United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs • Population Division

World Contraceptive Use 2011

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Introduction At the 2005 World Summit, Governments committed themselves to "achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development" (General Assembly resolution 60/1). This wall chart presents the latest data available on key dimensions of reproductive health, including two of the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals, namely, contraceptive prevalence relative to the use of any method (indicator 5.3) and unmet need for family planning (indicator 5.6). The importance of reproductive health was validated at the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, and Governments committed themselves to "ensuring that all women, men and young people have information about, access to and choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning" (General Assembly resolution 65/1).

The wall chart shows that universal access to reproductive health is still far from being attained since, in at least 46 countries, 20 per cent or more of the women of reproductive age who are married or in a union have an unmet need for contraception. Nevertheless, at the global level, contraceptive use continues to increase. In 2009, an estimated 63 per cent of women of reproductive age who were married or in a union were using a contraceptive method, for a total of 739 million worldwide.

Data sources Data on contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning at the country level were obtained from surveys covering nationally representative samples of women of reproductive age. Detailed data on levels and trends of contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning, including information on data sources, are presented in *World Contraceptive Use 2010*.[1] Estimates for the world and its regions are weighted averages derived by weighting the indicators for each country, extrapolated as needed to 2009, by the estimated number of women who, in 2009, were aged 15 to 49 and married or in a union. The estimated weights were derived from data on the proportion of women who were married or in a union in each country as presented in *World Marriage Data 2008* [2] and from estimates of the number of women by age group obtained from *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*.[3]

Data coverage Information on contraceptive prevalence is available for most countries of the world. As this wall chart shows, recent estimates of contraceptive prevalence referring to 2000 or later years are available for 148 countries or areas. For an additional 40 countries or areas, the most recent estimates refer to earlier dates, the earliest being 1984. Those 188 countries or areas account for 99.9 per cent of all women of reproductive age who were married or in a union in 2009. Moreover, the 148 countries or areas with data referring to 2000 or a later date account for 96 per cent of all women of reproductive age who are married or in a union. Among the countries lacking data altogether, only Croatia, Cyprus and Fiji have more than 100,000 women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union.

The availability of estimates of unmet need for family planning is still far from universal. As this chart shows, 107 countries or areas have estimates of unmet need for family planning referring to 1987 or later years. Those countries account for 86 per cent of all women of reproductive age who are married or in a union. Countries lacking the data necessary to estimate the unmet need for family planning are located mainly in the more developed regions and include several countries in Europe as well as Australia, Canada, Japan and New Zealand. There are also several countries in Western Asia, the Caribbean, South America and Oceania lacking the required information.

Contraceptive prevalence According to the most recent data available, contraceptive prevalence among women of reproductive age who are married or in a union varies between 3 per cent in Chad and 88 per cent in Norway. Globally, contraceptive prevalence is estimated at 63 per cent and it is somewhat higher in the more developed regions (72 per cent) than in the less developed regions (61 per cent), but in both a high proportion of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union are using contraception. In the majority of the less developed regions contraceptive prevalence is 50 per cent or more. The major exceptions are sub-Saharan Africa, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, where the estimated levels of contraceptive prevalence are still below 40 per cent. As a region, sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest level of contraceptive prevalence, with only 22 per cent of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union using some method of contraception. Over half of the 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with data available have a level of contraceptive prevalence below 20 per cent and they are located mainly in Western Africa and in the Horn of Africa.

In all other regions of the developing world, contraceptive prevalence is high: 61 per cent in Northern Africa (excluding Sudan), 66 per cent in Asia, and 73 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Only six of the 47 countries of Asia with data available have levels of contraceptive prevalence below 30 per cent, namely, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. No country in Latin America and the Caribbean has a level of contraceptive prevalence below 30 per cent. However, 10 of the 37 countries in that major area having the required data have contraceptive prevalence levels below 50 per cent, namely, Anguilla, Belize, Dominica, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Northern America has the highest level of contraceptive prevalence in the world (78 per cent). Europe as whole has a level of contraceptive prevalence not far below that of Northern America (73 per cent), but four of the 36 countries with data in that major area have levels of contraceptive prevalence below 50 per cent, namely, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Trends in contraceptive prevalence contrast among development groups. In more developed regions, contraceptive prevalence has been high for many decades and its level has changed little since 2000. In the less developed regions, contraceptive prevalence has increased substantially in the past decade. Among 39 per cent of the developing countries with data, contraceptive prevalence has increased by more than half a percentage point per year since 2000 and in 16 per cent of the developing countries the increase has averaged at least one percentage point per year. However, in 61 per cent of the developing countries with data the increase in contraceptive prevalence has been half a percentage point or less per year, and in 26 per cent of the developing countries contraceptive prevalence declined between 2000 and 2009. This group includes several of the countries whose most recent contraceptive prevalence levels are below 20 per cent, such as Burundi, the Central African Republic and Togo.

