

Reproductive Health Policies 2017



United Nations

Data Booklet

Reproductive Health Policies 2017

Reproductive health is critical to achieving the Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This data booklet highlights current policies on reproductive health and family planning, drawing on data published in *World Population Policies Database: The 2015 Revision*. All information is available at www.unpopulation.org.

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs provides the international community with timely and accessible population data and analysis of population trends and development outcomes for all countries and areas of the world. The Population Division has been systematically monitoring population policies, including those related to reproductive health, since 1974.

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What is reproductive health?

The 1994 Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population Development (ICPD) defines reproductive health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health care includes having access to a range of good-quality information and services:

- Family-planning counselling, information, education, communication and services, including access to safe and effective contraceptive methods;
- Education and services for prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breast-feeding and infant and women's health care;
- Prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility;
- Prevention of unsafe abortion¹ and management of the consequences of abortion;
- Prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted diseases and other reproductive health conditions;
- Prevention of harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation; and
- Information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood.



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¹ According to paragraph 8.25 of the ICPD Programme of Action, in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning. Any measures or changes related to abortion within the health system can only be determined at the national or local level according to the national legislative process. In circumstances where abortion is not against the law, such abortion should be safe.

Reproductive health is central to the 2030 Agenda



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development contains a number of targets related to reproductive health. Specifically, target 3.7 calls for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes by 2030. Likewise, target 5.6 calls for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Other targets in the 2030 Agenda related to reproductive health include reducing the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births (target 3.1); ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age (target 3.2); and eliminating all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (target 5.3).

Meeting the targets related to reproductive health can contribute positively to the achievement of other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, including those related to poverty, health, education and gender equality.

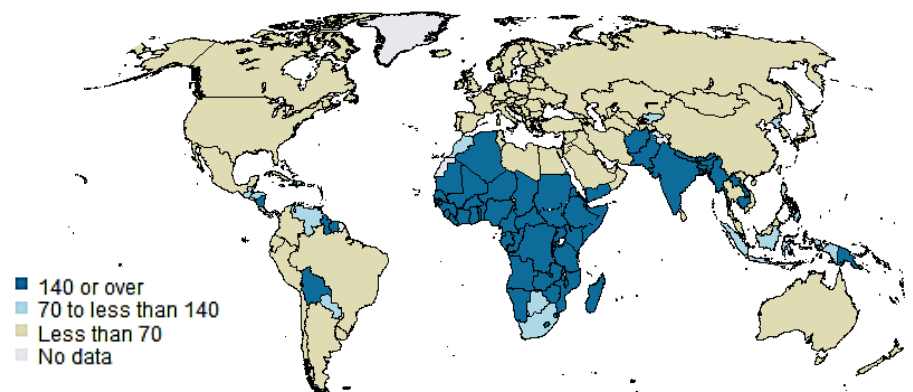
Reproductive health care is important for preventing maternal and newborn deaths

According to the World Health Organization (2016), approximately 830 women die every day from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Although maternal deaths have been declining over the past decades, they remain a concern, particularly in the less developed regions. The maternal mortality ratio—defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births—is highest in sub-Saharan Africa (546 per 100,000 live births), followed by Oceania (187 per 100,000 live births). By comparison, the maternal mortality ratio in the more developed regions is 12 per 100,000 live births. The SDG target 3.1 has called upon Governments to reduce global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

Providing antenatal care and ensuring that births are attended by trained health personnel contribute to reducing maternal deaths. However, in sub-Saharan Africa only 51 per cent of births were attended by a skilled birth attendant in 2016, compared to 99 per cent of births in Europe and in Northern America. Globally, 79 per cent of births were assisted by trained health personnel (UNICEF 2017).

Likewise, improved care around the time of birth reduces the incidence of neonatal deaths. Some 40 per cent of deaths that occur within the first 28 days of birth could be avoided with interventions such as skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric care, and newborn resuscitation (UNICEF 2015). In 2016, the global neonatal mortality rate was 19 deaths per 1,000 live births. Neonatal mortality was highest in Central and Southern Asia and in sub-Saharan Africa (28 deaths per 1,000 live births in both regions).

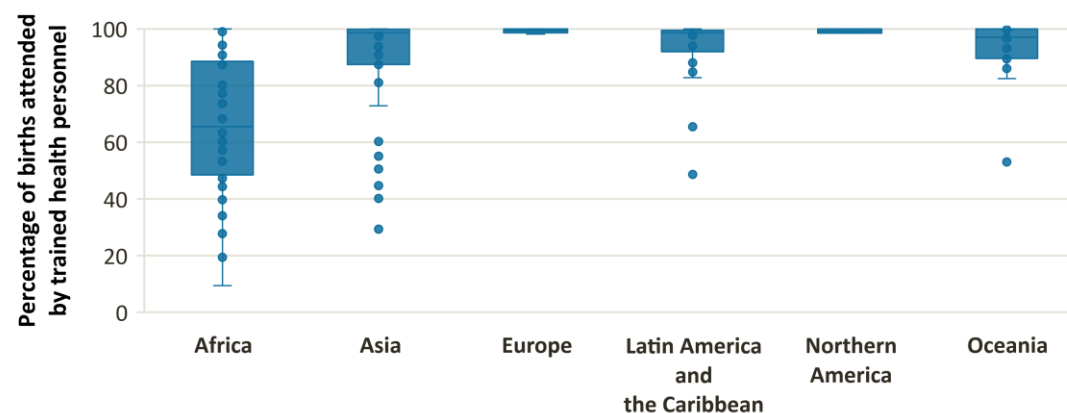
Maternal mortality ratio, 2015



Data source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNPD (2015).

Notes: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Based on 182 countries or areas with available data.

Distribution of countries by percentage of births attended by trained health personnel and by region, latest year available



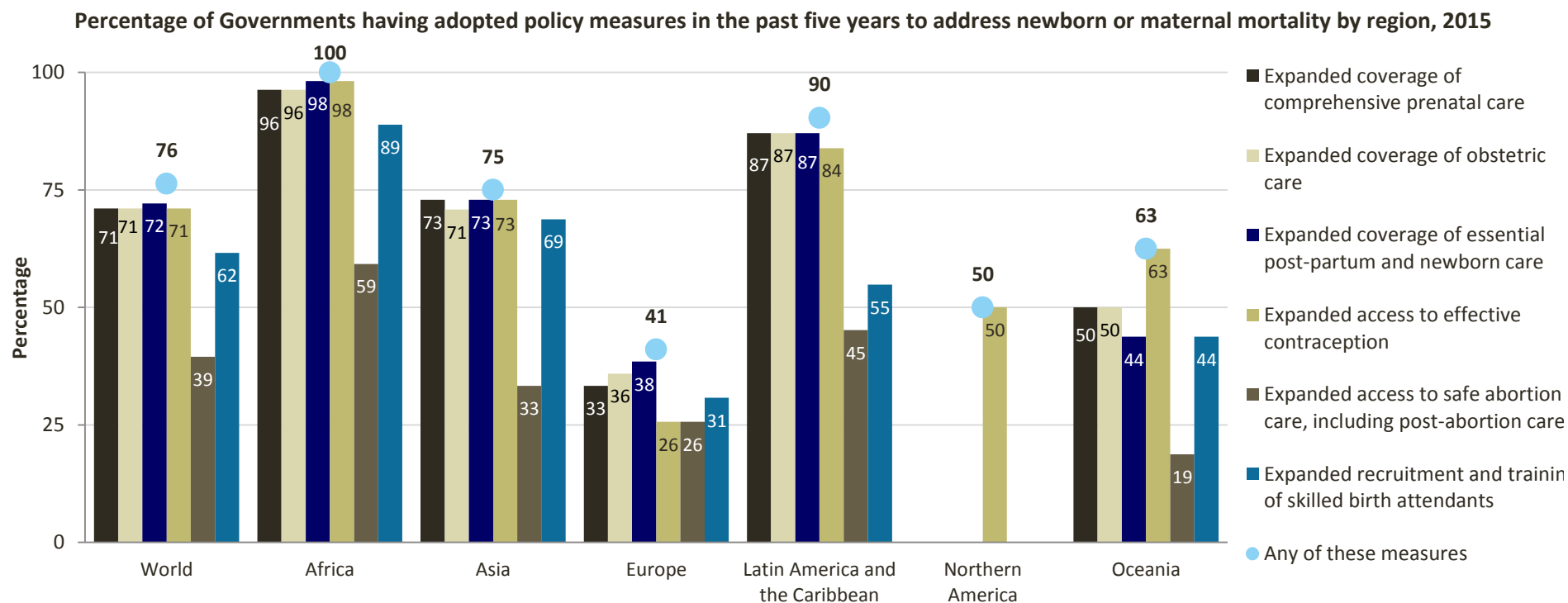
Data sources: UNICEF (2017).

Notes: Based on 185 countries with available data.

Most Governments have adopted measures to reduce maternal and newborn deaths

Three out of four Governments (76 per cent) have adopted one or more policy measures in the past five years to reduce the number of newborn or maternal deaths. Africa is the region with the highest share of Governments with at least one measure to address newborn or maternal mortality (100 per cent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (90 per cent) and Asia (75 per cent).

Globally, more than 70 per cent of Governments have expanded the coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care (72 per cent), comprehensive prenatal care (71 per cent), obstetric care (71 per cent) or access to effective contraception (71 per cent). In addition, 62 per cent of Governments around the world have adopted a policy to expand recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants, while 39 per cent have expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care.

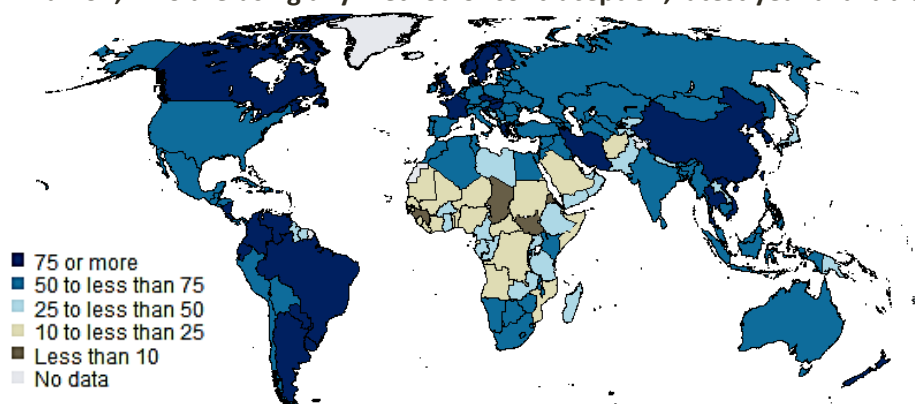


Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

Note: Based on 190 countries with available data.

Family planning services are an important component of reproductive health care

Percentage of women aged 15 to 49, among those who are married or in a union, who are using any method of contraception, latest year available



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017b).

Notes: Based on 194 countries or areas with available data for contraceptive prevalence.

The United Nations Population Division (2017a) estimates that globally in 2017, 63 per cent of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in-union were using some form of contraception. Contraceptive use varies greatly by region, ranging from a low of 36 per cent in Africa to a high of nearly 75 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Fifty-eight per cent of married or in-union women of reproductive age use a modern method of family planning, constituting 92 per cent of contraceptive users.

