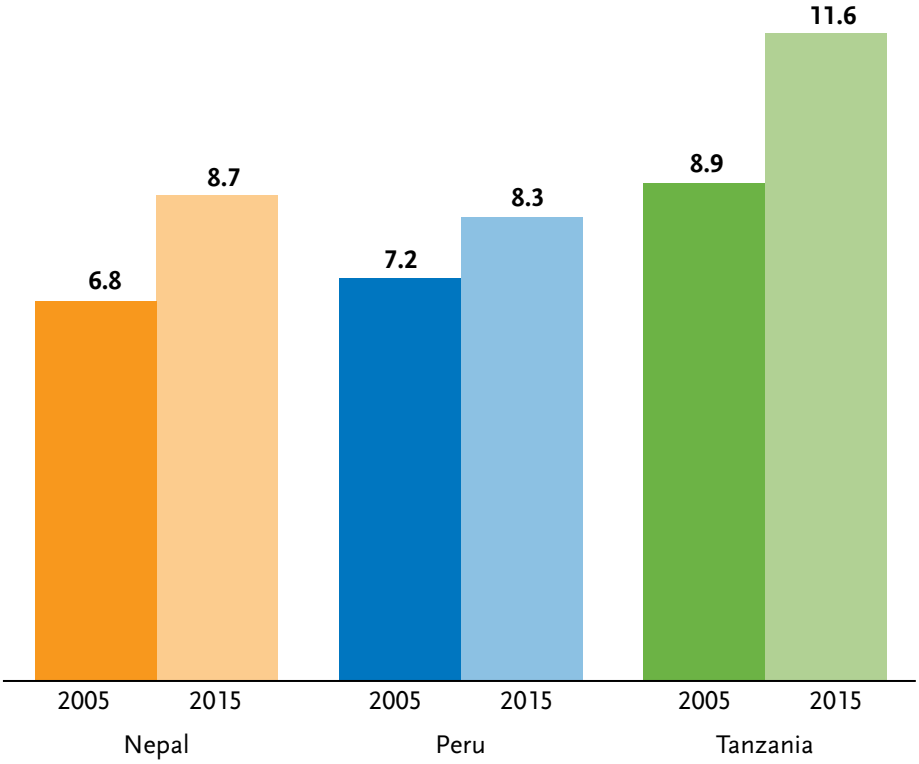
FAMILY PLANNING HIGHLIGHTS

Projected Increases in Contraceptive Needs

In nearly all developing countries, the number of women of reproductive age (ages 15 to 49) will grow between 2005 and 2015 because of the large numbers of young people in these countries. In addition, the demand for contraceptives is projected to grow due to couples' desires for smaller families. As a result, the total cost of contraceptive supplies to meet couples' needs is projected to rise by nearly 50 percent (in today's U.S. dollars) in countries such as Tanzania and Nepal. The costs are certain to grow throughout the developing world, placing pressure on governments to increase their family planning budgets, raise additional donor funds, obtain better prices for commodities, and/or shift a greater share of costs to users.

Number of Women of Reproductive Age* (in millions)



* Ages 15–49.

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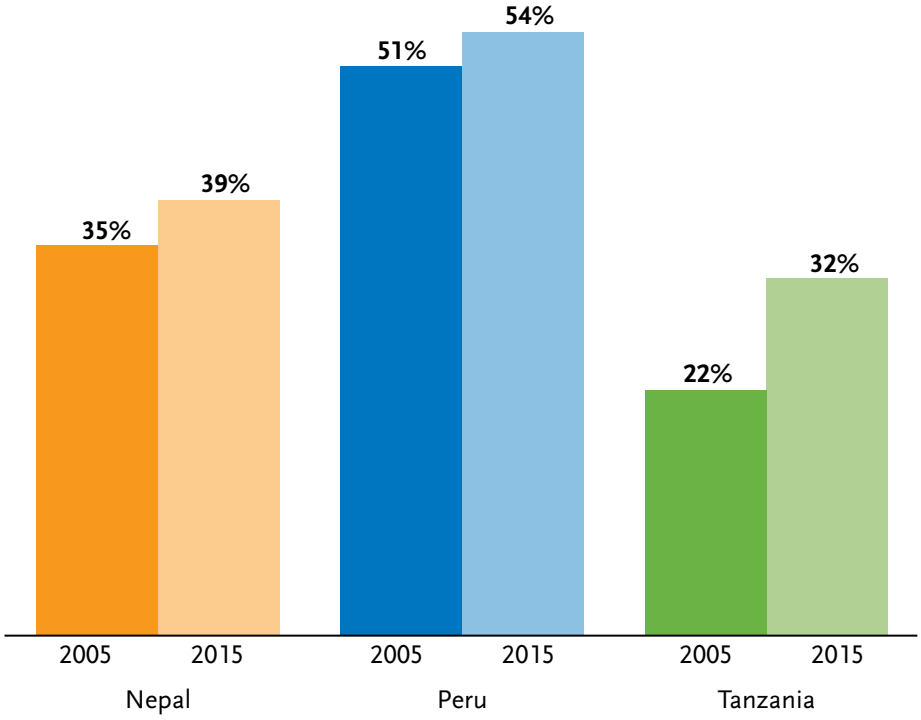
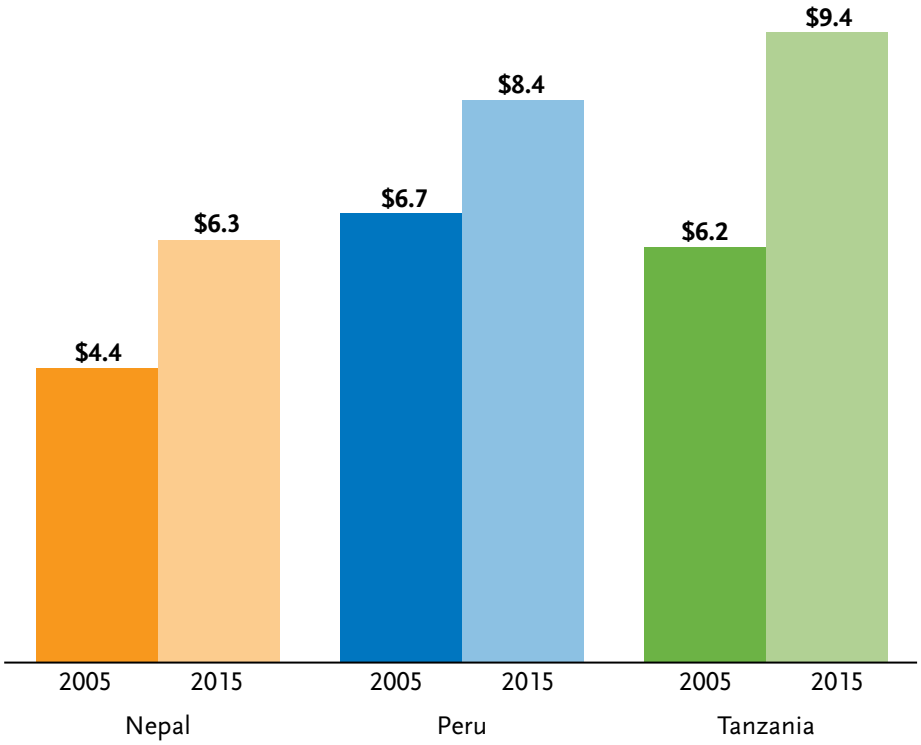
Modern Contraceptive Use Among Married Women of Reproductive Age* (Percent)



* Ages 15–49.

