

## World Contraceptive Use 2007

Introduction At the 2005 World Summit, Governments committed year 2000 or a later date and these countries account for 85.8 per cent of all Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. As already noted, China, themselves to "achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development" (A/RES/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 wall chart shows that universal access to reproductive health is still far from being attained since, at least in terms of unmet need for family planning, in at least 43 countries over 20 per cent of the women of reproductive age who are married or in union have not met their need for contraception. Nevertheless, contraceptive use continues to increase. At the world level, 63 per cent of women of reproductive age who are married or in union are currently using a contraceptive method for a total of 716 million

Data sources Data on contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning at the country level were obtained from surveys of nationally representative samples of women of reproductive age. The estimates for the world and its regions are weighted averages derived by weighting the indicators for each country by the estimated number of women aged 15 to 49 in 2007 who are married or in union. These estimates are based on data on the proportion of women married or in union in each country contained in World Marriage Data 2006<sup>1</sup> and on estimates of the number of women by age group obtained from World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision.<sup>2</sup>

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 1985 or later years are available for 170 countries or areas. In terms of population, these countries or areas with information on contraceptive prevalence account for 99.7 per cent of all women of reproductive age who were married or in union in 2007. Moreover, a majority of the data available refer to recent years: for 109 countries or areas the most recent estimate of contraceptive prevalence refers to the

World Marriage Data 2006 (United Nations publication, POP/DB/Mar/Rev.2007) World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. CD-ROM Edition–Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.7).

women of reproductive age who are married or in union. Among the few countries lacking data only Croatia, Cyprus, Ireland and Panama have more than 100,000 women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union.

In contrast, coverage of the estimates on unmet need for family planning is still far from universal. As this chart shows, 97 countries or areas have estimates of unmet need for family planning referring to 1985 or later years. Those countries account for only 59.5 per cent of all women of reproductive age who are married or in union. Countries lacking the data necessary to estimate the unmet need for family planning are located mainly in the more developed regions (several countries in Europe as well as Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States lack data) and in Western Asia, the Caribbean, South America and Oceania. In addition, there are no data on unmet need for family planning in China.

**Contraceptive prevalence** According to the most recent data available, contraceptive prevalence among women of reproductive age who are married or in union varies between 3 per cent in Chad and 90 per cent in China, with a world average of 63 per cent. The level of contraceptive use is somewhat higher in the more developed regions (67 per cent) than in the less developed regions (62 per cent), but the similarity of the two figures has to be underscored. In the majority of the less developed regions, contraceptive prevalence has reached levels of at least 60 per cent. The major exceptions are Sub-Saharan Africa, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia where the levels of contraceptive prevalence are still below 30 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 union using contraception. About half of the 47 countries with data in sub-Saharan Africa had a contraceptive prevalence level lower than 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: 60 per cent in Northern Africa (excluding Sudan), 68 per cent on average in Asia, and 71 per cent on average in Latin America and the Caribbean. Asia as whole had a level of contraceptive prevalence comparable to that of Europe. Only six out of the 47 countries of Asia with data available had levels of contraceptive prevalence below 30 per cent: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Oman,

the most populous country of the world, had the highest level of contraceptive prevalence not only in Asia but in the world, at 90 per cent.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the level of contraceptive prevalence was comparable to that in Northern America. No country in that major area had a level of contraceptive prevalence lower than 30 per cent, and only seven of the 32 countries with data available in that major area had contraceptive prevalence levels ranging between 30 per cent and 50 per cent. Those countries are located mainly in the Caribbean and they are: Dominica, Haiti, Guatemala, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Trends in contraceptive prevalence exhibit contrasts among development groups and regions. In developed countries, contraceptive prevalence has been high for many decades and its level has changed little since 1997. In the less developed regions, contraceptive prevalence has increased substantially in the past decade. Among 44 per cent of the developing countries with data, contraceptive prevalence has increased by more than one percentage point per year since 1997 and in 8 per cent of the developing countries, the increase has averaged at least two percentage points per year. However, in 32 per cent of developing countries the increase in contraceptive prevalence was below half a percentage point per year. This last group includes several of the countries with contraceptive prevalence levels below 20 per cent, such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leona or Sudan.

