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CONTRACEPTIVE TRENDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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The main objectives of the MEASURE DHS project are:

- To provide decisionmakers in survey countries with information useful for informed policy choices;
- To expand the international population and health database;
- To advance survey methodology; and
- To develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct high-quality demographic and health surveys.

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Contraceptive Trends in Developing Countries

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Preface

One of the most significant contributions of the MEASURE DHS program is the creation of an internationally comparable body of data on the demographic and health characteristics of populations in developing countries. The *DHS Comparative Reports* series examines these data across countries in a comparative framework. The *DHS Analytical Studies* series focuses on specific topics. The principal objectives of both series are to provide information for policy formulation at the international level and to examine individual country results in an international context. Whereas *Comparative Reports* are primarily descriptive, *Analytical Studies* have a more analytical approach.

The *Comparative Reports* series covers a variable number of countries, depending on the availability of data sets. Where possible, data from previous DHS surveys are used to evaluate trends over time. Each report provides detailed tables and graphs organized by region. Survey-related issues such as questionnaire comparability, survey procedures, data quality, and methodological approaches are addressed as needed.

The topics covered in *Comparative Reports* are selected by MEASURE DHS staff in conjunction with the U.S. Agency for International Development. Some reports are updates of previously published reports.

It is anticipated that the availability of comparable information for a large number of developing countries will enhance the understanding of important issues in the fields of international population and health by analysts and policymakers.

Ann Way
Project Director

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Executive Summary

This study examines trends and differentials in key family planning indicators in 35 developing countries. The data are for countries with a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted between 2000 and 2005. Trends are provided for countries with at least one previous DHS survey. The study investigates how knowledge of contraception and use of contraception have changed; whether public-private, urban-rural, and other differentials in contraceptive use have narrowed, and whether women are making informed decisions about the use of contraception. It also examines discontinuation and switching rates, and decisionmaking about family planning.

Results indicate that knowledge of contraception is almost universal in most countries, yet knowledge of multiple methods of contraception, despite increases over time, remains considerably lower, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The most commonly used modern methods are the pill, injectables, and the male condom. Current contraceptive use has increased steadily in most countries, but levels remain lower in sub-Saharan Africa, and particularly among rural and less-educated women. While modern methods account for the large majority of contraceptive use, and a growing share of all use, considerable proportions of women in several countries continue to rely on traditional methods. Unmet need has declined in many countries, but remains substantial in sub-Saharan Africa.

In most countries, a substantial proportion of women are not informed about other methods of contraception or about the potential side effects of their chosen method. While public sector facilities remain the main source of modern methods, over time, there has been declining use of public sector sources in South/Southeast Asia, increasing use in Latin America and the Caribbean, and no clear trend in sub-Saharan Africa.

Contraceptive discontinuation rates are high, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The majority of current users in most countries have switched methods, irrespective of region. Among current nonusers, a considerable proportion of women do not intend to use contraception in the future, even in countries with low contraceptive prevalence. Fertility-related reasons are the most commonly cited reasons for contraceptive discontinuation, current nonuse, and intended future nonuse. However, method-related reasons and opposition to use of contraception are also reported by many women as reasons for not using or not intending to use contraception.

Most women have not discussed contraception with their husband/partner in the past few months, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. A large majority of women approve of couples' use of contraception and believe that their husband approved of it as well. There are no clear trends in the proportion of women who recently discussed family planning with anyone; however, the proportion of women approving of family planning has increased or remained at a high level in most countries. Among women who are current users, a large majority reported participating in contraceptive decisionmaking.

1 Introduction

Global family planning programs have been in existence in the developing world for several decades and are primarily designed to supply couples with the methods of family planning that best suit their needs. Over the years, family planning programs have changed to meet the needs of the people receiving the services as well as the donors providing the services. There is recognition that family planning has been a major public health success (WHO, 2002), as evidenced by substantial fertility declines in many countries. However, in recent years, the HIV/AIDS pandemic and changing funding mechanisms have shifted donor interest and assistance away from family planning programs (Vogel, 2006).

Family planning programs have been the primary means of reducing fertility rates. However, despite years of investment in programs, fertility declines are not always apparent, nor are they continuous. New insights show that in several developing countries fertility rates that were declining are beginning to stall (Bongaarts, 2006; Westoff and Cross, 2006). These stalls in fertility decline are associated with a leveling off in contraceptive use, the demand for family planning, and the number of wanted births.

This report presents a comparative analysis of family planning at the national level for 35 developing countries in four regions around the world, using data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The study builds on earlier works by DHS on contraceptive use patterns and trends in contraception (Ayad et al., 1994; Curtis and Neitzel, 1996; Rutenberg et al., 1991). The report covers a range of topics and is intended to provide both policymakers and the research community with pertinent information on the state of family planning around the world. The family planning indicators used to assess national programs are examined and trend data are provided where available. Differentials in main contraceptive indicators are examined.

The first section deals with knowledge of contraceptive methods; this is followed by sections on ever use of contraception, current use of contraception, and unmet need for contraception. Informed choice on contraception, which is recognized as a right of clients (Huezo and Diaz, 1992) as well as part of a quality program (Bruce, 1990; Finger, 1993), is also discussed.

With the increasing global demand for family planning, the logistics of supplying women and men with contraceptive methods have undergone major changes. While government sources have been the main providers in many countries over the past few decades (Curtis and Neitzel, 1996), the private medical sector and social marketing programs have become important sources. To capture how the supplier environment has changed, this report examines information on levels and trends in sources of family planning methods.

High levels of discontinuation and method switching can be indicative of low method satisfaction or poor service delivery (Ali and Cleland, 1995). On the other hand, lower levels of method switching can mean that user choices are limited rather than they have better options (Ping, 1995). Given the importance of these indicators, this analysis looks at levels of contraceptive discontinuation, method switching, current nonuse, and intended future nonuse. Where data are available, the reasons for each of these behaviors are explored.

Gender is an important factor in reproductive health decisionmaking (Speizer, Whittle, and Carter, 2005). To examine the role gender plays in contraceptive use, the report analyzes spousal communication about contraception, approval of contraceptive use, and decisionmaking in adopting contraception.

The report provides an update on the current state and direction of key family planning program indicators. The findings are intended to help evaluate family planning programs and guide program planners and policymakers in developing countries.

2 Data and Methods

2.1 Data

The data used in this report are taken from DHS surveys conducted between 2000 and 2005 and cover 35 countries (Table 2.1). Included in these 35 countries is the Egypt 2003 survey, which is an Interim DHS survey, and the Uzbekistan 2002 survey, which is a Health Examination Survey. The survey methodology used in these two surveys is comparable to that used in the standard DHS surveys.

DHS surveys collect data from nationally-representative probability samples of households and of adult women and men in the sample households. Most DHS surveys use a two-stage cluster sampling design, often oversampling certain categories of respondents. Because the DHS samples are not self-weighting and because the response rates vary across sampling domains, weights are used to obtain nationally-representative estimates. Sample sizes in these surveys vary from 4,168 households in Uzbekistan to 37,211 households in Colombia.

Table 2.1 Summary of Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000-2005

| Country/year | Number of households interviewed | Number of women interviewed | Number of currently married women ^a |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 5,769 | 6,219 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 9,097 | 12,477 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 10,462 | 10,656 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 9,389 | 8,754 | 5,733 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 14,072 | 15,367 | 9,789 |
| Gabon 2000 | 6,203 | 6,183 | 3,348 |
| Ghana 2003 | 6,251 | 5,691 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 2003 | 8,561 | 8,195 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 8,420 | 7,949 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 2000 | 14,213 | 13,220 | 9,452 |
| Mali 2001 | 12,331 | 12,849 | 10,723 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 6,149 | 7,728 | 4,541 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 12,315 | 12,418 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 2000 | 6,392 | 6,755 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 7,225 | 7,620 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 9,696 | 10,421 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 2000 | 7,885 | 7,246 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 2001 | 7,126 | 7,658 | 4,694 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 5,980 | 6,430 | 4,125 |
| Egypt 2003 ^b | 10,089 | 9,159 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 2002 | 7,825 | 6,006 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 2003 | 11,513 | 16,798 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 ^c | 4,168 | 5,463 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 10,500 | 11,440 | 10,582 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 12,236 | 15,351 | 9,071 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 33,088 | 29,483 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 2001 | 8,602 | 8,726 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 2003 | 12,586 | 13,633 | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 7,048 | 5,665 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 19,207 | 17,654 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 2005 | 37,211 | 38,355 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 27,135 | 23,384 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 2000 | 9,595 | 10,159 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 11,328 | 13,060 | 7,424 |
| Peru 2000 | 28,900 | 27,843 | 15,628 |

^a Women who are currently married or in union

^b Interim Demographic and Health Survey

^c Health Examination Survey

DHS surveys follow several procedures that facilitate comparison of data across countries; these include use of standard questionnaires and standard recode variables (Rutstein and Rojas, 2006).

The analysis presented in this report is restricted to currently married women of reproductive age (15-49 years). The category “currently married” includes both formally married women and unmarried women who are living with a man as if married. The number of currently married women in the 35 surveys included in the study ranges from 2,610 in Namibia 2000 to 27,857 in Indonesia 2002-03. In some of the analyses, the base sample is further restricted to a subset of currently married women. For example, the analysis of informed choice (regarding contraceptive methods) is limited to currently married women using a modern method of contraception who adopted that method in the past five years.

For the outcome variables (defined below), the study examines how levels differ by respondent’s age, number of living children, residence, education, regular media exposure (exposure to radio, television, or print media at least once a week), and household wealth status (measured by an index based on ownership of household assets [Rutstein and Johnson, 2004]).

Trends are presented for 30 of the 35 countries that have at least one previous survey. Table 2.2 shows the years for which trend data are available for each country.

| Table 2.2 Demographic and Health Surveys, 1986-2005 | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| Country | Survey years | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | |
| Benin | 1996 | 2001 | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 1992 | 1999 | 2003 | | |
| Cameroon | 1991 | 1998 | 2004 | | |
| Eritrea | 1995 | 2002 | | | |
| Ethiopia | 2000 | | | | |
| Gabon | 2000 | | | | |
| Ghana | 1988 | 1993 | 1998-99 | 2003-04 | |
| Kenya | 1989 | 1993 | 1998 | 2003 | |
| Madagascar | 1992 | 1997 | 2003-04 | | |
| Malawi | 1992 | 2000 | | | |
| Mali | 1987 | 1996 | 2001 | | |
| Mauritania | 2000 | | | | |
| Mozambique | 1997 | 2003 | | | |
| Namibia | 1992 | 2000 | | | |
| Nigeria | 1990 | 1999 | 2003 | | |
| Rwanda | 1992 | 2001 | | | |
| Uganda | 1988 | 1995 | 2000 | | |
| Zambia | 1992 | 1996 | 2001 | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | |
| Armenia | 2000 | | | | |
| Egypt | 1988 | 1992 | 1995 | 2000 | 2003 |
| Jordan | 1990 | 1997 | 2002 | | |
| Morocco | 1987 | 1992 | 2003 | | |
| Uzbekistan | 1996 | 2002 | | | |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1994 | 1997 | 2000 | 2004 | |
| Cambodia | 2000 | | | | |
| Indonesia | 1987 | 1991 | 1994 | 1997 | 2002-03 |
| Nepal | 1996 | 2001 | | | |
| Philippines | 1993 | 1998 | 2003 | | |
| Vietnam | 1997 | 2002 | | | |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 1989 | 1994 | 1998 | 2003 | |
| Colombia | 1986 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 |
| Dominican Rep. | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1999 | 2002 |
| Haiti | 1994 | 2000 | | | |
| Nicaragua | 1997 | 2001 | | | |
| Peru | 1986 | 1992 | 1996 | 2000 | |

For presentation of results, the countries are arranged by standard DHS groupings within four broad world regions: sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa/West Asia/Europe, South/Southeast Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

2.2 Definition of Variables

The variables of interest as well as various concepts used in this report are explained below. In most cases, standard DHS definitions were retained.

Contraceptive methods. Contraceptive methods are grouped into two categories: modern methods and traditional methods. Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, the pill, the IUD, injectables, implants (such as Norplant), the female condom, the male condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, the diaphragm, and foam/jelly. Traditional methods include periodic abstinence, withdrawal, and any country-specific traditional methods.

Contraceptive knowledge. All survey respondents are asked about their knowledge of specific contraceptive methods. A woman is considered to have knowledge of a particular contraceptive method if she has ever heard of the method (i.e., the method was reported spontaneously or after probing). Early phases of the DHS program distinguished between the two types of responses, while later phases did not. It should be noted that knowledge of a contraceptive method does not measure a respondent's depth of knowledge.

Ever use of contraception. Women who report knowing of a particular method of contraception are asked if they have ever used that method. In the case of female sterilization, women are asked if they ever had an operation to avoid having any (more) children. Similarly, in the case of male sterilization, women are asked if their partner ever had an operation to avoid having any (more) children.

Current use of contraception. Women were asked if they were currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant at or about the time of the survey. Women using any modern or traditional method are defined as current users of contraception. In the case of concurrent method use (i.e., women reporting use of more than one method), the most effective method is considered. Determining if a respondent is currently using a method necessarily takes into account the varying lengths of time for which methods are effective. For example, the contraceptive effect of using implants can last for five years, whereas a coitus-related method prevents pregnancy only during a given episode of sexual intercourse.

Unmet need for contraception. Women have an unmet need for contraception if they are not currently using a method of contraception and want to stop (further) childbearing. Women have an "unmet need for spacing" if they are not currently using a method of contraception and want to delay the next birth by at least two years. Women have an "unmet need for limiting" if they are not currently using a method of contraception and want to stop childbearing. "Total unmet need" is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Informed choice. The extent to which women have been informed about contraceptive methods is measured using three indicators: 1) percentage of currently married women using a clinical method who were informed of the side effects (at the time of obtaining the method), 2) percentage of currently married women using a clinical method who were informed of other methods (by a health/family planning worker), and 3) percentage of sterilized women who were informed before the operation that sterilization is permanent.

Sources of modern contraceptive methods. The source of a woman's current method is the place where she obtained the method the last time. For this analysis, sources are grouped into three broad categories: the public sector, the private medical sector, and other sources. Country-specific definitions of these sources are maintained to facilitate analysis. A lack of consistency in the definition of these sources may limit cross-country comparisons. In case of concurrent method use, the source of the most effective method is determined. Although LAM is a modern method, it is not included in this analysis.

Contraceptive discontinuation and reasons for discontinuation. Contraceptive discontinuation refers to the proportion of currently married women who have used a method of contraception in the past but are not currently using any method. This information provides the lifetime discontinuation rate.

Information on reasons for contraceptive discontinuation is available from the DHS calendar (in the questionnaire), which provides month-by-month information on the type of method used. Because calendar data are available for only a few countries that have relatively high contraceptive prevalence rates, the analysis of reasons for discontinuation in this study is limited to a smaller set of countries. Reasons for the most recent discontinuation are grouped under four broad categories: fertility-related reasons, opposition to use, method-related reasons, and other reasons.

Contraceptive switching. Contraceptive switching refers to current use of a contraceptive method that is different from the method previously used.

Reasons for current nonuse of contraception. Current nonusers of contraception who did not want any (more) children or who did not want a child in the next two years were asked why they were not using a method of contraception. Reasons for current nonuse are grouped under five broad categories: fertility-related reasons, opposition to use, lack of knowledge, method-related reasons, and other reasons. Women are allowed to report multiple reasons for nonuse of contraception, so the percentages typically add to more than 100.

Reasons for intended nonuse of contraception in the future. Current nonusers of contraception were asked if they intended to use contraception in the future. Those who did not intend to use a method and those who did not know if they would use a method were asked the main reason they did not intend to use contraception in the future. Reasons were again grouped under five main categories: fertility-related reasons, opposition to use, lack of knowledge, method-related reasons, and other reasons.

Discussion about contraception. Women who know any contraceptive method were asked if they had discussed family planning with anyone in the past few months. Those who had discussed family planning with someone were further asked to identify the person with whom they discussed it. The analysis examines the proportion of women who discussed family planning with anyone and the proportion who discussed it with their husband/partner.

Approval of contraception. Approval of contraception is measured by two variables: the proportion of women who approve of couples using contraception, and the proportion who believe that their husband/partner approves of couples using contraception.

Contraceptive decisionmaking. Current users of contraceptive methods were asked who made the decision to use contraception. The response categories identified whether the decision was 1) made mainly by the respondent herself, 2) made mainly by the husband/partner, 3) a joint decision between the two, or 4) made mainly by some other person.

2.3 Data Limitations

DHS data have several limitations that should be kept in mind when interpreting patterns and trends in family planning indicators. First, although response rates in DHS surveys are generally very high, differences in levels of nonresponse across countries and over time can bias survey estimates used in cross-country comparisons and trend analyses. Moreover, in some countries, the geographic coverage of survey samples has changed over time, making it difficult to analyze trends. Other factors that can affect cross-country comparisons and trend analyses are nonresponse and misreporting on specific questions, especially those related to sexual behavior and contraceptive use.

For some variables, information available in the most recent survey was not collected in earlier surveys, or the manner in which a question was asked has changed over time. In addition, there are differences across countries in the way some indicators were defined, and in some countries definitions may have changed over time. For example, definitions of public and private medical sources of contraceptive methods differ across countries and have changed in many countries. In general, country-specific definitions from the main survey reports have been used, but in a few cases it was necessary to create comparable indicators that are different from those in the main survey reports. These changes, and variations in the availability and definition of indicators, limit the analyses presented in this report.

2.4 Characteristics of Currently Married Women

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics (age, number of living children, urban-rural residence, education, and regular exposure to mass media). The percentage of currently married women age 15-24 ranges from a low of 11 percent in Vietnam to 35 percent in Malawi and Bangladesh. There are smaller percentages of women age 35-49 in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions. In general, women in sub-Saharan Africa are more likely to live in rural areas, have more children, be less educated, and have less exposure to mass media than women in other regions.