Total Cost of Contraceptive Supplies (in US$, millions)



Sources: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*; and J. Ross et al., *Profiles for Family Planning and Reproductive Health Programs*, 2d ed. (2005).

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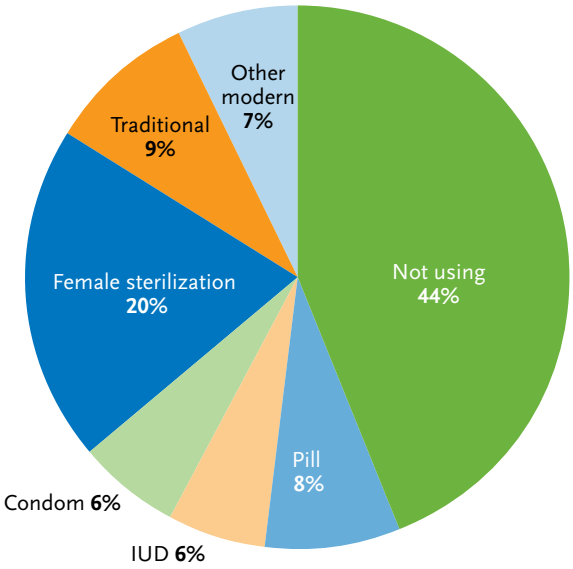
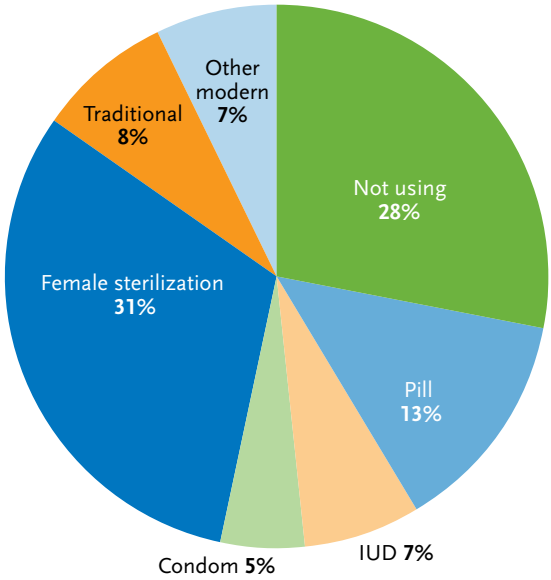
Contraceptive Use Among Married Women in Three Developing Regions

Female sterilization is the most common contraceptive method, used by one-fifth of married women worldwide. Male sterilization, in contrast, is far less common in most countries. Among developing regions, contraceptive use is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by Asia. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than three-fourths of married women do not use any contraception.

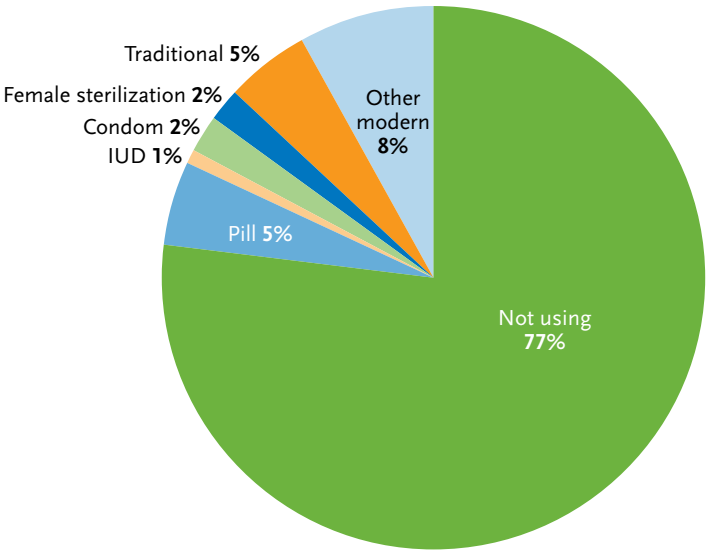
Percent of married women, ages 15–49



Asia (excluding China)



Latin America and the Caribbean



Sub-Saharan Africa

Source: PRB analysis of survey data from 1995 to 2007.

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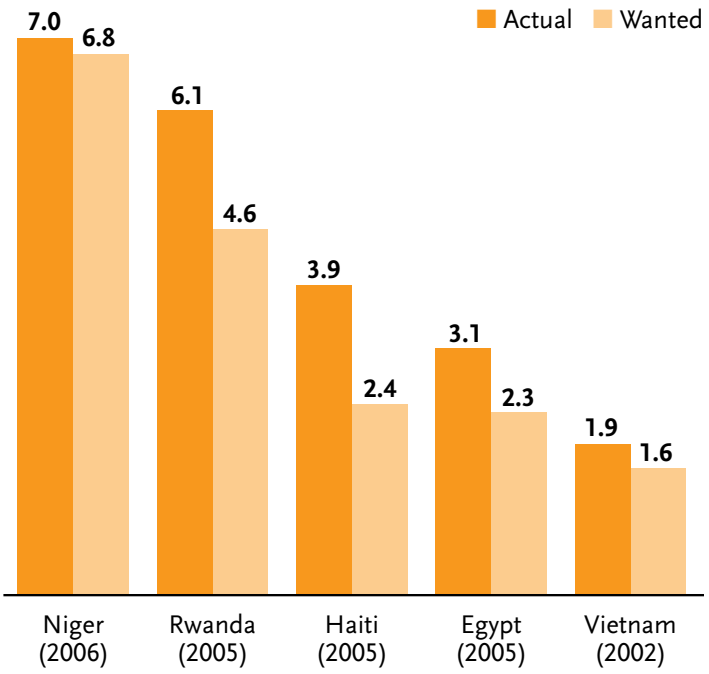
Wanted Fertility Compared With Actual Fertility

In developing countries, women generally have more children than they desire. In Haiti and Rwanda, for example, women would have 1.5 fewer children, on average, if they were to have their ideal number of children. The gap between wanted and actual fertility tends to be largest in countries that are in transition from high to low fertility, because effective contraceptive use may lag behind couples' desires for fewer children. In Niger and other West African countries, women still desire many children.

Note: Actual lifetime births per woman is from the survey year cited in the graph and may not be the same as the rate listed in the data sheet.
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Lifetime births per woman

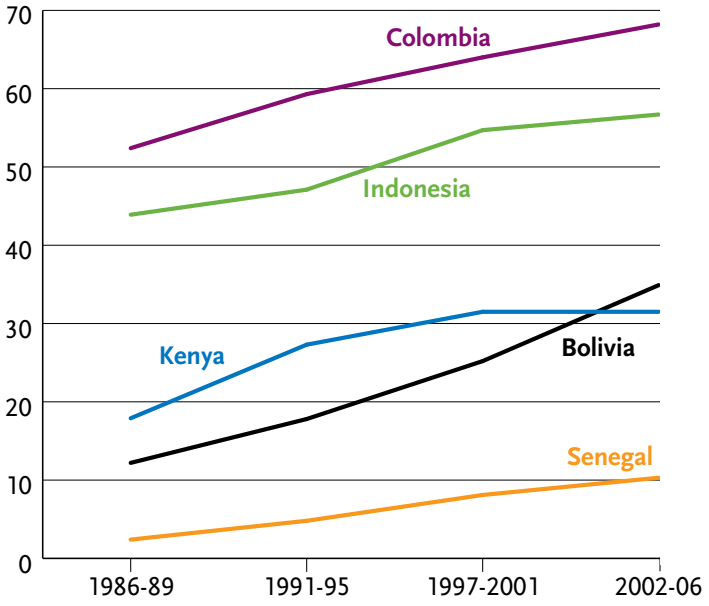


Trends in Modern Contraceptive Use

Modern contraceptive use has risen steadily over time in most of the developing world. In some countries in sub-Saharan Africa, however, the adoption of family planning has been slow (such as in Senegal) or it has leveled off in recent years (such as in Kenya).