Main methods of contraception used Nine out of every 10 contraceptive users in the world rely on modern methods. 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, contraceptive prevalence was highest for the pill (16 per cent) and the male condom (14 per cent). Those two methods accounted for almost half of overall contraceptive use in the developed countries, while only two out of every 10 users relied on female sterilization or the IUD. By contrast, in developing countries the methods with the highest prevalence were female sterilization (22 per cent) and the IUD (17 per cent), accounting for 60 per cent of overall contraceptive use.

used method of contraception, used by 20 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union. Female sterilization is most prevalent in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The prevalence levels of female sterilization are highest—over 40 per cent—in Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. They ranged between 30 per cent and 39 per cent in Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico. The prevalence of female sterilization is also high in a few countries in other regions, including Canada, China and India. In some countries, such as Argentina and Poland, sterilization for contraceptive reasons is not legal

The IUD, used by 16 per cent of women of reproductive age who are married or in union, is the second most widely used contraceptive method in the world. The IUD is most commonly used in Asia and its prevalence levels are highest-over 40 per cent-in China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. In addition, levels of IUD use ranged between 30 per cent and 39 per cent in Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia,

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 union relying on it. Use of the contraceptive pill has the widest geographic distribution of any method. Pill prevalence is relatively high, ranging from 20 per cent to 55 per cent, in four countries in Africa, four in Asia, 13 in Europe, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and three in Oceania. Countries with the highest prevalence of pill use (over 40 per cent) include Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany, Morocco, the Netherlands, 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 sterili-

terms of global prevalence of use, with 6 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 of reproductive age who are married or in union still rely on a traditional

For the world as a whole, female sterilization is the most commonly dom use is highest in Japan—41 per cent. Most of the other countries with high levels of condom use are located in Europe though there are also a few in Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Thus, condom prevalence levels range from 20 per cent to 35 per cent in Argentina, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Grenada, Hong Kong SAR of China, Jamaica, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

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

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 Eastern Europe, where 76 per cent, 37 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, of female contraceptive users rely on a traditional method. In Albania, for instance, 89 per cent of contraceptive users rely on withdrawal.

Unmet need for family planning The level of unmet need for family planning varies from 1 per cent in Albania to 51 per cent in Yemen. In Africa, almost half of the 42 countries with data have unmet need levels ranging from 20 per cent to 30 per cent and 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 data have unmet need levels below 20 per cent. Thus, half of the 26 countries in Asia, a third of the 12 in Europe, and over a third of the 17 in Latin America and the Caribbean have levels of unmet need for family planning ranging between 10 per cent and 20 per cent. In addition, a quarter of the countries in Asia, three-quarters of those in Europe and over a third of those in Latin America and the Caribbean have unmet need levels below 10 per cent. In general, unmet need for family planning is lowest in countries where contraceptive prevalence is already high (above 60 per cent). The indicator of unmet need for family planning considered here should be interpreted in conjunction with other information on contraceptive use. Albania, for instance, has a very low level of unmet The male condom ranked fourth among modern contraceptive methods in need for family planning while at the same time a large majority of women