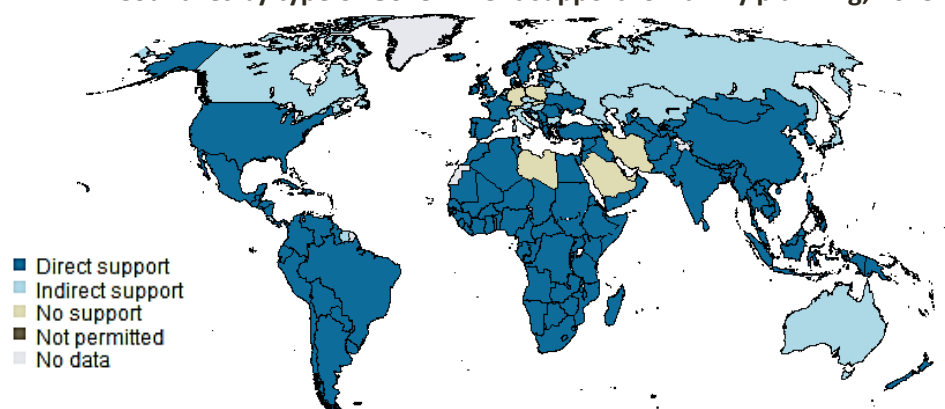
Access to safe, voluntary family planning can help couples and individuals realize their basic right to decide freely and responsibly if, when and how many children to have.

Most Governments provide direct support for family planning

Globally, 84 per cent of Governments provide direct support for family planning, meaning that family planning services are provided through government-run facilities or outlets. Among the remaining Governments with available data, 9 per cent provide only indirect support for family planning, meaning that the Government does not provide family planning services through government outlets, but instead supports the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in providing those services.

Only 6 per cent of Governments provide no support for family planning, meaning that the Government allows the private sector to provide family planning services without giving it any material support. In addition, the Holy See does not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.

Countries by type of Government support for family planning, 2015



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

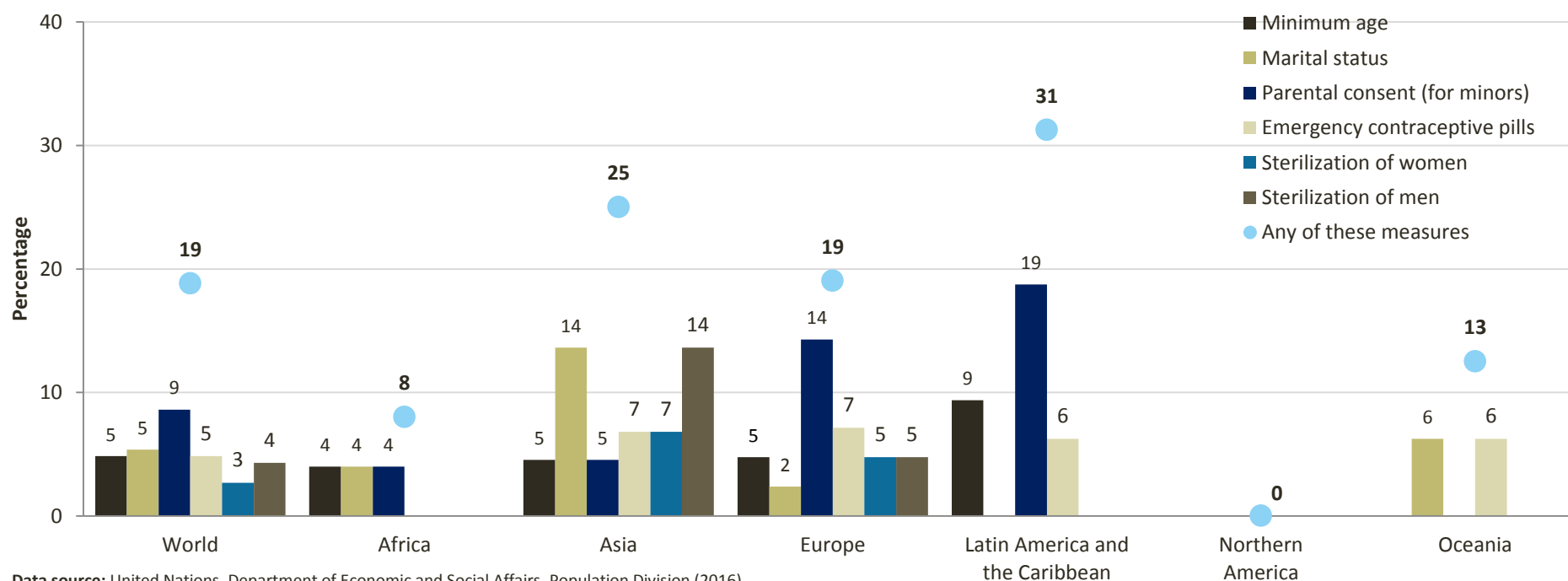
Notes: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Based on 197 countries with available data.

Fewer than one in five Governments have a policy restricting access to contraceptive services

Among 186 countries with information available, 19 per cent of Governments apply one or more restrictions on access to contraceptive services. Various kinds of restrictions exist, including requirements regarding the age and marital status of the person seeking access to contraceptive services, and requirements for parental consent, as well as restrictions on access to emergency contraceptive pills or sterilization. Latin America and the Caribbean is the region with the highest percentage of Governments (31 per cent) restricting access to contraceptive services on the basis of at least one of these grounds, followed by Asia (25 per cent) and Europe (19 per cent).

In terms of the specific measures, requiring parental consent for minors is the most common restriction (9 per cent), while restrictions related to the sterilization of women (3 per cent) or men (4 per cent) are the least prevalent. Latin America and the Caribbean (19 per cent) and Europe (14 per cent) have the highest percentage of Governments requiring parental consent for minors to access contraceptive services, while Asia had the highest proportion of Governments restricting the sterilization of women (7 per cent) or men (14 per cent).

Percentage of Governments with a policy restricting access to contraceptive services by type of policy measure and region, 2015

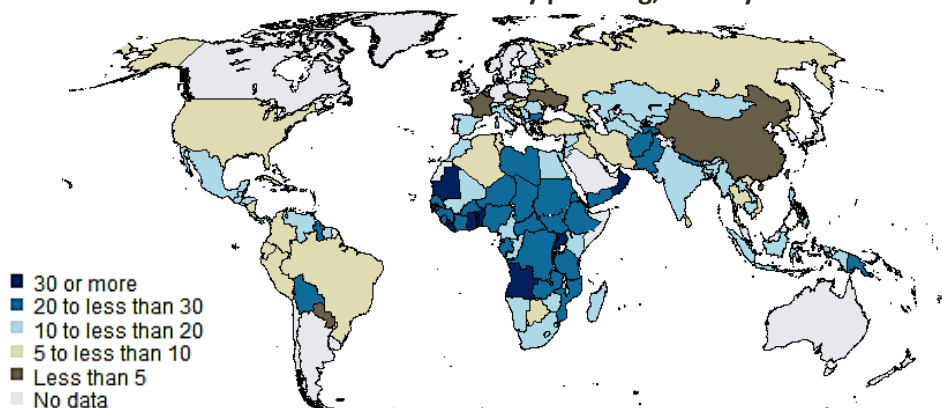


Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

Notes: Based on 186 countries with available data. Excludes cases where restrictions by minimum age, marital status or parental consent (for minors) could not be ascertained from available information.

Gaps persist in women's access to family planning

Percentage of women aged 15 to 49, among those who are married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning, latest year available



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017b).

Notes: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Based on 142 countries or areas with available data for unmet need for family planning.

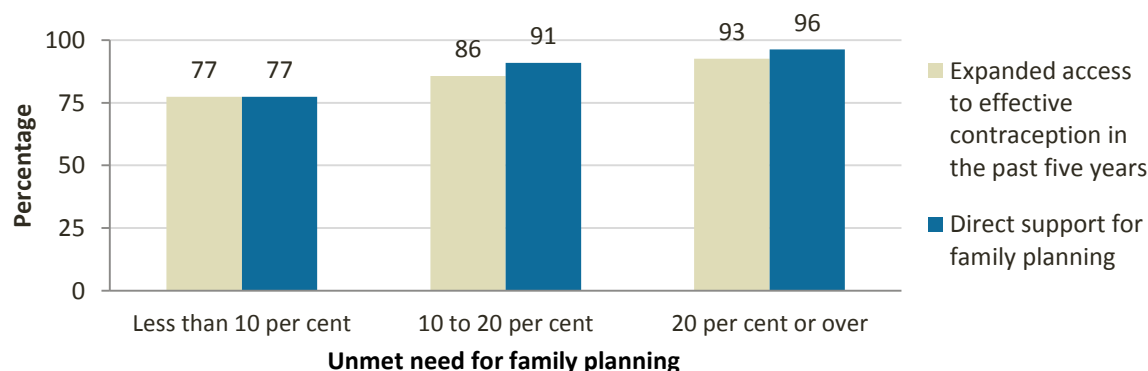
Although access to family planning has increased in recent decades, the United Nations Population Division (2017a) estimates that, globally, 12 per cent of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in a union have an unmet need for family planning, meaning they want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception. When users of traditional methods are considered as having an unmet need for family planning, 17 per cent of married or in-union women worldwide are estimated to have an unmet need for modern methods in 2017. Many of the countries with high levels of unmet need for family planning are in sub-Saharan Africa.

Most countries support expanded access to contraception, especially those with high levels of unmet need

While the majority of Governments worldwide provide direct support for family planning services, among countries with high levels of unmet need for family planning the share is even higher.

Ninety-three per cent of Governments in countries where unmet need for family planning is 20 per cent or over have implemented policy measures in the previous five years to expand access to effective contraception, compared to 77 per cent of Governments in countries where unmet need for family planning is less than 10 per cent.

Percentage of Governments providing direct support for family planning or having adopted policy measures to expand access to effective contraception, by level of unmet need, 2015



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016, 2017b).

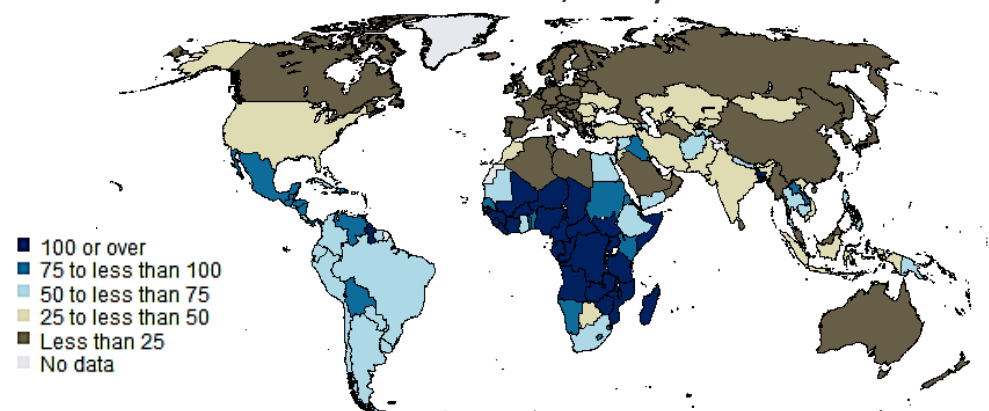
Notes: Based on 141 countries with available data. Data for unmet need for family planning refer to the latest year available.