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Percent of married women, ages 15–49



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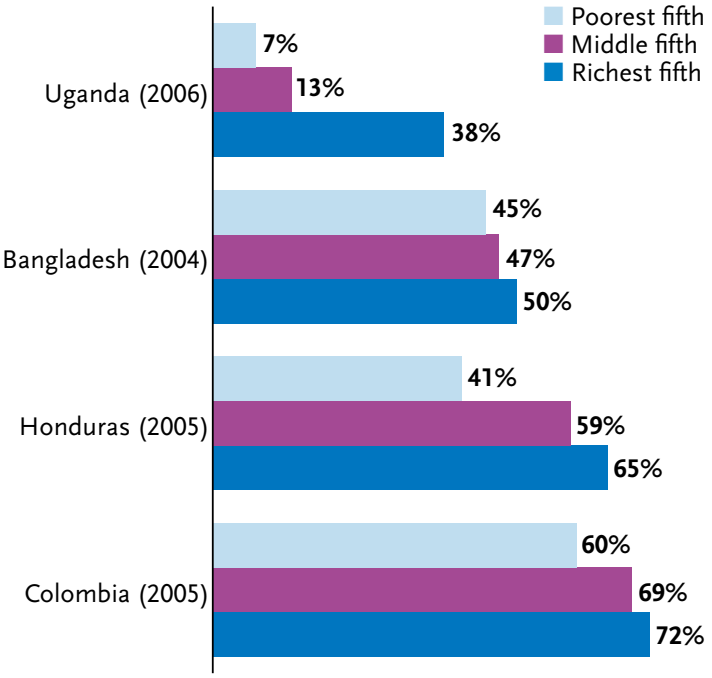
Use of Modern Contraceptives by Wealth Group

Nearly everywhere, wealthier women are more likely to use modern contraceptives than poorer women. The disparities in use between rich and poor are most pronounced in countries with low contraceptive use overall, such as in Uganda. In countries such as Honduras, contraceptive use overall may rise, but the poor still lag behind. The gap usually starts to close only when contraceptive use becomes widely accepted and available, such as in Colombia. Nonetheless, in Bangladesh, where contraceptive use is not universal, strong program efforts have reduced the rich-poor gap by making family planning services accessible to all, including those in poor, rural communities.

Note: Researchers used survey data to divide the population into quintiles, or five groups of equal size, based on an index of household assets.
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Percent of married women, ages 15–49, by wealth group

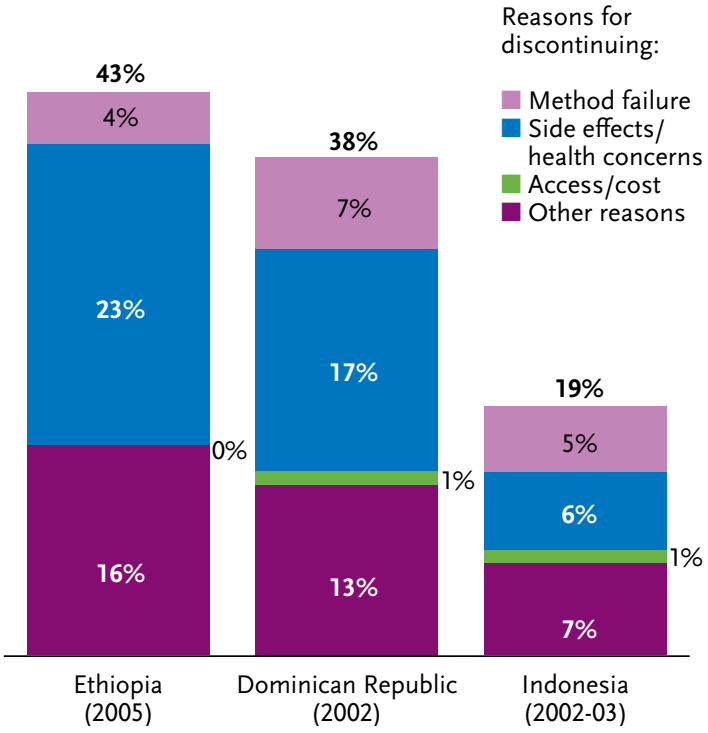


Women Who Stop Using the Pill Within One Year of Starting

A key concern for family planning programs is the rate at which couples stop using their methods, and the reasons for stopping. The most common reasons for discontinuing use of the pill are side effects and health concerns. Relatively high rates of discontinuation, as in Ethiopia and Dominican Republic, indicate that family planning programs should focus greater attention on counseling and follow-up of users to help women deal with the various obstacles to continued use.

Note: "Other reasons" include infrequent sex, menopause, marital dissolution, husband's disapproval, inconvenience of use, and fatalistic beliefs.
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Percent of married women, ages 15–49