	Women aged				(percen	itage usi				revalen		rried or i	n union <sup>a</sup>					
				(percentage using contraception among women who are married or  Prevalence of									Prevalence of			Annual change, 1997 to 2007 (percentage		Need for family
	15-49, married or in union <sup>a</sup> , 2007		Any		Steriliza	ation		ern meth	ods		Vaginal barrier	Other modern	tradi	tional me	Other traditional	<b>poi</b> Any	nts) Modern	planning (percentage with unmet
Country or area WORLD	(thousands) 1 134 650	Year(s) 2003	method 63.1	Total <b>56.1</b>	Female 19.7	Male 2.7		or implant	1UD 15.5	Condom 5.7	method <sup>c</sup>	methods <sup>d</sup>	Rhythm <sup>e</sup>	drawal 2.9	methods <sup>f</sup>	method 	methods	need) <sup>g</sup> 
More developed regions	154 469	1999	67.4	56.1	8.6	4.5	16.5	1.0	9.4	13.9	1.9	0.3	4.3	6.8	0.2			
Less developed regions	980 181	2004	62.4	56.1	21.5	2.5	7.2	3.7	16.5	4.4	0.1	0.1	3.4	2.3	0.6			
AFRICA Sub-Saharan Africa	148 108	2003	28.0	21.4	1.6	0.0	7.4	5.9	4.2	1.7	0.0	0.5	3.6	1.3	1.6			
Northern Africa (excl. Sudan)	122 951 25 157	2003 2004	21.5 60.0	14.8 53.8	1.5 2.1	0.0	4.2 22.9	6.2 4.7	0.5 22.1	1.8 1.4	0.0	0.5 0.6	3.8 2.8	1.2 1.8	1.6 1.6			
Eastern Africa	45 156	2004	25.4	20.3	1.8	0.0	6.3	10.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.7	1.4	1.0			
Burundi Comoros	1 207 108	2002 2000	19.7 25.7	8.5 19.3	0.1 0.7	0.0	2.4 8.3	4.7 9.2	0.8 0.4	0.5 0.7	0.0	0.0	9.2 2.9	1.9 1.2	0.1 2.3	1.6 1.2	0.1 2.0	29.4 <sup>h</sup> 34.6 <sup>i</sup>
Djibouti Eritrea	136 796	2006 <sup>j</sup> 2002	17.8 8.0	17.6 5.1	0.3 0.2	0.0	13.6 1.4	2.5 2.6	0.4 0.4	0.2 0.6	0.6 0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3 —> 0.1	0.0 2.1	 0.0	0.2	26.3 <sup>i</sup> 27.0
Ethiopia Kenya	11 973 5 289	2005 2003	14.7 39.3	13.9 31.5	0.2 4.3	0.0	3.1 7.5	10.1 16.0	0.2 2.4	0.2 1.2	0.0	0.2 0.0	0.6 6.3	0.3 0.6	0.0	1.0 0.2	1.2 0.1	33.8 24.5
Madagascar Malawi	2 918 2 174	2003/04 2006 <sup>j</sup>	27.1 41.7	18.3 38.9	1.1 4.9	0.0	3.4 2.4	10.5 29.8	0.6 0.2	1.0 1.6	0.0	1.6 0.0	8.2 0.6	0.5 0.9	0.1 1.3	1.1 1.0	1.2 1.2	23.6 27.6 <sup>i</sup>
Mauritius Mozambique	225 3 627	2002 2003/04	75.9 16.5	40.7 11.8	8.9 0.9	0.1	15.8 4.9	3.2 4.8	1.3 0.1	9.1 1.1	0.2	2.1 0.0	8.1 3.1	27.1 0.2	0.0 1.4	0.1 1.6	-0.7 1.0	3.3 18.4
Réunion Rwanda	87 1 199	1997 2005	66.6 17.4	63.5 10.3	3.2 0.5	0.0	42.6 2.4	0.0 4.7	13.0 0.0	3.2 0.9	0.2	0.9 1.7	1.5 4.2	1.6 3.0	0.0	 0.3	 0.5	 37.9
Somalia Uganda	1 307 4 315	1999 2006	7.9 23.7	1.0 17.9	0.0 2.4	0.0 0.1	0.2 2.9	0.0 10.5	0.0 0.2	0.0 1.7	0.8	0.0	0.1 2.8	0.1 2.1	6.8 0.9	 0.6	 0.7	 40.6
United Republic of Tanzania Zambia	6 053 1 629	2004/05 2001/02	26.4 34.2	20.0	2.6	0.0	5.9 11.9	8.8 4.8	0.2	2.0 3.8	0.0	0.5	2.0	3.0 5.1	1.3 5.4	0.6 1.4	0.7	21.8 27.4
Zimbabwe Middle Africa	2 099 <b>18 729</b>	2005/06 <b>2002</b>	60.2 24.2	58.4 <b>5.9</b>	2.0 0.5	0.1	43.0 1.5	11.1 0.8	0.3	1.4 2.9	0.0	0.5	0.2 12.1	1.2 2.1	0.4 <b>4.1</b>	1.0	1.2	12.8 
Angola Cameroon	2 701 3 082	2001 2004	6.2 26.0	4.5 12.5	0.1 1.2	0.0	2.2 1.6	1.4 1.7	0.4 0.3	0.3 7.6	0.1	0.1 0.0	1.2 10.2	0.1 2.1	0.4 1.2	 1.1	0.9	 20.2
Central African Republic Chad	689 1 861	2004 2000 2004	27.9 2.8	6.9	0.3 0.2	0.0	4.8 0.5	0.6 0.5	0.2	0.9 0.4	0.0	0.0 0.1	14.7	0.8	5.5 0.0	2.6	0.7 0.0	16.2 <sup>i</sup> 23.3
Congo Dem. Rep. of the Congo	501 9 602	2004 2005 2001	44.3 31.4	12.7 4.4	0.2	0.0	2.3 1.0	1.0 0.3	0.1 0.1	8.9 2.3	0.0 0.1	0.1	23.8	5.3 3.1	2.5 6.8	2.4	0.0	16.2
Gabon São Tomé and Príncipe	198 22	2000 2000 2000	32.7	11.8	1.0	0.0	4.8	0.5 8.6	0.0	5.1 0.1	0.0	0.3	15.8	1.8	3.4 1.3			28.0
Northern Africa	30 327	2005	51.0	45.6	1.8	0.0	19.8	3.9	18.4	1.2	0.0	0.5	2.3	1.5	1.6			