Levels of childbearing among adolescents remain high in many parts of the world

While childbearing in adolescence has steadily declined in almost all regions, the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, namely, the adolescent birth rate, remains high in many countries of Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Women who are very young when they have their first child are more likely to suffer complications during pregnancy and childbirth. They are also at much greater risk of maternal death. Further, the children of young mothers have higher levels of morbidity and mortality. Reducing adolescent childbearing through universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services can have important social consequences both for adolescent girls and for the children they bear.

Adolescent birth rate, latest year available

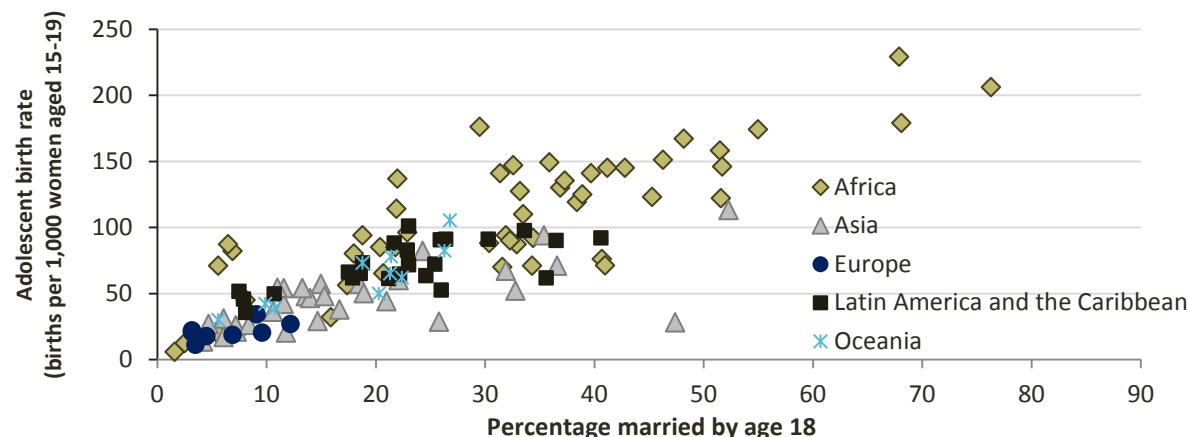


Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017c).

Notes: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Based on 195 countries or areas with available data.

Early marriage remains an important factor underlying adolescent childbearing

Adolescent birth rate by share of women married before age 18 and by region, latest year available



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017c) and UNICEF (2016c).

Notes: Based on 123 countries with available data.

Childbearing among adolescents is often highest in the countries or areas where marriage occurs at very young ages. In 25 out of 28 countries or areas where the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 is 100 or higher, at least one quarter of girls are married before the age of 18.

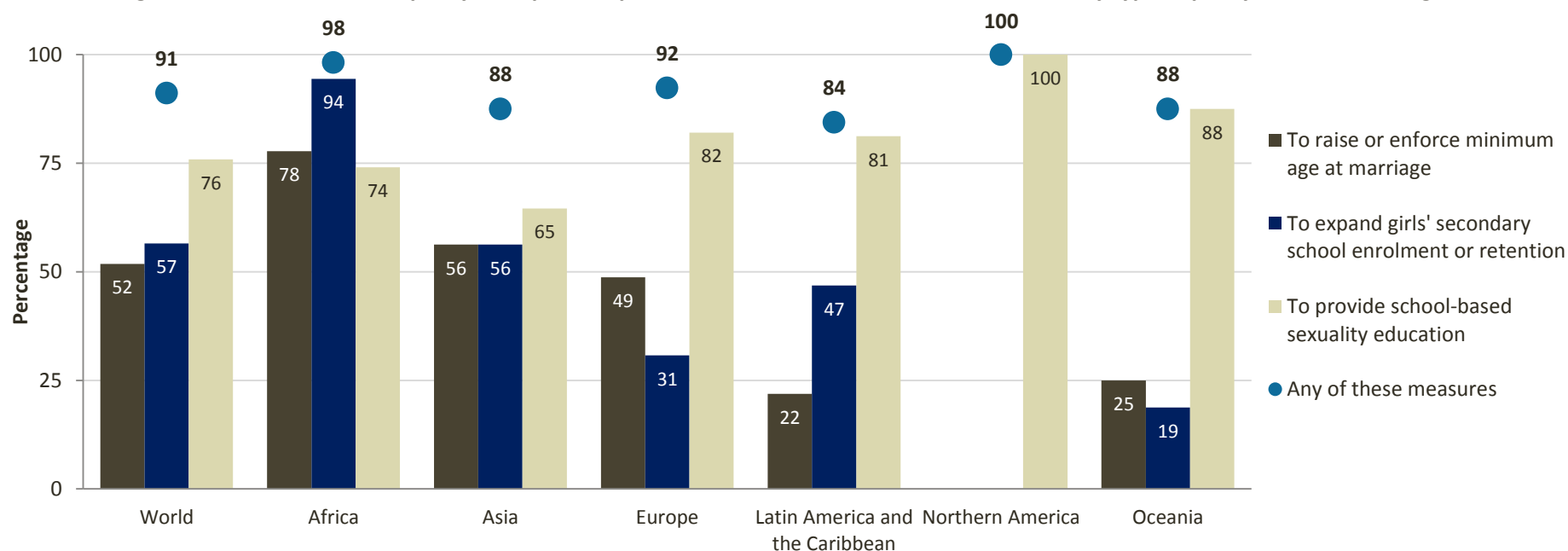
Raising or enforcing the minimum age at marriage can help to reduce the incidence of adolescent births. Child marriage is most common in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Most countries have adopted policy measures to improve the reproductive and sexual health of adolescents

Globally, 91 per cent of Governments have adopted a policy or programme aimed at improving the reproductive and sexual health of adolescents. Among the policy measures considered are raising or enforcing the minimum age at marriage, expanding girls' secondary school enrolment or retention, and providing school-based sexuality education. At the regional level, the share of Governments with at least one of these three measures to improve the reproductive and sexual health of adolescents ranges from a high of 100 per cent in Northern America to a low of 84 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In terms of the specific measures considered, providing school-based sexuality education was the most prevalent type of intervention, employed by 76 per cent of Governments globally. Expanding girls' secondary school enrolment or retention and raising or enforcing minimum age at marriage have been adopted by 57 per cent and 52 per cent of Governments, respectively.

Percentage of Governments with a policy to improve reproductive and sexual health of adolescents by type of policy measure and region, 2015



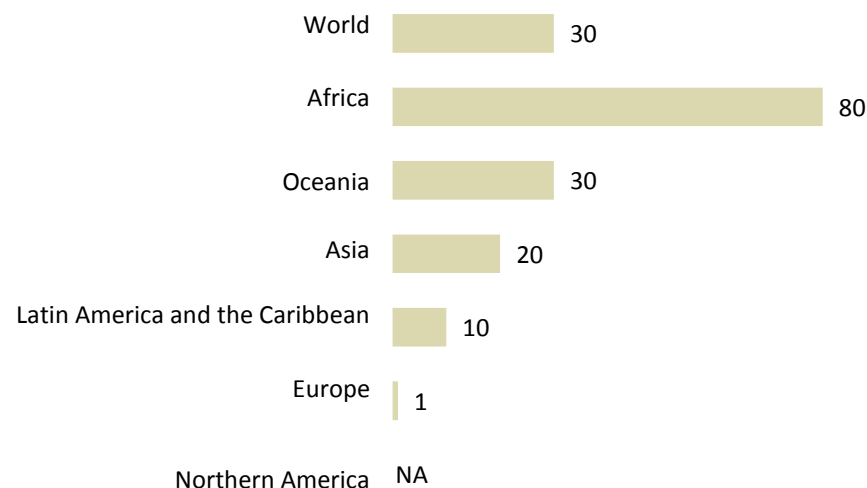
Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

Notes: Based on 191 countries with available data.

Unsafe abortion is one of the leading causes of maternal death

Accurate information on the number of induced abortions performed under unsafe conditions is difficult to obtain, particularly in countries where abortion policies are restrictive. Worldwide, it is estimated that about 1 in 10 pregnancies is terminated through an unsafe abortion (WHO 2011). According to recent studies, between 8 per cent and 18 per cent of all maternal deaths each year result from complications associated with unsafe abortion (Guttmacher Institute 2016). Africa and Oceania are the regions with the highest number of maternal deaths due to unsafe abortion per 100,000 live births. Many of these deaths could be prevented through better access to sexuality education, contraceptive information and supplies, and safe abortion services and post-abortion care, where allowed by law.

Maternal deaths due to unsafe abortion per 100,000 live births by region, 2008



Data source: World Health Organization (2011).

Notes: NA indicates that the incidence of maternal deaths due to unsafe abortion is negligible. Estimates refer to all countries in each region regardless of availability of data.

In many countries unsafe abortions remain a major concern

Percentage of Governments by level of concern about unsafe abortions by region, 2015

	Level of concern about unsafe abortions		
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern or no official position
World	73	6	21
Africa	91	5	5
Asia	71	5	24
Europe	32	5	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	82	14	5
Northern America			
Oceania	60	0	40

Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016).

Notes: Based on 114 countries with available data. A blank cell indicates that data are not available.

Of the 114 countries with available information, 73 per cent of countries consider unsafe abortion to be a major concern, 6 per cent consider it to be a minor concern and 21 per cent express no concern about unsafe abortion. At the regional level, Africa (91 per cent) has the highest share of Governments identifying unsafe abortion as a major concern, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (82 per cent). Europe is the region with the highest proportion of Governments not concerned about unsafe abortion (64 per cent), followed by Oceania (40 per cent).

Of the 90 Governments that expressed either major or minor concern about the number of unsafe abortions in their country, 71 per cent have adopted specific policy measures in the previous five years to expand access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care.

Glossary and definitions

SELECTED REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH POLICY AND PROGRAMME MEASURES

Variable name	Definition
Measures to address newborn and maternal mortality ¹	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policy measures in the past five years to reduce the number of newborn and maternal deaths in the country. Response categories for this variable are: 1. Expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; 2. Expanded coverage of obstetric care; 3. Expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care; 4. Expanded access to effective contraception; 5. Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; 6. Expanded recruitment and/or training of skilled birth attendants; None of these.
Government support for family planning support ^{2,3}	Indicates whether the Government provides direct or indirect support for the provision of family planning. Response categories for this variable are: Direct support; Indirect support; No support; Not permitted.
Policy on restricting access to contraceptive services ¹	Indicates whether the Government has a policy of restricting access to contraceptive services based on certain criteria. Response categories for this variable are: 1. Minimum age; 2. Marital status; 3. Parental consent (for minors); 4. Emergency contraceptive pills; 5. Sterilization of women; 6. Sterilization of men; None of these.
Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents ¹	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policy measures related to improving sexual and reproductive health of adolescents. Response categories for this variable are: 1. Raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; 2. Expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; 3. Provided school-based sexuality education; None of these.
Level of concern about unsafe abortions ²	Indicates the extent to which the Government is concerned about the number of unsafe abortions in the country. Response categories for this variable are: Major concern; Minor concern; Not a concern; No official position.

¹ Response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Response categories are mutually exclusive.