Main methods of contraception used Nine out of every 10 contraceptive users in the world rely on modern methods of contraception. Short-acting and reversible methods are more commonly used than other methods in developed countries whereas longer-acting and highly effective clinical methods are used more frequently in the developing countries. Thus, in developed countries as a whole, the most commonly used methods are the pill (used by 18 per cent of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union) and the male condom (with 18 per cent prevalence). Those two methods accounted for half of all contraceptive use in the developed countries, while less than one out of every four users in developed countries relied on female sterilization or the IUD. By contrast, in developing countries the methods with the highest prevalence were female sterilization (21 per cent) and the IUD (15 per cent), accounting together for 58 per cent of overall contraceptive use.

For the world as a whole, female sterilization is the most commonly used method of contraception, being the method selected by 19 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union. Female sterilization is most prevalent in Latin America and the Caribbean. The prevalence level of female sterilization is highest—47 per cent—in the Dominican Republic. In Colombia, El Salvador, Panama and Puerto Rico, levels range between 30 per cent and 40 per cent. The prevalence of female sterilization is over 25 per cent in a few countries in other regions, including China, India and Thailand.

The IUD, used by 14 per cent of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union, is the second most widely used contraceptive method in the world. The IUD is most commonly used in Asia and its prevalence is highest—over 40 per cent—in China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. In addition, levels of IUD use range between 30 per cent and 40 per cent in Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. The prevalence of IUD use is also high in a few countries in other regions, including Cuba, Egypt and Estonia.

The pill is the third most widely used contraceptive method in the world, with 9 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union relying on it. Use of the contraceptive pill has the widest geographic distribution of any method. The pill's prevalence is relatively high, ranging from 30 per cent to 40 per cent, in one country in Asia, five in Europe and three in Latin America and the Caribbean. Countries with the highest prevalence of pill use—over 40 per cent—include Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany, Morocco, Portugal, Réunion and Zimbabwe. Regarding the share of the pill in overall contraceptive use, there are more countries where at least 30 per cent of contraceptive users rely on the pill than there are countries where a similar share is accounted for by either female sterilization or the IUD. That is, in many countries, the pill is more popular among contraceptive users than female sterilization or the IUD even if the global prevalence of the pill is lower than that of female sterilization or the IUD.

The male condom ranked fourth among modern contraceptive methods in terms of global prevalence, with 8 per cent of couples where the woman is aged 15 to 49 relying on this method. The prevalence of condom use is highest in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China (50 per cent) and Japan (41 per cent). Most of the other countries with high levels of condom use are located in Europe, although there are also a few in Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Condom prevalence levels range from 30 per cent to 40 per cent in Greece, the Russian Federation and Uruguay.

Other modern contraceptive methods are also popular in certain regions. In Eastern Africa and Southern Africa, for instance, injectables are the most popular methods, accounting for over 40 per cent of contraceptive use.

Traditional methods, generally not recommended as contraceptives because of their lower effectiveness in preventing pregnancy, are still commonly used in Middle Africa, Western Africa and Western Asia, where 65 per cent, 40 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union and are currently using a method of contraception rely on a traditional method. In Albania, for instance, 84 per cent of contraceptive users rely on withdrawal.