Algeria Egypt	5 143 12 801	2006 <sup>j</sup> 2005	61.4 59.2	52.0 56.5	1.1 1.3	0.0	45.9 9.9	0.0 7.8	2.3 36.5	2.3 1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	3.3 0.3	2.0 1.7	0.3 0.9	0.2	24.6 <sup>i</sup> 10.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Morocco	1 020 4 675	1995 2003/04	45.1 63.0	25.6 54.8	4.8 <sup>k</sup> 2.7	0.0	9.6 40.1	2.1	11.2 5.4	1.5	0.1	0.0 2.8	3.8	2.4 4.4	6.1 0.1	1.4	1.4	10.0
Sudan Tunisia	5 170 1 437	2006 2001	7.6 62.6	5.7 53.1	0.3 10.5	0.0	4.3 10.9	0.5 2.1	0.3 27.6	0.3 1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2 7.4	0.1 1.7	1.6 0.5	0.0 0.4	0.0 0.4	26.0 <sup>i</sup> 12.1
Southern Africa Botswana	<b>6 074</b> 220	<b>2003</b> 2000	57.5 44.4	<b>57.3</b> 42.1	<b>12.8</b> 1.2	0.6	11.0 14.3	<b>26.5</b> 8.5	1.0 1.7	<b>5.2</b> 15.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1 2.2	0.6	0.6	 44.7 <sup>i</sup>
Lesotho Namibia	301 208	2004 2000	37.3 43.7	35.2 42.6	2.7 8.5	0.0	10.9 8.2	14.7 18.7	2.1 1.2	4.8 5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9 0.1	1.2 0.9	1.5 1.9	1.4 2.1	30.9 25.1
South Africa Swaziland	5 200 146	2003 <sup>j</sup> 2002	60.3 46.0	60.3 46.0	14.4 0.0	0.7 0.0	11.1 8.0	28.4 17.0	1.0 0.0	4.7 15.0	0.0	0.0 6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8 6.6	1.0 7.2	15.0 <sup>i</sup> 
Western Africa Benin	<b>47 823</b> 1 361	<b>2003</b> 2001	<b>13.6</b> 18.6	8.6 7.2	0.4 0.3	0.0	<b>2.5</b> 1.8	2.5 2.4	<b>0.6</b> 0.8	1. <b>7</b> 1.3	0.1	0.9 0.4	<b>2.5</b> 6.9	0.9 4.3	1.5 0.2	0.4	0.8	 27.2
Burkina Faso Cape Verde	2 461 60	2003 1998	13.8 52.9	8.6 46.0	0.1 12.8	0.0	2.2	3.7	0.4 4.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.1 4.9	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.8	28.8 14.2
Côte d'Ivoire Gambia	2 813 294	1998/99 2000	15.0 9.6	7.3 8.9	0.1	0.0	3.5	1.4 3.9	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	27.7
Ghana Guinea	3 760 1 680	2003 2005	25.2 9.1	18.7 5.7	1.9 0.2	0.0	5.5 1.6	6.4 1.0	0.9	3.1 1.1	0.5	0.4	5.1	0.8	0.6	0.7 0.5	1.2 0.3	34.0 21.2
Guinea-Bissau Liberia	265 529	2000 1986	7.6 6.4	3.6 5.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.3	1.3			38.6
Mali Mauritania	2 249 459	2001 2000/01	8.1 8.0	5.7 5.1	0.3 0.0	0.0	2.8 2.6	2.2 0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7 0.3	0.3	0.2	28.5 31.6
Niger Nigeria	2 482 25 353	2006 2003	11.2 12.6	5.0 8.2	0.3 0.2	0.0	3.0 1.8	1.5 2.0	0.1 0.7	0.0 1.9	0.0	0.0 1.5	0.0 2.1	0.0 1.3	6.2 1.0	0.3 -0.3	0.1 0.0	15.8 16.9
Senegal Sierra Leone	2 026 982	2005 2005 <sup>j</sup>	11.8 5.3	10.3 4.3	0.5 0.1	0.0	3.6 2.5	3.8 1.5	0.5 0.1	1.5 0.1	0.1 0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1 0.0	0.8	-0.1 0.2	0.3 0.1	31.6 
Togo ASIA	1 045 750 671	2000 2004	25.7 67.9	9.3 61.7	0.7 24.0	0.0 3.0	2.5 6.1	4.0 3.2	0.2 19.6	1.6 5.3	0.2	0.2	5.6 3.4	0.4 2.5	10.3	1.1	1.1	32.3 <sup>i</sup>
Eastern Asia	290 335	2004	87.6	86.4	28.1	6.2	3.5	0.3	40.4	6.9	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0			
China <sup>l</sup> China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>n</sup>	260 743 1 096	2004 1992	90.2 86.2	90.0 79.7	31.2 18.9	6.7 0.9	1.5 <sup>m</sup> 17.1	0.3 1.7	44.9 5.1	5.2 34.5	0.2 1.5	0.0	< 5.1	— 0.2 — <— 1	> 1.5 —>	0.9	1.0	
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan	4 407 14 924	2002 2004	68.6 52.0°	58.4 43.9	4.4 < 2.1	0.8	3.7 1.1 <sup>p</sup>	0.0	42.8 	5.8 41.0	0.0	0.9	< 10 4.2	0.4 —> 14.7	0.0	0.7 -0.4	0.5 -0.7	 
Mongolia Republic of Korea	474 8 608	2003 1997	69.0 80.5	58.4 66.9	3.0 24.1	0.0 12.7	11.0 1.8	6.1 0.0	32.8 13.2	5.4 15.1	0.0	0.2 0.0	9.9	0.6 — 13.6 –	0.0	1.5	2.2	4.6 
South-Central Asia Afghanistan	<b>321 376</b> 4 265	<b>2005</b> 2003	<b>54.2</b> 10.3	<b>45.8</b> 8.5	<b>28.4</b> 0.7	<b>1.0</b> 0.0	<b>6.0</b> 5.0	<b>1.9</b> 2.2	<b>3.5</b> 0.0	<b>5.0</b> 0.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.1 — 1.6 —	0.5			
Bangladesh Bhutan	32 074 109	2003 2004 2000	58.1 30.7	47.3 30.7	5.2 3.1	0.6 13.6	26.2 3.4	10.5 5.9	0.0 0.6 3.4	4.2 1.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	- 1.6 - 3.6 0.0	0.6 0.0	1.2 2.0	0.9 2.0	11.3