³ Direct support implies that family planning services are provided through government-run facilities or outlets. Indirect support implies that the Government does not provide family planning services through government outlets, but instead supports the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in providing those services. No support means that the Government allows the private sector to provide family planning services without giving it any material support. Not permitted means that the Government does not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.

SELECTED REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INDICATORS

Variable name	Definition
Maternal mortality ratio	Number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. According to the World Health Organization, a maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. In circumstances in which cause of death attribution is inadequate, a maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death.
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	Percentage of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants, even if they had received a short training course, are not included.
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care	Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 with a live birth in a given time period that received at least four antenatal care visits provided by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife).
Contraceptive use	Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years, among those who are married or in a union, who are using a contraceptive method. Three different measures are provided: (1) percentage of women using any method of contraception, whether modern or traditional; (2) percentage of women using a modern method of contraception, that is, sterilization, the pill, the IUD, injectable, implant, condom or a vaginal barrier method; and (3) percentage of women using a traditional method of contraception, that is rhythm, withdrawal and other traditional methods not reported separately. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.
Unmet need for family planning	Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years, among those who are married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning. Women with an unmet need for family planning are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, even though they report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next pregnancy. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.
Adolescent birth rate	Annual number of live births to women aged 15 to 19 years, divided by the number of women aged 15 to 19 years. It is expressed as births per 1,000 women.
Percentage of women aged 20–24 married by age 15 or age 18	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or entered a union before age 15 or before age 18. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.
Induced abortion rate	Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered spontaneous.

Data sources

For policies, programmes and measures on reproductive health:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). *World Population Policies Database: 2015 Revision*. See: https://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

For maternal mortality:

World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, World Bank Group and United Nations Population Division (2015). *Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015. Estimates*. See: http://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Trends-in-MMR-1990-2015_Full-report_243.pdf.

World Health Organization (2016). *Maternal Mortality Fact Sheet*. See: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs348/en/>

For percentage of women receiving antenatal care and percentage of births attended by trained health professional:

United Nations Children's Fund (2015). *Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed – 2015*, UNICEF, New York.

United Nations Children's Fund (2016a). *UNICEF global databases, Antenatal care coverage: at least four visits - Percentage*. See <https://data.unicef.org>.

United Nations Children's Fund (2016b). *The State of the World's Children 2016*, UNICEF, New York.

United Nations Children's Fund (2017). *UNICEF global databases, Delivery care: Skilled attendance at birth - Percentage*. See <https://data.unicef.org>.

For contraceptive use and unmet need for family planning:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017a). *Model-based Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2017*. New York: United Nations. See: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/family-planning/index.shtml>.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017b). *World Contraceptive Use 2017 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2017)*. New York: United Nations. See: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/family-planning/index.shtml>.

For adolescent birth rate:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017c). *2017 Update for the MDG Database: Adolescent Birth Rate (POP/DB/Fert/A/MDG2017)*. See: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/fertility/index.shtml>.

For percentage women married by age 15 or age 18:

United Nations Children's Fund (2016c). *UNICEF global databases, Child marriage*. See <https://data.unicef.org>.

For induced abortions:

World Health Organization (2011). *Unsafe abortion: Global and regional estimates of the incidence of unsafe abortion and associated mortality in 2008. Sixth edition*. See http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44529/1/9789241501118_eng.pdf.

Guttmacher Institute (2016). *Fact Sheet. Induced Abortion Worldwide: Global Incidence and Trends*. See <https://www.guttmacher.org/fact-sheet/induced-abortion-worldwide>.

Annex tables

	Measures to address newborn and maternal mortality						Government support for family planning support
	Expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care	Expanded coverage of obstetric care	Expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care	Expanded access to effective contraception	Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care	Expanded recruitment or training of skilled birth attendants	
AFRICA							
Eastern Africa							
Burundi	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Comoros	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Djibouti	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Eritrea	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Ethiopia	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Madagascar	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Malawi	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Mauritius	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Mozambique	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Rwanda	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Seychelles	●	○	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Somalia	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
South Sudan	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
United Republic of Tanzania	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Zambia	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Zimbabwe	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Middle Africa							
Angola	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Cameroon	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Central African Republic	○	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Chad	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Congo	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Democratic Republic of the Congo	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Equatorial Guinea	●	●	●	●	○	○	Direct support
Gabon	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
São Tomé and Príncipe	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Northern Africa							

Measures to address newborn and maternal mortality

	Policy on restricting access to contraceptive services						Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents			
	Minimum age	Marital status	Parental consent (for minors)	Emergency contraceptive pills	Sterilization of women	Sterilization of men	Raised or enforced minimum age at marriage	Expanded girls' secondary school enrolment or retention	Provided school-based sexuality education	Level of concern about unsafe abortions
Algeria	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	Not a concern
Egypt	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Minor concern
Libya							○	○	○	
Morocco	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	No official position
Sudan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	
Tunisia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	
Southern Africa										
Botswana	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Lesotho	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Namibia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
South Africa	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	Major concern
Swaziland	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Western Africa										
Benin	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Burkina Faso	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	Major concern
Cabo Verde	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	Major concern
Côte d'Ivoire	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	Major concern
Gambia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	Major concern
Ghana	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	Major concern
Guinea	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	Major concern
Guinea-Bissau	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Liberia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	Major concern
Mali	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	
Mauritania	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	Major concern
Niger	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Nigeria	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Senegal	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	Major concern
Sierra Leone	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Togo	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
ASIA										
Eastern Asia										
China	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	
Japan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Mongolia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	Major concern
Republic of Korea	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
South-Central Asia										

	Measures to address newborn and maternal mortality						Government support for family planning support
	Expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care	Expanded coverage of obstetric care	Expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care	Expanded access to effective contraception	Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care	Expanded recruitment or training of skilled birth attendants	
Afghanistan	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Bhutan	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
India	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	○	○	○	○	○	○	No support
Kazakhstan	●	●	●	●	○	●	Indirect support
Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Maldives	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Nepal	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Pakistan	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
South-Eastern Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Cambodia	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Lao People's Democratic Republic	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Malaysia	○	○	○	●	●	●	Direct support
Myanmar	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Philippines	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Singapore	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Thailand	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Timor-Leste	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Viet Nam	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Western Asia							
Armenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	Indirect support
Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	○	○	Direct support
Bahrain	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Cyprus	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	○	Indirect support
Iraq	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Israel	○	○	○	○	○	○	Indirect support
Jordan	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Kuwait	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Lebanon	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support

	Policy on restricting access to contraceptive services						Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents			
	Minimum age	Marital status	Parental consent (for minors)	Emergency contraceptive pills	Sterilization of women	Sterilization of men	Raised or enforced minimum age at marriage	Expanded girls' secondary school enrolment or retention	Provided school-based sexuality education	Level of concern about unsafe abortions
Afghanistan	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Bangladesh	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	
Bhutan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
India	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	Major concern
Kazakhstan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Kyrgyzstan	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	
Maldives	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	Major concern
Nepal	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Pakistan	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	
Sri Lanka	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	
Tajikistan	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	Major concern
Turkmenistan	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	
Uzbekistan	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	
South-Eastern Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Major concern
Cambodia	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	
Indonesia	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	Major concern
Malaysia	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Myanmar	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	●	
Philippines	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Singapore	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	Not a concern
Thailand	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	Major concern
Timor-Leste	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	
Viet Nam	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Western Asia										
Armenia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	Major concern
Azerbaijan	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Not a concern
Bahrain	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Cyprus	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	
Georgia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○	
Iraq	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	○	No official position
Israel	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	Major concern
Jordan	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	No official position
Kuwait							○	○	○	Minor concern
Lebanon	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	

	Measures to address newborn and maternal mortality						Government support for family planning support
	Expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care	Expanded coverage of obstetric care	Expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care	Expanded access to effective contraception	Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care	Expanded recruitment or training of skilled birth attendants	
Oman	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Qatar	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Saudi Arabia	●	○	●	○	○	○	No support
State of Palestine	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Syrian Arab Republic	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
United Arab Emirates	○	○	○	○	○	○	No support
Yemen	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
EUROPE							
Eastern Europe							
Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	●	Indirect support
Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	○	Indirect support
Czechia	●	●	●	●	●	●	Indirect support
Hungary	○	○	○	○	○	○	Indirect support
Poland	●	●	●	○	○	●	No support
Republic of Moldova	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	●	●	Indirect support
Slovakia	●	●	●	○	●	●	No support
Ukraine	○	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Northern Europe							
Denmark	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Estonia	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Finland	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Iceland	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Ireland							Direct support
Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Lithuania	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Norway	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Sweden	○	○	○	○	○	●	Direct support
United Kingdom	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Southern Europe							
Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Andorra	○	○	○	○	○	○	No support
Bosnia and Herzegovina	○	○	○	○	○	○	Indirect support
Croatia	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Greece	●	●	●	○	○	○	Direct support

[illegible]

	Measures to address newborn and maternal mortality						Government support for family planning support
	Expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care	Expanded coverage of obstetric care	Expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care	Expanded access to effective contraception	Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care	Expanded recruitment or training of skilled birth attendants	
Holy See							Not permitted
Italy	○	○	○	○	○	○	Indirect support
Malta	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Montenegro	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Portugal	○	○	●	○	○	○	Direct support
San Marino							No support
Serbia							Direct support
Slovenia	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Spain	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	●	●	●	●	●	○	Direct support
Western Europe							
Austria	●	●	●	○	○	●	Indirect support
Belgium	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
France	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Germany	○	○	○	○	○	○	No support
Liechtenstein							No support
Luxembourg	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Monaco	○	○	○	○	○	○	No support
Netherlands	○	○	○	○	○	○	Indirect support
Switzerland	○	○	○	○	○	○	No support
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Caribbean							
Antigua and Barbuda							Direct support
Bahamas	●	●	●	●	○	○	Direct support
Barbados	●	●	●	●	○	○	Direct support
Cuba	●	●	●	●	●	○	Direct support
Dominica	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Dominican Republic	●	●	●	●	○	○	Direct support
Grenada	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Haiti	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Jamaica	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Saint Kitts and Nevis	○	○	●	●	○	○	Direct support
Saint Lucia	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Trinidad and Tobago	●	●	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Central America							
Belize	●	●	●	●	○	○	Direct support

	Policy on restricting access to contraceptive services						Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents			
	Minimum age	Marital status	Parental consent (for minors)	Emergency contraceptive pills	Sterilization of women	Sterilization of men	Raised or enforced minimum age at marriage	Expanded girls' secondary school enrolment or retention	Provided school-based sexuality education	Level of concern about unsafe abortions
Holy See	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Italy	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Malta	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	
Montenegro	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	
Portugal	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	Major concern
San Marino										
Serbia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	
Slovenia	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	Not a concern
Spain	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Western Europe										
Austria	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	Not a concern
Belgium	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	No official position
France	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Germany	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Liechtenstein	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Luxembourg	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Monaco										
Netherlands	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	Not a concern
Switzerland	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	No official position
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN										
Caribbean										
Antigua and Barbuda										
Bahamas	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Barbados	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Cuba	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	
Dominica	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Dominican Republic	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	Major concern
Grenada	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	Major concern
Haiti	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	
Jamaica	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Major concern
Saint Kitts and Nevis	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Saint Lucia	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Trinidad and Tobago	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Central America										
Belize	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	