Table 2.3 Characteristics of currently married women

Percent distribution of currently married women by age, number of living children, residence, education, and media exposure, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Age | | | | Number of living children | | | | | Residence | | | Education | | | Regular media exposure (number of sources) | | | Number | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----|---------------------------|-----|-----|----|-------|-----------|------|---------|------------|----|----|--|--------|--|--------|--|
| | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 5+ | 0 | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5+ | Urban | Rural | None | Primary | Secondary+ | 0 | 1 | 2+ | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 25 | 41 | 34 | 9 | 36 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 35 | 66 | 72 | 19 | 8 | 34 | 51 | 15 | 4,563 | | | |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 28 | 36 | 36 | 14 | 34 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 15 | 85 | 88 | 8 | 4 | 48 | 40 | 12 | 9,655 | | | |
| Cameroun 2004 | 33 | 36 | 30 | 14 | 35 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 49 | 51 | 29 | 40 | 31 | 50 | 24 | 26 | 7,166 | | | |
| Eritrea 2002 | 27 | 37 | 36 | 15 | 31 | 26 | 27 | 34 | 66 | 66 | 62 | 26 | 12 | 32 | 42 | 26 | 5,733 | | | |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 27 | 37 | 36 | 11 | 32 | 27 | 30 | 12 | 88 | 88 | 83 | 12 | 5 | 90 | 9 | 2 | 9,789 | | | |
| Gabon 2000 | 28 | 39 | 33 | 14 | 36 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 76 | 24 | 8 | 39 | 53 | 38 | 30 | 32 | 3,348 | | | |
| Ghana 2003 | 19 | 40 | 42 | 9 | 36 | 30 | 25 | 41 | 60 | 60 | 38 | 20 | 42 | 24 | 42 | 34 | 3,549 | | | |
| Kenya 2003 | 26 | 39 | 34 | 7 | 35 | 30 | 28 | 16 | 78 | 77 | 24 | 59 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 29 | 4,919 | | | |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 25 | 38 | 37 | 10 | 35 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 77 | 77 | 24 | 48 | 29 | 38 | 37 | 25 | 5,140 | | | |
| Malawi 2000 | 35 | 36 | 29 | 11 | 40 | 26 | 23 | 14 | 86 | 86 | 32 | 61 | 8 | 45 | 48 | 7 | 9,452 | | | |
| Mali 2001 | 30 | 37 | 34 | 11 | 33 | 27 | 30 | 25 | 76 | 84 | 36 | 41 | 5 | 23 | 41 | 23 | 10,723 | | | |
| Mauritania 2000 | 25 | 39 | 36 | 14 | 29 | 25 | 33 | 41 | 60 | 69 | 69 | 22 | 10 | 45 | 40 | 15 | 4,541 | | | |
| Mozambique 2003 | 31 | 38 | 31 | 12 | 36 | 29 | 23 | 29 | 71 | 48 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 52 | 39 | 9 | 8,736 | | | |
| Namibia 2000 | 15 | 40 | 45 | 8 | 36 | 31 | 25 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 16 | 35 | 49 | 22 | 33 | 45 | 2,610 | | | |
| Nigeria 2003 | 27 | 37 | 35 | 12 | 33 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 69 | 54 | 54 | 22 | 24 | 38 | 36 | 26 | 5,336 | | | |
| Rwanda 2001 | 23 | 40 | 38 | 8 | 37 | 28 | 27 | 15 | 85 | 35 | 35 | 55 | 10 | 57 | 37 | 7 | 5,052 | | | |
| Uganda 2000 | 33 | 39 | 28 | 9 | 31 | 29 | 32 | 13 | 87 | 26 | 26 | 61 | 13 | 48 | 39 | 13 | 4,881 | | | |
| Zambia 2001 | 33 | 39 | 29 | 9 | 36 | 27 | 28 | 35 | 65 | 65 | 14 | 62 | 24 | 53 | 27 | 20 | 4,684 | | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 15 | 31 | 54 | 6 | 55 | 37 | 2 | 58 | 42 | * | * | * | 100 | 9 | 51 | 40 | 4,125 | | | |
| Egypt 2003 | 20 | 36 | 44 | 10 | 36 | 36 | 19 | 43 | 58 | 37 | 37 | 17 | 47 | 5 | 29 | 67 | 8,445 | | | |
| Jordan 2002 | 15 | 43 | 42 | 8 | 25 | 31 | 36 | 80 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 83 | 10 | 37 | 53 | 5,706 | | | |
| Morocco 2003 | 16 | 33 | 50 | 11 | 36 | 30 | 24 | 57 | 43 | 63 | 63 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 42 | 43 | 8,782 | | | |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 21 | 37 | 42 | 8 | 40 | 40 | 13 | 39 | 62 | 9 | 9 | 60 | 31 | u | u | u | 3,720 | | | |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 35 | 35 | 30 | 11 | 44 | 32 | 14 | 22 | 78 | 40 | 40 | 30 | 31 | 41 | 34 | 25 | 10,436 | | | |
| Cambodia 2000 | 16 | 38 | 47 | 8 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 16 | 84 | 31 | 31 | 55 | 15 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 9,071 | | | |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 17 | 37 | 46 | 8 | 52 | 29 | 11 | 46 | 54 | 8 | 8 | 54 | 39 | 18 | 43 | 39 | 27,857 | | | |
| Nepal 2001 | 31 | 36 | 33 | 12 | 36 | 35 | 18 | 10 | 91 | 72 | 72 | 15 | 14 | 51 | 33 | 16 | 8,342 | | | |
| Philippines 2003 | 15 | 37 | 48 | 8 | 39 | 32 | 21 | 54 | 47 | 2 | 2 | 29 | 69 | 9 | 24 | 67 | 8,671 | | | |
| Vietnam 2002 | 11 | 38 | 51 | 5 | 57 | 31 | 8 | 19 | 81 | 6 | 6 | 26 | 67 | 8 | 34 | 58 | 5,338 | | | |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 19 | 38 | 43 | 0 | 39 | 32 | 30 | 63 | 35 | 9 | 9 | 56 | 36 | 10 | 26 | 64 | 10,569 | | | |
| Colombia 2005 | 19 | 34 | 47 | 8 | 51 | 31 | 10 | 73 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 34 | 62 | u | u | u | 19,762 | | | |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 23 | 36 | 41 | 9 | 40 | 39 | 12 | 65 | 35 | 5 | 5 | 52 | 43 | 4 | 16 | 80 | 13,996 | | | |
| Haiti 2000 | 22 | 37 | 41 | 11 | 37 | 27 | 25 | 37 | 63 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 19 | 40 | 32 | 28 | 5,958 | | | |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 27 | 35 | 37 | 8 | 40 | 29 | 24 | 58 | 42 | 18 | 18 | 44 | 38 | 9 | 27 | 64 | 7,424 | | | |
| Peru 2000 | 16 | 38 | 46 | 5 | 45 | 30 | 20 | 64 | 36 | 7 | 7 | 37 | 56 | 21 | 30 | 49 | 15,628 | | | |

Note: For Nepal and Vietnam, media exposure is defined as exposure to television or newspapers at least once a week, and exposure to radio every day; the standard definition is contact with any source at least once a week.
 An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
 u = Unknown (Not available)

3 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

One of the major goals of family planning programs is to increase women's awareness of family planning methods. Knowledge of family planning is considered the first stage toward the adoption of a contraceptive method. This section looks at how well informed women are about contraceptive methods, and how knowledge of contraception has changed over time.

3.1 Levels of Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Knowledge of Any Method of Contraception and Knowledge of Any Modern Method

Knowledge of at least one method of contraception is nearly universal across all regions (Table 3.1). In sub-Saharan Africa, knowledge of a contraceptive method is generally above 85 percent. However, in 3 of the 18 sub-Saharan countries, levels were below 85 percent: Mali (78 percent), Mauritania (71 percent), and Nigeria (78 percent). In the other three regions, levels vary within a narrow range, from 94 percent in Bolivia to 100 percent in several countries. Knowledge of a modern method shows a similar distribution to knowledge of any method, in all regions.

Table 3.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of currently married women who know any contraceptive method, any modern method, 3+ modern methods, 5+ modern methods, and any traditional method, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Any method | Modern method | | | Any traditional method | Number |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----|----|------------------------|--------|
| | | Any | 3+ | 5+ | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 92 | 91 | 79 | 52 | 63 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 92 | 90 | 76 | 52 | 48 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 89 | 89 | 71 | 49 | 65 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 88 | 87 | 72 | 35 | 37 | 5,733 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 86 | 85 | 38 | 11 | 24 | 9,789 |
| Gabon 2000 | 95 | 95 | 75 | 50 | 87 | 3,348 |
| Ghana 2003 | 98 | 98 | 93 | 85 | 78 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 2003 | 96 | 95 | 92 | 82 | 76 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 85 | 84 | 70 | 44 | 53 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 2000 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 83 | 73 | 9,452 |
| Mali 2001 | 78 | 76 | 57 | 34 | 31 | 10,723 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 71 | 68 | 42 | 15 | 39 | 4,541 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 92 | 90 | 75 | 44 | 50 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 2000 | 98 | 98 | 91 | 66 | 50 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 78 | 76 | 57 | 30 | 43 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 97 | 97 | 87 | 57 | 75 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 2000 | 98 | 98 | 92 | 77 | 69 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 2001 | 99 | 99 | 94 | 72 | 79 | 4,694 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 99 | 98 | 90 | 64 | 92 | 4,125 |
| Egypt 2003 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 85 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 2002 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 2003 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 94 | 92 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 99 | 99 | 87 | 56 | 58 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 92 | 81 | 10,436 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 96 | 95 | 89 | 77 | 31 | 9,071 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 99 | 99 | 93 | 78 | 42 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 2001 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 92 | 55 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 2003 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 88 | 90 | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 88 | 85 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 94 | 92 | 85 | 70 | 80 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 2005 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 94 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 86 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 2000 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 83 | 70 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 90 | 67 | 7,424 |
| Peru 2000 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 92 | 88 | 15,628 |

Knowledge of Multiple Modern Contraceptive Methods

Knowledge of multiple modern methods of contraception is an indicator of how well informed women are about family planning. Knowledge of multiple modern methods can also be used to gauge how effective the country's health programs are in promoting different methods of contraception, and the extent to which women have a choice of contraceptive methods.

The percentage of women who know three or more modern methods is high (85 percent or higher) in all countries in South/Southeast Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North Africa/West Asia/Europe. In many cases, this percentage is similar to the percentage knowing any modern method. However, in sub-Saharan Africa, knowledge of multiple modern methods of contraception is lower, and far from universal. In seven of the 18 countries in this region a large majority of women (85 percent or higher) know three or more modern methods. Knowledge of five or more modern methods is substantially lower than knowledge of three or more methods in most countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

Knowledge of Traditional Methods

In most countries, the majority of women know of a traditional method of family planning. However, there are large regional variations in knowledge of traditional methods, with countries in sub-Saharan Africa having lower levels than countries in other regions. Within sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage knowing any traditional method ranges from 24 percent in Ethiopia to 87 percent in Gabon. Variation in knowledge of any traditional method is also large in South/Southeast Asia, but not in the other two regions. In all regions, women are more familiar with modern methods than with traditional methods.

Knowledge of Specific Modern Methods

Overall, the pill, injectables, and male condoms are the most widely known modern methods (Table 3.2). Emergency contraception, the diaphragm, and foam/jelly are the least known methods. The IUD is the best known modern method in North Africa/West Asia/Europe. Knowledge of male sterilization is much lower than knowledge of female sterilization in all countries except Nepal and Vietnam, where knowledge levels are similar. Knowledge of female sterilization is generally lower in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions. In four of six countries in both South/Southeast Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, more than 90 percent of women know about female sterilization.

Among traditional methods, periodic abstinence is better known than withdrawal in most of the sub-Saharan countries; however, withdrawal is better known than periodic abstinence in half of the countries in the other regions.

Table 3.2 Knowledge of modern and traditional contraceptive methods
 Percentage of currently married women who know specific modern and traditional contraceptive methods, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----|------------------|---------------|--------|------|-----|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|
| | Sterilization | | IUD | Inject- ables | Im- plants | Condom | | LAM | EC phragm | Dia- phragm | Foam/ jelly | Periodic abstinence ^a | With- drawal | | Number |
| | Female | Male | | | | Female | Male | | | | | | Other | Other | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 56 | 21 | 78 | 37 | 79 | 35 | 12 | 85 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 51 | 50 | 4 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 27 | 16 | 82 | 41 | 76 | 58 | 29 | 85 | 21 | 9 | 16 | 44 | 16 | 5 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 46 | 10 | 71 | 37 | 66 | 36 | 40 | 84 | 30 | 18 | 13 | 61 | 46 | 8 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 23 | 6 | 78 | 24 | 74 | 8 | 19 | 75 | 50 | 10 | 5 | 36 | 13 | 1 | 5,733 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 24 | 5 | 82 | 10 | 70 | 13 | 7 | 29 | u | u | u | 22 | 10 | 2 | 9,789 |
| Gabon 2000 | 54 | 18 | 86 | 38 | 57 | 7 | 24 | 92 | 44 | 17 | 14 | 81 | 67 | 14 | 3,348 |
| Ghana 2003 | 74 | 45 | 90 | 65 | 92 | 67 | 82 | 95 | 37 | 29 | 38 | 67 | 65 | 4 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 2003 | 80 | 52 | 93 | 75 | 94 | 72 | 43 | 92 | u | 25 | u | 70 | 47 | 12 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 35 | 24 | 77 | 35 | 78 | 40 | 10 | 72 | 40 | 6 | 14 | 50 | 25 | 2 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 2000 | 88 | 60 | 95 | 70 | 96 | 52 | 52 | 92 | 43 | 22 | 26 | 46 | 46 | 40 | 9,452 |
| Mali 2001 | 33 | 13 | 68 | 21 | 57 | 26 | 22 | 62 | 21 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 19 | 10,723 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 16 | 6 | 64 | 34 | 57 | 4 | 5 | 34 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 32 | 5 | 4,541 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 40 | 8 | 80 | 49 | 78 | u | u | 76 | 50 | u | 3 | 33 | 19 | 21 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 2000 | 67 | 35 | 92 | 56 | 96 | 0 | 65 | 92 | u | 20 | 21 ^b | 35 | 35 | 8 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 40 | 10 | 63 | 29 | 61 | 10 | 12 | 54 | 21 | 14 | 9 | 26 | 24 | 19 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 61 | 18 | 83 | 38 | 88 | 42 | 28 | 90 | 43 | 12 | 5 | 62 | 59 | 0 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 2000 | 79 | 39 | 94 | 53 | 93 | 41 | 63 | 88 | 56 | 10 | 15 ^d | 55 | 41 | 25 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 2001 | 77 | 25 | 96 | 46 | 87 | 35 | 59 | 96 | 40 ^e | 10 | 34 ^b | 38 | 68 | 32 | 4,694 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 48 | 20 | 83 | 93 | 49 | 10 | 25 | 90 | 79 | 22 | 22 | 65 | 88 | 7 | 4,125 |
| Egypt 2003 | 68 | 12 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | u | 59 | u | u | u | 34 | 33 | 35 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 2002 | 98 | 22 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 54 | 18 | 91 | 98 | 13 | 17 | 88 | 93 | 2 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 2003 | 94 | 9 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 38 | u | 89 | 91 | u | 9 | 87 | 78 | 5 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 51 | 8 | 85 | 98 | 78 | 3 | 6 | 68 | 55 | 10 | 3 | 41 | 45 | 3 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 96 | 73 | 100 | 86 | 99 | 77 | u | 92 | u | u | u | 72 | 59 | 8 | 10,436 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 64 | 47 | 90 | 83 | 90 | 54 | 5 | 79 | 9 | 2 | 0 ^d | 26 | 19 | 1 ^f | 9,071 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 64 | 39 | 96 | 87 | 97 | 87 | u | 76 | 20 | u | 12 | 34 | 26 | 7 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 2001 | 99 | 98 | 93 | 55 | 97 | 80 | u | 91 | u | u | u | 35 | 41 | 6 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 2003 | 92 | 74 | 98 | 91 | 90 | 7 | 13 | 96 | 22 | 10 | 16 | 79 | 86 | 5 ^g | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 92 | 90 | 95 | 99 | 60 | 15 | u | 96 | u | u | 10 ^b | 70 | 81 | 1 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 65 | 35 | 82 | 84 | 80 | 10 | 37 | 79 | 53 | 13 | 44 | 76 | 44 | 18 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 2005 | 98 | 86 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 78 | u | 99 | 64 | 35 | u | 84 | 87 | 12 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 98 | 56 | 99 | 94 | 97 | 91 | 47 | 98 | 72 | 31 | 61 | 72 | 79 | 8 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 2000 | 72 | 52 | 97 | 40 | 97 | 89 | 48 | 95 | 49 | 12 | 11 | 46 | 67 | 3 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 91 | 65 | 98 | 90 | 97 | 8 | 31 | 95 | 70 | 19 | 16 | 55 | 54 | 1 | 7,424 |
| Peru 2000 | 93 | 80 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 60 | u | 92 | 61 | u | 72 | 84 | 59 | 11 | 15,628 |

EC = Emergency contraception
 LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
 u = Unknown (not available)

^a Rhythm
^b Diaphragm, foam, jelly
^c Spermicide included
^d Diaphragm/cervical cap

^e Although understood as breastfeeding, this is counted as LAM in this analysis.
^f Knowledge of Chinese pill (76.5%) is not shown.
^g Knowledge of mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, standard days method (47.4%) is not shown.

3.2 Differentials in Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Knowledge of Any Modern Method

In most countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa, not only is knowledge of any modern contraceptive method almost universal among currently married women, but there is almost no variation in knowledge by age, number of living children, urban-rural residence, regular exposure to mass media, and household wealth status (Table 3.3). In most countries in sub-Saharan Africa differentials in knowledge of any modern method are generally small, except in a few countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, and Nigeria, where overall knowledge levels are lower. In these countries, urban women, more-educated women, women living in wealthier households, and those regularly exposed to mass media are more likely to know a modern contraceptive method.

Table 3.3 Differentials in knowledge of any modern contraceptive method

Percentage of currently married women who know a modern contraceptive method, by age, number of living children, residence, education, media exposure, and wealth status, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Age | | | | | Number of living children | | | | | Residence | | | Education | | | Regular media exposure (number of sources) | | | | | Wealth status (quintile) | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----------|------|---------|------------|-----|-----|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | 15-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-49 | 0 | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5+ | Urban | Rural | None | Primary | Secondary+ | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | Total | | | |
| | 88 | 93 | 88 | 91 | 86 | 86 | 92 | 92 | 90 | 95 | 89 | 88 | 97 | 100 | 84 | 93 | 98 | 81 | 87 | 94 | 95 | 98 | 91 | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 88 | 93 | 88 | 91 | 86 | 86 | 92 | 92 | 90 | 95 | 89 | 97 | 100 | 84 | 93 | 98 | 81 | 87 | 94 | 95 | 98 | 91 | | | | |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 88 | 92 | 89 | 90 | 82 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 99 | 89 | 98 | 99 | 84 | 95 | 99 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 91 | 99 | 90 | | | | |
| Cameroun 2004 | 89 | 90 | 87 | 87 | 83 | 89 | 88 | 86 | 86 | 97 | 81 | 66 | 100 | 80 | 95 | 99 | 82 | 80 | 88 | 98 | 96 | 89 | | | | |
| Eritrea 2002 | 87 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 83 | 89 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 98 | 82 | 80 | 100 | 74 | 90 | 99 | 74 | 79 | 89 | 98 | 99 | 87 | | | | |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 83 | 88 | 85 | 81 | 84 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 98 | 84 | 83 | 100 | 84 | 97 | 100 | 82 | 84 | 81 | 85 | 97 | 85 | | | | |
| Gabon 2000 | 95 | 96 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 91 | 68 | 94 | 99 | 89 | 97 | 100 | 89 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 97 | 95 | | | | |
| Ghana 2003 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 97 | 95 | 99 | 100 | 94 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 98 | | | | |
| Kenya 2003 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 99 | 94 | 73 | 99 | 100 | 82 | 99 | 100 | 93 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 95 | | | | |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 79 | 87 | 85 | 82 | 85 | 87 | 81 | 81 | 95 | 81 | 58 | 88 | 99 | 67 | 92 | 99 | 67 | 72 | 85 | 95 | 99 | 84 | | | | |
| Malawi 2000 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 98 | | | | |
| Mali 2001 | 77 | 79 | 73 | 71 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 90 | 72 | 73 | 92 | 100 | 62 | 80 | 92 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 80 | 94 | 76 | | | | |
| Mauritania 2000 | 65 | 73 | 65 | 64 | 71 | 72 | 64 | 88 | 88 | 55 | 60 | 81 | 95 | 62 | 70 | 82 | 50 | 56 | 65 | 80 | 93 | 68 | | | | |
| Mozambique 2003 | 89 | 91 | 90 | 81 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 97 | 88 | 84 | 100 | 86 | 94 | 99 | 81 | 86 | 92 | 97 | 100 | 90 | | | | |
| Namibia 2000 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 97 | 93 | 98 | 99 | 94 | 98 | 99 | 93 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 98 | | | | |
| Nigeria 2003 | 70 | 81 | 76 | 68 | 76 | 77 | 79 | 91 | 70 | 63 | 85 | 97 | 97 | 62 | 78 | 95 | 55 | 66 | 78 | 89 | 97 | 76 | | | | |
| Rwanda 2001 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 95 | 97 | 100 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 97 | | | | |
| Uganda 2000 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 97 | 94 | 99 | 100 | 96 | 99 | 100 | 94 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 98 | | | | |
| Zambia 2001 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | | | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 95 | 98 | 95 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 97 | * | 98 | 94 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 98 | | | | |
| Egypt 2003 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| Jordan 2002 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| Morocco 2003 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 96 | 100 | 99 | 92 | 99 | 92 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 99 | u | u | u | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | | | | |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| Cambodia 2000 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 91 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 98 | 95 | 92 | 97 | 99 | 90 | 97 | 99 | 92 | 93 | 96 | 97 | 99 | 95 | | | | |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 98 | 100 | 95 | 99 | 100 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | | | | |
| Nepal 2001 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| Philippines 2003 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 78 | 98 | 100 | 95 | 98 | 100 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | | | | |
| Vietnam 2002 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 93 | 94 | 90 | 90 | u | 94 | 93 | 88 | 97 | 83 | 75 | 90 | 99 | 77 | 86 | 97 | 78 | 88 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 92 | | | | |
| Colombia 2005 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | u | u | u | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | |
| Haiti 2000 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | | | | |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | | | | |
| Peru 2000 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 100 | 96 | 91 | 98 | 100 | 95 | 98 | 100 | 94 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | | | | |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

u = Unknown (not available)

Knowledge of Multiple Modern Methods

Table 3.4 presents differentials in knowledge of three or more modern contraceptive methods; Table 3.5 presents differentials in knowledge of five or more modern methods. Differentials in the knowledge of multiple modern methods are more pronounced in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions. Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, differentials in the knowledge of multiple methods are generally small, especially for knowledge of three or more methods. Younger women (age 15-24) and those with no children are somewhat less likely to know multiple methods. Women living in urban areas, more-educated women, women regularly exposed to mass media, and women living in wealthier households are more likely to know multiple methods. These differentials are more pronounced for knowledge of five or more modern methods than for three or more.