India Iran (Islamic Republic of)	223 179 13 611	2000 2005/06 2000	56.3 73.8	48.5 55.9	3.1 37.3 17.3	1.0	3.4 3.1 18.4	0.1 3.4	1.7 8.4	5.2 5.6	0.0	0.0	4.9 < 1	2.5	0.3	1.2 0.3	0.9 0.0	 12.8
Kazakhstan  Kyrgyzstan	2 671 1 010	1999 1997	66.1 59.5	52.7 48.9	2.8 1.8	0.0	2.4	0.6 1.3	42.0 38.2	4.5 5.7	0.0 0.4 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.1	4.7	2.9 6.0	5.9 1.5	1.8	1.7	8.7 11.6
Maldives Nepal	53 5 601	2004 2006	39.0 48.0	34.0 44.2	7.0 18.0	1.0	13.0 3.5	2.0	2.0	9.0 4.8	0.0	0.0	<	— 5.0 — 2.6	> 0.0	0.0	0.5 1.9	37.0 <sup>q</sup> 24.6
Pakistan Sri Lanka	28 299 3 099	2000/01 2000	27.6 70.0	20.2	6.9	0.0	1.9 6.7	2.6 10.9	3.5 5.1	5.5 3.7	0.0	0.0 0.1	1.6	5.3 7.1	0.5 1.4	2.9	3.0	37.5 i 8.0
Tajikistan Turkmenistan	1 131 876	2005 <sup>j</sup> 2000	37.9 61.8	33.1 53.1	0.4 1.8	0.4	2.1	2.4	26.3 39.0	1.4	0.0	0.0 7.9	0.3	1.4 5.3	3.2	0.8	1.2	10.1
Uzbekistan  South-Eastern Asia	5 396 103 337	2006 2003	64.9 <b>59.9</b>	59.3 <b>51.0</b>	2.1	0.1	2.3	2.8	49.7 9.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.1	2.8	0.6	0.4	13.7 <sup>i</sup>
Cambodia Indonesia	2 271	2005 2002/03	40.0 60.3	27.2 56.7	1.7 3.7	0.1	12.6 13.2	8.1	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.1	4.5	8.3	0.1	2.9 0.5	1.9	25.1 8.6
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	45 891 979 4 226	2002/03 2000 1994	60.3 32.2 54.5	28.9 29.8	3.7 4.7 < 6.4	0.4	13.2 12.9 13.4	32.1 7.7 0.0	6.2 3.0 3.9	0.9 0.5 5.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.0 0.8	1.6 2.2 8.8	1.5 0.7 6.9	0.5 0.3 8.9	1.9	0.3 2.0	8.6 39.5
Malaysiar Myanmar Philippines	4 226 8 441 13 615	1994 2001 2003	37.0 48.9	29.8 32.8 33.4	4.6 10.5	1.5 0.1	9.8 13.2	14.8 3.1	1.8 4.1	0.3 1.9	0.0	0.8 0.0 0.4	1.8 6.7	1.0 8.2	1.3 0.6	1.1 0.6	1.1 1.0	 19.1 17.3
Singapore Thailand	685 11 274	1997 2005/06	62.0 71.5	53.4 53.0 70.1	<— 16. 24.5		10.0 30.9	0.0	5.0 1.2	22.0 1.4	0.0	0.4 0.0 0.0	< 7 0.6		2.0 0.2	-0.1	0.0	17.3  23.0 i
Timor-Leste Viet Nam	11 274 133 15 756	2005/06 2003 2002	10.0 78.5	8.6 56.7	0.6 5.9	0.0 0.5	0.8	5.6 0.4	0.0 37.7	0.0 5.8	0.0	1.6 0.0	1.1	0.4	0.2 0.2 0.1	-0.1  0.6	0.0	3.8 4.8
Western Asia	35 623	2002	54.5	34.4	3.3	0.0	8.9	0.7	15.4	5.3	0.4	0.3	2.6	14.9	2.6			
Armenia Azerbaijan	549 1 613	2005 2001	53.1 55.4	19.5 11.9	0.6 1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.4 6.1	8.1 3.2	0.2	0.4	3.8	27.7 40.5	0.0	-1.5 	-0.6 	13.3 11.5
Bahrain <sup>s</sup> Georgia	107 740	1995 2005	61.8 47.3	30.6 26.6	6.2 2.2	0.0	10.9 3.2	0.0	2.9	9.6 8.7	0.0	0.0	3.2 9.5	26.3 11.2	1.7 0.0	1.4	1.4	 16.4
Iraq Israel <sup>t</sup>	3 786 879	2006 <sup>j</sup> 1987/88	49.8 68.0	32.9 51.9	2.6 < 0.9		14.6 13.0	0.0	12.2 30.0	1.1 4.0	0.2 4.0	0.0	2.1 4.0	7.5	7.5	1.5	1.3	
Jordan Kuwait <sup>s</sup>	867 442	2002 1999	55.8 52.0	41.2 39.3	2.9 4.1	0.0	7.5	0.9	23.6	3.4 2.9	0.0	2.9	5.2 4.1	9.3 5.7	0.1 3.1	0.6	0.7 -0.5	11.0 
Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory	732 545	1996 2006 <sup>j</sup>	61.0 50.2	37.0 38.9	0.0 < 7.1		10.0 7.0	0.0	17.0 24.8	0.0	0.0	10.0	<	— 24.0 – — 11.3 –	>	-0.7 -0.2	-0.9 0.2	
Oman <sup>s</sup> Qatar <sup>s</sup>	416 105	1995 1998	23.7 43.2	18.2 32.3	4.5 4.1	0.0	6.1 15.8	3.8 0.0	9.0	1.5 2.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.3 6.8	2.3 1.8			
Saudi Arabia <sup>s</sup> Syrian Arab Republic	3 873 3 428	1996 2006 <sup>j</sup>	31.8 58.3	28.5 42.6	1.0	0.0	19.6 12.9	0.2	6.6 25.7	0.9 1.6	0.0	0.2	9.2	0.8 1.7	1.3 4.8	1.8	1.2	30.6 i
Turkey United Arab Emiratess	13 393 568	2003 1995	71.0 27.5	42.5 23.6	5.7 4.2	0.1	4.7 11.9	1.5	3.7	2.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	26.4 1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	6.0
Yemen	3 444	2003	23.1	13.4	1.7	0.1	6.3	1.3	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.7	2.1	5.9	0.4	0.6	50.9