	Measures to address newborn and maternal mortality						Government support for family planning support
	Expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care	Expanded coverage of obstetric care	Expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care	Expanded access to effective contraception	Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care	Expanded recruitment or training of skilled birth attendants	
Costa Rica	●	●	●	●	○	○	Indirect support
El Salvador	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Guatemala	●	●	●	●	●	○	Direct support
Honduras	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Mexico	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Nicaragua	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Panama	●	●	●	○	○	●	Direct support
South America							
Argentina	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Brazil	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Chile	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Colombia	●	●	●	●	●	○	Direct support
Ecuador	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Guyana	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Paraguay	●	●	●	●	○	○	Direct support
Peru	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Suriname							Indirect support
Uruguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
NORTHERN AMERICA							
Canada	○	○	○	○	○	○	Indirect support
United States of America	○	○	○	●	○	○	Direct support
OCEANIA							
Australia/New Zealand							
Australia	○	○	○	○	○	○	Indirect support
New Zealand	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Melanesia							
Fiji	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Papua New Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Solomon Islands	●	●	●	●	●	●	Direct support
Vanuatu	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Micronesia							
Kiribati	●	●	●	●	○	●	Direct support
Marshall Islands	●	○	○	●	○	●	Direct support
Micronesia (Federated States of)	●	●	●	●	○	○	Direct support
Nauru	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support

[illegible]

	Measures to address newborn and maternal mortality						Government support for family planning support
	Expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care	Expanded coverage of obstetric care	Expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care	Expanded access to effective contraception	Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care	Expanded recruitment or training of skilled birth attendants	
Palau	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Polynesia							
Cook Islands	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Niue	○	○	○	○	○	○	Direct support
Samoa	●	●	●	●	○	○	Direct support
Tonga	○	○	○	●	○	○	Direct support
Tuvalu	○	●	○	●	○	●	Direct support

Notes:

A black dot ● indicates that policies or strategies were adopted or concrete measures were taken.

A hollow dot ○ indicates that no policies were adopted nor measures were taken.

A blank cell indicates that data are not available.

[illegible]

Selected indicators on reproductive health

	Maternal mortality ratio, 2015	Percentage of women receiving antenatal care, latest year available	Percentage of births attended by trained health professional, latest year available	Contraceptive use, latest year available			Unmet need for family planning, latest year available	Adolescent birth rate, latest year available	Percentage women married, latest year available		Induced abortion rate, latest year available
				Any method	Any modern	Any traditional			By age 15	By age 18	
AFRICA											
Eastern Africa											
Burundi	712	33.4 ³⁸	60.3 ³⁸	31.7	30.0	1.7 ⁴³	32.4 ⁴²	85.0 ⁴¹	2.5	20.4 ³⁸	
Comoros	335	48.9 ⁴³	82.2 ⁴³	19.4	14.2	5.2 ⁴³	31.6 ⁴³	70.0 ⁴¹	10.0	31.6 ⁴³	
Djibouti	229	22.6 ⁴³	87.4 ⁴³	19.0	18.0	1.0 ⁴³		20.6 ³⁸	1.8	5.4 ³⁰	
Eritrea	501	57.4 ³⁸	34.1 ³⁸	8.4	7.0	1.3 ³⁸	27.4 ³⁸	76.0 ³⁴	12.9	40.7 ³⁸	
Ethiopia	353	31.8 ⁵⁴	27.7 ⁵⁴	39.2	37.3	1.9 ⁵⁴	24.0 ⁵⁴	71.2 ⁴⁶	16.3	41.0 ⁴¹	
Kenya	510	57.6 ⁴⁹	61.8 ⁴⁹	66.3	62.6	3.7 ⁵¹	15.9 ⁵¹	96.0 ⁴⁹	4.4	22.9 ⁴⁹	
Madagascar	353	51.1 ⁴⁸	44.3 ⁴⁸	39.9	29.2	10.7 ³⁷	19.0 ³⁷	145.0 ⁴¹	12.4	41.2 ⁴⁸	
Malawi	634	50.6 ⁵⁵	89.8 ⁵⁵	59.2	58.1	1.1 ⁵⁵	18.7 ⁵⁵	151.0 ⁴³	8.9	46.3 ⁵⁰	
Mauritius	53		99.8 ⁴⁹	63.8	31.1	32.7 ⁴⁹	12.5 ⁴⁹	23.1 ⁵¹			
Mozambique	489	50.6 ⁴¹	54.3 ⁴¹	11.6	11.3	0.3 ⁴¹	28.5 ⁴¹	167.0 ³⁸	14.3	48.2 ⁴¹	
Rwanda	290	43.9 ⁵³	90.7 ⁵³	53.2	47.5	5.8 ⁵³	18.9 ⁵³	45.0 ⁴⁹	0.8	8.1 ³⁸	
Seychelles			99.0 ⁴³					55.6 ⁴⁹			23.7 ⁴⁶
Somalia	732	6.3 ³⁰	9.4 ³⁰	14.6	14.0	0.6 ³⁰		123.0 ²⁸	8.4	45.3 ³⁰	
South Sudan	789	17.3 ³⁸	19.4 ³⁸	4.0	1.7	2.3 ³⁸	26.3 ³⁸	158.0 ³⁴	8.9	51.5 ³⁸	
Uganda	343	47.6 ⁴¹	57.4 ⁴¹	36.9	32.2	4.7 ⁵⁴	30.5 ⁵⁴	141.0 ⁴⁶	9.9	39.7 ⁴¹	
United Republic of Tanzania	398	50.7 ⁵⁵	48.9 ³⁸	38.4	32.0	6.4 ⁵⁵	22.1 ⁵⁵	130.0 ⁴⁹	6.6	36.9 ³⁸	
Zambia	224	55.5 ⁵⁰	63.3 ⁵⁰	49.0	44.7	4.4 ⁵⁰	21.1 ⁵⁰	141.0 ⁴³	5.9	31.4 ⁵⁰	
Zimbabwe	443	75.7 ⁵¹	78.1 ⁵¹	66.8	65.8	1.0 ⁵¹	10.4 ⁵¹	110.0 ⁴⁹	4.0	33.5 ⁴⁹	
Middle Africa											
Angola	477		47.3 ³³	13.7	12.5	1.1 ⁵⁵	38.0 ⁵⁵	191.0 ³⁶			
Cameroon	596	58.8 ⁴⁹	64.7 ⁴⁹	34.4	21.0	13.3 ⁴⁹	18.0 ⁴⁹	119.0 ⁴⁹	13.4	38.4 ⁴¹	

	Maternal mortality ratio, 2015	Percentage of women receiving antenatal care, latest year available	Percentage of births attended by trained health professional, latest year available	Contraceptive use, latest year available			Unmet need for family planning, latest year available	Adolescent birth rate, latest year available	Percentage women married, latest year available		Induced abortion rate, latest year available
				Any method	Any modern	Any traditional			By age 15	By age 18	
Central African Republic	882	38.1 ³⁸	40.0 ³⁸	15.2	12.1	3.1 ⁴²	27.0 ⁴²	229.0 ³⁸	29.1	67.9 ³⁸	
Chad	856	31.0 ⁵³	20.2 ⁵³	5.7	5.0	0.6 ⁵³	22.9 ⁵³	179.0 ⁴⁶	29	68.1 ³⁸	
Congo	442	79.0 ⁵³	94.4 ⁵³	30.1	18.5	1.6 ⁵³	17.9 ⁵³	147.0 ³⁸	6.1	32.6 ⁴⁵	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	693	48.0 ⁵⁰	80.1 ⁵⁰	20.4	7.5	12.9 ⁵⁰	27.7 ⁵⁰	135.2 ⁴³	10.0	37.3 ⁵⁰	
Equatorial Guinea	342	66.9 ⁴¹	68.3 ⁴¹	12.6	9.5	3.1 ⁴¹	33.8 ⁴¹	176.0 ³⁸	8.6	29.5 ⁴¹	
Gabon	291	77.6 ⁴³	89.3 ⁴³	31.1	19.4	11.7 ⁴³	26.5 ⁴³	114.0 ³⁸	5.6	21.9 ⁴³	
São Tomé and Príncipe	156	83.6 ⁴⁹	92.5 ⁴⁹	40.6	37.4	3.1 ⁴⁹	33.7 ⁴⁹	92.0 ⁴⁹	5.0	34.4 ³⁷	
Northern Africa											
Algeria	140	67.3 ⁴⁸	96.6 ⁴³	57.1	49.5	7.6 ⁴⁸	7.0 ⁴⁸	12.4 ⁴⁶	0.4	2.5 ⁴⁸	
Egypt	33	82.8 ⁴⁹	91.5 ⁴⁹	58.5	56.9	1.6 ⁴⁹	12.6 ⁴⁹	56.0 ⁴³	2.0	17.4 ⁴⁹	
Libya	9		99.9 ³⁸	41.9	20.4	21.5 ³²	27.0 ³²	6.0 ³⁶			
Morocco	121	55.3 ⁴¹	73.6 ⁴¹	67.4	58.6	8.8 ⁴²	10.9 ⁴²	32.0 ³⁴	2.5	15.9 ²⁷	
Sudan	311	50.7 ⁴⁹	77.7 ⁴⁹	12.2	11.7	0.5 ⁴⁹	26.6 ⁴⁹	87.0 ⁴⁶	7.2	32.9 ³⁸	
Tunisia	62	85.1 ⁴⁵	73.6 ⁴⁵	62.5	50.9	11.6 ⁴⁵	7.0 ⁴⁵	5.7 ⁴¹	0.0	1.6 ⁴⁵	5.5 ³⁶
Southern Africa											
Botswana	129	73.3 ³²	99.9 ⁴⁶	52.8	51.2	2.6 ³⁵	9.6 ³⁵	39.0 ⁴¹			
Lesotho	487	74.4 ⁴⁹	77.9 ⁴⁹	60.2	59.8	0.4 ⁴⁹	18.4 ⁴⁹	94.0 ⁴⁶	2.3	18.8 ³⁶	
Namibia	265	62.5 ⁴⁶	88.2 ⁴⁶	56.1	55.3	0.8 ⁴⁶	17.5 ⁴⁶	82.0 ⁴³	1.6	6.9 ⁴⁶	
South Africa	138	87.1 ³⁴	94.3 ³⁴	59.9	59.8	0.0 ²⁷	13.8 ²⁷	71.0 ⁵¹	0.8	5.6 ²⁵	6.8 ⁴⁹
Swaziland	389	76.1 ⁴⁹	88.3 ⁴⁹	66.1	65.5	0.6 ⁴⁹	15.2 ⁴⁹	87.0 ⁴⁶	0.7	6.5 ³⁸	
Western Africa											
Benin	405	58.8 ⁴⁹	77.2 ⁴⁹	17.9	12.5	4.8 ⁴⁹	33.1 ⁴⁹	94.0 ⁴⁹	10.5	31.9 ⁴⁵	
Burkina Faso	371	33.7 ³⁸	65.9 ³⁸	25.5	24.2	1.3 ⁵⁴	29.3 ⁵⁴	122.0 ⁴⁹	10.2	51.6 ³⁸	
Cabo Verde	42	72.3 ²⁸	92.3 ⁴⁶	61.3	57.1	4.2 ²⁸	16.7 ²⁸	80.0 ³⁸	2.8	18.0 ²⁸	
Côte d'Ivoire	645	44.2 ⁴⁵	59.4 ⁴⁵	18.2	12.5	5.7 ⁴⁵	22.2 ⁴⁵	127.2 ³⁸	9.8	33.2 ⁴⁵	
Gambia	706	77.6 ⁴⁶	57.2 ⁴⁶	9.0	8.1	0.9 ⁴⁶	24.9 ⁴⁶	88.0 ⁴¹	9.3	30.4 ⁴⁶	
Ghana	319	87.3 ⁴⁹	70.8 ⁴⁹	30.6	25.6	5.0 ⁵⁴	32.3 ⁵⁴	65.0 ⁴⁶	4.9	20.7 ⁴⁹	