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	DEMOGRAPHY				MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*								
	Women Ages 15–49 (in millions)		Lifetime Births per Woman (TFR)	Percent of Women Giving Birth by Age 18	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)							
						Total Modern Methods	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Sterilization		Other Modern Methods
	2008	2015									Male	Female	
WORLD	**1,741**	**1,848**	**2.7**	**—**	**63**	**57**	**8**	**14**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**21**	**1**
MORE DEVELOPED	298	286	1.6	—	71	61	18	6	—	20	—	13	3
LESS DEVELOPED	1,443	1,563	2.9	—	62	56	7	15	4	4	3	22	1
LESS DEVELOPED (EXCL. CHINA)	1,077	1,202	3.3	21	53	45	9	6	5	4	1	18	1
AFRICA	**239**	**282**	**5.0**	**25**	**30**	**25**	**8**	**5**	**7**	**2**	**—**	**2**	**1**
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	195	234	5.4	28	23	18	5	1	7	2	—	2	1
NORTHERN AFRICA	53	59	3.1	9	60	54	26	22	—	2	—	2	1
Algeria	9.9	10.7	2.3	13	61.4	52.0	45.9	2.3	—	2.3	—	1.1	0.3
Egypt	19.9	22.3	3.1	8	59.2	56.5	9.9	36.5	7.0	1.0	—	1.3	0.8
Libya	1.7	1.9	3.0	—	*45.2*	*25.6*	*9.6*	*11.2*	*0.1*	*0.9*	—	*3.8*	*0.1*
Morocco	9.0	9.6	2.4	8	63.0	54.8	40.1	5.4	2.1	1.5	—	2.7	2.9
Tunisia	3.0	3.1	2.0	—	62.6	53.1	10.9	27.6	1.7	1.6	—	10.5	0.8
WESTERN AFRICA	69	83	5.7	29	13	9	3	1	2	2	—	z	1
Benin	2.1	2.7	5.7	23	17.0	6.1	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.1	—	0.3	0.7
Burkina Faso	3.5	4.3	6.2	27	13.8	8.7	2.2	0.4	2.5	2.1	—	0.1	1.3
Cape Verde	0.1	0.2	3.5	24	52.9	46.0	18.2	4.3	7.7	3.0	0.0	12.8	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	4.7	5.6	5.0	29	12.9	9.2	5.5	0.2	1.1	1.0	—	0.1	1.3
Gambia	0.4	0.5	5.1	—	9.5	8.7	3.8	0.8	3.8	0.1	—	0.1	0.0
Ghana[a]	6.0	7.0	4.4	15	16.7	14.1	4.7	0.3	5.8	1.5	—	0.4	1.4
Guinea	2.2	2.7	5.7	44	9.1	5.7	1.6	0.1	1.0	1.1	—	0.2	1.7
Guinea-Bissau	0.4	0.5	7.1	—	7.6	4.4	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.9
Liberia	0.9	1.1	6.8	—	11.4	10.2	3.8	0.2	4.1	1.6	—	0.6	—
Mali	2.9	3.6	6.6	45	8.1	6.9	2.8	0.2	2.1	0.3	—	0.3	1.3
Mauritania	0.8	0.9	4.8	25	8.0	5.4	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	—	—	0.4
Niger	3.1	4.0	7.1	51	11.2	5.0	3.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	—	0.3	—
Nigeria	35.4	42.5	5.9	28	12.6	8.2	1.8	0.7	2.0	1.9	—	0.2	1.5
Senegal	3.0	3.7	5.3	22	11.8	10.3	3.6	0.5	3.2	1.5	—	0.5	1.0
Sierra Leone	1.4	1.6	6.1	—	5.3	4.9	2.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7
Togo	1.6	2.0	5.1	19	16.8	11.5	2.0	0.4	3.3	3.8	0.0	0.3	1.7
EASTERN AFRICA	74	90	5.5	29	26	21	6	1	10	1	—	2	1
Burundi	2.1	2.6	6.8	—	15.7	12.1	3.9	0.8	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.2
Comoros	0.2	0.3	4.9	*17*	25.7	20.9	8.3	0.4	8.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.3
Djibouti[a]	0.2	0.3	4.2	—	17.8	17.1	13.2	0.4	2.4	0.2	—	0.3	0.6
Eritrea	1.2	1.5	5.3	25	8.0	7.2	1.4	0.4	2.6	0.6	—	0.2	2.1
Ethiopia	20.1	24.7	5.4	28	14.7	13.9	3.1	0.2	9.9	0.2	—	0.2	0.4
Kenya	9.4	11.1	4.9	23	39.3	31.5	7.5	2.4	14.3	1.2	—	4.3	1.7
Madagascar	4.8	5.9	5.2	31	27.1	18.3	3.4	0.6	10.2	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.9
Malawi	3.2	3.9	6.3	34	41.7	39.3	2.4	0.2	29.2	1.6	0.0	4.9	1.0
Mauritius	0.3	0.3	1.7	—	75.9	40.7	15.8	1.3	3.1	9.1	0.1	8.9	2.4
Mozambique	5.2	5.9	5.4	42	16.5	11.7	4.9	0.1	4.8	1.1	—	0.9	—
Rwanda	2.6	3.0	6.1	8	17.4	10.3	2.4	—	4.7	0.9	—	0.5	1.7
Somalia	2.1	2.6	6.8	—	14.6	13.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	—	—	12.8
Tanzania	9.6	11.6	5.4	29	26.4	20.0	5.9	0.2	8.3	2.0	—	2.6	1.0
Uganda	6.9	8.9	6.7	35	23.7	17.9	2.9	0.2	10.2	1.7	0.1	2.4	0.3
Zambia	2.8	3.3	5.5	35	34.2	25.3	11.9	0.1	4.5	3.8	—	2.0	3.1

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See Notes on page 14.

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						Total Modern Methods	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Sterilization		Other Modern Methods
	2008	2015									Male	Female	
Zimbabwe	3.5	3.9	3.8	21	60.2	58.4	43.0	0.3	9.9	1.4	0.1	2.0	1.7
MIDDLE AFRICA	28	34	6.0	—	19	7	1	z	1	4	—	1	z
Angola	4.1	4.9	6.8	—	6.2	4.9	2.2	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5
Cameroon	4.6	5.4	4.9	33	26.0	13.1	1.6	0.3	1.4	7.6	—	1.2	0.9
Central African Republic	1.1	1.2	5.0	*38*	19.0	11.2	4.4	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.3	2.6
Chad	2.5	3.1	6.5	48	2.8	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	—	0.2	0.1
Congo	0.9	1.1	5.3	29	44.3	12.7	2.3	0.1	1.0	8.9	—	0.2	0.1
Congo, Dem. Rep. of [a]	14.4	17.8	6.3	—	20.6	5.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	3.4	—	0.8	0.1
Gabon	0.4	0.4	3.4	35	30.9	13.4	4.8	—	0.5	5.1	—	1.0	1.9
Sao Tome and Principe	0.04	0.05	4.1	—	29.3	28.0	16.7	1.4	8.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9
SOUTHERN AFRICA	15	15	2.8	20	58	58	11	1	27	5	1	13	z
Botswana	0.5	0.6	3.1	—	44.4	42.0	14.3	1.7	8.1	15.5	0.2	1.2	1.0
Lesotho	0.5	0.6	3.5	15	37.3	35.2	10.9	2.1	14.7	4.8	—	2.7	—
Namibia	0.6	0.6	3.6	20	43.7	42.6	8.2	1.2	18.7	5.2	0.8	8.5	0.1
South Africa [a]	13.0	13.1	2.7	20	60.3	60.3	11.1	1.0	28.4	4.7	0.7	14.4	0.0
Swaziland [a]	0.3	0.3	3.8	—	50.6	47.7	9.9	1.4	17.2	12.2	0.2	5.8	1.0
NORTHERN AMERICA	**83**	**84**	**2.0**	**—**	**74**	**69**	**18**	**2**	**2**	**12**	**12**	**21**	**2**
Canada [b]	8.2	8.1	1.5	—	81.0	72.0	21.0	1.0	1.0	15.0	22.0	11.0	1.0
United States	75.2	76.0	2.1	—	72.9	68.5	17.2	1.9	2.2	12.0	11.2	21.7	2.3
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**156**	**167**	**2.5**	**—**	**72**	**63**	**13**	**7**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**31**	**1**
CENTRAL AMERICA	41	45	2.7	—	67	59	8	12	5	4	1	29	z
Belize	0.1	0.1	3.3	—	56.1	49.3	15.6	1.5	7.6	6.6	—	18.0	—
Costa Rica	1.2	1.3	1.9	—	80.0	72.0	25.6	6.9	5.9	10.9	0.5	21.4	0.8
El Salvador	1.9	2.1	2.9	24	67.3	61.9	5.8	1.3	18.3	2.9	—	32.7	0.9
Guatemala [a]	3.3	4.1	4.4	24	43.3	34.5	3.4	1.9	9.0	2.3	1.0	16.8	0.3
Honduras	1.9	2.2	3.3	26	65.2	56.4	11.3	6.6	13.8	2.9	0.3	21.2	0.2
Mexico	30.0	32.4	2.4	—	68.4	60.1	6.9	14.2	3.2	3.8	1.2	30.6	0.2
Nicaragua	1.5	1.7	3.2	27	68.6	66.1	14.6	6.4	14.3	3.3	0.5	25.3	1.8
CARIBBEAN	11	11	2.4	—	62	58	8	—	5	7	—	22	1
Cuba	3.0	2.8	1.5	—	72.6	71.6	5.5	35.2	0.9	10.6	0.0	19.0	0.4
Dominican Republic [a]	2.6	2.8	2.4	25	72.9	70.0	13.4	2.1	4.2	1.9	0.0	47.4	1.1
Haiti	2.5	2.9	4.0	15	32.0	24.8	3.3	—	11.0	5.3	—	2.1	3.0
Jamaica	0.7	0.7	2.1	21	69.1	66.1	17.8	1.2	11.4	23.5	0.0	11.8	0.4
Puerto Rico	1.0	1.0	1.7	—	*77.5*	*67.5*	*9.7*	*1.0*	*1.2*	*6.4*	*3.5*	*45.2*	*0.5*
Trinidad and Tobago	0.4	0.4	1.6	—	38.2	33.3	10.2	2.2	0.9	11.7	0.2	7.2	1.0
SOUTH AMERICA	104	111	2.4	17	76	66	17	4	4	5	—	34	1
Bolivia	2.4	2.8	3.7	19	58.4	34.9	3.6	10.2	8.0	3.9	—	6.5	2.7
Brazil	53.3	55.7	2.3	*16*	*76.7*	*70.3*	*20.7*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*4.4*	*2.6*	*40.1*	*0.1*
Colombia	12.9	13.8	2.4	20	78.2	68.2	9.7	11.2	5.8	7.1	1.8	31.2	1.4
Ecuador	3.5	3.8	3.1	21	72.7	59.4	13.3	10.1	5.9	4.3	—	24.2	1.6
Guyana	0.2	0.2	2.7	22	34.6	33.6	12.2	7.6	3.8	6.1	—	3.0	0.9
Paraguay	1.6	1.8	3.5	13	72.8	61.6	15.0	11.5	10.4	11.9	0.1	11.5	1.2
Peru	7.6	8.3	2.5	13	71.3	47.6	7.1	5.6	14.6	8.4	0.4	10.3	1.1
Suriname	0.1	0.1	2.5	—	42.1	40.8	24.5	1.7	2.6	2.5	0.1	9.3	0.1