Unmet need for family planning The level of unmet need for family planning varies from 2 per cent in France to 46 per cent in Samoa. In Africa, nearly half of the 44 countries with the required data have unmet need levels ranging from 20 per cent to 30 per cent of all women of reproductive age who are married or in a union and over a quarter have unmet need levels of at least 30 per cent. In Asia, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, by contrast, the majority of countries with the necessary data have unmet need levels below 20 per cent. Thus, 72 per cent of the 25 countries in Asia, 93 per cent of the 14 in Europe, and 79 per cent of the 19 in Latin America and the Caribbean with estimates of unmet need have levels below 20 per cent. In general, unmet need for family planning is lowest in countries where contraceptive prevalence is already high (above 60 per cent). That is, the unmet need for family planning must be interpreted in light of other indicators of contraceptive prevalence.

[1] *World Contraceptive Use 2010* (United Nations publication, POP/DB/CP/Rev2010).
[2] *World Marriage Data 2008* (United Nations publication, POP/DB/Mar/Rev2008).
[3] *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. CD-ROM Edition* (United Nations publication, Extended Dataset, Sales No. 09.XII.6).

Country or area	Year(s)	Women aged 15-49, married or in union[c] (thousands)	Contraceptive prevalence[b] (percentage using contraception among women who are married or in union[c])																Need for family planning (percentage with unmet need)[g]
				Prevalence of modern methods										Prevalence of traditional methods				Annual change, 1997 to 2009 (percentage points)		
			Any method	Any modern method	Sterilization		Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	Vaginal barrier methods[d]	Other modern methods[e]	Any traditional method	Rhythm[f]	With-drawal	Other traditional methods[f]	Any method	Any modern methods	
					Female	Male														
WORLD	**2009**	**1,178,863**	**62.7**	**56.1**	**18.9**	**2.4**	**8.8**	**3.5**	**0.3**	**14.3**	**7.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**6.6**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**11.2**
More developed regions	2009	162,540	72.4	61.3	8.2	5.5	18.4	0.6	0.2	9.2	17.8	1.1	0.3	11.0	3.8	6.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	..
Less developed regions	2009	1,016,322	61.2	55.2	20.6	1.9	7.3	4.0	0.4	15.1	5.9	0.1	0.0	5.9	2.8	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	11.4
Least developed countries	2009	142,282	31.4	25.0	3.0	0.5	10.7	7.3	0.5	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.4	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.5	24.2
Other less developed countries	2009	874,041	66.0	60.2	23.5	2.1	6.7	3.4	0.3	17.4	6.5	0.1	0.0	5.9	2.7	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	9.3
AFRICA	**2009**	**155,541**	**28.6**	**22.4**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**7.8**	**6.4**	**0.4**	**4.4**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.2**	**3.1**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**22.7**
Sub-Saharan Africa	**2009**	**128,163**	**21.8**	**15.7**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**4.3**	**6.8**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.2**	**3.2**	**1.3**	**1.7**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**24.9**
Northern Africa (excl. Sudan)	**2009**	**27,378**	**60.5**	**54.0**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**24.1**	**4.4**	**0.3**	**22.3**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**6.5**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**9.6**