Table 3.4 Differentials in knowledge of at least three modern contraceptive methods

Percentage of currently married women who know at least three modern contraceptive methods, by age, number of living children, residence, education, media exposure, education, media exposure, and wealth status, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Age | | | | | Number of living children | | | | | Residence | | | Education | | | Regular media exposure (number of sources) | | | | | Wealth status (quintile) | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-------|------|-----------|-----------|-----|--|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-----|--|-------|
| | 15-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-49 | | 0 | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5+ | Urban | Rural | None | Primary | Secondary | 2+ | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 72 | 81 | 80 | 68 | 79 | 81 | 78 | 86 | 75 | 74 | 88 | 97 | 82 | 83 | 93 | 67 | 82 | 82 | 62 | 71 | 83 | 86 | 94 | 94 | 79 | | |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 70 | 79 | 77 | 60 | 76 | 78 | 79 | 95 | 73 | 73 | 95 | 99 | 65 | 83 | 96 | 65 | 83 | 96 | 78 | 62 | 80 | 74 | 85 | 85 | 76 | | |
| Cameroun 2004 | 69 | 74 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 68 | 86 | 57 | 36 | 78 | 95 | 56 | 79 | 93 | 56 | 79 | 93 | 62 | 66 | 70 | 79 | 74 | 74 | 71 | | |
| Eritrea 2002 | 71 | 73 | 71 | 66 | 73 | 74 | 71 | 92 | 61 | 58 | 90 | 98 | 47 | 75 | 95 | 47 | 75 | 95 | 48 | 57 | 71 | 90 | 96 | 96 | 72 | | |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 35 | 42 | 36 | 33 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 86 | 31 | 30 | 69 | 96 | 33 | 74 | 98 | 33 | 74 | 98 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 40 | 77 | 38 | 32 | | |
| Gabon 2000 | 71 | 79 | 74 | 72 | 76 | 76 | 73 | 80 | 60 | 33 | 66 | 88 | 61 | 78 | 89 | 61 | 78 | 89 | 58 | 68 | 77 | 81 | 87 | 75 | 75 | | |
| Ghana 2003 | 91 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 92 | 97 | 91 | 87 | 95 | 98 | 85 | 94 | 99 | 85 | 94 | 99 | 94 | 95 | 92 | 92 | 94 | 93 | 93 | | |
| Kenya 2003 | 91 | 93 | 93 | 91 | 94 | 93 | 90 | 96 | 91 | 60 | 98 | 100 | 75 | 97 | 98 | 75 | 97 | 98 | 91 | 94 | 97 | 96 | 91 | 92 | 92 | | |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 65 | 73 | 71 | 65 | 74 | 74 | 63 | 89 | 65 | 33 | 73 | 97 | 45 | 78 | 96 | 45 | 78 | 96 | 41 | 51 | 72 | 86 | 98 | 70 | 70 | | |
| Malawi 2000 | 94 | 97 | 95 | 88 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 99 | 95 | 93 | 96 | 100 | 93 | 97 | 99 | 93 | 97 | 99 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 95 | 99 | 95 | 95 | | |
| Mali 2001 | 57 | 61 | 54 | 52 | 58 | 59 | 57 | 74 | 52 | 53 | 77 | 95 | 39 | 61 | 80 | 39 | 61 | 80 | 51 | 47 | 50 | 62 | 82 | 57 | 57 | | |
| Mauritania 2000 | 37 | 48 | 41 | 38 | 44 | 47 | 39 | 68 | 25 | 32 | 57 | 82 | 36 | 43 | 61 | 36 | 43 | 61 | 20 | 22 | 38 | 56 | 79 | 42 | 42 | | |
| Mozambique 2003 | 72 | 77 | 75 | 63 | 76 | 78 | 76 | 90 | 69 | 64 | 84 | 99 | 67 | 80 | 96 | 67 | 80 | 96 | 56 | 67 | 78 | 88 | 97 | 75 | 75 | | |
| Namibia 2000 | 89 | 93 | 90 | 91 | 90 | 94 | 89 | 95 | 88 | 79 | 90 | 95 | 81 | 90 | 97 | 81 | 90 | 97 | 79 | 91 | 90 | 93 | 97 | 91 | 91 | | |
| Nigeria 2003 | 46 | 64 | 58 | 46 | 56 | 59 | 60 | 75 | 49 | 40 | 66 | 87 | 38 | 57 | 84 | 38 | 57 | 84 | 32 | 44 | 57 | 72 | 87 | 57 | 57 | | |
| Rwanda 2001 | 77 | 88 | 90 | 74 | 84 | 88 | 91 | 94 | 85 | 83 | 87 | 99 | 83 | 91 | 98 | 83 | 91 | 98 | 81 | 85 | 85 | 87 | 94 | 87 | 87 | | |
| Uganda 2000 | 91 | 94 | 91 | 88 | 90 | 94 | 93 | 99 | 91 | 82 | 95 | 100 | 86 | 97 | 100 | 86 | 97 | 100 | 84 | 88 | 94 | 97 | 99 | 92 | 92 | | |
| Zambia 2001 | 90 | 97 | 94 | 86 | 93 | 96 | 95 | 98 | 91 | 83 | 94 | 99 | 90 | 97 | 99 | 90 | 97 | 99 | 90 | 89 | 93 | 97 | 99 | 94 | 94 | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 86 | 91 | 90 | 84 | 91 | 90 | 78 | 92 | 86 | * | * | 90 | 77 | 89 | 93 | 77 | 89 | 93 | 83 | 88 | 88 | 91 | 96 | 90 | 90 | | |
| Egypt 2003 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Jordan 2002 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Morocco 2003 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | | |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 79 | 90 | 89 | 68 | 88 | 91 | 86 | 89 | 86 | 81 | 86 | 92 | u | u | u | u | u | u | 87 | 86 | 89 | 93 | 87 | 87 | 87 | | |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | | |
| Cambodia 2000 | 86 | 90 | 90 | 82 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 96 | 88 | 83 | 91 | 97 | 80 | 91 | 97 | 80 | 91 | 97 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 91 | 98 | 89 | 89 | | |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 91 | 95 | 92 | 90 | 95 | 94 | 88 | 96 | 91 | 81 | 91 | 98 | 82 | 94 | 97 | 82 | 94 | 97 | 86 | 92 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 93 | 93 | | |
| Nepal 2001 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 98 | | |
| Philippines 2003 | 93 | 96 | 97 | 93 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 58 | 93 | 98 | 87 | 94 | 98 | 87 | 94 | 98 | 89 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 96 | | |
| Vietnam 2002 | 91 | 98 | 98 | 90 | 97 | 98 | 94 | 99 | 97 | 88 | 95 | 99 | 87 | 96 | 99 | 87 | 96 | 99 | 93 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 97 | | |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 85 | 89 | 81 | u | 88 | 86 | 78 | 92 | 70 | 57 | 81 | 97 | 61 | 75 | 92 | 61 | 75 | 92 | 64 | 76 | 89 | 93 | 98 | 85 | 85 | | |
| Colombia 2005 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 99 | 100 | u | u | u | u | u | u | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 93 | 99 | 100 | 94 | 98 | 100 | 94 | 98 | 100 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | | |
| Haiti 2000 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 99 | 95 | 93 | 99 | 100 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 97 | | |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 96 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 99 | 95 | 91 | 98 | 100 | 89 | 95 | 99 | 89 | 95 | 99 | 91 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 97 | | |
| Peru 2000 | 95 | 98 | 96 | 93 | 98 | 97 | 93 | 99 | 91 | 81 | 94 | 100 | 89 | 96 | 99 | 89 | 96 | 99 | 88 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 96 | 96 | | |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

u = Unknown (not available)

Table 3.5 Differentials in knowledge of at least five modern contraceptive methods

Percentage of currently married women who know at least five modern contraceptive methods, by age, number of living children, residence, education, media exposure, and wealth status, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Age | | | | Number of living children | | | | | Residence | | | Education | | | Regular media exposure (number of sources) | | | | | Wealth status (quintile) | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----|-------|----|---------------------------|-----|-----|----|-------|-----------|------|---------|------------|----|----|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|--|-------|
| | 15-24 | | 25-34 | | 0 | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5+ | Urban | Rural | None | Primary | Secondary+ | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 43 | 55 | 55 | 42 | 52 | 56 | 51 | 64 | 46 | 45 | 65 | 85 | 40 | 54 | 74 | 33 | 42 | 50 | 60 | 79 | 52 | | | | |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 44 | 55 | 55 | 38 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 83 | 46 | 47 | 79 | 95 | 38 | 58 | 85 | 55 | 40 | 56 | 60 | 79 | 52 | | | | |
| Cameroon 2004 | 43 | 53 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 51 | 47 | 65 | 34 | 10 | 51 | 83 | 32 | 55 | 78 | 33 | 51 | 45 | 44 | 46 | 49 | | | | |
| Eritrea 2002 | 31 | 37 | 34 | 28 | 39 | 38 | 30 | 63 | 20 | 18 | 51 | 83 | 12 | 30 | 70 | 12 | 18 | 22 | 53 | 74 | 35 | | | | |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 54 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 71 | 7 | 38 | 83 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 43 | 11 | | | | |
| Gabon 2000 | 40 | 55 | 51 | 46 | 50 | 53 | 48 | 56 | 29 | 14 | 33 | 67 | 31 | 49 | 72 | 27 | 32 | 52 | 59 | 72 | 50 | | | | |
| Ghana 2003 | 80 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 87 | 82 | 81 | 89 | 80 | 72 | 87 | 96 | 69 | 85 | 96 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 85 | | | | |
| Kenya 2003 | 75 | 85 | 86 | 74 | 82 | 86 | 81 | 89 | 81 | 43 | 86 | 97 | 60 | 86 | 94 | 79 | 79 | 90 | 87 | 83 | 82 | | | | |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 33 | 46 | 49 | 36 | 48 | 48 | 36 | 68 | 36 | 8 | 38 | 82 | 17 | 44 | 83 | 12 | 19 | 33 | 59 | 87 | 44 | | | | |
| Malawi 2000 | 79 | 87 | 83 | 68 | 83 | 85 | 87 | 95 | 81 | 75 | 85 | 97 | 76 | 87 | 95 | 78 | 78 | 83 | 81 | 93 | 83 | | | | |
| Mali 2001 | 32 | 36 | 33 | 29 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 51 | 28 | 28 | 52 | 83 | 17 | 35 | 57 | 28 | 23 | 25 | 38 | 58 | 34 | | | | |
| Mauritania 2000 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 28 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 42 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 36 | 15 | | | | |
| Mozambique 2003 | 37 | 46 | 48 | 31 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 64 | 36 | 30 | 54 | 86 | 35 | 49 | 77 | 22 | 32 | 43 | 58 | 78 | 44 | | | | |
| Namibia 2000 | 51 | 69 | 69 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 61 | 79 | 56 | 40 | 59 | 80 | 41 | 59 | 84 | 36 | 51 | 66 | 71 | 89 | 66 | | | | |
| Nigeria 2003 | 19 | 36 | 33 | 20 | 29 | 31 | 36 | 47 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 61 | 18 | 25 | 55 | 12 | 18 | 27 | 40 | 60 | 30 | | | | |
| Rwanda 2001 | 47 | 59 | 61 | 39 | 56 | 59 | 62 | 77 | 53 | 46 | 58 | 87 | 48 | 65 | 89 | 47 | 49 | 52 | 58 | 77 | 57 | | | | |
| Uganda 2000 | 75 | 80 | 75 | 69 | 75 | 80 | 78 | 92 | 75 | 58 | 81 | 96 | 64 | 86 | 97 | 60 | 67 | 79 | 87 | 95 | 77 | | | | |
| Zambia 2001 | 62 | 79 | 73 | 58 | 70 | 76 | 74 | 90 | 62 | 48 | 69 | 92 | 59 | 80 | 95 | 55 | 55 | 68 | 86 | 96 | 72 | | | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 56 | 69 | 64 | 58 | 66 | 64 | 41 | 65 | 63 | * | * | 64 | 41 | 62 | 72 | 56 | 65 | 62 | 67 | 70 | 64 | | | | |
| Egypt 2003 | 72 | 82 | 81 | 67 | 83 | 83 | 75 | 88 | 73 | 70 | 79 | 88 | 63 | 72 | 84 | 64 | 71 | 81 | 88 | 92 | 80 | | | | |
| Jordan 2002 | 96 | 99 | 98 | 92 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 91 | 98 | 99 | 95 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | | | | |
| Morocco 2003 | 89 | 95 | 96 | 86 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 97 | 91 | 93 | 96 | 99 | 87 | 94 | 97 | 89 | 92 | 96 | 97 | 99 | 94 | | | | |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 43 | 59 | 59 | 33 | 56 | 62 | 53 | 61 | 53 | 46 | 50 | 69 | u | u | u | 55 | 53 | 58 | 66 | 60 | 56 | | | | |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 88 | 95 | 93 | 80 | 93 | 95 | 91 | 94 | 91 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 89 | 93 | 95 | 89 | 91 | 91 | 93 | 95 | 92 | | | | |
| Cambodia 2000 | 68 | 77 | 79 | 65 | 75 | 79 | 79 | 90 | 74 | 67 | 79 | 90 | 63 | 79 | 88 | 66 | 70 | 73 | 80 | 93 | 77 | | | | |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 73 | 82 | 76 | 71 | 81 | 79 | 65 | 85 | 71 | 46 | 73 | 91 | 55 | 78 | 88 | 62 | 72 | 81 | 83 | 90 | 78 | | | | |
| Nepal 2001 | 92 | 93 | 90 | 87 | 93 | 93 | 88 | 98 | 91 | 89 | 96 | 100 | 87 | 95 | 99 | 85 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 98 | 92 | | | | |
| Philippines 2003 | 78 | 89 | 91 | 80 | 89 | 89 | 87 | 90 | 86 | 33 | 81 | 92 | 72 | 83 | 92 | 74 | 87 | 90 | 93 | 95 | 88 | | | | |
| Vietnam 2002 | 78 | 89 | 90 | 76 | 90 | 89 | 82 | 92 | 88 | 68 | 82 | 93 | 68 | 84 | 93 | 78 | 86 | 91 | 91 | 94 | 88 | | | | |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 69 | 74 | 66 | u | 76 | 71 | 60 | 80 | 51 | 36 | 62 | 91 | 39 | 56 | 80 | 43 | 57 | 70 | 83 | 93 | 70 | | | | |
| Colombia 2005 | 96 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 99 | 95 | 88 | 97 | 99 | u | u | u | 93 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 98 | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 95 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 94 | 98 | 95 | 83 | 96 | 99 | 87 | 93 | 98 | 92 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 97 | | | | |
| Haiti 2000 | 81 | 85 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 81 | 91 | 78 | 75 | 85 | 94 | 75 | 83 | 94 | 74 | 75 | 82 | 90 | 93 | 83 | | | | |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 84 | 92 | 91 | 82 | 91 | 92 | 87 | 95 | 82 | 75 | 90 | 96 | 68 | 83 | 95 | 73 | 87 | 93 | 95 | 98 | 90 | | | | |
| Peru 2000 | 87 | 94 | 91 | 86 | 94 | 93 | 85 | 98 | 81 | 62 | 87 | 99 | 78 | 91 | 98 | 75 | 88 | 96 | 99 | 100 | 92 | | | | |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
u = Unknown (not available)

3.3 Trends in Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Most countries in sub-Saharan Africa show improvements in knowledge of contraceptive methods (Table 3.6). Knowledge of both any method and any modern method has increased to near universal levels in most countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In most countries in the other regions, with the notable exception of Bolivia, knowledge levels for any method and any modern method were near universal in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and have continued to remain high. Improvements in knowledge of multiple methods have been marked in all regions. In sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of women knowing multiple methods of contraception has increased substantially in all countries except Rwanda. For example, in Uganda knowledge of three or more methods increased from 47 percent in 1988 to 92 percent in 2000, and knowledge of five or more methods increased from 17 to 77 percent over the same period.

Table 3.6 Trends in knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of currently married women who know any contraceptive method, any modern method, 3+ modern methods, 5+ modern methods, and any traditional method, DHS surveys 1986-2005

| Country/year | Any method | Modern method | | | Any traditional method | Number |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|----|----|------------------------|--------|
| | | Any | 3+ | 5+ | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | |
| Benin 1996 | 80 | 76 | 57 | 27 | 60 | 4,198 |
| Benin 2001 | 92 | 91 | 79 | 52 | 63 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 1992 | 82 | 63 | 44 | 25 | 43 | 5,326 |
| Burkina Faso 1999 | 79 | 77 | 56 | 27 | 43 | 5,181 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 92 | 90 | 76 | 52 | 48 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 1991 | 70 | 63 | 43 | 23 | 58 | 2,868 |
| Cameroon 1998 | 77 | 77 | 60 | 37 | 63 | 3,676 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 89 | 89 | 71 | 49 | 65 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 1995 | 64 | 62 | 39 | 12 | 33 | 3,371 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 88 | 87 | 72 | 35 | 37 | 5,733 |
| Ghana 1988 | 79 | 77 | 58 | 34 | 52 | 3,156 |
| Ghana 1993 | 91 | 91 | 81 | 57 | 69 | 3,204 |
| Ghana 1998-99 | 94 | 93 | 84 | 62 | 73 | 3,131 |
| Ghana 2003 | 98 | 98 | 93 | 85 | 78 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 1989 | 92 | 91 | 81 | 50 | 56 | 4,765 |
| Kenya 1993 | 97 | 97 | 93 | 77 | 76 | 4,629 |
| Kenya 1998 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 84 | 78 | 4,834 |
| Kenya 2003 ^a | 96 | 95 | 92 | 82 | 76 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 1992 | 67 | 62 | 35 | 14 | 49 | 3,736 |
| Madagascar 1997 | 72 | 69 | 50 | 32 | 49 | 4,435 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 85 | 84 | 70 | 44 | 53 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 1992 | 95 | 92 | 75 | 47 | 77 | 3,492 |
| Malawi 2000 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 83 | 73 | 9,452 |
| Mali 1987 | 43 | 29 | 16 | 6 | 37 | 2,948 |
| Mali 1996 | 67 | 65 | 48 | 30 | 43 | 8,222 |
| Mali 2001 | 78 | 76 | 57 | 34 | 31 | 10,723 |
| Mozambique 1997 | 62 | 60 | 48 | 22 | 19 | 6,530 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 92 | 90 | 75 | 44 | 50 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 1992 | 90 | 90 | 75 | 39 | 42 | 2,259 |
| Namibia 2000 | 98 | 98 | 91 | 66 | 50 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 1990 | 44 | 41 | 27 | 14 | 24 | 6,880 |
| Nigeria 1999 | 64 | 62 | 47 | 25 | 40 | 5,757 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 78 | 76 | 57 | 30 | 43 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 1992 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 70 | 84 | 3,785 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 97 | 97 | 87 | 57 | 75 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 1988 | 84 | 78 | 47 | 17 | 62 | 3,180 |
| Uganda 1995 | 93 | 92 | 76 | 34 | 70 | 5,136 |
| Uganda 2000 | 98 | 98 | 92 | 77 | 69 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 1992 | 94 | 91 | 72 | 38 | 78 | 4,457 |
| Zambia 1996 | 98 | 98 | 82 | 47 | 81 | 4,902 |
| Zambia 2001 | 99 | 99 | 94 | 72 | 79 | 4,694 |

Continued...