## Notes

The data presented in this chart are the most recent available as of November 2007.

The more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America. Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Developed countries are those in the more developed regions. Developing countries are those in the less

Sub-Saharan Africa includes all the regions of Africa except Northern Africa, but includes

developed regions.

Sudan. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not avail-

Contraceptive prevalence is defined as the percentage of women of reproductive age (usually between the ages of 15 and 49) currently using contraception among those in the same age group who are married or in union. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship. When more than one contraceptive method is used, only the most effective method is recorded, unless a note indicates otherwise

Annual change from 1997 to 2007 in contraceptive prevalence, expressed in terms of percentage points per year, has been estimated by dividing the difference between the estimates of contraceptive prevalence for the years 1997 and 2007 by 10. For each country, the contraceptive prevalence estimate for 1997 was computed using linear interpolation between the two observations closest to 1997

and bracketing that year. The contraceptive prevalence estimate for 2007 was calculated by linear extrapolation on the basis of the two most recent observations available. Estimates of the annual change in contraceptive prevalence were obtained only for countries with at least one observation available prior to or including 1997 and at least another one avail-

Unmet need for family planning is the ratio of the number of women of reproductive age married or in union who are fecund, not using contraception and who report that they do not want any more children or wish to delay the next child over the number of women of reproductive age who are married or in union. expressed as a percentage. The numerator also includes, unless otherwise indicated, women who are pregnant or in the period of postpartum amenorrhea and whose most

able after 1997

A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like rela-

recent pregnancy was unwanted or mistimed

but was not due to contraceptive failure.