Eastern Africa	**2009**	**46,707**	**28.4**	**22.9**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**6.3**	**11.9**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.6**	**2.6**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**27.6**
Burundi	2005/06	999	9.1	7.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	29.0[h, k]
Comoros	2000	78	25.7	19.3	0.7	0.0	8.3	8.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.9	1.2	2.3[ae]	..	..	34.6[k]
Djibouti	2006	94	17.8	17.1	0.4	0.0	13.6	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	..	..	..	1.0	1.3	..
Eritrea	2002	615	8.0	5.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.1	2.1[ae]	..	..	27.0
Ethiopia	2005	10,851	14.7	13.7[i]	0.2	0.0	3.1	9.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2[ae]	0.7	0.8	33.8
Kenya	2008/09	5,745	45.5	38.9	4.8	0.0	7.2	21.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.6	4.7	0.7	1.2[ae, aq]	0.7	0.8	25.6
Madagascar	2008/09	2,914	39.9	28.2	1.1	0.1	6.0	17.9	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	9.7	0.8	1.2[ae, aq]	2.3	1.8	18.9
Malawi	2006	2,182	41.0	38.4	4.4	0.1	2.4	29.0	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.8	1.0[ae]	1.2	1.4	27.6[k]
Mauritius	2002	219	75.8[i]	39.3	8.9	0.1	16.0	3.7	0.1	1.4	8.9	0.2	0.0	36.5	10.1	26.4	0.0	0.0	-0.3	3.5[k]
Mozambique	2003/04	3,431	16.5	11.8	0.9	0.0	4.9	4.8	..	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.1	0.2	1.4[aq]	0.7	0.4	18.4
Réunion	1997	85	66.6[i, n]	63.5	3.2	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	3.2	0.2	1.3[j]	3.1	1.5	1.6	0.0	..	..	..
Rwanda	2007/08	1,194	36.4	26.1	0.7	0.1	6.4	15.2	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	10.3	6.3	3.0	1.0[ae, aq]	2.6	2.4	37.9[k]
Somalia	2005/06	1,246	14.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.4	0.3	12.8[ae]	0.6	0.0	..
Uganda	2006	3,834	23.7	17.9	2.4	0.1	2.9	10.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.8	2.1	0.9[ah]	0.2	0.5	40.6
United Republic of Tanzania	2010	6,827	34.4[i]	26.1[i]	3.5	0.0	6.7	10.6	2.3	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	8.3[j]	3.1	2.9	2.2[ae]	0.8	0.7	21.8[k]
Zambia	2007	1,662	40.8	26.5[i]	1.9	0.0	11.0	8.5	0.4	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.1[ae]	14.3	1.2	5.6	7.5[ae, aq]	1.6	0.8	26.5
Zimbabwe	2005/06	1,775	60.2	57.9	2.0	0.1	43.0	9.9	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	1.2	0.9[ae, aq]	0.6	0.7	12.8
Middle Africa	**2009**	**19,429**	**18.6**	**6.6**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**3.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**12.0**	**8.9**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**-0.6**	**0.1**	**22.6**
Angola	2001	2,443	6.2	4.5	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1[ae]	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.4[ae]	..	..	..
Cameroon	2006	2,971	29.2	12.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.3	6.5	0.0	0.1[ae]	17.2	13.1	0.6	3.5[ae]	0.4	0.3	20.2[k]
Central African Republic	2006	691	19.0	8.6	0.3	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	6.8	0.4	3.3[ae]	-1.0	0.2	16.2[k]
Chad	2004	1,651	2.8	1.7	0.2	..	0.5	0.5	..	0.0	0.4	..	0.1[ae]	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0	20.7
Congo	2005	458	44.3	12.7	0.2	..	2.3	1.0	..	0.1	8.9	..	0.1[ae]	31.6	23.8	5.3	2.5[ae]	..	..	16.2
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2007	8,898	20.6	5.8[i]	0.8	..	1.0	0.4	..	0.2	3.4	..	0.1[ae]	14.9	11.0	3.1	0.8[ae]	-1.2	0.2	24.4
Equatorial Guinea	2000	82	10.1	6.1	0.5	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2[ae]	4.0	2.0	0.6	1.4[ae]	..	..	..
Gabon	2000	166	32.7	11.8	1.0	..	4.8	0.5	..	..	5.1	..	0.3[ae, ak]	21.0	15.8	1.8	3.4[ae, aq]	..	..	28.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2008/09	22	38.4	33.1[i]	1.2	0.0	15.1	11.5	0.0	0.4	5.0	0.1	0.0	5.3	2.8	1.2	1.3[ae, aq]	1.0	0.6	37.2