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						Total Modern Methods	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Sterilization		Other Modern Methods
	2008	2015									Male	Female	
ASIA	**1,074**	**1,138**	**2.4**	**—**	**67**	**61**	**6**	**18**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**25**	**1**
ASIA (EXCL. CHINA)	709	779	2.8	20	56	48	8	6	5	6	1	20	1
WESTERN ASIA	58	66	3.3	—	55	36	9	15	1	6	—	3	2
Armenia	0.9	0.8	1.7	3	53.1	19.5	0.8	9.4	—	8.1	—	0.6	0.6
Azerbaijan	2.6	2.6	2.1	7	55.4	11.9	1.0	6.1	—	3.2	—	1.2	0.4
Bahrain[c]	0.2	0.2	2.6	—	*61.8*	*30.6*	*10.9*	*2.9*	*0.0*	*9.6*	—	*6.2*	*1.1*
Georgia	1.2	1.0	1.3	8	47.3	26.6	3.2	11.6	—	8.7	—	2.2	0.9
Iraq	7.2	9.0	4.3	—	49.8	39.7	14.6	12.2	2.0	1.1	0.0	2.6	7.2
Jordan[a]	1.6	1.9	3.5	5	55.8	41.2	7.5	23.6	0.9	3.4	—	2.9	2.9
Kuwait[c]	0.7	0.8	2.6	—	*50.2*	*42.4*	*28.8*	*6.8*	—	*2.9*	—	*2.1*	*1.8*
Lebanon	1.1	1.2	1.9	2	58.0	34.0	12.7	13.8	—	4.3	—	3.1	—
Oman[c]	0.6	0.8	3.4	—	*23.7*	*18.2*	*6.1*	*2.2*	*3.8*	*1.5*	—	*4.5*	*0.0*
Palestinian Territory	0.9	1.2	4.6	—	50.2	38.9	7.0	24.8	—	—	—	—	—
Qatar[c]	0.2	0.2	2.8	—	43.2	32.3	15.8	9.0	—	2.9	—	4.1	0.5
Saudi Arabia	6.2	7.4	4.1	—	*31.8*	*28.5*	*19.6*	*6.6*	*0.2*	*0.9*	—	*1.0*	*0.2*
Syria	5.5	6.4	3.5	—	58.3	46.5	12.9	25.7	0.9	1.6	—	1.2	4.2
Turkey[a]	20.8	22.3	2.2	8	71.0	43.1	4.7	20.2	0.4	10.8	0.1	5.7	1.2
United Arab Emirates[c]	0.9	1.1	2.7	—	*27.5*	*23.6*	*11.9*	*3.7*	*1.5*	*2.0*	—	*4.2*	*0.3*
Yemen[a]	5.4	6.8	6.2	25	23.1	13.4	6.3	3.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.1
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	441	495	3.0	24	54	46	6	4	1	5	1	28	z
Afghanistan	6.1	7.9	6.8	—	10.3	8.5	5	—	2.2	0.6	—	0.7	—
Bangladesh[a]	41.9	47.4	2.7	46	55.8	47.5	28.5	0.9	7.0	4.5	0.7	5.0	0.7
Bhutan	0.2	0.2	2.9	—	30.7	30.7	3.4	3.4	5.9	1.2	13.6	3.1	0.0
India	299.8	335.4	2.8	22	56.3	48.5	3.1	1.7	0.1	5.2	1.0	37.3	0.0
Iran	21.2	22.7	2.0	—	73.8	55.9	18.4	8.5	2.8	5.9	2.7	17.1	0.5
Kazakhstan	4.4	4.3	2.5	6	50.7	49.4	6.7	36.2	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.5	0.8
Kyrgyzstan	1.5	1.6	2.8	4	47.8	45.7	5.1	32.0	1.2	5.8	—	0.9	0.7
Maldives	0.1	0.1	2.8	—	39.8	34.8	13.0	2.0	3.0	9.0	0.6	7.0	0.2
Nepal	7.3	8.7	3.1	23	48.0	44.2	3.5	0.7	10.1	4.8	6.3	18.0	0.8
Pakistan	42.3	49.8	4.1	—	29.6	21.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	6.8	0.1	8.2	0.1
Sri Lanka	5.3	5.2	2.0	—	70.0	49.5	6.7	5.1	10.8	3.7	—	23.1	0.1
Tajikistan	1.8	2.1	3.4	—	37.9	36.2	2.1	26.3	2.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	3.1
Turkmenistan	1.4	1.6	2.9	2	61.8	53.1	1.2	39.0	1.0	2.0	—	1.8	7.9
Uzbekistan	7.8	8.5	2.7	4	64.9	61.9	2.3	49.7	2.7	2.1	0.1	2.1	2.9
SOUTHEAST ASIA	160	170	2.5	9	60	53	15	9	16	2	1	8	2
Cambodia	4.0	4.5	3.4	9	40.0	27.2	11.0	1.8	7.9	2.9	0.1	1.7	1.9
East Timor	0.3	0.3	7.0	20	10.0	8.6	0.8	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6
Indonesia	65.0	68.9	2.4	12	60.3	56.7	13.2	6.2	27.8	0.9	0.4	3.7	4.4
Laos	1.6	1.8	4.8	18	32.2	28.9	12.9	3.0	7.6	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.1
Myanmar	14.1	14.8	2.3	—	37.0	32.8	8.6	1.8	14.9	0.3	1.3	4.7	1.2
Philippines[a]	23.0	26.2	3.4	7	50.6	35.9	16.6	4.1	2.8	1.6	0.1	10.4	0.3
Thailand	17.9	17.2	1.6	—	71.5	70.1	30.9	1.2	10.4	1.4	1.0	24.5	0.7
Vietnam[a]	25.3	26.9	2.1	4	75.7	61.0	9.0	35.9	1.2	7.6	0.5	5.8	1.0
EAST ASIA	415	407	1.6	—	85	83	2	36	z	7	7	30	1
China	364.5	358.5	1.6	—	86.9	85.9	1.7	39.6	0.1	4.3	6.9	33.0	0.3