Percentage of women using contraception among those of reproductive age who are

<sup>c</sup> Including diaphragms, cervical caps

and spermicidal foams, jelly, cream and

endar method.

Including emergency contraception, female condom and modern methods not reported

Also called periodic abstinence or the cal-

barrier methods.

reproductive age.

m Including injectables. On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. Figures by method do not add up to the total because some methods are used in

Including prolonged abstinence, breastfeed-

ing, douching, various folk methods and tra-

Women with unmet need are those who

were fecund but were not using contra-

ception at the time of the survey, and yet

reported not wanting any more children or

wanting to delay the next child. Data pertain

Data pertain to a different year, specifi-

cally 1987 for Mexico, Thailand and Trinidad

and Tobago, 1988 for Botswana, 1992/93

for Sudan, 1994/95 for the Central African

Republic, 1995 for Spain, 1996 for Comoros

and Uzbekistan, 1996/97 for Pakistan, 1997

for Jamaica, 1998 for South Africa and Togo,

2001 for Syrian Arab Republic, 2002 for

Including condoms, injectables and vaginal

Data pertain to ever-married women of

Algeria and Djibouti, and 2004 for Malawi

Data are preliminary or provisional.

Unmet need for limiting purposes.

to women in union.

ditional methods not reported separately.

Including IUDs

Unmet need for modern methods of con-

Data pertain to Peninsular Malaysia.

ae Including vaginal barrier methods, rhythm, withdrawal and other traditional methods. Data pertain to men and women of reproductive age who are in union.

> Versions of the data in digital form can be purchased. Consult www.unpopulation.org for more information or contact the Director, **Population Division, Department of Economic** and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA; fax number: 1-212-963-2147.

s Data pertain to the nationals of the coun-

Data pertain to sexually active women of

Data pertain to women of reproductive age

who were sexually active within the last

Data pertain to women in union born in

Data pertain to sexually experienced women

aa Including some cases of sterilization for

ab Data pertain to all women of reproductive

ad Including women in visiting unions, which

are non-cohabiting but are nevertheless

<sup>ac</sup> Data pertain to the Flemish population.

1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965 or 1968.

Data pertain to the Jewish population.

reproductive age.