Northern Africa	**2009**	**33,849**	**50.4**	**44.8**	**1.4**	**0.0**	**20.3**	**3.6**	**0.2**	**18.1**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**5.6**	**2.0**	**1.5**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**13.5**
Algeria	2006	5,236	61.4	52.0	1.1	..	45.9	..	..	2.3	2.3	..	0.3[ah, ak]	9.4	4.1	3.3	2.0[ae]	-0.3	0.2	..
Egypt	2008	13,828	60.3	57.6	1.0	0.0	11.9	7.4	0.5	36.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.2	2.0[ae]	0.5	0.4	9.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1995	475	45.2	25.7	..	..	9.6	..	..	11.2	..	..	4.9[ae]	19.6[ac]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	2003/04	4,432	63.0	52.0	2.7	0.0	40.1	2.1	0.0	5.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	11.0	3.8	4.4	2.9[ae, aq]	0.3	0.2	10.0
Sudan	2006	5,931	7.6	5.7	0.3	0.0	4.3	0.5	..	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.6[ae]	0.1	0.0	26.0[h, k]
Tunisia	2006	1,614	60.2	51.5	5.6	..	14.5	1.4	0.3	27.8	1.3	0.3	0.3[j]	8.7[j]	8.0	0.6	0.1	-0.6	-0.6	12.1[k]
Southern Africa	**2009**	**5,890**	**58.4**	**58.1**	**13.0**	**0.6**	**11.0**	**26.9**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**5.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**15.5**
Botswana	2000	159	44.4	42.1	1.2	0.2	14.3	8.1	0.4	1.7	15.5	0.1	0.6	2.3	0.2	0.0	2.1[ae]	..	..	26.9[k]
Lesotho	2009	281	47.0[i]	45.6	2.4	0.0	12.5	19.3	0.1	1.9	9.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.8	31.0[k]
Namibia	2006/07	191	55.1	53.5	10.3	0.4	8.6	21.8	0.2	1.4	10.6	0.1	0.1[ae]	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.9[ae]	1.3	1.2	20.6
South Africa	2003/04	4,864	59.9	59.8	14.3	0.7	10.9	28.4	0.0	1.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0[ae]	0.3	0.3	13.8
Swaziland	2006/07	118	50.6	46.8	5.8	0.2	9.9	17.2	0.1	1.4	12.2	0.0	0.1[ae]	3.8	0.3	2.2	1.3[ae, aq]	2.5	2.3	24.0
Western Africa	**2009**	**49,666**	**14.4**	**8.7**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.7**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**24.2**
Benin	2006	1,318	17.0	5.9[i]	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	11.1[j]	6.9	3.6	0.5[ae, aq]	-0.1	0.0	29.9
Burkina Faso	2006	2,553	17.4	13.3	0.1	0.0	4.6	5.0	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	4.1	2.9	0.1	1.1[ae]	0.6	0.8	28.8[k]
Cape Verde	2005	55	61.3	57.1	14.8	..	21.4	11.3	..	2.2	6.1	..	1.3[ac]	4.2	1.9	2.2	0.1[ae]	0.7	0.9	16.7
Côte d'Ivoire	2006	2,823	12.9	8.0	..	..	5.5	1.1	..	..	1.0	..	0.5[ae]	4.9	3.0	..	1.9[ae]	-0.2	0.1	27.7[k]
Gambia	2001	240	17.5[i]	12.7	0.7	..	6.5	3.5	..	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.1[ah]	0.1	0.1	..
Ghana	2008	3,530	23.5	16.6[i]	1.6	0.0	4.7	6.2	0.9	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.1[ae]	6.9	4.7	1.4	0.8[ae]	0.1	0.2	35.3
Guinea	2005	1,610	9.1	4.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.0	0.0	4.1[ae]	0.3	0.0	21.2
Guinea-Bissau	2006	229	10.3	6.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.1	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.1[ae]	4.2	0.3	0.0	3.9[ae]	0.3	0.3	..
Liberia	2007	579	11.4	10.3	0.6	0.0	3.8	4.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	..	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	35.6
Mali	2006	2,447	8.2	6.3	0.3	0.0	2.9	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.1[ae, aq]	0.0	0.1	31.2
Mauritania	2007	460	9.3	8.0	0.1	0.0	5.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4[j]	1.3	0.2[j]	1.0	0.1[ag]	0.2	0.4	31.6[k]
Niger	2006	2,511	11.2	5.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.1	0.0	6.1[ae, aq]	-0.3	0.1	15.8
Nigeria	2008	24,943	14.6	8.1	0.4	0.0	1.7	2.6	0.0	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.1	2.0	2.5[ae, aq]	..	..	20.2