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	DEMOGRAPHY				MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*								
	Women Ages 15–49 (in millions)		Lifetime Births per Woman (TFR)	Percent of Women Giving Birth by Age 18	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)							
						Total Modern Methods	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Sterilization		Other Modern Methods
	2008	2015									Male	Female	
Japan[b]	27.7	26.4	1.3	—	55.9	55.1	0.8	1.5	—	43.1	0.6	3.0	6.1
Korea, North	6.4	6.6	2.0	—	68.8	58.4	3.7	42.8	0.0	5.8	0.8	4.4	0.9
Korea, South	13.1	12.3	1.1	—	80.5	66.9	1.8	13.2	—	15.1	12.7	24.1	—
Mongolia	0.8	0.8	2.0	4	66.0	61.1	11.5	28.9	11.1	5.3	0.1	2.4	1.8
EUROPE	**181**	**169**	**1.5**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN EUROPE	23	23	1.8	—	82	77	33	11	—	28	—	—	—
Latvia	0.6	0.5	1.4	6	48.0	39.3	8.0	19.8	0.1	9.6	—1.5—		0.3
Lithuania	0.9	0.8	1.3	1	46.5	30.4	3.3	13.9	0.2	13.0	—	—	—
United Kingdom[d]	14.6	14.2	1.8	—	84.0	81.0	22.0	6.0	3.0	18.0	17.0	13.0	2.0
WESTERN EUROPE	44	41	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	2.0	1.9	1.4	2	67.9	64.6	40.1	8.8	—	10.2	—4.1—		1.4
France[e]	14.2	13.9	2.0	2	79.3	75.7	45.4	17.3	—	7.4	0.0	4.7	0.9
Switzerland	1.8	1.8	1.4	z	82.0	77.5	34.0	6.0	0.3	14.2	8.3	13.8	0.9
EASTERN EUROPE	77	70	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belarus	2.6	2.3	1.2	—	72.6	56.5	10.4	25.7	—	17.5	—	2.4	0.5
Bulgaria	1.8	1.6	1.4	5	41.4	25.6	7.0	6.9	—	10.9	—	—	0.8
Czech Republic	2.5	2.4	1.3	5	67.0	57.7	23.2	13.9	—	12.7	—	7.2	0.7
Moldova	1.0	0.9	1.3	5	67.8	43.8	3.6	25.2	—	7.4	0.0	4.7	3.0
Romania	5.4	5.2	1.3	5	70.3	38.2	14.1	6.7	—	12.1	—	2.8	2.5
Ukraine	12.0	10.7	1.3	6	67.5	37.6	3.0	18.6	—	13.5	—	1.4	1.1
SOUTHERN EUROPE	37	35	1.4	2	62	44	10	5	—	18	4	6	1
Albania	0.9	0.9	1.8	4	75.1	8.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	2.1	—	4.0	—
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.0	1.0	1.2	—	35.7	11.4	3.4	3.6	—	4.1	—	0.1	0.2
Greece	2.7	2.5	1.3	1	61.3	33.6	2.2	3.6	0.0	22.0	—	5.8	0.0
Italy	13.6	12.7	1.4	1	60.2	39.2	13.6	5.5	—	13.7	0.1	5.8	0.5
Macedonia	0.5	0.5	1.4	—	13.5	10.2	2.5	0.4	—	4.5	—	0.7	2.1
Montenegro	0.1	0.1	1.6	—	39.4	17.4	2.4	9.7	—	4.3	—	0.1	0.8
Serbia	2.4	2.3	1.8	—	41.2	18.9	3.4	6.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.2	0.9
Spain[b]	11.1	10.5	1.4	2	71.9	66.9	12.3	6.4	0.1	28.4	9.6	10.5	0.8
OCEANIA	**9**	**9**	**2.1**	—	**72**	**64**	**22**	**1**	**3**	**17**	**10**	**9**	**2**
Australia	5.1	5.2	1.8	—	84.8	74.9	26.8	1.2	1.9	22.9	11.2	8.6	2.3
Cook Islands	0.003	0.003	3.1	—	43.2	38.0	15.2	1.4	16.3	0.3	0.5	4.3	—
Kiribati	0.03	0.03	4.2	—	36.1	29.8	6.5	0.9	14.3	0.4	—	1.4	6.3
New Zealand	1.1	1.0	2.0	8	74.1	71.5	20.5	3.3	1.8	11.3	19.3	14.4	0.8
Papua New Guinea	1.6	1.9	4.1	16	25.9	19.6	4.4	0.1	6.8	0.5	0.2	7.6	0.0
Samoa	0.04	0.05	4.4	—	24.5	20.7	5.0	0.2	12.4	0.9	0.1	2.1	—

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	MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*						UNMET NEED		WEALTH				
	Traditional Methods (%)				Source of Supply of Modern Methods (%)		Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)		Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)				
	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	With-drawal	Other Traditional Methods	Public	Private	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Poorest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Richest Fifth
WORLD	**7**	**3**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
MORE DEVELOPED	11	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LESS DEVELOPED	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LESS DEVELOPED (EXCL. CHINA)	8	4	3	1	59	36	9	8	35	41	45	49	52
AFRICA	**5**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**56**	**38**	**15**	**9**	**16**	**19**	**22**	**26**	**35**
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	5	3	1	1	63	27	16	9	10	12	16	20	31
NORTHERN AFRICA	7	3	2	2	46	53	5	9	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria	9.4	4.1	3.3	2.0	4	94	10	15	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	2.7	0.7	0.3	1.7	57	43	4	7	50	54	57	60	60
Libya	*19.6*	*11.1*	*2.4*	*6.1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	8.2	3.8	4.4	0.1	56	42	4	7	51	55	55	55	57
Tunisia	9.6	7.4	1.7	0.5	77	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WESTERN AFRICA	4	2	1	1	35	46	16	7	4	5	7	10	20
Benin	10.9	6.9	3.6	0.3	42	35	28	19	2	4	5	7	13
Burkina Faso	5.0	3.1	0.1	1.8	54	14	22	7	2	5	6	7	27
Cape Verde	6.9	4.9	2.0	0.1	91	4	—	—	34	—	51	—	66
Côte d'Ivoire	3.8	3.0	—	0.8	31	36	20	9	5	6	7	12	19
Gambia	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	6	8	6	12	12
Ghana[a]	2.6	2.1	0.2	0.3	41	54	22	12	9	19	19	21	26
Guinea	3.4	1.0	0.0	2.4	36	19	13	8	3	3	4	7	13
Guinea-Bissau	3.2	2.5	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	0	1	3	6	18
Liberia	1.2	1.0	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	52	34	21	8	4	4	3	7	18
Mauritania	2.5	0.3	2.2	—	—	—	23	9	0	1	3	7	17
Niger	6.2	—	—	6.2	67	24	13	3	2	2	2	4	16
Nigeria	4.3	2.1	1.3	1.0	23	58	12	5	4	3	7	9	21
Senegal	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	70	22	24	7	3	5	9	14	22
Sierra Leone	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	7	16
Togo	5.2	4.9	0.3	—	48	15	26	15	7	9	10	14	17
EASTERN AFRICA	5	2	1	1	64	27	18	11	11	15	19	25	38
Burundi	3.5	3.4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	10	8	10	15	18
Comoros	4.8	2.9	1.2	0.7	*78*	*8*	*22*	*13*	17	19	21	23	24
Djibouti[a]	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	—	—	—	—	—
Eritrea	0.8	0.7	0.1	—	74	15	21	6	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	0.8	0.6	0.3	—	80	17	20	14	4	7	12	15	34
Kenya	7.8	6.3	0.6	0.8	53	42	14	10	12	24	33	41	45
Madagascar	8.8	8.2	0.5	0.1	57	32	11	12	7	11	18	23	30
Malawi	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	67	17	17	10	35	37	38	39	46
Mauritius	35.2	8.1	27.1	—	76	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mozambique	4.7	3.1	0.2	1.4	69	11	11	8	4	5	9	12	35
Rwanda	7.1	4.2	3.0	—	73	14	25	13	6	7	9	9	22
Somalia	0.7	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	21	5	12	13	13	15	18
Tanzania	6.4	2.0	3.0	1.3	68	23	15	7	11	13	16	24	36
Uganda	5.8	2.8	2.1	0.9	35	52	25	16	7	12	13	20	38
Zambia	8.9	1.1	5.1	2.7	61	20	17	11	11	13	20	31	53