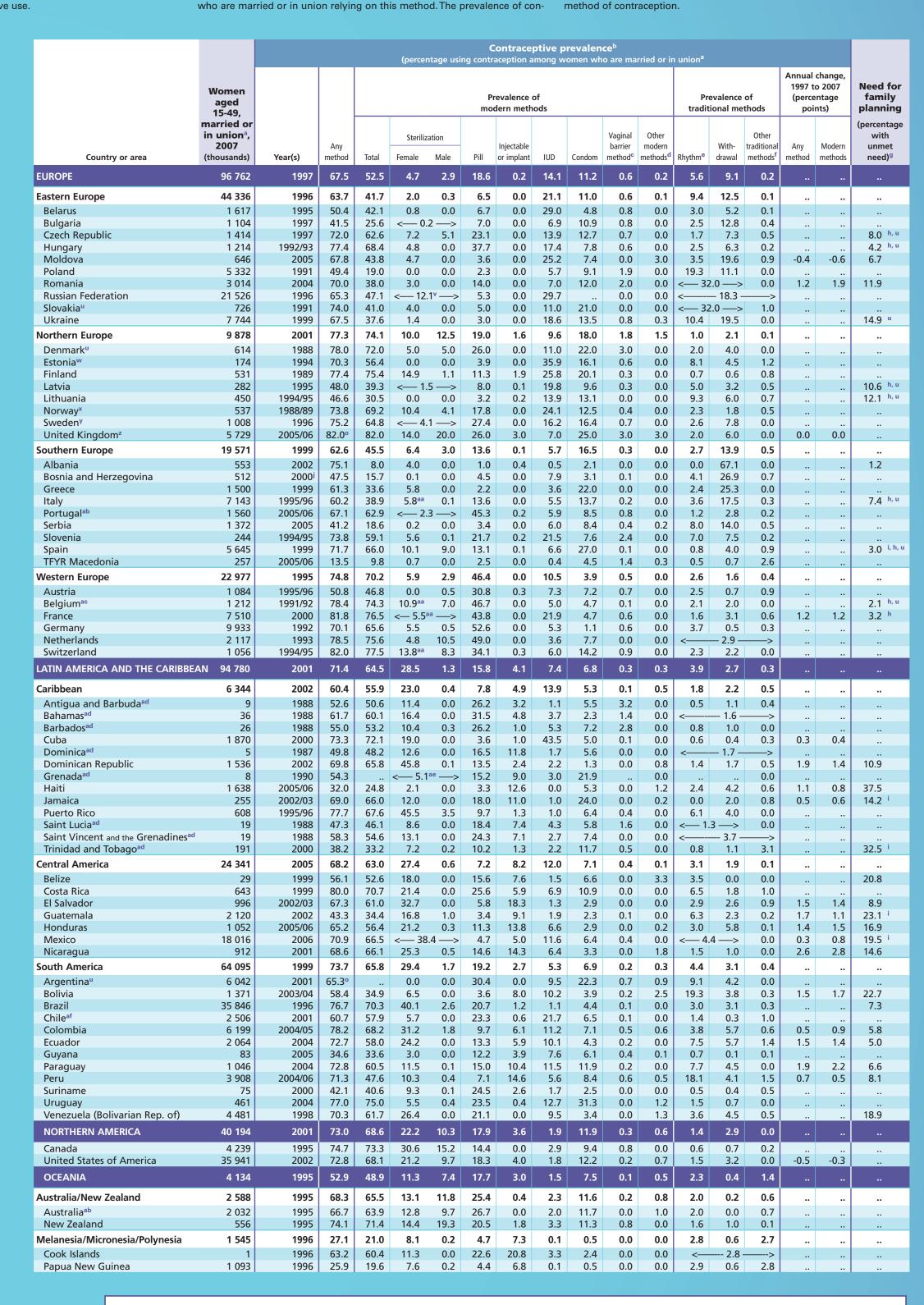
Including condoms

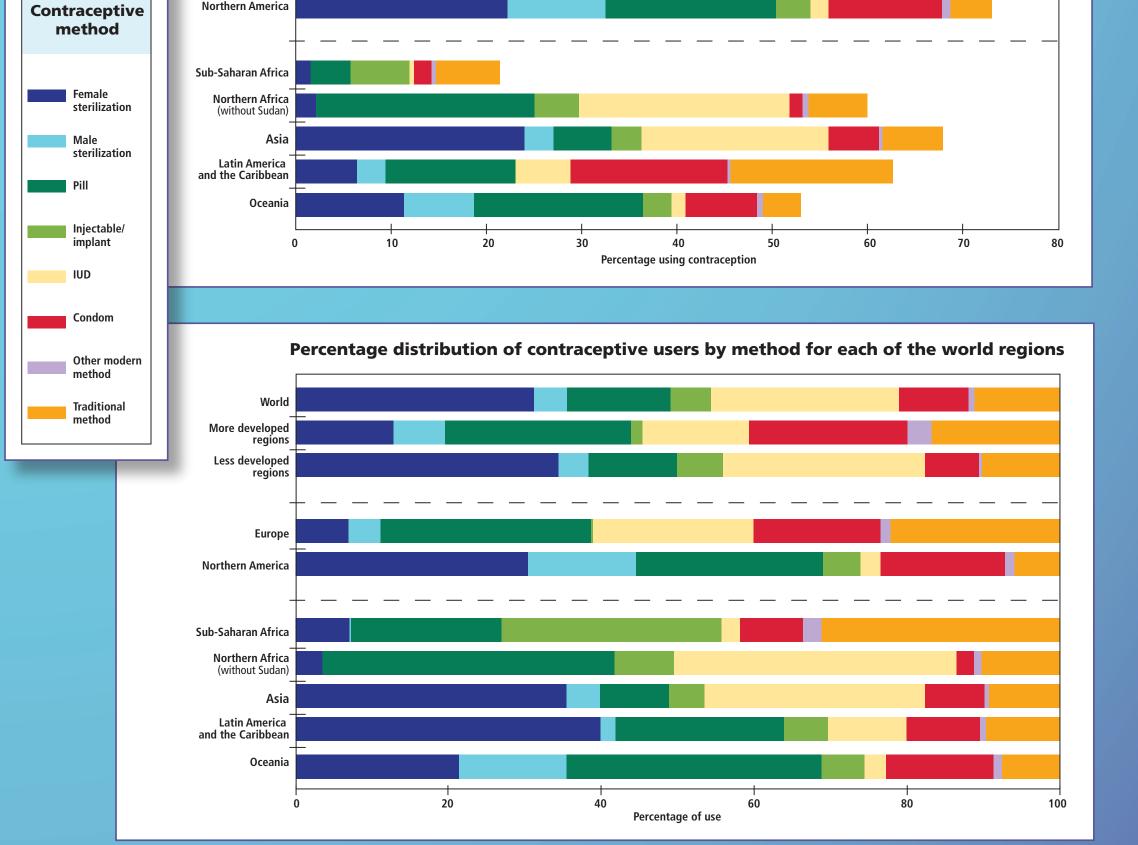
of reproductive age.

Excluding Northern Ireland.

non-contraceptive reasons.

regular partnerships.





Contraceptive prevalence by method for each of the world regions

World

Europ

Less developed