Table 3.6—Continued

| Country/year | Any method | Modern method | | | Any traditional method | Number |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----|----|------------------------|--------|
| | | Any | 3+ | 5+ | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | |
| Egypt 1988 | 98 | 98 | 78 | 42 | 68 | 8,221 |
| Egypt 1992 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 62 | 78 | 9,153 |
| Egypt 1995 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 62 | 86 | 13,710 |
| Egypt 2000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 82 | 78 | 14,382 |
| Egypt 2003 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 85 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 1990 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 61 | 100 | 6,168 |
| Jordan 1997 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 99 | 5,337 |
| Jordan 2002 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 1987 | 98 | 98 | 81 | 44 | 75 | 5,447 |
| Morocco 1992 | 99 | 99 | 88 | 57 | 73 | 5,118 |
| Morocco 2003 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 94 | 92 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 1996 | 96 | 96 | 73 | 23 | 39 | 3,102 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 99 | 99 | 87 | 56 | 58 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 1994 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 90 | 77 | 8,840 |
| Bangladesh 1997 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 78 | 8,307 |
| Bangladesh 2000 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 80 | 9,540 |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 92 | 81 | 10,436 |
| Indonesia 1987 | 95 | 94 | 81 | 52 | 35 | 10,907 |
| Indonesia 1991 | 95 | 94 | 84 | 63 | 29 | 21,109 |
| Indonesia 1994 | 96 | 96 | 88 | 69 | 35 | 26,186 |
| Indonesia 1997 | 97 | 97 | 90 | 70 | 40 | 26,886 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 99 | 99 | 93 | 78 | 42 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 1996 | 98 | 98 | 91 | 72 | 44 | 7,982 |
| Nepal 2001 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 92 | 55 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 1993 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 82 | 93 | 8,961 |
| Philippines 1998 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 89 | 95 | 8,336 |
| Philippines 2003 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 88 | 90 | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 1997 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 84 | 81 | 5,340 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 88 | 85 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 1989 | 75 | 68 | 49 | 28 | 60 | 4,941 |
| Bolivia 1994 | 85 | 77 | 61 | 42 | 77 | 5,334 |
| Bolivia 1998 | 89 | 86 | 76 | 58 | 79 | 6,649 |
| Bolivia 2003 | 94 | 92 | 85 | 70 | 80 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 1986 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 85 | 80 | 2,850 |
| Colombia 1990 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 90 | 80 | 4,450 |
| Colombia 1995 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 92 | 6,097 |
| Colombia 2000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 5,935 |
| Colombia 2005 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 94 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 1986 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 84 | 73 | 4,133 |
| Dominican Rep. 1991 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 92 | 85 | 4,083 |
| Dominican Rep. 1996 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 94 | 91 | 4,983 |
| Dominican Rep. 1999 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 90 | 728 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 86 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 1994 | 99 | 99 | 93 | 68 | 74 | 3,113 |
| Haiti 2000 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 83 | 70 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 1997 | 98 | 98 | 94 | 83 | 47 | 8,045 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 90 | 67 | 7,424 |
| Peru 1986 | 89 | 87 | 74 | 54 | 79 | 2,900 |
| Peru 1992 | 97 | 95 | 88 | 75 | 90 | 8,741 |
| Peru 1996 | 98 | 96 | 93 | 86 | 91 | 16,885 |
| Peru 2000 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 92 | 88 | 15,628 |

^a Includes the Northern districts, which were not included in earlier surveys.

4 Ever Use of Contraception

This chapter describes levels, differentials, and trends in ever use of contraception among currently married women age 15-49.

4.1 Levels of Ever Use of Contraception

Ever Use of Any Method

There are large regional differences in ever use of contraception. In most countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa, a large majority of women have ever used a family planning method (Table 4.1). The levels are much lower in sub-Saharan Africa, where the majority of women in about half of the countries have never used a method. Ever use of contraception varies greatly within regions. For example, in South/Southeast Asia, ever use of contraception ranges from a low of 37 percent in Cambodia to 91 percent in Vietnam.

Table 4.1 Ever use of contraception

Percentage of currently married women who have ever used any contraceptive method, any modern method, and any traditional method, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Any method | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Number |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 50 | 22 | 42 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 57 | 41 | 49 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 22 | 21 | 6 | 5,733 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 9,789 |
| Gabon 2000 | 75 | 63 | 64 | 3,348 |
| Ghana 2003 | 55 | 45 | 30 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 2003 | 64 | 55 | 24 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 47 | 39 | 22 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 2000 | 52 | 45 | 19 | 9,452 |
| Mali 2001 | 24 | 21 | 6 | 10,723 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 4,541 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 57 | 49 | 19 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 2000 | 73 | 71 | 13 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 31 | 23 | 15 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 36 | 22 | 22 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 2000 | 44 | 37 | 19 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 2001 | 70 | 55 | 40 | 4,694 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 82 | 55 | 62 | 4,125 |
| Egypt 2003 | 81 | 79 | 15 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 2002 | 81 | 73 | 44 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 2003 | 90 | 88 | 26 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 85 | 82 | 25 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 83 | 78 | 31 | 10,436 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 37 | 33 | 8 | 9,071 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 82 | 79 | 9 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 2001 | 54 | 50 | 13 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 2003 | 71 | 57 | 41 | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 91 | 80 | 46 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 78 | 57 | 50 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 2005 | 96 | 93 | 53 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 89 | 87 | 25 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 2000 | 55 | 45 | 24 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 88 | 86 | 19 | 7,424 |
| Peru 2000 | 90 | 75 | 55 | 15,628 |

Ever Use of Any Modern Method

In all countries, a large majority of women who have ever used a contraceptive method reported using a modern method, with the exception of Benin. In Benin, 50 percent of women reported ever using a method but only 22 percent reported ever using a modern method. The difference between ever use of any method and ever use of any modern method tends to be greater in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions. There are large interregional and intraregional variations in ever use of modern methods.

Ever Use of Any Traditional Method

Ever use of traditional methods remains high in many countries. In 13 of the 35 countries, at least 30 percent of women reported ever use of a traditional method. Ever use of traditional methods is not necessarily higher in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions. For instance, in three of the six countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru), at least 50 percent of women reported ever use of a traditional method. In five countries—Armenia, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, and Rwanda—women were equally likely or more likely to have ever used a traditional method than a modern method. There are large intraregional differences in ever use of a traditional method.

Ever Use of Specific Methods

Among modern methods, the pill, injectables, and male condoms are the methods that have been ever used most commonly (Table 4.2). However, a sizable proportion of women in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, and the Philippines, reported using female sterilization. In Bolivia, Egypt, Jordan, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam, the IUD has the highest level of ever use among modern methods. Ever use of the IUD is also high in Armenia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Morocco, Nicaragua, and Peru. In 11 of the 28 countries where data on LAM were collected, at least 10 percent of women have ever used LAM. Generally, ever use of male sterilization, female condoms, emergency contraception, diaphragm, and foam/jelly is rare in most countries, with the exception of male sterilization in Nepal and foam/jelly in Colombia, Jordan, and Peru. Ever use of implants is low in all countries except Indonesia.

Among traditional methods, ever use of periodic abstinence (the rhythm method) is more common in sub-Saharan Africa than ever use of withdrawal. In other regions, withdrawal is usually more common than periodic abstinence.

Table 4.2 Ever use of specific modern and traditional contraceptive methods

Percentage of currently married women who have ever used specific modern and traditional contraceptive methods, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|--------------|----------|--------|------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Sterilization | | Pill | IUD | Inject-ables | Implants | Condom | | LAM | EC | Dia-phragm | Foam/jelly | Periodic abstinence ^a | With-drawal | Other | Number |
| | Female | Male | | | | | Female | Male | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 27.0 | 28.2 | 1.2 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 10.4 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 30.7 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 43.3 | 23.8 | 2.9 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 5,733 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 0.1 | u | 1.0 | u | u | 0.1 ^b | u | 4.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 9,789 |
| Gabon 2000 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 45.0 | 18.9 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 50.6 | 39.8 | 6.9 | 3,348 |
| Ghana 2003 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 3.2 | 12.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 17.3 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 21.3 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 2003 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 32.3 | 7.9 | 33.2 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 10.2 | u | 1.0 | u | 0.2 | 20.4 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 1.8 | 22.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 19.6 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 2000 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 29.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 16.4 | 9,452 |
| Mali 2001 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 10,723 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 0.4 | 4,541 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 2.2 | 14.3 | u | u | 6.4 | 28.6 | u | 0.0 | 0.2 | 13.1 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 2000 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 33.4 | 5.2 | 47.8 | u | 0.5 | 21.6 | u | 1.0 | 0.5 ^b | u | 6.4 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 3.7 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.5 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 ^c | 14.5 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 2000 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 12.8 | 1.2 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 ^d | 0.6 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 2.9 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 2001 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 0.9 | 12.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 21.8 | 11.0 ^e | 0.4 | 3.0 ^b | u | 8.4 | 30.8 | 9.8 | 4,694 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 19.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 22.0 | 26.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 18.4 | 56.0 | 4.7 | 4,125 |
| Egypt 2003 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 39.7 | 61.4 | 20.2 | 1.0 | u | 4.1 | u | 0.7 ^b | u | u | 2.3 | 1.6 | 12.5 ^c | 8,445 |
| Jordan 2002 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 40.6 | 50.2 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 17.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 23.3 | 34.8 | 0.4 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 2003 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 80.3 | 17.0 | 8.4 | 0.2 | u | 11.4 | 31.0 | u | 0.1 | 1.6 | 14.9 | 16.9 | 0.8 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 73.0 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 13.8 | 21.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 11.8 | 18.2 | 1.6 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 65.4 | 5.9 | 27.8 | 1.4 | u | 21.6 | u | u | u ^d | u | 19.9 | 14.7 | 2.8 | 10,436 |
| Cambodia 2000 ^g | 1.5 | 0.2 | 10.5 | 3.3 | 15.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 ^d | 0.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 9,071 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 41.0 | 15.0 | 53.7 | 9.3 | u | 4.0 | 2.2 | u | 0.3 | u | 3.8 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 2001 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 12.3 | 1.1 | 21.3 | 1.3 | u | 12.0 | u | u | u | 0.9 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 2003 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 38.6 | 9.6 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 20.7 | 32.3 | 2.1 ^f | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 18.1 | 64.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | u | 18.6 | u | u | 0.1 ^b | u | 23.1 | 38.1 | 0.2 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 18.8 | 22.0 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 0.7 | u | 3.5 | 42.8 | 17.4 | 2.2 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 2005 | 31.2 | 2.2 | 57.5 | 35.2 | 33.8 | 1.5 | u | 48.6 | 10.8 | 2.0 | u | 16.1 | 26.4 | 41.5 | 3.7 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 45.8 | 0.4 | 61.0 | 12.2 | 9.9 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 14.8 | 6.5 | 0.7 | u | 3.0 | 10.9 | 14.5 | 5.1 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 2000 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 0.9 | 25.7 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 25.3 | 0.6 | 59.0 | 25.1 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 23.4 | 16.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 7,424 |
| Peru 2000 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 36.9 | 28.0 | 38.3 | 0.5 | u | 29.2 | 3.3 | u | u | 14.0 | 44.5 | 22.2 | 4.6 | 15,628 |

EC = Emergency contraception

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

u = Unknown (not available)

^a Rhythm

^b Diaphragm, foam, jelly

^c Spermicide included

^d Diaphragm/cervical cap

^e Although understood as breastfeeding, this is counted as LAM in this analysis.

^f Knowledge of mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, standard days method (47.4%) is not shown.

^g Ever use of "other modern" methods (5.9%) is not shown.

The Gap between Knowledge and Ever Use

Differences between knowledge of a contraceptive method and ever use of a contraceptive method are most apparent in sub-Saharan Africa. For example, in Rwanda, 97 percent of women know of a contraceptive method, but only 36 percent have ever used a method. In Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, and Uganda, the difference between knowledge of a method and ever use of a method is about 50 percentage points. While the gap between knowledge and ever use is much smaller in the other regions, it is substantial in a few countries. Differences between knowledge of a modern method and ever use of a modern method are much greater than those between knowledge of any method and ever use of any method.

4.2 Differentials in Ever Use of Modern Methods

In most countries, ever use of a modern contraceptive method is lower among young women (age 15-24) than among older women, as expected (Table 4.3). The percentage of women who have ever used a modern method is generally highest among those who are age 25-34. The somewhat lower level of ever use among women age 35-49 is perhaps due to more limited knowledge of modern methods as well as limited access to sources of modern methods. In most countries, ever use of modern methods is lowest among women with no children. It rises steeply among women with 1-2 children, peaks among women with 3-4 children, and then declines slightly at higher parities. In most countries, urban residence, education, exposure to mass media, and household wealth status are positively associated with ever use of a modern method. The differentials in ever use of any modern method are generally stronger in countries with lower overall levels of ever use of contraception.

Table 4.3 Differentials in ever use of any modern contraceptive method

Percentage of currently married women who have ever used a modern contraceptive method, by age, number of living children, residence, education, media exposure, and wealth status, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Age | | | | | Number of living children | | | | | Residence | | | Education | | | Regular media exposure (number of sources) | | | | | Wealth status (quintile) | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|---------------------------|----|-------|-------|------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|-----------|--------|--|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------|---------|-------|--|--|
| | 15-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-49 | | 0 | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5+ | Urban | Rural | None | Primary | Secondary | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | Total | | |
| | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 0 | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5+ | Urban | Rural | None | Primary | Secondary | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | Total | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 16 | 24 | 25 | 14 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 32 | 17 | 16 | 32 | 56 | 14 | 22 | 42 | 10 | 12 | 19 | 28 | 46 | 22 | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 18 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 58 | 13 | 15 | 46 | 82 | 10 | 20 | 59 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 56 | 20 | | | | | |
| Cameroun 2004 | 43 | 43 | 38 | 46 | 45 | 39 | 37 | 58 | 26 | 5 | 41 | 76 | 23 | 49 | 71 | 10 | 23 | 44 | 59 | 76 | 41 | | | | | |
| Eritrea 2002 | 13 | 24 | 22 | 4 | 22 | 28 | 21 | 41 | 10 | 10 | 31 | 53 | 7 | 16 | 44 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 32 | 51 | 21 | | | | | |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 54 | 8 | 9 | 29 | 70 | 11 | 37 | 58 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 44 | 14 | | | | | |
| Gabon 2000 | 65 | 67 | 56 | 59 | 66 | 65 | 58 | 68 | 46 | 24 | 50 | 64 | 77 | 50 | 62 | 79 | 44 | 56 | 69 | 76 | 63 | | | | | |
| Ghana 2003 | 41 | 49 | 44 | 36 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 56 | 38 | 27 | 49 | 61 | 30 | 44 | 59 | 27 | 42 | 43 | 52 | 64 | 45 | | | | | |
| Kenya 2003 | 41 | 61 | 59 | 17 | 57 | 67 | 51 | 67 | 52 | 18 | 55 | 79 | 31 | 53 | 77 | 25 | 48 | 60 | 67 | 72 | 55 | | | | | |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 34 | 42 | 39 | 12 | 42 | 46 | 37 | 56 | 34 | 13 | 37 | 63 | 19 | 41 | 66 | 17 | 23 | 33 | 52 | 64 | 39 | | | | | |
| Malawi 2000 | 36 | 53 | 46 | 15 | 40 | 53 | 59 | 60 | 42 | 37 | 46 | 68 | 38 | 49 | 66 | 38 | 39 | 44 | 41 | 62 | 45 | | | | | |
| Mali 2001 | 16 | 24 | 21 | 8 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 38 | 15 | 16 | 38 | 61 | 11 | 19 | 40 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 22 | 45 | 21 | | | | | |
| Mauritania 2000 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 29 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 40 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 17 | 39 | 13 | | | | | |
| Mozambique 2003 | 40 | 52 | 54 | 15 | 47 | 56 | 60 | 64 | 43 | 40 | 55 | 86 | 43 | 51 | 76 | 37 | 40 | 49 | 52 | 75 | 49 | | | | | |
| Namibia 2000 | 77 | 76 | 65 | 59 | 77 | 77 | 60 | 83 | 61 | 53 | 62 | 83 | 48 | 67 | 86 | 48 | 55 | 69 | 77 | 90 | 71 | | | | | |
| Nigeria 2003 | 14 | 27 | 26 | 14 | 20 | 26 | 28 | 36 | 18 | 9 | 29 | 49 | 13 | 19 | 44 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 30 | 51 | 23 | | | | | |
| Rwanda 2001 | 9 | 20 | 32 | 2 | 14 | 25 | 36 | 38 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 44 | 18 | 25 | 48 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 38 | 22 | | | | | |
| Uganda 2000 | 32 | 41 | 37 | 17 | 35 | 40 | 41 | 74 | 31 | 22 | 36 | 72 | 25 | 39 | 74 | 24 | 22 | 28 | 41 | 71 | 37 | | | | | |
| Zambia 2001 | 49 | 62 | 51 | 26 | 54 | 61 | 58 | 76 | 43 | 30 | 51 | 79 | 41 | 61 | 81 | 33 | 37 | 50 | 70 | 83 | 55 | | | | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 40 | 60 | 57 | 5 | 58 | 58 | 54 | 58 | 51 | * | * | 55 | 44 | 55 | 59 | 49 | 52 | 57 | 57 | 61 | 55 | | | | | |
| Egypt 2003 | 57 | 81 | 86 | 1 | 81 | 91 | 89 | 83 | 75 | 76 | 83 | 79 | 70 | 77 | 70 | 79 | 77 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 79 | | | | | |
| Jordan 2002 | 43 | 75 | 81 | 2 | 55 | 87 | 90 | 74 | 68 | 67 | 70 | 74 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 63 | 71 | 72 | 80 | 81 | 73 | | | | | |
| Morocco 2003 | 75 | 90 | 90 | 37 | 91 | 96 | 95 | 90 | 84 | 87 | 90 | 89 | 82 | 89 | 88 | 84 | 85 | 88 | 89 | 91 | 88 | | | | | |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 61 | 88 | 88 | 6 | 84 | 94 | 92 | 80 | 84 | 80 | 82 | 83 | u | u | u | 83 | 83 | 81 | 87 | 81 | 82 | | | | | |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 71 | 85 | 78 | 48 | 80 | 85 | 76 | 84 | 76 | 74 | 79 | 82 | 71 | 80 | 85 | 69 | 77 | 78 | 81 | 85 | 78 | | | | | |
| Cambodia 2000 | 19 | 37 | 34 | 4 | 29 | 40 | 37 | 41 | 31 | 27 | 34 | 41 | 27 | 33 | 38 | 22 | 27 | 34 | 35 | 45 | 33 | | | | | |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 71 | 84 | 79 | 18 | 85 | 87 | 77 | 81 | 78 | 68 | 81 | 79 | 69 | 82 | 81 | 70 | 81 | 83 | 82 | 81 | 79 | | | | | |
| Nepal 2001 | 31 | 58 | 59 | 12 | 45 | 65 | 58 | 74 | 48 | 46 | 55 | 65 | 40 | 56 | 70 | 36 | 41 | 47 | 55 | 72 | 50 | | | | | |
| Philippines 2003 | 43 | 61 | 60 | 7 | 54 | 72 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 20 | 54 | 60 | 42 | 55 | 60 | 47 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 59 | 57 | | | | | |
| Vietnam 2002 | 54 | 82 | 84 | 14 | 81 | 88 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 76 | 78 | 81 | 72 | 80 | 80 | 78 | 80 | 83 | 80 | 77 | 80 | | | | | |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 56 | 63 | 53 | 37 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 65 | 42 | 32 | 50 | 75 | 36 | 44 | 66 | 36 | 46 | 53 | 67 | 80 | 57 | | | | | |
| Colombia 2005 | 88 | 95 | 94 | 71 | 94 | 97 | 92 | 94 | 89 | 80 | 92 | 94 | 11 | 19 | 40 | 85 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 97 | 93 | | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 81 | 91 | 88 | 53 | 86 | 94 | 91 | 88 | 86 | 75 | 86 | 89 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 80 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 91 | 87 | | | | | |
| Haiti 2000 | 42 | 53 | 38 | 23 | 43 | 55 | 45 | 50 | 42 | 36 | 47 | 58 | 38 | 46 | 52 | 28 | 41 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 45 | | | | | |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 83 | 90 | 85 | 60 | 89 | 92 | 82 | 91 | 80 | 72 | 88 | 91 | 69 | 80 | 91 | 72 | 85 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 86 | | | | | |
| Peru 2000 | 71 | 81 | 72 | 48 | 81 | 79 | 65 | 84 | 60 | 48 | 66 | 85 | 58 | 73 | 84 | 55 | 67 | 81 | 85 | 89 | 75 | | | | | |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. u = Unknown (not available)

4.3 Trends in Ever Use of Contraception

Trends in Ever Use of Any Method

Ever use of any method of contraception among married women of reproductive age has been increasing in all countries except Rwanda (Table 4.4). In Rwanda, ever use of contraception declined from 42 percent in 1992 to 36 percent in 2001. The decline was mainly due to deterioration in program coverage as a result of the civil strife that occurred in the mid-1990s. The rate of increase in ever use of contraception varies considerably from country to country. As expected, the rate of increase is steeper in countries with lower levels of ever use, whereas in countries like Colombia and the Dominican Republic, which had already reached high levels of ever use by the mid-1990s, the rate of increase has slowed in recent years.