	Maternal mortality ratio, 2015	Percentage of women receiving antenatal care, latest year available	Percentage of births attended by trained health professional, latest year available	Contraceptive use, latest year available			Unmet need for family planning, latest year available	Adolescent birth rate, latest year available	Percentage women married, latest year available		Induced abortion rate, latest year available
				Any method	Any modern	Any traditional			By age 15	By age 18	
Guinea	679	56.6 ⁴³	45.3 ⁴³	5.6	4.6	1.0 ⁴³	23.7 ⁴³	146.0 ⁴¹	21.3	51.7 ⁴³	
Guinea-Bissau	549	64.9 ⁴⁹	45.0 ⁴⁹	16.0	14.4	1.6 ⁴⁹	22.3 ⁴⁹	136.7 ³⁶	6.5	22.0 ³⁸	
Liberia	725	78.1 ⁴⁶	61.1 ⁴⁶	20.2	19.1	1.1 ⁴⁶	31.1 ⁴⁶	149.0 ⁴¹	8.8	35.9 ⁴⁶	
Mali	587	38.0 ⁵¹	49.0 ³⁰	15.6	15.1	0.4 ⁵¹	15.8 ⁵¹	174.0 ⁴⁹	14.5	55.0 ³⁸	
Mauritania	602	63.0 ⁵¹	65.1 ⁴¹	17.8	15.6	2.2 ⁵¹	33.6 ⁵¹	71.0 ⁴¹	14.2	34.3 ⁴¹	
Niger	553	38.0 ⁵¹	39.7 ⁵¹	16.9	14.4	2.4 ⁵⁴	23.9 ⁵⁴	206.0 ³⁸	28.0	76.3 ⁴³	
Nigeria	814	51.1 ⁴⁶	35.2 ⁴⁶	20.4	16.0	4.4 ⁵⁴	28.9 ⁵⁴	145.0 ⁴⁹	17.3	42.8 ⁴⁶	
Senegal	315	46.7 ⁵¹	53.2 ⁵¹	23.3	21.2	2.2 ⁵¹	25.2 ⁵¹	90.0 ⁴³	8.7	32.3 ⁴⁹	
Sierra Leone	1 360.0	76.0 ⁴⁶	59.7 ⁴⁶	16.6	15.6	1.0 ⁴⁶	25.0 ⁴⁶	125.0 ⁴³	12.5	38.9 ⁴⁶	
Togo	368	57.2 ⁵⁰	44.6 ⁵⁰	19.9	17.2	2.6 ⁵⁰	33.6 ⁵⁰	85.0 ⁴¹	5.5	21.8 ⁵⁰	
ASIA											
Eastern Asia											
China	27		99.9 ⁴⁹	84.6	84.0	0.6 ³⁰	2.3 ²³	7.0 ²⁸			18.5 ³⁶
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	82	93.5 ³⁶	100.0 ³⁶	78.2	76.5	1.6 ⁴⁹	7.0 ⁴⁹	0.7 ³⁴			
Japan	5		99.8 ⁴⁹	40.4		⁵¹		4.4 ⁴⁹			8.6 ⁴³
Mongolia	44	89.6 ⁴⁶	98.9 ⁴⁶	54.6	48.2	6.4 ⁴⁶	16.0 ⁴⁶	26.7 ⁴⁹	0.1	4.7 ³⁸	17.1 ³⁸
Republic of Korea	11	96.8 ⁴³	100.0 ⁵²	80.0	70.1	9.9 ³⁶		1.6 ⁴⁹			
South-Central Asia											
Afghanistan	396	17.8 ⁵¹	50.5 ⁵¹	22.5	19.8	2.7 ⁵⁵	24.5 ⁵⁵	51.9 ⁴¹		32.8 ⁴⁶	
Bangladesh	176	31.2 ⁴⁹	42.1 ⁴⁹	62.3	53.9	8.4 ⁴⁹	12.0 ⁴⁹	113.0 ⁴⁶	18.1	52.3 ⁴⁶	3.9 ²²
Bhutan	148	85.0 ⁵¹	81.0 ⁴³	65.6	65.4	0.2 ³⁸	11.7 ³⁸	28.4 ⁴³	6.2	25.8 ³⁸	
India	174	45.4 ⁵⁰	81.4 ⁵⁰	53.5	47.8	5.7 ⁵⁵	12.9 ⁵⁵	28.1 ⁴⁶	18.2	47.4 ³¹	2.2 ⁴³
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25	94.3 ²⁸	96.4 ³⁸	77.4	57.0	21.7 ⁴²	5.7 ⁴²	37.7 ⁴⁶	2.7	16.7 ³⁸	
Kazakhstan	12	95.3 ⁵¹	99.9 ⁴²	55.7	53.6	2.1 ⁵¹	11.6 ⁴²	31.0 ⁵¹	0.3	6.1 ⁴²	23.6 ⁴³
Kyrgyzstan	76	94.6 ⁴⁹	98.4 ⁴⁹	42.0	40.0	1.9 ⁴⁹	18.0 ⁴³	42.0 ⁴³	0.9	11.6 ⁴⁹	12.1 ⁴¹
Maldives	68	85.1 ³⁶	95.5 ⁴³	34.7	27.0	7.8 ³⁶	28.6 ³⁶	13.7 ⁴³	0.3	3.9 ³⁶	
Nepal	258	59.5 ⁴⁹	55.6 ⁴⁹	49.6	47.1	2.5 ⁴⁹	27.5 ⁴¹	71.0 ⁴⁶	10.4	36.6 ⁴⁹	5.8 ²⁸

	Maternal mortality ratio, 2015	Percentage of women receiving antenatal care, latest year available	Percentage of births attended by trained health professional, latest year available	Contraceptive use, latest year available			Unmet need for family planning, latest year available	Adolescent birth rate, latest year available	Percentage women married, latest year available		Induced abortion rate, latest year available
				Any method	Any modern	Any traditional			By age 15	By age 18	
Pakistan	178	36.6 ⁴⁸	55.0 ⁴⁸	35.4	26.1	9.3 ⁴⁸	20.1 ⁴⁸	44.0 ⁴¹	2.8	21 ⁴⁸	
Sri Lanka	30	92.5 ³³	98.6 ³³	68.4	52.5	16.0 ³³	7.3 ³³	20.3 ³⁴	1.7	11.8 ³³	
Tajikistan	32	52.5 ⁴³	87.4 ⁴³	27.9	25.8	2.1 ⁴³	22.9 ⁴³	54.0 ⁴¹	0.1	11.6 ⁴³	8.7 ⁴⁹
Turkmenistan	42	96.4 ⁵⁵	99.5 ³¹	50.2	47.1	3.1 ⁵⁵	12.1 ⁵⁵	21.0 ³⁰	0.6	7.3 ³⁰	12.4 ⁴¹
Uzbekistan	36		100.0 ⁴⁹	64.9	61.9	3.0 ³⁰	13.7 ¹⁶	25.5 ³⁰	0.3	7.2 ³⁰	5.2 ⁴⁶
South-Eastern Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	23	93.2 ⁴³	100.0 ⁵¹					16.6 ³⁴			
Cambodia	161	75.6 ⁴⁹	89.0 ⁴⁹	56.3	38.8	17.5 ⁴⁹	12.5 ⁴⁹	57.0 ⁴⁶	1.9	18.5 ⁴⁹	1.5 ⁴¹
Indonesia	126	83.5 ⁴⁶	87.4 ⁴⁶	61.1	59.5	1.6 ⁵¹	14.4 ⁵¹	48.0 ³⁸		13.6 ⁴⁶	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	197	36.9 ⁴⁵	40.1 ⁴⁵	49.8	42.7	7.1 ⁴⁵	19.9 ⁴⁵	94.0 ³⁸	8.9	35.4 ⁴⁵	
Malaysia	40		99.0 ⁴⁹	52.2	34.3	17.9 ⁴⁹		12.7 ⁴³			
Myanmar	178	58.6 ⁵⁵	60.2 ⁵⁵	52.2	51.3	1.0 ⁵⁵	16.2 ⁵⁵	22.0 ⁴⁶			
Philippines	114	84.3 ⁴⁶	72.8 ⁴⁶	55.1	37.4	17.7 ⁴⁶	17.5 ⁴⁶	57.0 ⁴³	2.0	15.0 ⁴⁶	
Singapore	10		99.6 ⁵¹	62.0	55.0	7.0 ¹⁸		2.7 ⁵¹			7.7 ⁴⁶
Thailand	20	93.4 ⁴³	99.6 ⁴³	79.3	76.9	2.4 ⁴³	6.9 ⁴³	60.0 ⁴³	3.8	22.1 ⁴³	
Timor-Leste	215	55.1 ⁴⁰	29.3 ⁴⁰	22.3	20.6	1.7 ⁴⁰	31.5 ⁴⁰	50.0 ³⁸	3.0	18.9 ³⁶	
Viet Nam	54	73.7 ⁴⁹	93.8 ⁵⁰	75.7	65.0	10.7 ⁵¹	6.1 ⁵⁰	36.0 ⁴⁶	0.9	10.6 ⁴⁹	3.5 ³⁶
Western Asia											
Armenia	25	96.0 ⁵⁵	99.8 ⁵⁵	57.1	28.0	29.2 ⁵⁵	12.5 ⁵⁵	25.7 ³⁴	0.0	7.2 ³⁸	17.1 ⁴⁹
Azerbaijan	25	66.1 ⁴¹	99.9 ⁴⁹	51.1	14.3	36.8 ³⁰	15.4 ³⁰	54.3 ⁵¹	1.9	11.0 ⁴¹	11.5 ⁴⁹
Bahrain	15	100.0 ⁴⁶	99.8 ⁴⁹	61.8	30.6	31.2 ¹⁴		13.8 ⁴³			8.9 ⁴³
Cyprus	7		99.9 ⁴⁶					4.2 ⁴¹			
Georgia	36	86.9 ⁴⁹	99.9 ⁴⁹	53.4	34.7	18.5 ³⁸	12.3 ³⁸	46.5 ⁴⁹	1.1	14.0 ³⁸	43.2 ⁴³
Iraq	50	49.6 ⁴¹	90.9 ⁴¹	52.5	35.9	16.5 ⁴¹	8.0 ⁴¹	82.0 ³⁶	4.6	24.3 ⁴¹	
Israel	5			68.0	51.9	16.0 ⁶		10.2 ⁴⁹			12.5 ⁴³
Jordan	58	94.5 ⁴³	99.6 ⁴³	61.2	42.3	18.9 ⁴³	11.7 ⁴³	26.0 ⁴¹	0.3	8.4 ⁴³	
Kuwait	4		98.7 ⁴⁹	52.0	39.3	12.9 ²¹		7.1 ⁴³			