Senegal	2005	1,833	11.8	10.0	0.5	0.0	3.6	3.2	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.1	1.1[ae, aq]	0.1	0.2	31.6
Sierra Leone	2008	951	8.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	1.9[ae, aq]	0.4	0.2	27.6
Togo	2006	989	16.8	11.1	0.3	0.0	2.0	3.3	1.0	0.4	3.8	0.1	0.1[ae]	5.7	4.9	0.3	0.5[ae]	-1.0	0.2	32.3[k]
ASIA	**2009**	**780,102**	**66.2**	**60.2**	**23.4**	**2.2**	**6.0**	**3.2**	**0.4**	**17.9**	**6.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**6.0**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**9.3**
Central Asia	**2009**	**11,607**	**56.8**	**51.5**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**3.6**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**41.5**	**3.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**5.3**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**2.7**	**-0.6**	**-0.2**	**11.8**
Kazakhstan	2006	2,876	50.7	48.7	0.5	0.0	6.7	0.3	0.0	36.2	4.8	0.1	0.1[ae]	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.1[ae]	-1.5	-0.4	8.7[k]
Kyrgyzstan	2005/06	892	47.8	45.5	0.9	0.0	5.1	1.2	0.0	32.0	5.8	0.3	0.1[ae]	2.3	0.7	0.5	1.1[ae]	-0.9	-0.2	11.6[k]
Tajikistan	2007	1,146	37.1	31.7	..	..	2.6	0.7	0.0	25.9	1.3	0.9	0.3[ac, ak]	5.5	1.9	0.7	2.9[ae, ak]	0.4	0.5	..
Turkmenistan	2000	748	61.8	45.2	1.8	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	39.0	2.0	0.0	0.2[j]	16.6	2.1	5.3	9.2[ae]	..	..	10.1
Uzbekistan	2006	5,275	64.9	59.3	2.1	0.1	2.3	2.7	0.1	49.7	2.1	0.1	0.1[ae]	5.6	1.7	1.1	2.8[ae]	-0.3	-0.4	13.7[k]
Eastern Asia	**2009**	**298,614**	**82.8**	**81.3**	**26.4**	**4.6**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**37.8**	**10.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**2.3**
China	2006	263,886	84.6	84.0	28.7	4.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	40.6	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	..	-0.2	-0.2	2.3[h, k]
China, Hong Kong SAR	2007	1,074	79.5	75.4	7.1	0.6	6.7	1.2	..	9.3	50.3	0.2	0.0	4.1	2.3	1.8	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	..
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2002	3,275	68.6	58.2	4.4	0.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	42.8	5.8	0.7[j]	0.0	10.4[ak, ar]	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..
Japan	2005	14,500	54.3[n, o]	44.4	1.5	0.4	1.0	..	..	0.9	40.7	..	0.0	16.8	3.4	11.8	1.6	-0.2	-0.4	..
Mongolia	2005	453	66.0	60.6	2.4	0.1	11.5	11.1	0.8	28.9	5.3	0.2	0.3[ac]	5.4	4.7	0.1	0.7[ae]	-0.2	0.7	4.6[k, o]
Republic of Korea	2009	7,679	80.0[n]	70.1[k]	5.9	16.8	2.0	..	..	12.8	24.3	0.9	7.4[ac]	9.9	9.9	9.9	..	..	0.1	0.2	..
Southern Asia	**2009**	**326,149**	**53.9**	**45.8**	**28.9**	**1.0**	**6.9**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**5.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8.1**	**4.4**	**3.3**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**14.6**
Afghanistan	2006	4,522	18.6[n, o]	15.5	0.7	..	8.1	5.4	..	1.0	2.2	..	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.6	3.2[ae]	2.0	1.3	..
Bangladesh	2007	34,086	55.8	47.5[i]	5.0	0.7	28.5	7.0	0.7	0.9	4.5	..	0.0	8.3	4.9	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	16.8
Bhutan	2000	82	30.7	30.7	3.1	13.6	3.4	5.9	0.0	3.4	1.2	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	2005/06	219,989	56.3	48.5[i]	37.3	1.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	7.8[j]	4.9	2.5	0.3[ah]	1.0	0.7	12.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002	12,016	73.3[k]	58.9	15.2	2.3	25.1	2.3	0.4	7.6	6.0	..	0.0	14.3	1.7	11.4	1.2	-0.1	0.3	..
Maldives	2009	57	34.7[i]	27.0	10.1	0.5	4.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	3.4	4.2	0.1[ah]	-0.7	-0.7	..
Nepal	2006	5,457	48.0	44.2	18.0	6.3	3.5	10.1	0.8	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.2	2.6	0.0[ah]	1.2	0.8	24.6
Pakistan	2007/08