Table 4.4 Trends in ever use of contraception

Percentage of currently married women who have ever used any contraceptive method, any modern method, and any traditional method, DHS surveys 1986-2005

| Country/year | Any method | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Number |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | |
| Benin 1996 | 43 | 11 | 39 | 4,198 |
| Benin 2001 | 50 | 22 | 42 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 1992 | 23 | 10 | 18 | 5,326 |
| Burkina Faso 1999 | 25 | 12 | 16 | 5,181 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 1991 | 40 | 15 | 37 | 2,868 |
| Cameroon 1998 | 47 | 27 | 40 | 3,676 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 57 | 41 | 49 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 1995 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 3,371 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 22 | 21 | 6 | 5,733 |
| Ghana 1988 | 37 | 23 | 25 | 3,156 |
| Ghana 1993 | 46 | 32 | 31 | 3,204 |
| Ghana 1998-99 | 51 | 38 | 31 | 3,131 |
| Ghana 2003 | 55 | 45 | 30 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 1989 | 45 | 29 | 24 | 4,765 |
| Kenya 1993 | 55 | 43 | 22 | 4,629 |
| Kenya 1998 | 64 | 53 | 22 | 4,834 |
| Kenya 2003 | 64 | 55 | 24 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 1992 | 29 | 11 | 25 | 3,736 |
| Madagascar 1997 | 31 | 17 | 21 | 4,435 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 47 | 39 | 22 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 1992 | 41 | 19 | 31 | 3,492 |
| Malawi 2000 | 52 | 45 | 19 | 9,452 |
| Mali 1987 | 19 | 3 | 17 | 2,948 |
| Mali 1996 | 18 | 12 | 10 | 8,222 |
| Mali 2001 | 24 | 21 | 6 | 10,723 |
| Mozambique 1997 | 13 | 12 | 3 | 6,530 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 57 | 49 | 19 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 1992 | 52 | 47 | 15 | 2,259 |
| Namibia 2000 | 73 | 71 | 13 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 1990 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 6,880 |
| Nigeria 1999 | 29 | 19 | 16 | 5,757 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 31 | 23 | 15 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 1992 | 42 | 25 | 25 | 3,785 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 36 | 22 | 22 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 1988 | 22 | 7 | 17 | 3,180 |
| Uganda 1995 | 34 | 16 | 24 | 5,136 |
| Uganda 2000 | 44 | 37 | 19 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 1992 | 49 | 27 | 35 | 4,457 |
| Zambia 1996 | 59 | 39 | 40 | 4,902 |
| Zambia 2001 | 70 | 55 | 40 | 4,694 |

Continued...

Table 4.4—Continued

| Country/year | Any method | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Number |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | |
| Egypt 1988 | 60 | 58 | 12 | 8,221 |
| Egypt 1992 | 67 | 65 | 10 | 9,153 |
| Egypt 1995 | 70 | 69 | 12 | 13,710 |
| Egypt 2000 | 77 | 76 | 9 | 14,382 |
| Egypt 2003 | 81 | 79 | 15 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 1990 | 65 | 52 | 39 | 6,168 |
| Jordan 1997 | 79 | 66 | 50 | 5,337 |
| Jordan 2002 | 81 | 73 | 44 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 1987 | 59 | 54 | 23 | 5,447 |
| Morocco 1992 | 66 | 63 | 17 | 5,118 |
| Morocco 2003 | 90 | 88 | 26 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 1996 | 68 | 65 | 16 | 3,102 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 85 | 82 | 25 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | |
| Bangladesh 1994 | 66 | 60 | 25 | 8,840 |
| Bangladesh 1997 | 73 | 67 | 24 | 8,307 |
| Bangladesh 2000 | 79 | 72 | 30 | 9,540 |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 83 | 78 | 31 | 10,436 |
| Indonesia 1987 | 65 | 61 | 12 | 10,907 |
| Indonesia 1991 | 69 | 67 | 8 | 21,109 |
| Indonesia 1994 | 76 | 74 | 9 | 26,186 |
| Indonesia 1997 | 78 | 76 | 8 | 26,886 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 82 | 79 | 9 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 1996 | 38 | 35 | 6 | 7,982 |
| Nepal 2001 | 54 | 50 | 13 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 1993 | 61 | 45 | 35 | 8,961 |
| Philippines 1998 | 72 | 53 | 50 | 8,336 |
| Philippines 2003 | 71 | 57 | 41 | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 1997 | 84 | 70 | 35 | 5,340 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 91 | 80 | 46 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | |
| Bolivia 1989 | 46 | 22 | 35 | 4,941 |
| Bolivia 1994 | 66 | 31 | 54 | 5,334 |
| Bolivia 1998 | 69 | 43 | 52 | 6,649 |
| Bolivia 2003 | 78 | 57 | 50 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 1986 | 83 | 75 | 35 | 2,850 |
| Colombia 1990 | 86 | 79 | 31 | 4,450 |
| Colombia 1995 | 92 | 84 | 52 | 6,097 |
| Colombia 2000 | 95 | 89 | 56 | 5,935 |
| Colombia 2005 | 96 | 93 | 53 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 1986 | 73 | 69 | 22 | 4,133 |
| Dominican Rep. 1991 | 79 | 75 | 27 | 4,083 |
| Dominican Rep. 1996 | 85 | 82 | 31 | 4,983 |
| Dominican Rep. 1999 | 89 | 88 | 33 | 728 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 89 | 87 | 25 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 1994 | 40 | 28 | 21 | 3,113 |
| Haiti 2000 | 55 | 45 | 24 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 1997 | 81 | 79 | 13 | 8,045 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 88 | 86 | 19 | 7,424 |
| Peru 1986 | 65 | 41 | 49 | 2,900 |
| Peru 1992 | 83 | 56 | 63 | 8,741 |
| Peru 1996 | 86 | 65 | 62 | 16,885 |
| Peru 2000 | 90 | 75 | 55 | 15,628 |

Trends in Ever Use of Any Modern Method

In most countries, trends in ever use of any modern method are similar to trends in ever use of any method. However, the rate of increase for ever use of any modern method tends to be somewhat steeper in most cases. In all countries except Rwanda there has been a consistent increase in the

percentage of women who have ever used a modern method of contraception. Again, as with ever use of any method, the rate of increase in ever use of any modern method is steeper in countries with lower levels of ever use.

Trends in Ever Use of Any Traditional Method

Trends in ever use of a traditional method do not show a clear direction. While in some countries the percentage of women reporting ever use of a traditional method has remained fairly constant, in others it has fluctuated substantially. Some of these fluctuations in ever use of a traditional method may be due to changes in how traditional methods were defined in different surveys.

5 Current Use of Contraception

This section examines current contraceptive use among currently married women of reproductive age. It looks at current use of modern methods and traditional methods, differentials in current use of modern methods, trends in current use of modern and traditional methods, and how reliance on traditional methods has changed over time. It examines trends in the use of modern methods by urban-rural residence and level of education. It also looks at whether current users of contraceptive methods were informed about the possible side effects of their method, whether they were informed about other methods and, for sterilization users, whether they were informed that the method is permanent.

5.1 Levels of Current Use of Contraception

Current Use of Any Method

Table 5.1 shows the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception. In the countries surveyed, contraceptive prevalence ranges from 8 percent in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, and Mauritania to 78 percent in Colombia and 79 percent in Vietnam. Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest prevalence rates: less than 20 percent in eight of the 18 countries. Namibia has the highest prevalence rate (44 percent), followed by Kenya (39 percent) and Zambia (34 percent). As seen with ever use of contraception, in sub-Saharan Africa there is a large gap between knowledge of contraception and current use of contraception.

Table 5.1 Current use of contraception

Percentage of currently married women who are currently using any method of contraception, any modern method, and any traditional method, and among current users of any method, the percentage using a traditional method, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Any method | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any traditional/any method (%) ^a | Number |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|--------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 61 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 36 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 50 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 5,733 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 9,789 |
| Gabon 2000 | 33 | 13 | 19 | 59 | 3,348 |
| Ghana 2003 | 25 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 2003 | 39 | 32 | 8 | 20 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 32 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 2000 | 31 | 26 | 5 | 15 | 9,452 |
| Mali 2001 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 10,723 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 35 | 4,541 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 26 | 21 | 5 | 18 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 2000 | 44 | 43 | 1 | 3 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 34 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 58 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 2000 | 23 | 18 | 5 | 20 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 2001 | 34 | 25 | 9 | 26 | 4,694 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 61 | 22 | 38 | 63 | 4,125 |
| Egypt 2003 | 60 | 57 | 3 | 6 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 2002 | 56 | 41 | 15 | 26 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 2003 | 63 | 55 | 8 | 13 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 68 | 63 | 5 | 7 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 59 | 48 | 11 | 18 | 10,436 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 24 | 19 | 5 | 21 | 9,071 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 60 | 57 | 4 | 6 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 2001 | 39 | 35 | 4 | 10 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 2003 | 49 | 33 | 16 | 32 | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 79 | 57 | 22 | 28 | 5,338 |

Continued...

Table 5.1—Continued

| Country/year | Any method | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any traditional/any method (%) ^a | Number |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|--------|
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 58 | 35 | 23 | 40 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 2005 | 78 | 68 | 10 | 13 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 70 | 66 | 4 | 6 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 2000 | 28 | 23 | 5 | 19 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 69 | 66 | 3 | 4 | 7,424 |
| Peru 2000 | 69 | 50 | 19 | 27 | 15,628 |

^a Calculated using figures rounded to one decimal place

Current Use of Modern Methods

Current use of modern contraceptive methods shows a pattern similar to that of current use of any method but, as expected, levels are somewhat lower in most countries. There are large interregional and intraregional variations in current use of modern methods. Rates are lower in sub-Saharan Africa, where they range from 5 percent in Mauritania to 43 percent in Namibia. Rates are higher in the other regions, with smaller yet substantial differences within regions. For example, in South/Southeast Asia, the percentage of women using modern methods ranges from 19 percent in Cambodia to 57 percent in Indonesia and Vietnam.

Current Use of Traditional Methods

In most countries, the percentage of women using a traditional method is lower than the percentage using a modern method; however, in several countries, a considerable proportion of women are current users of traditional methods. In 20 of the 35 countries, at least 20 percent of current users are using traditional methods. The share of traditional methods is particularly high in Armenia, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, and Rwanda, where a majority of current users rely on traditional methods.

Current Use of Specific Methods

The pill, injectables, and male condoms are the most commonly used modern methods in most countries (Table 5.2). As with ever use, many women in Nepal and the Philippines in Asia, and in much of Latin America and the Caribbean (Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Peru), reported using female sterilization. The IUD is the most commonly used modern method in Armenia, Bolivia, Egypt, Jordan, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. Current use of LAM is low in all countries, with the notable exception of Mozambique, where 9 percent of women reported using LAM. Use of male sterilization, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, diaphragm, and foam/jelly is rare in all countries except Nepal, where 6 percent of women reported that their husband was sterilized, and Indonesia, where 4 percent of women reported using implants.

The percentage of women currently using periodic abstinence as a method of contraception is highest in Bolivia (19 percent) where, among all the methods used (both traditional and modern), it is the most common. Periodic abstinence is also the most commonly used method in six of the 18 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In the North Africa/West Asia/Europe region, withdrawal is more common than periodic abstinence. In Armenia, withdrawal is the most commonly used method: 32 percent of women reported using this method.

Among the traditional methods, current use of periodic abstinence is more common than withdrawal in most of the sub-Saharan countries. However, in the North Africa/West Asia/Europe region, withdrawal is more common than periodic abstinence. In the other two regions, current use of periodic abstinence is more common than withdrawal in half of the countries, and current use of withdrawal is more common than periodic abstinence in the rest of the countries.

Table 5.2 Current use of specific modern and traditional contraceptive methods
 Percentage of currently married women who are currently using specific modern and traditional contraceptive methods, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|------------------|----------|--------|------|------------------|-----|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| | Sterilization | | Pill | IUD | Inject- ables | Implants | Condom | | LAM | EC | Dia- phragm | Foam/ jelly | Periodic abstinence ^a | With- drawal | Other | Number |
| | Female | Male | | | | | Female | Male | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5,733 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | u | 0.3 | u | u | 0.0 ^b | u | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 9,789 |
| Gabon 2000 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3,348 |
| Ghana 2003 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 2003 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 14.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | u | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 10.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 2000 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 16.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 9,452 |
| Mali 2001 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 10,723 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 4.8 | u | u | 1.1 | 9.1 | u | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 8,736 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 4,541 |
| Namibia 2000 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.2 | u | 0.1 | 0.0 ^b | u | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 ^c | 4.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 2000 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 ^d | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 2001 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 2.7 ^e | 0.0 | 0.1 ^b | u | 1.1 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 4,694 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 31.9 | 1.5 | 4,125 |
| Egypt 2003 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 36.7 | 7.9 | 0.9 | u | 0.9 | u | u | 0.1 ^b | u | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 2002 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 23.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 2003 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | u | 1.5 | 2.8 | u | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 51.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 26.4 | 0.6 | 9.8 | 0.8 | u | 4.2 | u | u | u | u | 6.6 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 10,436 |
| Cambodia 2000 ^g | 1.5 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 ^d | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 9,071 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 13.2 | 6.2 | 27.8 | 4.3 | u | 0.9 | 0.1 | u | 0.0 | u | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 2001 | 15.0 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 0.6 | u | 2.9 | u | u | u | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 2003 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 13.2 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 37.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | u | 5.8 | u | u | 0.0 ^b | u | 7.5 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | u | 0.2 | 19.3 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 2005 | 31.2 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 5.8 | 0.3 | u | 7.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | u | 0.5 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 45.8 | 0.1 | 13.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | u | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 2000 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 25.3 | 0.5 | 14.6 | 6.4 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 7,424 |
| Peru 2000 | 12.3 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 14.8 | 0.2 | u | 5.6 | 0.7 | u | u | 0.6 | 14.4 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 15,628 |

EC = Emergency contraception
 LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
 u = Unknown (not available)
^a Rhythm
^b Diaphragm, foam, jelly
^c Spermicide included
^d Diaphragm/cervical cap
^e Although understood as breastfeeding, this is counted as LAM in this analysis.
^f Knowledge of mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, standard days method (47.4%) is not shown.
^g Use of "other modern" methods (2.7%) is not shown.

5.2 Differentials in Current Use of Contraception

Table 5.3 shows differentials in current use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women age 15-49. As expected, current use is lower among younger women (age 15-24) than among older women in most countries. Current use of a modern method is generally highest among women age 25-34. As with ever use, current use of modern methods is lowest among women with no children. An exception is Cameroon, where it is highest among women with no children. In most countries, current use rises steeply among women with 1-2 children, peaks among women with 3-4 children, and then declines slightly at higher parities.

Current use of modern methods is positively associated with urban residence, education, media exposure, and household wealth status. These associations tend to be stronger in countries with lower levels of contraceptive use.

Table 5.3 Differentials in current use of any modern contraceptive method

Percentage of currently married women who are currently using a modern contraceptive method, by age, number of living children, residence, education, media exposure, and wealth status, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Age | | | | | Number of living children | | | | | Residence | | | Education | | | Regular media exposure (number of sources) | | | | | Wealth status (quintile) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|-------|--|----|-------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|---------|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | 15-24 | | | | | 25-34 | | | | | 35-49 | | | | | Urban | | | Rural | | | None | | | Primary | | | Secondary+ | | | 0 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2+ | | | | | Lowest | | | | | Second | | | | | Middle | | | | | Fourth | | | | | Highest | | | | | Total | | | | |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 20 | 43 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 20 | 5 | 6 | 43 | 26 | 43 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 28 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 27 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon 2004 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 19 | 26 | 6 | 13 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 27 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea 2002 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 28 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 33 | 5 | 17 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 18 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 13 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon 2000 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 17 | 22 | 20 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 21 | 25 | 24 | 11 | 18 | 24 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana 2003 | 20 | 34 | 37 | 4 | 32 | 41 | 28 | 40 | 29 | 8 | 29 | 52 | 41 | 40 | 29 | 15 | 28 | 49 | 12 | 24 | 33 | 41 | 12 | 24 | 33 | 41 | 45 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya 2003 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 2 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 27 | 16 | 5 | 19 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 9 | 20 | 30 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 30 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 30 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 20 | 30 | 29 | 3 | 22 | 32 | 38 | 38 | 24 | 22 | 27 | 42 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 29 | 42 | 22 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 39 | 22 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 39 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi 2000 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali 2001 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania 2000 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 27 | 25 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 24 | 49 | 17 | 21 | 41 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 37 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique 2003 | 44 | 44 | 41 | 25 | 47 | 49 | 35 | 53 | 34 | 27 | 32 | 55 | 26 | 35 | 57 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 34 | 47 | 64 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 34 | 47 | 64 | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia 2000 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 21 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria 2003 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 3 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda 2001 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 3 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 42 | 15 | 9 | 17 | 42 | 10 | 20 | 43 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 20 | 41 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 20 | 41 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda 2000 | 22 | 30 | 23 | 4 | 25 | 30 | 29 | 41 | 17 | 11 | 22 | 43 | 16 | 27 | 48 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 32 | 52 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 32 | 52 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia 2001 | 41 | 55 | 46 | 17 | 51 | 56 | 42 | 52 | 46 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 44 | 50 | 51 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 45 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 11 | 21 | 19 | 1 | 16 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 13 | 15 | 23 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia 2000 | 57 | 63 | 52 | 7 | 63 | 63 | 45 | 57 | 57 | 45 | 58 | 58 | 47 | 58 | 60 | 49 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 49 | 58 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 17 | 41 | 47 | 5 | 28 | 51 | 40 | 56 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 43 | 28 | 39 | 52 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 39 | 55 | 24 | 29 | 32 | 39 | 55 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nepal 2001 | 27 | 37 | 33 | 2 | 32 | 46 | 29 | 34 | 33 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 21 | 31 | 36 | 24 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 33 | 24 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 35 | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines 2003 | 41 | 60 | 58 | 4 | 60 | 61 | 52 | 55 | 57 | 54 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 57 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 52 | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vietnam 2002 | 21 | 29 | 19 | 3 | 26 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 19 | * | * | 22 | 14 | 21 | 26 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 29 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 40 | 59 | 62 | 0 | 56 | 70 | 61 | 62 | 53 | 54 | 56 | 59 | 45 | 56 | 58 | 49 | 56 | 58 | 55 | 59 | 64 | 57 | 49 | 56 | 55 | 59 | 64 | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt 2003 | 25 | 44 | 45 | 0 | 28 | 51 | 52 | 43 | 36 | 33 | 35 | 43 | 37 | 41 | 42 | 32 | 39 | 41 | 46 | 41 | 46 | 50 | 32 | 39 | 41 | 46 | 50 | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan 2002 | 49 | 61 | 53 | 10 | 57 | 64 | 60 | 56 | 53 | 54 | 57 | 56 | 49 | 56 | 55 | 52 | 55 | 52 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 55 | 52 | 55 | 57 | 55 | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco 2003 | 47 | 69 | 66 | 4 | 62 | 75 | 65 | 60 | 65 | 59 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 61 | 65 | 63 | 65 | 62 | 68 | 68 | 61 | 65 | 62 | 68 | 68 | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 34 | 39 | 32 | 12 | 38 | 40 | 26 | 40 | 25 | 18 | 30 | 46 | 22 | 27 | 40 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 32 | 32 | 42 | 49 | 23 | 28 | 32 | 42 | 49 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 58 | 70 | 71 | 29 | 67 | 81 | 67 | 69 | 66 | 57 | 68 | 66 | 60 | 63 | 67 | 59 | 65 | 68 | 67 | 70 | 72 | 72 | 60 | 67 | 69 | 72 | 72 | 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia 2005 | 45 | 68 | 76 | 17 | 56 | 82 | 79 | 66 | 66 | 62 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 22 | 29 | 18 | 8 | 22 | 30 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 20 | 27 | 23 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti 2000 | 60 | 70 | 67 | 27 | 68 | 76 | 64 | 71 | 60 | 50 | 70 | 69 | 48 | 60 | 71 | 50 | 66 | 66 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 50 | 66 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 49 | 57 | 46 | 19 | 54 | 56 | 43 | 56 | 40 | 33 | 44 | 57 | 38 | 49 | 57 | 37 | 46 | 46 | 54 | 54 | 56 | 58 | 37 | 46 | 54 | 56 | 58 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru 2000 | 21 | 29 | 19 | 3 | 26 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 19 | * | * | 22 | 14 | 21 | 26 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 29 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

u = Unknown (not available)

5.3 Trends in Current Use of Contraception

Trends in Current Use of Any Method

The percentage of women currently using any method of contraception has increased in most countries. The two exceptions are Rwanda, which showed a decline from 21 to 13 percent between 1992 and 2001, and Burkina Faso, which showed a decline from 25 to 14 percent between 1992 and 2003 (Table 5.4). In general, the rate of increase in current use of contraception has been faster in countries with lower levels of contraceptive use. A number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa have made considerable gains in recent years; these include Malawi, Mozambique, and Namibia. However, current use rates have stagnated at low levels in other countries in the region, such as Eritrea, Mali, and Nigeria. Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, there are indications that contraceptive prevalence rates are leveling off in some countries with high levels of contraceptive use.