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				Any method	Any modern	Any traditional			By age 15	By age 18	
Lebanon	15		98.2 ²⁶	54.5	46.8	7.7 ³⁶		17.0 ²⁴	1.2	6.1 ³⁶	
Oman	17	93.8 ⁴⁹	99.1 ⁴⁹	29.7	18.8	10.9 ⁴⁹	55.9 ³⁵	13.5 ⁴⁶			
Qatar	13	84.5 ⁴³	100.0 ⁴⁹	37.5	34.4	3.1 ⁴³	12.4 ⁴³	13.4 ⁴³	0.0	4.2 ⁴³	1.1 ²⁸
Saudi Arabia	12		98.0 ⁴⁶	24.6				7.4 ³²			
State of Palestine	45	95.5 ⁴⁹	99.6 ⁴⁹	57.2	44.1	13.1 ⁴⁹	10.9 ⁴⁹	48.0 ⁴⁹	1.0	15.3 ⁴⁹	
Syrian Arab Republic	68	63.7 ³⁶	96.2 ³⁶	53.9	37.5	16.4 ⁴⁰	16.4 ⁴⁰	54.0 ³⁶	2.5	13.3 ³⁰	
Turkey	16	88.9 ⁴⁶	97.4 ⁵⁰	73.5	47.4	26.0 ⁴⁶	5.9 ⁴⁶	29.0 ⁴³	1.1	14.7 ⁴⁶	3.9 ⁴¹
United Arab Emirates	6		100.0 ²⁶	27.5	23.6	4.0 ¹⁴		34.2 ³⁶			
Yemen	385	25.1 ⁴⁶	44.7 ⁴⁶	33.5	29.2	4.3 ⁴⁶	28.7 ⁴⁶	67.0 ⁴³	9.4	31.9 ⁴⁶	
EUROPE											
Eastern Europe											
Belarus	4	99.7 ⁴³	100.0 ⁴³	63.1	52.0	11.1 ⁴³	7.0 ⁴³	20.5 ⁴⁹	0.0	3.2 ⁴³	14.2 ⁴³
Bulgaria	11		99.7 ⁴⁹	69.2	40.1	29.1 ³²	29.7 ²⁰	41.3 ⁴⁹			21.5 ⁴³
Czechia	4		99.8 ⁴⁶	86.3	77.6	8.7 ³⁴	4.3 ³⁴	11.1 ⁴⁶			10.6 ⁴³
Hungary	17		99.2 ⁴⁹	80.6	71.3	9.3 ¹³	7.0 ¹³	19.8 ⁴³			17.1 ⁴⁶
Poland	3		99.8 ⁴⁹	72.7	28.0	44.7 ⁹		14.0 ⁴³			0.1 ⁴⁶
Republic of Moldova	23	95.4 ⁴³	99.7 ⁴⁹	59.5	41.7	17.7 ⁴³	9.5 ⁴³	26.7 ⁴⁹	0.4	12.2 ⁴³	15.4 ⁴³
Romania	31	76.0 ²⁶	98.5 ⁴⁹	69.8	50.5	19.4 ²⁸	11.9 ²⁶	35.3 ⁴⁹			21.9 ⁴⁶
Russian Federation	25		98.7 ⁴¹	68.0	55.0		8.0 ⁴¹	24.0 ⁵¹			32.9 ⁴⁶
Slovakia	6		98.5 ⁴⁹	79.8	65.6	14.2 ¹⁸		21.2 ⁴³			9.3 ⁴⁶
Ukraine	24	87.2 ⁴³	99.0 ⁴³	65.4	47.8	17.7 ⁴³	4.9 ⁴³	34.0 ⁴¹	0.1	9.1 ⁴³	16 ⁴³
Northern Europe											
Denmark	6		98.2 ⁴³	76.5				3.6 ⁴⁹			15.5 ³⁸
Estonia	9	96.8 ⁴⁹	99.4 ⁴⁹	63.4	57.9	5.5 ²⁹		15.6 ⁴⁹			23.3 ⁴³
Finland	3		99.9 ⁵¹	77.4	75.4	2.1 ⁸		7.2 ⁴⁹			10.3 ⁴⁶
Iceland	3							7.6 ⁴⁹			14.7 ⁴³
Ireland	8		99.7 ⁴⁹	64.8	61.4	5.4 ²⁹		9.0 ⁴⁹			

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				Any method	Any modern	Any traditional			By age 15	By age 18	
Latvia	18		98.1 ⁴⁹	67.8	55.5	12.3 ¹⁴	16.8 ¹⁴	18.1 ⁵¹			14.2 ⁴⁶
Lithuania	10		100.0 ⁴⁹	62.9	50.4	12.5 ³⁰	18.0 ¹⁵	13.6 ⁴⁹			9.2 ⁴⁶
Norway	5		99.1 ⁴⁹	88.4	82.2	6.3 ²⁸		5.0 ⁴⁹			15.3 ⁴³
Sweden	4			75.2	64.8	10.4 ¹⁶		5.0 ⁴⁹			20.2 ⁴⁹
United Kingdom	9		99.0 ¹⁹	84.0	84.0	8.0 ³⁷		15.5 ⁴⁹			15.7 ⁴³
Southern Europe											
Albania	29	66.8 ³⁷	99.3 ³⁷	69.3	10.6	58.7 ³⁷	12.9 ³⁷	20.2 ⁵¹	0.2	9.6 ³⁷	11.3 ⁴¹
Andorra								2.8 ⁴³			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	84.2 ⁴⁵	99.9 ⁴⁹	45.8	12.0	33.8 ⁴⁵	9.0 ⁴⁵	11.0 ⁴⁶	0.2	3.5 ⁴⁵	1.4 ²³
Croatia	8	93.3 ⁴⁹	99.9 ⁴⁹	58.0	7.0	51.0 ¹		11.8 ⁴³			4.4 ⁴³
Greece	3			76.2	45.9	30.3 ²³		8.1 ⁴⁹			7.1 ³⁴
Holy See											
Italy	4	68.1 ²⁵	99.9 ⁴⁶	62.7	40.6	22.1 ¹⁷	11.8 ¹⁷	5.6 ⁴⁹			9.5 ⁴³
Malta	9		99.9 ⁴⁶	85.8	46.0	¹¹		12.9 ⁴⁹			
Montenegro	7	86.6 ⁴⁶	99.0 ⁴⁶	23.3	15.4	7.8 ⁴⁶	21.8 ⁴⁶	17.5 ²⁶	0.6	4.5 ⁴⁶	5.9 ⁴³
Portugal	10		98.9 ⁵¹	73.9		⁴⁹		9.1 ⁴⁹			9.1 ⁴³
San Marino								1.3 ⁴³			
Serbia	17	93.9 ⁴⁹	98.4 ⁴⁹	58.4	18.4	40.0 ⁴⁹	14.9 ⁴⁹	22.0 ⁴⁶	0.3	3.2 ⁴⁹	7.7 ⁴⁶
Slovenia	9		99.8 ⁴³	78.9	63.2	15.7 ¹⁵	9.2 ¹⁵	5.0 ⁴⁹			10.4 ⁴³
Spain	5			65.7	62.3	3.5 ³⁰	11.8 ¹⁵	8.1 ⁴⁹			12.1 ⁴³
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	8	93.9 ⁴¹	99.9 ⁴⁹	40.2	12.8	27.4 ⁴¹	17.2 ⁴¹	18.7 ⁴³	0.9	6.9 ⁴¹	11.8 ⁴³
Western Europe											
Austria	4		98.5 ⁴⁹	65.7	63.0	2.6 ⁴⁸		7.9 ⁴⁶			1.3 ²³
Belgium	7			66.8	65.9	0.8 ⁴⁶	3.4 ¹⁰	7.2 ⁴⁶			9.3 ⁴¹
France	8	98.9 ³⁸	98.3 ⁴⁶	83.0	77.3	5.7 ⁴²	1.7 ²⁹	9.9 ⁴⁹			17.3 ⁴¹
Germany	6	99.3 ⁴⁹	98.5 ⁴⁹	66.2	61.6	4.7 ²⁸		7.8 ⁴⁹			7.4 ⁴³
Liechtenstein								1.8 ⁴¹			

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				Any method	Any modern	Any traditional			By age 15	By age 18	
Luxembourg	10	97.3 ⁴¹	99.9 ³⁶					6.4 ⁴³			
Monaco											
Netherlands	7		100.0 ¹⁹	73.0	70.0	3.0 ⁴⁶		3.7 ⁴⁹			9.8 ⁴³
Switzerland	5			72.9	69.2	3.7 ⁴³		2.0 ⁴⁶			6.4 ⁴⁶
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN											
Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda		100.0 ⁴⁶	100.0 ⁴⁹	52.6	50.6	2.0 ⁵		60.0 ²²			
Bahamas	80	85.0 ⁴⁶	98.0 ⁴⁶	61.7	60.1	1.6 ⁵		32.0 ⁴³			
Barbados	27	87.9 ⁴³	98.6 ⁴⁶	59.2	55.4	3.8 ⁴³	19.9 ⁴³	49.7 ³²	0.7	10.7 ⁴³	
Cuba	39	97.8 ⁴⁹	99.4 ⁴⁹	73.7	72.2	1.6 ⁴⁹	8.0 ⁴⁹	52.5 ⁴³	4.7	26 ⁴⁹	35.4 ⁴³
Dominica			100.0 ⁴⁹	49.8	47.9	1.9 ⁴		47.2 ³⁰			
Dominican Republic	92	92.9 ⁴⁹	97.7 ⁴⁹	69.5	68.0	1.5 ⁴⁹	11.4 ⁴⁹	90.0 ⁴³	10.2	36.5 ⁴⁶	13.3 ²⁸
Grenada	27		99.0 ⁴⁹	54.3	52.1	2.1 ⁷		53.1 ²²			
Haiti	359	67.3 ⁴³	48.6 ⁴⁶	34.5	31.3	3.2 ⁴³	35.3 ⁴³	66.0 ³⁸	2.8	17.5 ⁴³	
Jamaica	89	85.6 ⁴¹	99.1 ⁴¹	72.5	68.4	4.1 ³⁷	10.0 ³⁷	45.7 ⁴¹	1.4	7.9 ⁴¹	
Saint Kitts and Nevis			100.0 ⁴⁹	40.6	37.0	3.6 ³		46.1 ³²			
Saint Lucia	48	90.3 ⁴³	98.7 ⁴³	55.5	52.5	3.0 ⁴⁵	17.0 ⁴⁵	51.4 ²²	1.3	7.5 ⁴³	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	45	99.5 ³⁶	99.0 ⁴⁹	58.3	55.9	2.4 ⁵		63.7 ⁴⁹			
Trinidad and Tobago	63	100.0 ⁴⁶	100.0 ⁴⁹	42.5	38.1	4.4 ³⁰	26.7 ³⁰	35.5 ³⁰	1.8	8.1 ³⁰	
Central America											
Belize	28	92.6 ⁵¹	94.2 ⁴⁶	51.4	48.5	2.9 ⁵¹	22.2 ⁵¹	90.4 ²⁴	3.4	25.9 ⁴¹	
Costa Rica	25	90.2 ⁴¹	99.2 ⁴⁹	76.2	74.7	1.5 ⁴¹	7.6 ⁴¹	61.2 ⁴⁹	6.8	21.2 ⁴¹	7.1 ³⁸
El Salvador	54	90.1 ⁴⁹	98.0 ⁴⁹	72.0	68.0	4.0 ⁴⁹	11.0 ⁴⁹	72.0 ⁴³	5	25.4 ³⁴	
Guatemala	88	86.2 ⁵³	65.5 ⁵³	60.6	48.9	11.7 ⁵³	14.1 ⁵³	91.0 ⁴¹	7.1	30.3 ³⁷	
Honduras	129	88.9 ⁴⁵	82.8 ⁴⁵	73.2	63.8	9.4 ⁴⁵	10.7 ⁴⁵	97.6 ⁴³	7.6	33.6 ⁴⁵	
Mexico	38	91.0 ⁴³	95.6 ⁴⁹	66.9	64.6	1.9 ⁵¹	13.0 ⁵¹	82.7 ⁴⁶	5.1	22.9 ³⁶	0.7 ⁴⁹
Nicaragua	150	87.8 ⁴⁵	88.0 ⁴⁵	80.4	77.4	3.0 ⁴⁵	5.8 ⁴⁵	92.0 ³⁸	10.4	40.6 ³⁰	