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	MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*						UNMET NEED		WEALTH				
	Traditional Methods (%)				Source of Supply of Modern Methods (%)		Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)		Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)				
	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	With-drawal	Other Traditional Methods	Public	Private	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Poorest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Richest Fifth
Zimbabwe	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.4	68	22	8	5	45	55	54	66	71
MIDDLE AFRICA	12	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	10	16
Angola	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	14
Cameroon	12.9	10.2	2.1	0.6	21	25	14	6	2	5	12	20	27
Central African Republic	7.9	6.8	0.4	0.7	—	—	—	—	3	6	8	14	25
Chad	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	—	—	19	4	0	0	1	0	7
Congo	31.6	23.8	5.3	2.5	22	26	13	3	9	7	12	16	18
Congo, Dem. Rep. of [a]	14.9	11.0	3.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	9	9	9	10	14
Gabon	17.6	15.8	1.8	—	27	72	20	8	6	8	12	13	18
Sao Tome and Principe	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	36	11	19	21	29
SOUTHERN AFRICA	z	z	z	z	83	15	5	11	33	43	52	60	69
Botswana	2.4	0.2	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesotho	2.1	—	0.9	1.2	57	32	11	20	15	24	35	39	53
Namibia	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	84	11	11	15	29	24	30	49	64
South Africa [a]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84	14	5	10	34	45	55	62	70
Swaziland [a]	2.9	0.3	2.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	13	23	27	33	41
NORTHERN AMERICA	**5**	**1**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Canada [b]	9.0	3.0	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	4.3	1.3	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**8**	**5**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
CENTRAL AMERICA	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belize	6.8	3.5	—	3.3	12	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	8.0	6.0	1.8	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador	5.5	2.9	2.6	—	75	17	—	—	54	—	65	—	67
Guatemala [a]	8.7	6.3	2.3	0.1	44	55	15	13	5	12	25	45	60
Honduras	8.9	3.0	5.8	0.1	49	48	8	8	41	52	59	62	65
Mexico	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	2.5	1.5	1.0	—	64	33	6	9	50	66	71	71	71
CARIBBEAN	4	2	2	z	—	—	11	12	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic [a]	2.8	1.3	1.5	0.1	43	53	7	4	59	61	62	61	57
Haiti	7.2	2.4	4.2	0.6	23	33	17	20	15	22	27	30	29
Jamaica	3.0	—	2.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	*10.1*	*6.2*	*3.9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	4.9	0.8	1.1	3.0	—	—	—	—	38	28	33	33	35
SOUTH AMERICA	9	5	4	—	44	53	2	3	53	64	69	70	72
Bolivia	23.4	19.3	3.8	0.3	57	40	6	17	23	28	32	42	49
Brazil	*6.1*	*3.0*	*3.1*	—	*43*	*54*	*1*	*1*	*56*	*69*	*74*	*74*	*77*
Colombia	10.0	3.8	5.7	0.6	39	57	3	3	60	67	69	72	72
Ecuador	13.2	7.5	5.7	—	36	62	—	—	50	59	63	62	67
Guyana	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	31	36	30	35	36
Paraguay	11.2	6.7	4.5	—	32	61	—	—	50	—	64	—	71
Peru	22.2	18.1	4.1	—	71	28	3	5	32	41	51	55	54
Suriname	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	50	49	48	43	13

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	MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*						UNMET NEED		WEALTH				
	Traditional Methods (%)				Source of Supply of Modern Methods (%)		Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)		Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)				
	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	With-drawal	Other Traditional Methods	Public	Private	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Poorest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Richest Fifth
ASIA	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASIA (EXCL. CHINA)	9	4	5	z	63	31	7	8	39	46	50	54	55
WESTERN ASIA	19	3	15	1	47	45	9	10	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia	33.6	3.8	27.7	2.1	53	42	4	10	12	16	17	22	29
Azerbaijan	43.5	3.0	40.5	—	54	37	2	10	7	—	13	—	27
Bahrain[c]	*31.2*	*3.2*	*26.3*	*1.7*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	20.7	9.5	11.2	—	52	40	4	12	20	—	27	—	37
Iraq	10.1	2.1	7.5	0.5	15	53	7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan[a]	14.6	5.2	9.3	0.1	34	66	6	6	28	36	35	42	47
Kuwait[c]	*7.8*	*4.3*	*3.4*	*0.1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	24.0	—	—	—	7	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman[c]	*5.6*	*1.0*	*2.3*	*2.3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palestinian Territory	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qatar[c]	10.9	2.3	6.8	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	*3.3*	*1.2*	*0.8*	*1.3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria	11.7	9.2	1.7	0.8	47	50	17	14	35	42	48	51	55
Turkey[a]	27.9	1.1	26.4	0.4	58	40	2	4	24	32	38	42	48
United Arab Emirates[c]	*3.9*	*1.6*	*1.4*	*0.9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen[a]	9.7	1.7	2.1	5.9	52	43	23	28	1	4	7	14	24
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	8	5	3	z	69	25	7	9	36	44	50	54	57
Afghanistan	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh[a]	8.3	4.9	2.9	0.6	57	38	5	6	45	48	47	47	50
Bhutan	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	7.8	4.9	2.5	0.3	71	24	6	7	35	44	50	55	58
Iran	17.8	—	—	—	76	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kazakhstan	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	74	23	4	5	41	46	52	52	58
Kyrgyzstan	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	97	1	1	z	48	40	44	48	49
Maldives	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	3.7	1.2	2.6	0.0	77	20	9	15	30	41	47	48	54
Pakistan	7.9	3.6	4.1	0.2	57	18	12	21	—	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	20.5	11.9	7.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	33	34	36	37	41
Turkmenistan	8.7	2.1	5.3	1.3	99	1	5	5	51	57	53	55	50
Uzbekistan	3.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	—	—	4	4	64	65	61	61	58
SOUTHEAST ASIA	7	4	3	z	47	48	7	6	49	55	56	56	54
Cambodia	12.8	4.5	8.3	0.1	40	20	9	16	22	25	27	29	32
East Timor	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	80	10	4	z	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	3.6	1.6	1.5	0.5	28	67	4	5	49	58	60	59	58
Laos	3.2	2.2	0.7	0.3	—	—	11	29	—	—	—	—	—
Myanmar	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines[a]	14.8	7.0	7.3	0.5	67	29	8	9	24	34	36	38	35
Thailand	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	74	74	70	68	66
Vietnam[a]	14.8	10.2	4.4	0.1	86	14	2	3	58	58	58	58	52
EAST ASIA	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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See Notes on page 14.

	MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING*						UNMET NEED		WEALTH				
	Traditional Methods (%)				Source of Supply of Modern Methods (%)		Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)		Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)				
	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	With-drawal	Other Traditional Methods	Public	Private	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Poorest Fifth	Second Fifth	Middle Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Richest Fifth
Japan[b]	19.0	3.7	15.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korea, North	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	—
Korea, South	13.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	5.0	4.7	0.1	0.2	—	—	1	13	66	63	63	60	54
EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN EUROPE	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latvia	*8.7*	*5.0*	*3.2*	*0.5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	*16.1*	*9.3*	*6.0*	*0.8*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom[d]	5.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WESTERN EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	*2.7*	*2.0*	*0.7*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France[e]	3.6	1.3	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	*4.5*	*2.3*	*2.2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EASTERN EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belarus	16.1	5.5	9.6	1.0	—	—	—	—	50	54	59	60	58
Bulgaria	15.3	2.5	12.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech Republic	9.0	1.7	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moldova	23.9	3.5	19.6	0.9	69	28	3	4	37	39	43	46	51
Romania	32.2	6.6	25.5	—	32	60	—	—	23	34	39	45	49
Ukraine	29.9	10.4	19.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTHERN EUROPE	17	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	67.1	0.0	67.1	—	66	30	1	z	6	—	8	—	18
Bosnia-Herzegovina	24.4	2.7	21.4	0.3	—	—	2	21	5	10	8	13	20
Greece	27.7	2.4	25.3	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	*21.0*	*3.6*	*17.5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macedonia	3.4	0.5	0.7	2.2	—	—	5	29	9	10	7	8	17
Montenegro	22.0	3.9	17.7	0.3	—	—	4	22	8	18	18	19	23
Serbia	22.2	8.0	14.0	0.2	—	—	3	25	10	14	18	21	30
Spain[b]	5.0	0.8	6.5	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCEANIA	**8**	**3**	**5**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	9.9	3.3	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cook Islands	4.9	0.3	1.1	3.5	92	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	5.6	2.8	1.0	1.8	68	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	*2.7*	*1.6*	*1.0*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	*6.3*	*2.9*	*0.6*	*2.8*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	95	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes

* Women who are currently married or in union, generally ages 15–49.

z Less than 0.5.

— Data not available

[a] Modern contraceptive use rates by wealth quintile are from an earlier survey than the rate shown for Total Modern Methods.

[b] Some women reported using more than one method.

[c] Country nationals only.

[d] Excluding Northern Ireland.

[e] Data on contraceptive prevalence refers to all women, ages 20–44.

Regional averages are weighted by population size and are generally shown for regions in which at least two-thirds of the population was covered in surveys.

Data refer to the most recent survey between 1997 and 2007.

Data in *italics* refer to 1995 and 1996.

Totals for "Modern Methods" and "Traditional Methods" may not add to the total for "Any Method" due to rounding, omitted details on specific methods in some surveys, or use of multiple methods.

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Definitions, Sources, and Acknowledgments

Definitions

Lifetime Births per Woman (TFR): The total fertility rate or the average number of children a woman would have assuming that current age-specific fertility rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15 to 49).

Percent of Women Giving Birth by Age 18: Data refer to women, married or in union, ages 20 to 24 at the time of the survey who had at least one birth before age 18.

Modern Methods: These include clinic and supply methods of family planning, such as the pill, intrauterine device (IUD), injection, condom, and sterilization. "Other Modern Methods" include diaphragm, foam/jelly, implants, female condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and some natural family planning methods such as the Standard Days Method and the Billings Ovulation Method.

Traditional Methods: These family planning methods include periodic abstinence (also called the rhythm method) and withdrawal. "Other Traditional Methods" include long-term abstinence and prolonged breastfeeding.

Sources of Supply of Modern Methods:
Public Sources include government hospitals and clinics, dispensaries, mobile clinics, government field workers, and maternity centers.

Private Sources include private hospitals, pharmacies, doctors, community based distributors, and nongovernmental organizations. Some other sources such as shops, friends, and relatives are not shown.

Unmet Need for Family Planning: Women have an unmet need for family planning if they are married, fecund, of reproductive age (generally ages 15 to 49), and say they prefer to stop having children (limit their births) or want to wait two or more years to have another child (space their births), but are not using any contraception.

Percent of Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile: Percent of married women ages 15 to 49 using modern contraception, by wealth quintile. Researchers divide the population into quintiles, or five groups of equal size, based on an index of surveyed household assets that serve as a proxy measure for wealth.

Sources

Data sources include Demographic and Health Surveys (Macro International and national statistical offices), Reproductive Health Surveys (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF), Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM), Family Health Surveys, Gulf Fertility Surveys, Fertility and Family Surveys (Economic Commission for Europe), national surveys, *World Contraceptive Use 2005* (United Nations Population Division), *Family Planning Worldwide 2002 Data Sheet* (PRB), *2007 World Population Data Sheet* (PRB), *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* (United Nations Population Division), and D.R. Gwatkin et al., *Initial Country-Level Information About Socioeconomic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population, Vols. I and II* (World Bank).

Other sources include the United Nations Population Fund, Office for the Pacific; World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia; and the Institut national d'etudes démographiques, Paris.

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Journalist Networks. Since 1996, PRB has shared techniques for fact-based, reproductive health reporting with a network of West African editors. The Pop'Médiafrique program, one of several PRB journalist networks, has improved news coverage and increased demand for family planning in the region.

Policy Communications Training. Over the past five years, PRB has trained nearly 500 advocates, health professionals, and government workers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. For example, participants in a workshop in Madagascar learned how to develop a fact sheet for policymakers to explain the complex linkages between population, health, and the environment.

Data Workshops. PRB's data workshops assist the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT network in using vital data about the status of children in the United States. Workshop participants take away the knowledge needed to access data about their particular state and communicate with policymakers.

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While the numbers of publications created or workshops conducted are one way to measure PRB's work, the creation of evidence-based policies, increased demand for health services, and active coalitions are better gauges of progress toward positive social change.

Evidence-Based Policies. PRB provides analysis for the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, an annual report card on the well-being of children and families in the United States, that has helped promote the passage of several U.S. policies, including the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

Increased Demand for Health Services. Information broadcast by women radio journalists who attended PRB's reproductive health workshop in Senegal has increased local demand for family planning and health services.

Active Coalitions. PRB worked with local groups in the Philippines to establish a national coalition that helps decisionmakers understand the impact of population on the environment through events such as an International Earth Day celebration near the endangered Pasig River in Manila.

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