Table 5.4 Trends in current use of contraception

Percentage of currently married women who are currently using any contraceptive method, any modern method, and any traditional method; and among current users, the percentage using a traditional method, DHS surveys 1986-2005

| Country/year | Any method | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any traditional/any method (%) ^a | Number |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|--------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | |
| Benin 1996 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 79 | 4,198 |
| Benin 2001 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 61 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 1992 | 25 | 4 | 21 ^b | 83 | 5,326 |
| Burkina Faso 1999 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 59 | 5,181 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 36 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 1991 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 73 | 2,868 |
| Cameroon 1998 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 64 | 3,676 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 50 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 1995 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 3,371 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 5,733 |
| Ghana 1988 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 60 | 3,156 |
| Ghana 1993 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 3,204 |
| Ghana 1998-99 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 40 | 3,131 |
| Ghana 2003 | 25 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 1989 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 33 | 4,765 |
| Kenya 1993 | 33 | 27 | 6 | 17 | 4,629 |
| Kenya 1998 | 39 | 32 | 8 | 19 | 4,834 |
| Kenya 2003 | 39 | 32 | 8 | 20 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 1992 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 69 | 3,736 |
| Madagascar 1997 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 4,435 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 32 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 1992 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 43 | 3,492 |
| Malawi 2000 | 31 | 26 | 5 | 15 | 9,452 |
| Mali 1987 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 72 | 2,948 |
| Mali 1996 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 33 | 8,222 |
| Mali 2001 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 10,723 |
| Mozambique 1997 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 6,530 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 26 | 21 | 5 | 18 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 1992 | 29 | 26 | 3 | 10 | 2,259 |
| Namibia 2000 | 44 | 43 | 1 | 3 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 1990 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 42 | 6,880 |
| Nigeria 1999 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 44 | 5,757 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 34 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 1992 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 39 | 3,785 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 58 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 1988 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 49 | 3,180 |
| Uganda 1995 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 47 | 5,136 |
| Uganda 2000 | 23 | 18 | 5 | 20 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 1992 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 41 | 4,457 |
| Zambia 1996 | 26 | 14 | 12 | 44 | 4,902 |
| Zambia 2001 | 34 | 25 | 9 | 26 | 4,694 |

Continued...

Table 5.4—Continued

| Country/year | Any method | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any traditional/ any method (%) ^a | Number |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|--------|
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | |
| Egypt 1988 | 38 | 36 | 2 | 6 | 8,221 |
| Egypt 1992 | 47 | 45 | 2 | 5 | 9,153 |
| Egypt 1995 | 48 | 46 | 2 | 5 | 13,710 |
| Egypt 2000 | 56 | 54 | 2 | 4 | 14,382 |
| Egypt 2003 | 60 | 57 | 3 | 6 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 1990 | 40 | 27 | 13 | 33 | 6,168 |
| Jordan 1997 | 53 | 38 | 15 | 28 | 5,337 |
| Jordan 2002 | 56 | 41 | 15 | 26 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 1987 | 36 | 29 | 7 | 19 | 5,447 |
| Morocco 1992 | 42 | 36 | 6 | 14 | 5,118 |
| Morocco 2003 | 63 | 55 | 8 | 13 | 8,782 |
| Uzbekistan 1996 | 56 | 51 | 4 | 8 | 3,102 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 68 | 63 | 5 | 7 | 3,720 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 1994 | 45 | 37 | 8 | 18 | 8,840 |
| Bangladesh 1997 | 50 | 42 | 8 | 15 | 8,307 |
| Bangladesh 2000 | 54 | 44 | 10 | 19 | 9,540 |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 59 | 48 | 11 | 18 | 10,436 |
| Indonesia 1987 | 48 | 44 | 4 | 8 | 10,907 |
| Indonesia 1991 | 50 | 47 | 3 | 5 | 21,109 |
| Indonesia 1994 | 55 | 52 | 3 | 5 | 26,186 |
| Indonesia 1997 | 57 | 55 | 3 | 5 | 26,886 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 60 | 57 | 4 | 6 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 1996 | 29 | 26 | 3 | 9 | 7,982 |
| Nepal 2001 | 39 | 35 | 4 | 10 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 1993 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 38 | 8,961 |
| Philippines 1998 | 48 | 28 | 20 | 41 | 8,336 |
| Philippines 2003 | 49 | 33 | 16 | 32 | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 1997 | 75 | 56 | 20 | 26 | 5,340 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 79 | 57 | 22 | 28 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Bolivia 1989 | 30 | 12 | 18 | 59 | 4,941 |
| Bolivia 1994 | 45 | 18 | 28 | 61 | 5,334 |
| Bolivia 1998 | 48 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 6,649 |
| Bolivia 2003 | 58 | 35 | 23 | 40 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 1986 | 65 | 52 | 12 | 19 | 2,850 |
| Colombia 1990 | 66 | 55 | 12 | 17 | 4,450 |
| Colombia 1995 | 72 | 59 | 13 | 18 | 6,097 |
| Colombia 2000 | 77 | 64 | 13 | 17 | 5,935 |
| Colombia 2005 | 78 | 68 | 10 | 13 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 1986 | 50 | 47 | 3 | 7 | 4,133 |
| Dominican Rep. 1991 | 56 | 52 | 5 | 8 | 4,083 |
| Dominican Rep. 1996 | 64 | 59 | 4 | 7 | 4,983 |
| Dominican Rep. 1999 | 69 | 64 | 5 | 8 | 728 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 70 | 66 | 4 | 6 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 1994 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 26 | 3,113 |
| Haiti 2000 | 28 | 23 | 5 | 19 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 1997 | 60 | 57 | 3 | 5 | 8,045 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 69 | 66 | 3 | 4 | 7,424 |
| Peru 1986 | 46 | 23 | 23 | 50 | 2,900 |
| Peru 1992 | 59 | 33 | 26 | 44 | 8,741 |
| Peru 1996 | 64 | 41 | 23 | 36 | 16,885 |
| Peru 2000 | 69 | 50 | 19 | 27 | 15,628 |

^a Calculated using figures rounded to one decimal place

^b Majority is abstinence

Trends in Current Use of Any Modern Method

Trends in current use of modern methods often resemble trends in current use of any method of contraception, except that the rate of increase tends to be steeper for modern methods than for any method. There have been consistent increases in the percentage of women currently using a modern method in all countries except Nigeria and Rwanda. Again, as for current use of any method, the rate of increase in current use of any modern method has been slower in countries with higher levels of current use of modern methods.

Trends in Current Use of Any Traditional Method

There are no clear trends in the use of traditional methods of contraception. In most countries, prevalence rates for traditional methods have fluctuated within a narrow range. However, as use of modern methods increases, the share of traditional methods generally declines. Still, considerable proportions of women in most countries continue to rely on traditional methods. In 24 of the 30 countries with trend data, use of traditional methods makes up at least 10 percent of current use of contraception, and in 16 of the countries it is 20 percent or higher.

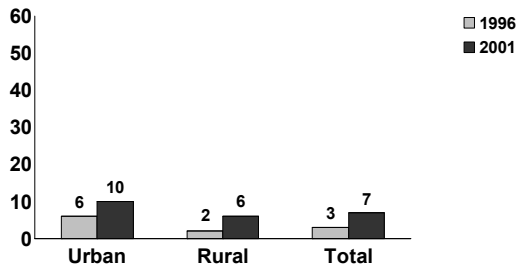
Trends in Current Use of Modern Methods by Urban-rural Residence

Figure 5.1 shows the trends in current use of modern contraceptive methods by urban-rural residence. In most countries the rate of increase in current use has been faster in rural areas than in urban areas because current use rates were already higher in urban areas. In some countries with relatively high rates of contraceptive prevalence—for example, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam—urban-rural differences have largely disappeared. In sub-Saharan Africa, however, trends are less consistent where in some countries rural rates have remained unchanged or have declined.

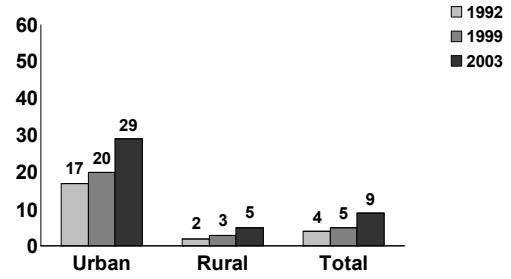
Figure 5.1 Trends in current use of any modern method of contraception by residence, DHS surveys 1986-2005

Sub-Saharan Africa

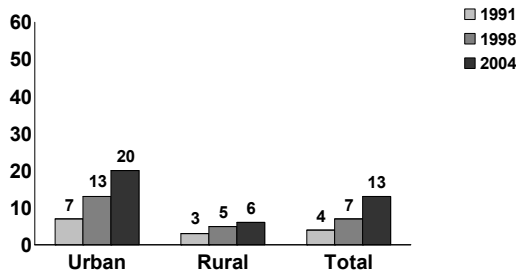
Benin



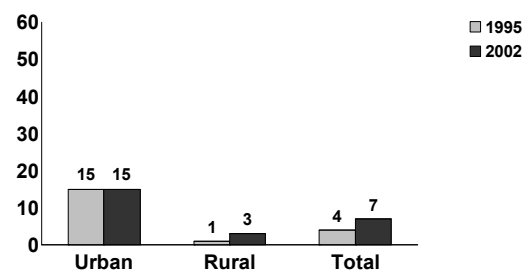
Burkina Faso



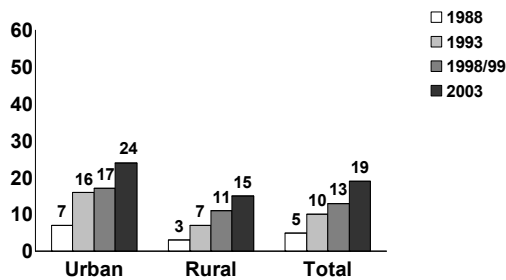
Cameroon



Eritrea



Ghana



Kenya

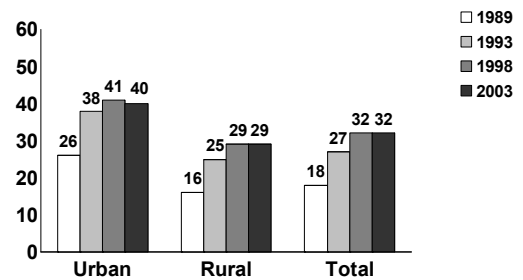
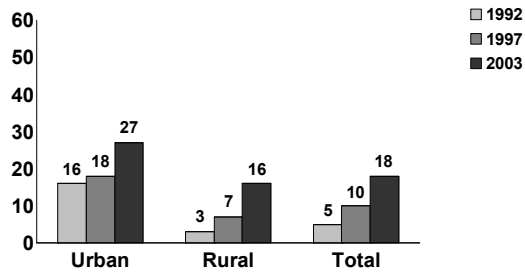


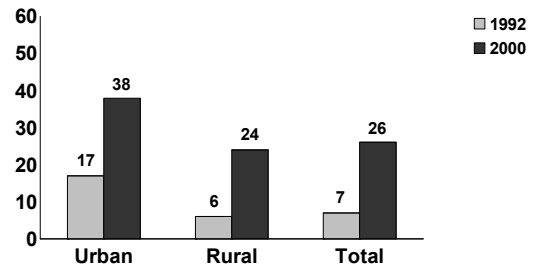
Figure 5.1—Continued

Sub-Saharan Africa—Continued

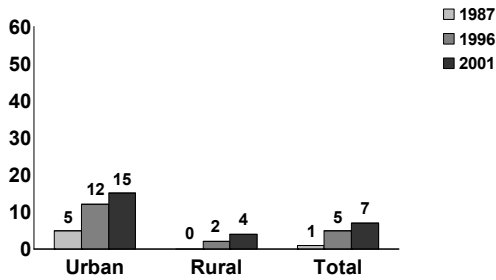
Madagascar



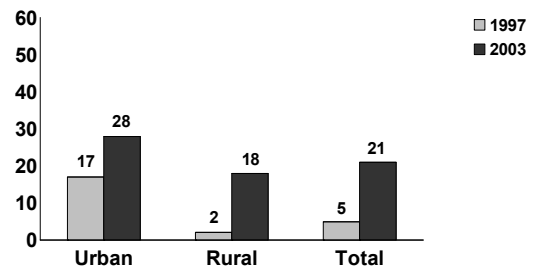
Malawi



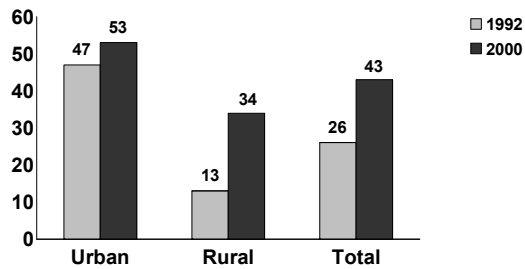
Mali



Mozambique



Namibia



Nigeria

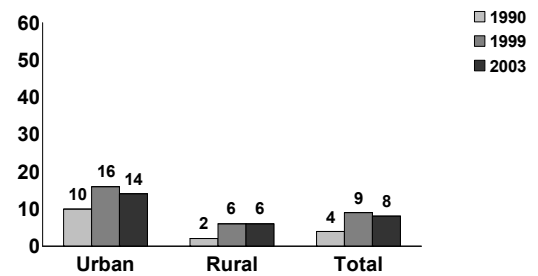
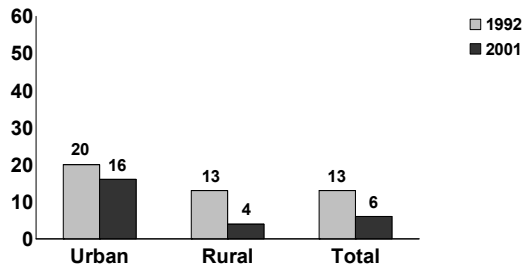


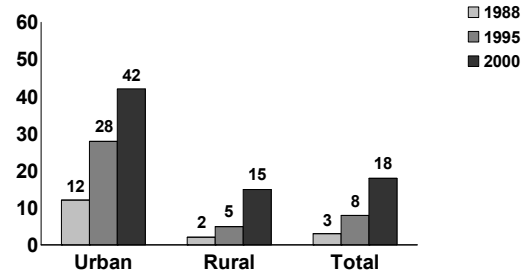
Figure 5.1—Continued

Sub-Saharan Africa—Continued

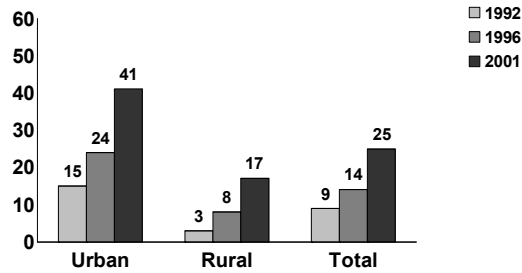
Rwanda



Uganda

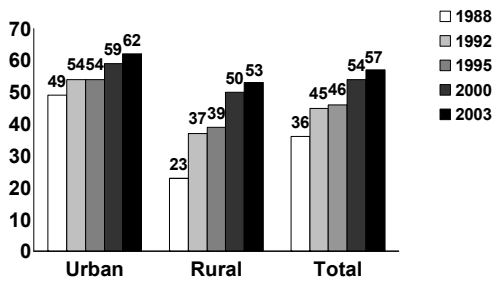


Zambia



North Africa/West Asia/Europe

Egypt



Jordan

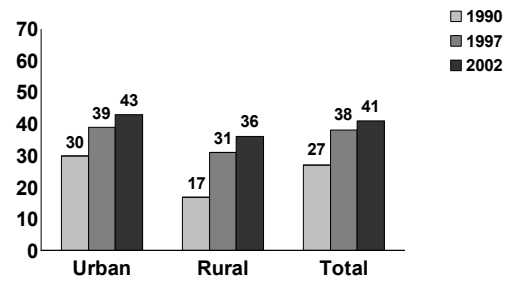
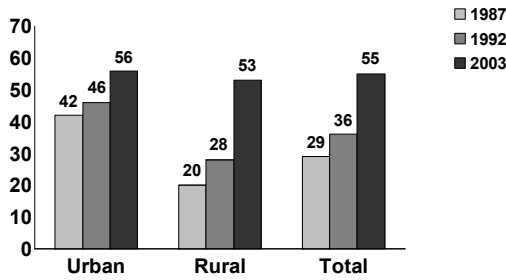


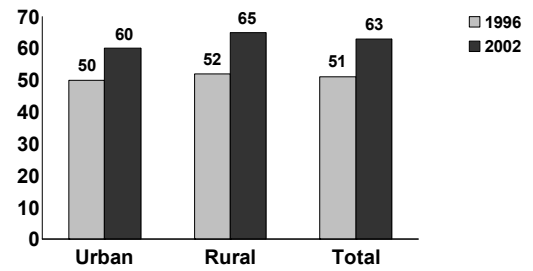
Figure 5.1—Continued

North Africa/West Asia/Europe—Continued

Morocco

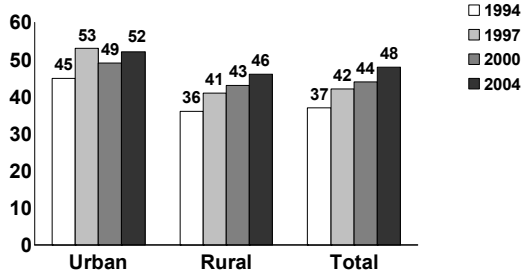


Uzbekistan

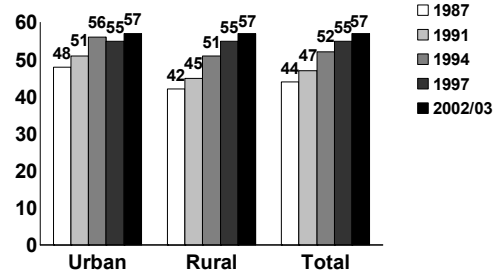


South/Southeast Asia

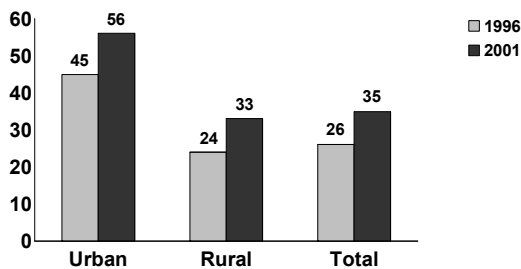
Bangladesh



Indonesia



Nepal



Philippines

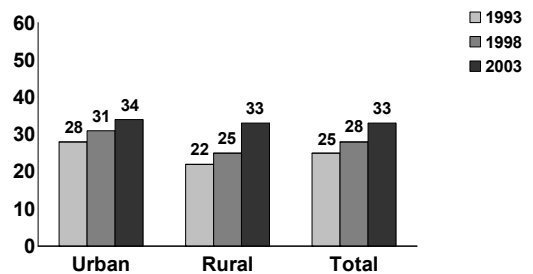
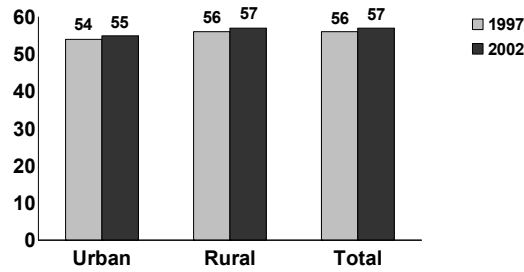