	Maternal mortality ratio, 2015	Percentage of women receiving antenatal care, latest year available	Percentage of births attended by trained health professional, latest year available	Contraceptive use, latest year available			Unmet need for family planning, latest year available	Adolescent birth rate, latest year available	Percentage women married, latest year available		Induced abortion rate, latest year available
				Any method	Any modern	Any traditional			By age 15	By age 18	
Panama	94	87.9 ⁴⁶	93.9 ⁴⁹	62.8	60.1	2.7 ⁴⁶	16.4 ⁴⁶	91.1 ⁴⁶	6.8	26.4 ⁴⁶	
South America											
Argentina	52	89.8 ⁴⁵	99.6 ⁴⁹	81.3	78.2	3.1 ⁴⁶		68.1 ⁴⁶			
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	206	75.3 ⁴³	84.8 ⁴³	60.5	34.5	26.0 ³⁴	20.1 ³⁴	88.0 ³⁰	3.2	21.7 ³⁴	
Brazil	44	88.7 ⁴³	99.1 ⁴⁶	80.2	77.7	2.5 ⁴⁶	6.0 ⁴⁶	61.7 ⁵¹	10.5	35.6 ³⁰	
Chile	22		99.8 ⁴⁹	64.2	64.2			51.5 ⁴³			0.5 ²⁸
Colombia	64	88.6 ³⁸	98.9 ⁴⁹	79.1	72.9	6.1 ⁴⁰	8.0 ⁴⁰	71.6 ⁴⁹	5.6	23.0 ³⁸	0.0 ³⁸
Ecuador	64	57.5 ²⁶	96.3 ⁴⁹	80.1	71.7	8.4 ⁴⁴	8.8 ⁴⁴	64.6 ³⁶	3.8	22.2 ²⁶	
Guyana	229	86.7 ⁴⁹	85.7 ⁴⁹	33.9	32.5	1.3 ⁴⁹	28.0 ⁴⁹	101.0 ³²	5.5	23.0 ³⁶	13.1 ³²
Paraguay	132	90.5 ³⁴	95.7 ⁴³	79.4	70.7	8.7 ³⁴	4.7 ³⁴	61.8 ³⁴		17.9 ²⁶	
Peru	68	94.7 ⁴⁹	90.0 ⁴⁹	74.6	52.2	22.4 ⁴⁹	8.6 ⁴⁹	65.0 ⁴³	2.6	18.6 ⁴⁹	
Suriname	155	66.8 ³⁸	90.0 ³⁸	47.6	47.2	0.4 ³⁸	16.9 ³⁸	73.1 ²⁴	5.2	18.8 ³⁸	
Uruguay	15	76.8 ⁴⁸	99.9 ⁴⁹	77.0	74.8	2.2 ²⁶		63.5 ⁴⁶	0.7	24.6 ⁴⁶	9.3 ⁴⁶
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	95	61.0 ⁴³	99.5 ⁴⁹	75.0			18.9 ¹⁹	94.5 ⁴³			
NORTHERN AMERICA											
Canada	7	99.0 ³³	99.9 ⁴¹	85.0				12.6 ⁴¹			12 ⁴³
United States of America	14	96.6 ⁴¹	98.5 ⁴⁹	74.1	70.1	4.2 ⁴⁷	8.0 ³⁹	26.6 ⁴⁶			11.7 ⁴¹
OCEANIA											
Australia/New Zealand											
Australia	6	92.0 ³⁴	99.3 ⁴⁶	67.8	65.1	2.7 ⁴⁵		12.6 ⁴⁹			11.8 ⁴⁹
New Zealand	11		96.6 ⁴⁹	75.0	72.3	2.7 ¹⁴		19.0 ⁵¹			14.5 ⁴⁹
Melanesia											
Fiji	30	93.6 ⁴⁶	99.7 ⁴⁶	40.9	35.1	5.8 ²		27.5 ³⁴			
Papua New Guinea	215	54.9 ³⁰	53.0 ³⁰	32.4	24.3	8.1 ³³	27.4 ³³	65.0 ²⁶	2.1	21.3 ³⁰	
Solomon Islands	114	64.6 ³²	86.0 ³²	34.6	27.4	7.2 ³³	11.1 ³³	62.0 ³⁴	3.1	22.4 ³²	
Vanuatu	78	51.8 ⁴⁶	89.4 ⁴⁶	49.0	37.1	11.8 ⁴⁶	24.2 ⁴⁶	78.0 ⁴¹	2.5	21.4 ⁴⁶	
Micronesia											

	Maternal mortality ratio, 2015	Percentage of women receiving antenatal care, latest year available	Percentage of births attended by trained health professional, latest year available	Contraceptive use, latest year available			Unmet need for family planning, latest year available	Adolescent birth rate, latest year available	Percentage women married, latest year available		Induced abortion rate, latest year available
				Any method	Any modern	Any traditional			By age 15	By age 18	
Kiribati	90	70.8 ³⁶	98.3 ³⁸	20.0		³⁴	28.0 ³⁶	49.9 ³⁸	2.8	20.3 ³⁶	
Marshall Islands		77.1 ³²	90.1 ⁴¹	44.6	42.4	2.2 ³²	8.1 ³²	82.2 ⁴¹	5.6	26.3 ³²	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	100		100.0 ³⁶					52.0 ²⁵			
Nauru		40.2 ³²	97.4 ³²	35.6	25.1	10.5 ³²	23.5 ³²	105.3 ⁴¹	1.9	26.8 ³²	
Palau		81.0 ³⁸	100.0 ⁵¹	32.8	29.7	3.1 ²⁵		27.0 ³⁸			
Polynesia											
Cook Islands			100.0 ³⁶	43.2	38.2	4.9 ²¹		56.0 ⁴¹			
Niue			100.0 ⁴¹					14.3 ³⁶			
Samoa	51	72.9 ⁴⁹	82.5 ⁴⁹	26.9	24.3	2.7 ⁴⁹	34.8 ⁴⁹	39.2 ⁴¹	0.7	10.8 ⁴⁹	
Tonga	124	70.4 ⁴³	95.5 ⁴³	34.1	28.4	5.7 ⁴³	25.2 ⁴³	30.0 ⁴¹	0.3	5.6 ⁴³	
Tuvalu		67.3 ³²	93.1 ³²	30.5	22.4	8.1 ³²	24.2 ³²	42.0 ³²	0.0	9.9 ³²	

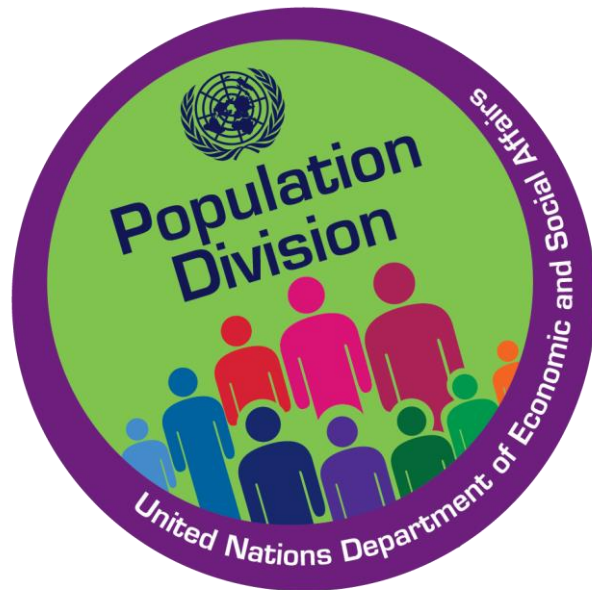
Notes:

A full stop is used to indicate decimals.

A blank cell indicates that data are not available.

Footnotes:

¹ Refers to 1970.	¹¹ Refers to 1993.	²¹ Refers to 1999.	³¹ Refers to 2005-2006.	⁴¹ Refers to 2011.	⁵¹ Refers to 2015.
² Refers to 1974.	¹² Refers to 1991-1993.	²² Refers to 2000.	³² Refers to 2007.	⁴² Refers to 2010-2011.	⁵² Refers to 2013-2015.
³ Refers to 1984.	¹³ Refers to 1992-1993.	²³ Refers to 2001.	³³ Refers to 2006-2007.	⁴³ Refers to 2012.	⁵³ Refers to 2014-2015.
⁴ Refers to 1987.	¹⁴ Refers to 1995.	²⁴ Refers to 2002.	³⁴ Refers to 2008.	⁴⁴ Refers to 2007-2012.	⁵⁴ Refers to 2016.
⁵ Refers to 1988.	¹⁵ Refers to 1994-1995.	²⁵ Refers to 2003.	³⁵ Refers to 2007-2008.	⁴⁵ Refers to 2011-2012.	⁵⁵ Refers to 2015-2016.
⁶ Refers to 1987-1988.	¹⁶ Refers to 1996.	²⁶ Refers to 2004.	³⁶ Refers to 2009.	⁴⁶ Refers to 2013.	
⁷ Refers to 1990.	¹⁷ Refers to 1995-1996.	²⁷ Refers to 2003-2004.	³⁷ Refers to 2008-2009.	⁴⁷ Refers to 2011-2013.	
⁸ Refers to 1989-1990.	¹⁸ Refers to 1997.	²⁸ Refers to 2005.	³⁸ Refers to 2010.	⁴⁸ Refers to 2012-2013.	
⁹ Refers to 1991.	¹⁹ Refers to 1998.	²⁹ Refers to 2004-2005.	³⁹ Refers to 2006-2010.	⁴⁹ Refers to 2014.	
¹⁰ Refers to 1991-1992.	²⁰ Refers to 1997-1998.	³⁰ Refers to 2006.	⁴⁰ Refers to 2009-2010.	⁵⁰ Refers to 2013-2014.	



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The Division was created in 1947 following the establishment of the Population Commission by UN Member States, with the mandate of implementing proposals and decisions made by the Commission. The work of the Division focuses on strengthening the capacity of the international community to address current and emerging population issues, and to integrate population dimensions into the development agenda at the national and international levels, including in the post-2015 development agenda.

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