A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting. Women with unmet need are those who were fecund but not want any more children or wish to delay the next child because they are pregnant or in the period of postpartum amenorrhea and are not using or want to use a contraceptive method for preventing pregnancy. Unmet need for family planning (indicator 5.6). The wall chart shows that universal availability of the estimates on unmet need for family planning is still far from universal. The data pertain to a different year, specifically 1987 for Trinidad and Tobago. The notes state that the wall chart presents the latest data available on key dimensions of reproductive health, including contraceptive prevalence, prevalence of the pill, prevalence of injectables, prevalence of male sterilization, prevalence of IUD, and prevalence of any modern contraceptive method. The chart shows that contraceptive prevalence varies from 1 per cent in Albania to 41 per cent in Uganda. In Africa, almost half of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union and are currently using a method of contraception rely on traditional methods. Trends in contraceptive prevalence continue among developing countries. The country or area column includes a list of countries, regions, and sub-regions of the world. The table shows the contraceptive prevalence rates for each country or area, along with the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union. The data are reported separately. The notes mention that the wall chart is used in combination with advanced Excel tables to provide a comprehensive view of reproductive health indicators. The notes also mention that any modern contraceptive method includes male and female sterilization, injectables, condoms, diaphragms, cervical caps, sponges, foams, jelly, cream, and sponges. The notes further mention that data pertain to men and women of reproductive age who are married or in union. The notes also state that data pertain to nationals of the country.