Figure 5.1—Continued

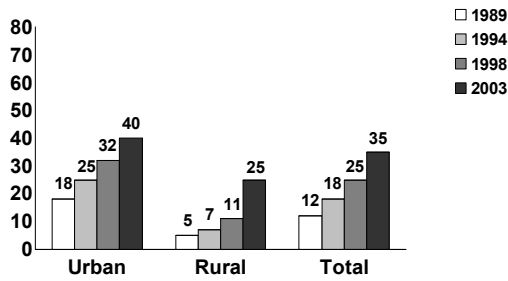
South/Southeast Asia—Continued

Vietnam

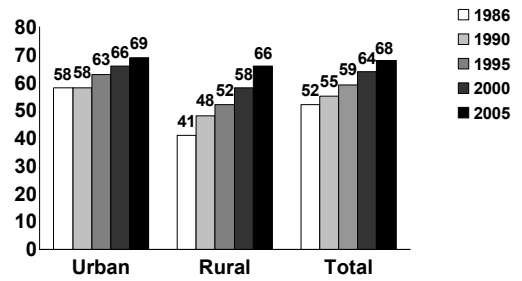


Latin America/Caribbean

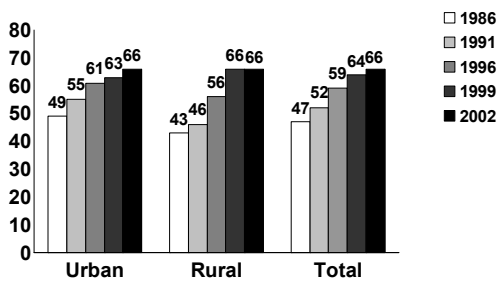
Bolivia



Colombia



Dominican Republic



Haiti

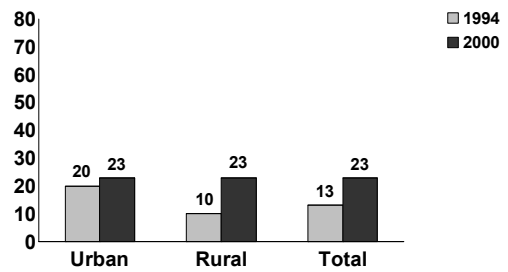
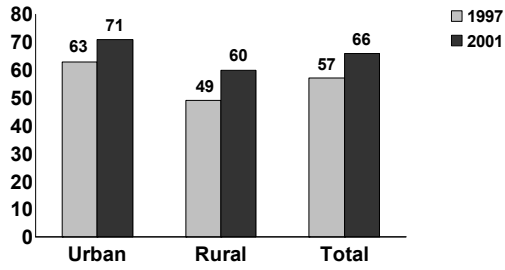


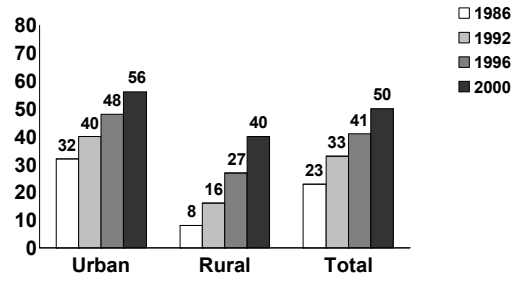
Figure 5.1—Continued

Latin America/Caribbean—Continued

Nicaragua



Peru



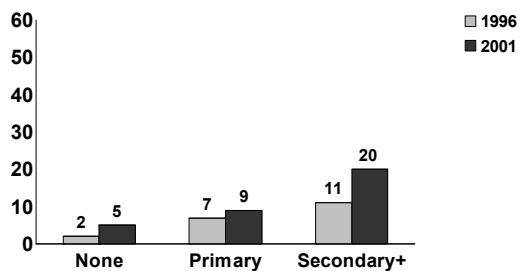
Trends in Current Use of Modern Methods by Education

Current use of modern methods has generally increased more rapidly among less educated women (Figure 5.2). Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, current use of modern methods among women with secondary or higher education has remained relatively unchanged. In sub-Saharan Africa, trends in current use by level of education are less consistent. Among women with secondary or higher education in 15 sub-Saharan countries, current use has remained stable in five countries, increased in seven, and declined in three. In a number of countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, current use of modern methods remains extremely low among women with no education. Cameroon, Eritrea, Madagascar, Mali, and Nigeria are examples where current use of modern methods among women with no education is still below 10 percent.

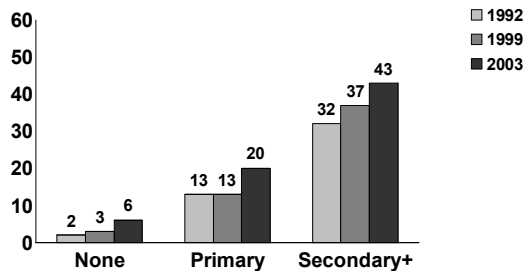
Figure 5.2 Trends in current use of any modern method of contraception by education, DHS surveys 1986-2005

Sub-Saharan Africa

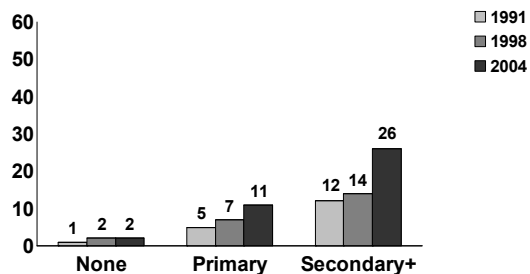
Benin



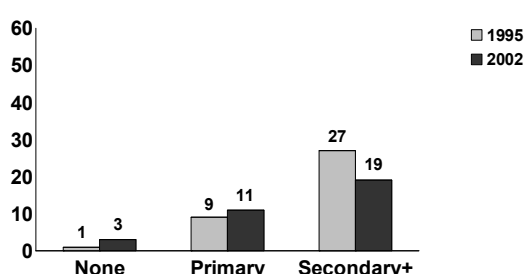
Burkina Faso



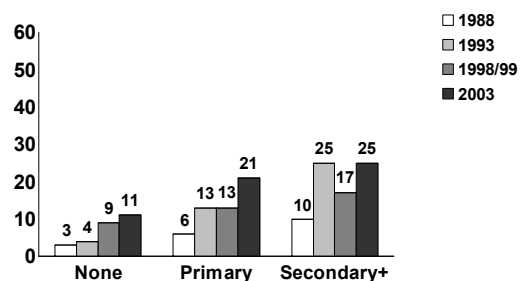
Cameroon



Eritrea



Ghana



Kenya

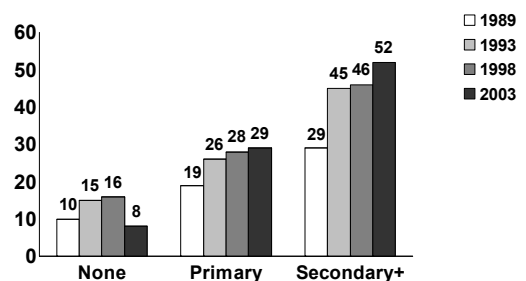
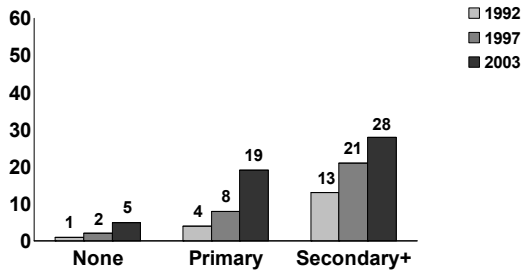


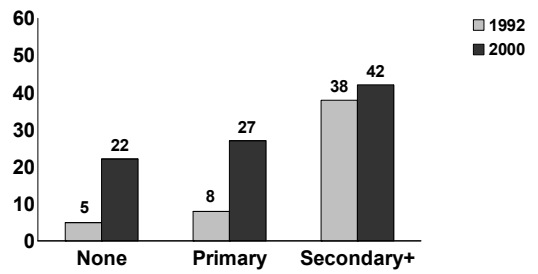
Figure 5.2—Continued

Sub-Saharan Africa—Continued

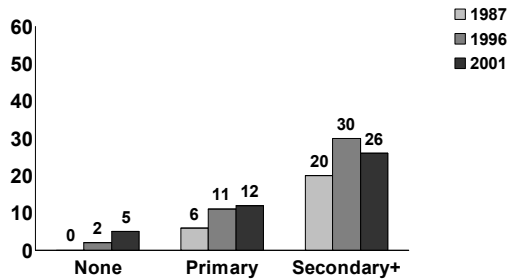
Madagascar



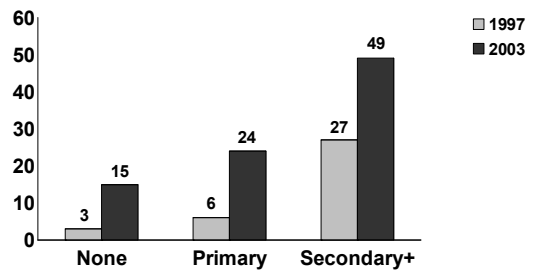
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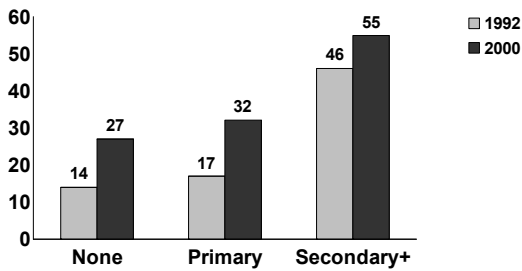
Mali



Mozambique



Namibia



Nigeria

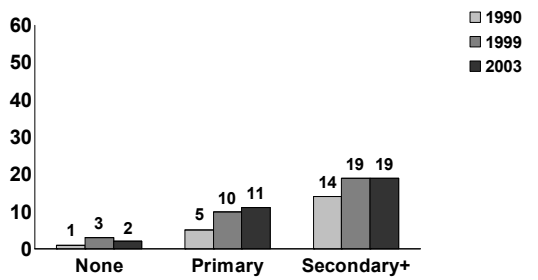
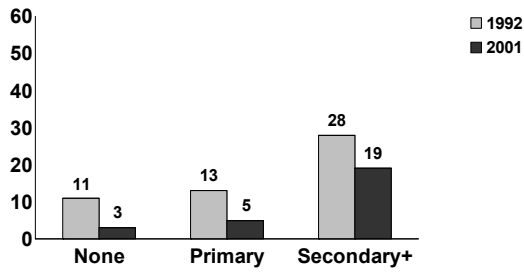


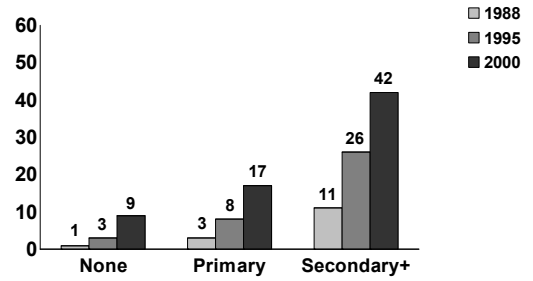
Figure 5.2—Continued

Sub-Saharan Africa—Continued

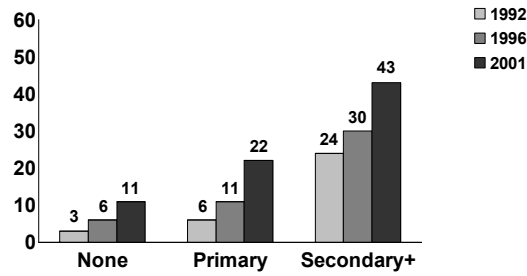
Rwanda



Uganda

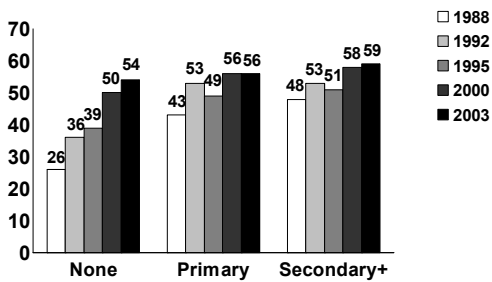


Zambia



North Africa/West Asia/Europe

Egypt



Jordan

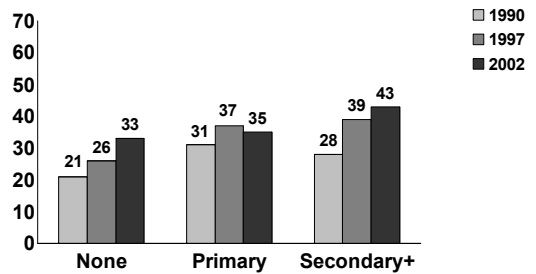
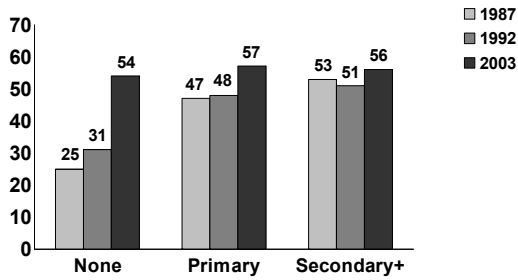


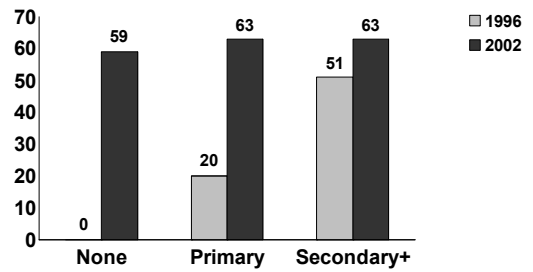
Figure 5.2—Continued

North Africa/West Asia/Europe—Continued

Morocco

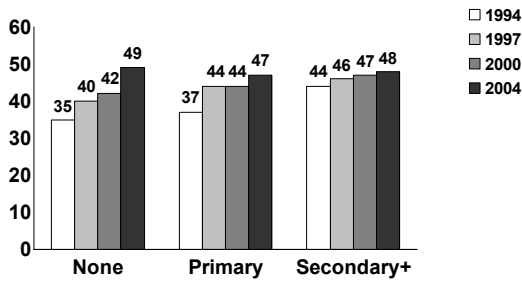


Uzbekistan

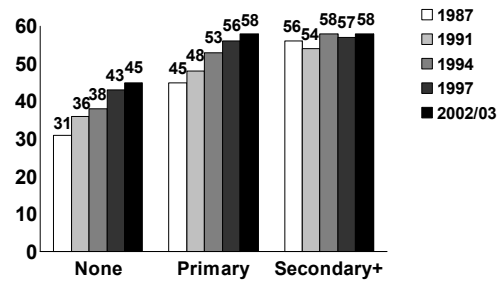


South/Southeast Asia

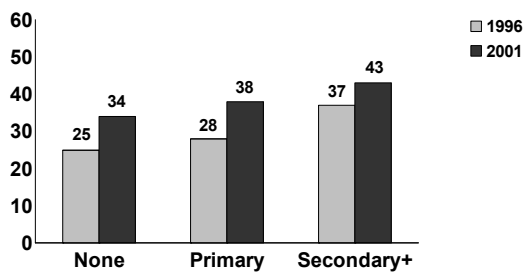
Bangladesh



Indonesia



Nepal



Philippines

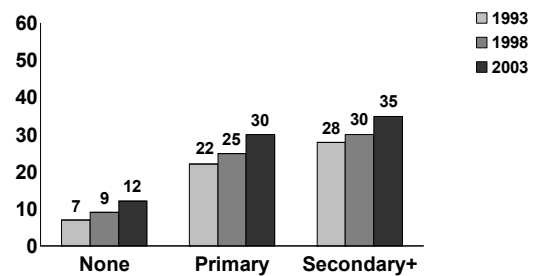
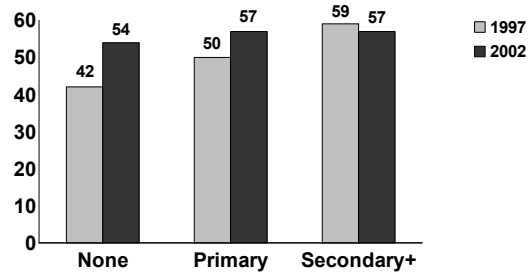


Figure 5.2—Continued

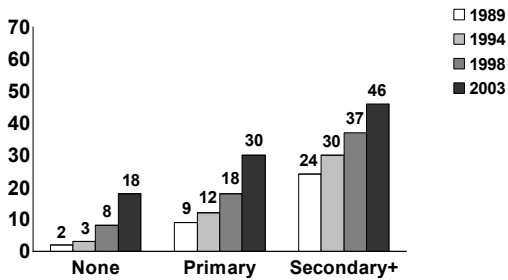
South/Southeast Asia—Continued

Vietnam

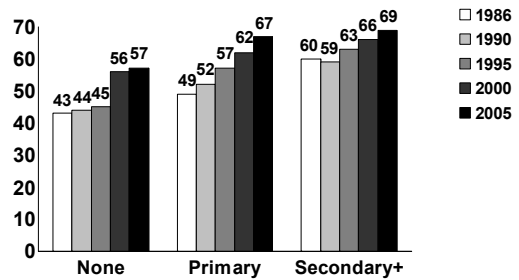


Latin America/Caribbean

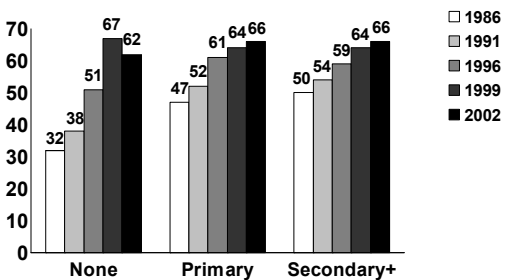
Bolivia



Colombia



Dominican Republic



Haiti

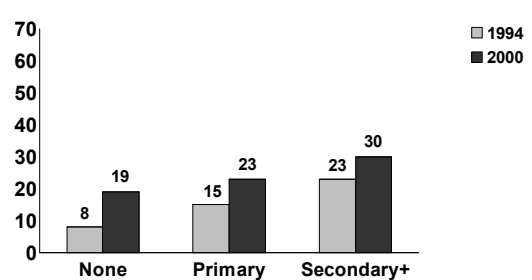
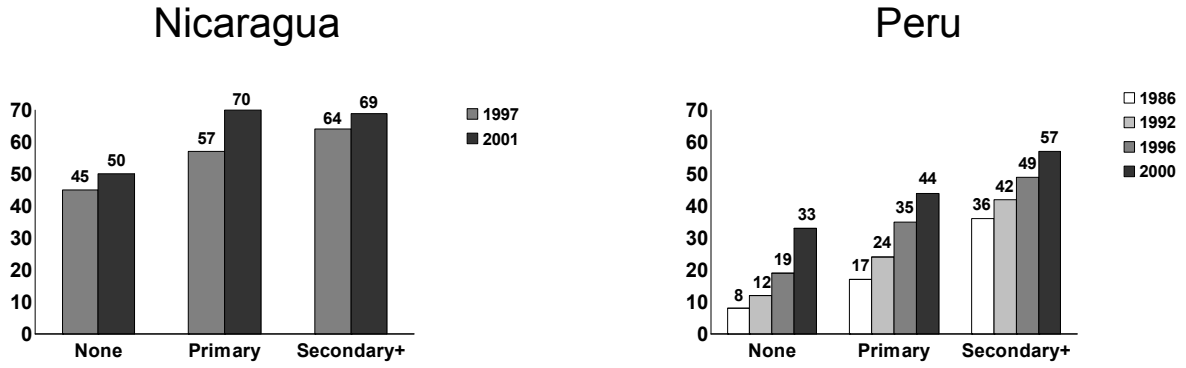


Figure 5.2—Continued

Latin America/Caribbean—Continued



5.4 Unmet Need for Contraception

Unmet need measures the percentage of currently married women who are not using a method of contraception but want either to delay further childbearing for two years or more (spacing) or to stop further childbearing (limiting). For the most recent surveys, total unmet need ranges from a low of 5 percent in Vietnam to a high of 40 percent in Haiti (Table 5.5). Overall, total unmet need is higher in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions. In most countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa, total unmet need is below 20 percent; the exceptions are Bolivia, Haiti, and Nepal.

Table 5.5 Trends in unmet need for contraception

Percentage of currently married women who have an unmet need for contraception, DHS surveys 1986-2005

| Country/year | Unmet need for: | | Total unmet need | Number |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|--------|
| | Spacing | Limiting | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | |
| Benin 1996 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 4,198 |
| Benin 2001 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 4,563 |
| Burkina Faso 1992 | 19 | 6 | 25 | 5,326 |
| Burkina Faso 1999 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 5,181 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 22 | 7 | 29 | 9,655 |
| Cameroon 1991 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 2,868 |
| Cameroon 1998 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 3,676 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 7,166 |
| Eritrea 1995 | 22 | 6 | 28 | 3,371 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 5,733 |
| Ghana 1988 | 29 | 6 | 35 | 3,156 |
| Ghana 1993 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 3,204 |
| Ghana 1998-99 | 22 | 12 | 34 | 3,131 |
| Ghana 2003 | 22 | 12 | 34 | 3,549 |
| Kenya 1989 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 4,765 |
| Kenya 1993 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 4,629 |
| Kenya 1998 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 4,834 |
| Kenya 2003 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 4,919 |
| Madagascar 1992 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 3,736 |
| Madagascar 1997 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 4,435 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 5,140 |
| Malawi 1992 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 3,492 |
| Malawi 2000 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 9,452 |
| Mali 1987 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 2,948 |
| Mali 1996 | 20 | 6 | 26 | 8,222 |
| Mali 2001 | 21 | 8 | 29 | 10,723 |
| Mozambique 1997 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6,530 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 8,736 |
| Namibia 1992 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 2,259 |
| Namibia 2000 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 2,610 |
| Nigeria 1990 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 6,880 |
| Nigeria 1999 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 5,757 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 5,336 |
| Rwanda 1992 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 3,785 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 5,052 |
| Uganda 1988 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 3,180 |
| Uganda 1995 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 5,136 |
| Uganda 2000 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 4,881 |
| Zambia 1992 | 22 | 9 | 31 | 4,457 |
| Zambia 1996 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 4,902 |
| Zambia 2001 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 4,694 |

Continued...

Table 5.5—Continued

| Country/year | Unmet need for: | | Total unmet need | Number |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|--------|
| | Spacing | Limiting | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | |
| Egypt 1988 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 8,221 |
| Egypt 1992 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 9,153 |
| Egypt 1995 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 13,710 |
| Egypt 2000 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 14,382 |
| Egypt 2003 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8,445 |
| Jordan 1990 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 6,168 |
| Jordan 1997 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 5,337 |
| Jordan 2002 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 1987 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 5,447 |
| Morocco 1992 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 5,118 |
| Morocco 2003 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 8,782 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | |
| Bangladesh 1994 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 8,840 |
| Bangladesh 1997 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 8,307 |
| Bangladesh 2000 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9,540 |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 10,436 |
| Indonesia 1987 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 10,907 |
| Indonesia 1991 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 21,109 |
| Indonesia 1994 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 26,186 |
| Indonesia 1997 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 26,886 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 27,857 |
| Nepal 1996 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 7,982 |
| Nepal 2001 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 8,342 |
| Philippines 1993 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 8,961 |
| Philippines 1998 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 8,336 |
| Philippines 2003 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 8,671 |
| Vietnam 1997 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5,340 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5,338 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | |
| Bolivia 1989 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 4,941 |
| Bolivia 1994 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 5,334 |
| Bolivia 1998 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 6,649 |
| Bolivia 2003 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 10,569 |
| Colombia 1986 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 2,850 |
| Colombia 1990 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 4,450 |
| Colombia 1995 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6,097 |
| Colombia 2000 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5,935 |
| Colombia 2005 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 19,762 |
| Dominican Rep. 1986 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 4,133 |
| Dominican Rep. 1991 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 4,083 |
| Dominican Rep. 1996 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 4,983 |
| Dominican Rep. 1999 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 728 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 13,996 |
| Haiti 1994 | 18 | 26 | 44 | 3,113 |
| Haiti 2000 | 16 | 24 | 40 | 5,958 |
| Nicaragua 1997 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 8,045 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 7,424 |
| Peru 1986 | 8 | 20 | 28 | 2,900 |
| Peru 1992 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 8,741 |
| Peru 1996 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 16,885 |
| Peru 2000 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 15,628 |

Over time, the majority of countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa have experienced declines in total unmet need for contraception, whereas in sub-Saharan Africa total unmet need has either stalled at relatively high levels or increased (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mozambique, and Uganda).

Unmet need for spacing remains higher than unmet need for limiting in sub-Saharan Africa. In the other regions, unmet need for limiting is higher than unmet need for spacing. In general, trends in unmet need for both spacing and limiting are similar to those for total unmet need.

5.5 Informed Choice and Use of Contraception

Among current users of modern methods who adopted their method in the past five years, a considerable proportion was not informed about the potential side effects of their method (Table 5.6). The percentage of women who were told about the side effects ranges from 25 percent in Morocco to 71 percent in Cambodia. In seven of the 29 countries with information on side effects, a majority of women were not informed about the potential side effects of their current method. There are substantial intraregional differences in the percentage of women receiving information about side effects. Levels were not necessarily higher in countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 5.6 Informed choice and use of contraception

Among currently married women who are currently using a modern method of contraception and who adopted the method in the past five years, percentage who were informed of the side effects of the method when they obtained it, and percentage who were informed of other contraceptive methods; and among currently married women who were sterilized in the past five years, percentage who were informed that sterilization is permanent, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Informed of side effects | Informed of other methods | Number of women | Informed that sterilization is permanent | Number of women |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 49 | 66 | 211 | * | 7 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 66 | 74 | 568 | * | 4 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 58 | 65 | 267 | * | 31 |
| Ghana 2003 | 64 | 65 | 433 | (96) | 32 |
| Kenya 2003 | 60 | 62 | 1,096 | 91 | 72 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 55 | 62 | 624 | (95) | 24 |
| Malawi 2000 | 70 | 62 | 320 | 91 | 323 |
| Mali 2001 | 62 | 50 | 453 | * | 16 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 64 | 75 | 812 | (81) | 40 |
| Namibia 2000 | 49 | 54 | 613 | 86 | 109 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 51 | 59 | 223 | * | 8 |
| Rwanda 2001 | * | * | 9 | * | 9 |
| Uganda 2000 | 68 | 71 | 491 | 81 | 58 |
| Zambia 2001 | 77 ^a | u | 782 | (100) | 44 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 69 | 21 | 46 | 94 | 46 |
| Egypt 2003 | 42 | 43 | 3,225 | u | 0 |
| Jordan 2002 | 63 | 70 | 1,581 | 97 | 70 |
| Morocco 2003 | 25 | 36 | 3,244 | 81 | 68 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 30 | 35 | 3,284 | 78 | 72 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 71 | 65 | 1,057 | 86 | 58 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 32 | 39 | 10,224 | 86 | 287 |
| Nepal 2001 | 59 | 45 | 1,266 | 75 | 457 |
| Philippines 2003 | 59 | 60 | 1,648 | 90 | 264 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 70 | 78 | 2,136 | 89 | 300 |
| Colombia 2005 | 52 | 61 | 6,274 | 87 | 2,375 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 40 | u | 4,320 | 73 | 1,986 |
| Haiti 2000 | 53 | 55 | 979 | 91 | 58 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 54 | 68 | 2,896 | 89 | 695 |
| Peru 2000 | 69 | 78 | 5,062 | 92 | 1,009 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

u = Unknown (not available)

^a Ever told of side effects

The percentage of current users of modern methods who were informed about other contraceptive methods ranges from 21 percent in Armenia to 78 percent in Bolivia and Peru. In six of the 27 countries with information, a majority of women were not informed about other methods when they adopted their current method. Again, the percentage of women receiving information about other contraceptive methods was not necessarily higher in countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa. Among women who adopted sterilization in the past five years, most were informed that sterilization is a permanent procedure.

6 Sources of Contraceptive Methods

As the demand for contraception has increased, there have been changes in the supply environment, including the advent of social marketing campaigns and the diversification of sources of supply. This section examines the patterns and differentials in sources of supply for modern contraceptive methods. It also looks at trends in how the share of public and private medical sectors has changed.

6.1 Source of Current Contraceptive Method

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women who were using a modern contraceptive method at the time of the survey, by where they obtained their method the last time. In most countries, the majority of women obtained their method from a public source. The percentage ranges from less than 30 percent in Cameroon, Haiti, and Indonesia, to 85 percent or higher in Armenia, Mozambique, and Vietnam. The pattern in Latin America and the Caribbean is different: the majority of women in three of the six countries did not obtain their method from a public source.

Table 6.1 Sources of contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of currently married women who are currently using a modern contraceptive method (excluding LAM) by source of method: public sector, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private medical sector, and other sources, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Public sector | NGOs | Private medical sector | Other sources | Total | Number of women |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 59 | 0 | 21 | 20 | 100 | 308 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 71 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 100 | 833 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 28 | 0 | 27 | 45 ^a | 100 | 866 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 80 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 100 | 286 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 81 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 100 | 617 |
| Gabon 2000 | 36 | 0 | 48 | 16 | 100 | 386 |
| Ghana 2003 | 50 | 0 | 47 | 3 | 100 | 649 |
| Kenya 2003 | 55 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 100 | 1,551 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 58 | 0 | 35 | 7 | 100 | 856 |
| Malawi 2000 | 71 | 12 | 16 | 2 | 100 | 2,423 |
| Mali 2001 | 57 | 0 | 32 | 11 | 100 | 601 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 64 | 6 | 23 | 7 | 100 | 230 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 85 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 100 | 1,011 |
| Namibia 2000 | 84 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 100 | 1,091 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 34 | 0 | 57 | 9 | 100 | 347 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 77 | 0 | 21 | 2 | 100 | 216 |
| Uganda 2000 | 45 | 0 | 46 | 8 | 100 | 671 |
| Zambia 2001 | 65 | 0 | 22 | 13 | 100 | 1,051 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 95 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 780 |
| Egypt 2003 | 56 | 3 | 39 | 2 | 100 | 4,777 |
| Jordan 2002 | 34 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 100 | 2,202 |
| Morocco 2003 | 57 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 100 | 4,512 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 57 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 100 | 4,963 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 47 | 0 | 35 | 18 | 100 | 1,618 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 28 | 0 | 63 | 9 | 100 | 15,747 |
| Nepal 2001 | 80 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 100 | 2,928 |
| Philippines 2003 | 67 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 100 | 2,860 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 85 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 100 | 3,021 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 60 | 4 | 35 | 1 | 100 | 3,380 |
| Colombia 2005 | 43 | 0 | 55 | 3 | 100 | 13,290 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 44 | 4 | 51 | 1 | 100 | 8,915 |
| Haiti 2000 | 25 | 36 | 30 | 9 | 100 | 1,324 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 65 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 100 | 4,744 |
| Peru 2000 | 81 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 100 | 7,762 |

^a The majority of cases are male condoms from shops, churches, or friends.

There are large variations both within and across regions in use of the private medical sector as a source for family planning. In five of the 34 countries for which data are available—Armenia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Nepal—less than 10 percent of women obtained their method from a private medical sector source. On the other hand, in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Jordan, and Nigeria, the majority of women obtained their method from a private medical sector source. Haiti stands out as a country where a large proportion of women (36 percent) obtained their method from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

6.2 Differentials in Use of Private Medical Sources

There is no clear pattern by age in the percentage of women who obtained their current contraceptive method from a private medical source (Table 6.2). In most countries, however, women with fewer children are more likely to have obtained their method from a private medical source; and, in general, urban women, more-educated women, women in wealthier households, and women who are more exposed to mass media, are more likely to use a private medical source. An exception is Malawi, where rural women are more likely than urban women to use a private medical source. For other characteristics, differentials in the use of private medical sources to obtain family planning are small.

Table 6.2. Differentials in use of the private medical sector as the source of contraceptive methods

Among currently married women who are currently using a modern contraceptive method, percentage who obtained their method from the private medical sector, by age, number of living children, residence, education, media exposure, and wealth status, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Age | | | | | Number of living children | | | | | Residence | | | Education | | | Regular media exposure (number of sources) | | | | | Wealth status (quintile) | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----|-------|------|-------|---------------------------|------|------|----|-------|-----------|------|---------|-----------|------------|------|--|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|---------|--|--|--|-------|
| | 15-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-49 | 0 | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5+ | Urban | Rural | None | Primary | Secondary | Secondary+ | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 28 | 22 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 26 | 16 | 14 | 21 | 36 | 15 | 17 | 33 | (9) | (13) | 8 | 24 | 31 | 21 | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 13 | (3) | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon 2004 | 25 | 26 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 28 | 22 | (41) | 18 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 30 | (21) | 20 | 26 | 25 | 30 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea 2002 | (10) | 18 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 14 | (15) | 5 | 2 | 8 | 21 | * | 9 | 16 | (0) | (11) | (6) | 12 | 19 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 16 | (0) | (3) | (0) | 8 | 9 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Gabon 2000 | 43 | 52 | 48 | (31) | 50 | 48 | 53 | 48 | 51 | 31 | 55 | 41 | 49 | 52 | (42) | 51 | 39 | 43 | 58 | 48 | | | | | | | |
| Ghana 2003 | 56 | 50 | 41 | (78) | 54 | 42 | 49 | 45 | 38 | 45 | 52 | 41 | 42 | 55 | 32 | 43 | 46 | 50 | 54 | 47 | | | | | | | |
| Kenya 2003 | 47 | 42 | 43 | * | 50 | 40 | 37 | 51 | 40 | 37 | 52 | 35 | 36 | 51 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 40 | 59 | 43 | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 32 | 31 | 41 | * | 38 | 39 | 27 | 41 | 32 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 35 | | | | | | | |
| Malawi 2000 | 15 | 17 | 15 | (16) | 16 | 15 | 8 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | |
| Mali 2001 | 38 | 30 | 30 | (28) | 32 | 45 | 39 | 21 | 26 | 43 | 39 | 16 | 26 | 38 | (17) | 34 | 17 | 20 | 41 | 32 | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania 2003 | (26) | 29 | 15 | * | 21 | 35 | 11 | 23 | * | 9 | 35 | 18 | 19 | 36 | * | * | * | 16 | 29 | 23 | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique 2003 | 8 | 11 | 7 | * | 11 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Namibia 2000 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria 2003 | 62 | 61 | 48 | * | 67 | 53 | 48 | 57 | 54 | 58 | 57 | 53 | 55 | 57 | (57) | (33) | (54) | 68 | 55 | 56 | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda 2001 | 23 | 28 | 13 | * | 29 | 22 | 12 | 38 | 5 | (5) | 32 | (5) | 16 | 41 | * | * | * | (7) | 33 | 21 | | | | | | | |
| Uganda 2000 | 48 | 53 | 35 | * | 51 | 50 | 39 | 52 | 35 | 42 | 55 | 37 | 45 | 53 | (25) | (28) | 38 | 50 | 53 | 46 | | | | | | | |
| Zambia 2001 | 15 | 22 | 31 | * | 15 | 21 | 32 | 26 | 11 | 20 | 26 | 11 | 20 | 32 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 36 | 22 | | | | | | | |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 3 | 3 | 3 | * | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | * | * | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Egypt 2003 | 36 | 38 | 41 | * | 42 | 40 | 47 | 32 | 29 | 33 | 48 | 28 | 33 | 42 | 24 | 30 | 34 | 39 | 60 | 39 | | | | | | | |
| Jordan 2002 | 56 | 67 | 67 | * | 66 | 72 | 61 | 70 | 47 | 51 | 68 | 64 | 63 | 68 | 48 | 59 | 64 | 71 | 82 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Morocco 2003 | 49 | 42 | 41 | 80 | 48 | 42 | 32 | 50 | 31 | 50 | 63 | 27 | 42 | 47 | 26 | 32 | 35 | 49 | 67 | 43 | | | | | | | |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 46 | 29 | 21 | 73 | 37 | 24 | 21 | 46 | 27 | 30 | 51 | 20 | 33 | 46 | 15 | 21 | 30 | 33 | 56 | 32 | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia 2000 | 39 | 36 | 33 | * | 35 | 34 | 35 | 40 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 32 | 33 | 38 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 34 | 39 | 35 | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 69 | 67 | 57 | 64 | 66 | 59 | 54 | 69 | 57 | 49 | 70 | 54 | 63 | 65 | 48 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 75 | 63 | | | | | | | |
| Nepal 2001 | 19 | 8 | 3 | (42) | 13 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 22 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 16 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Philippines 2003 | 31 | 30 | 28 | * | 36 | 28 | 20 | 37 | 21 | * | 18 | 13 | 21 | 33 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 32 | 52 | 29 | | | | | | | |
| Vietnam 2002 | 16 | 16 | 12 | * | 16 | 11 | 7 | 30 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 30 | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 34 | 37 | 34 | 64 | 42 | 35 | 21 | 42 | 15 | 10 | 28 | 13 | 20 | 41 | 8 | 18 | 32 | 39 | 53 | 35 | | | | | | | |
| Colombia 2005 | 65 | 56 | 51 | 87 | 63 | 45 | 39 | 59 | 42 | 36 | 46 | u | u | u | 37 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 64 | 55 | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 61 | 49 | 49 | 88 | 62 | 47 | 36 | 53 | 48 | 34 | 62 | 40 | 42 | 53 | 38 | 44 | 49 | 56 | 66 | 51 | | | | | | | |
| Haiti 2000 | 27 | 32 | 29 | 22 | 29 | 38 | 20 | 35 | 27 | 23 | 45 | 26 | 23 | 44 | 16 | 27 | 29 | 26 | 47 | 30 | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 28 | 37 | 34 | 52 | 35 | 34 | 26 | 40 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 17 | 23 | 38 | 16 | 21 | 29 | 35 | 55 | 33 | | | | | | | |
| Peru 2000 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 32 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 37 | 15 | | | | | | | |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. u = Unknown (not available)

6.3 Trends in Sources of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Among women using modern contraceptive methods, there is no clear trend in the percentage who obtained their method from a public-sector source. In sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of women using the public sector to obtain their current method declined in about half of the countries and increased or remained the same in the rest (Table 6.3). Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of women who obtained their method from the public sector declined in most countries in South/Southeast Asia, but increased in most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in North Africa/West Asia/Europe.

Table 6.3 Trends in sources of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of currently married women who are currently using a modern contraceptive method by source where method was obtained (public sector, private medical sector, and other sources), DHS surveys 1986-2005

| Country/year | Public sector | Private medical sector | Other sources ^a | Total | Number |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | |
| Benin 1996 | 52 | 26 | 23 | 100 | 143 |
| Benin 2001 | 59 | 21 | 20 | 100 | 308 |
| Burkina Faso 1992 | 71 | 22 | 7 | 100 | 205 |
| Burkina Faso 1999 | 72 | 6 | 22 | 100 | 247 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 71 | 8 | 21 | 100 | 833 |
| Cameroon 1991 | 32 | 63 | 5 | 100 | 118 |
| Cameroon 1998 | 44 | 40 | 16 | 100 | 260 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 28 | 27 | 45 | 100 | 866 |
| Eritrea 1995 | 80 | 15 | 5 | 100 | 134 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 80 | 15 | 6 | 100 | 286 |
| Ghana 1988 | 39 | 45 | 16 | 100 | 158 |
| Ghana 1993 | 50 | 48 | 2 | 100 | 318 |
| Ghana 1998-99 | 51 | 45 | 4 | 100 | 396 |
| Ghana 2003 | 50 | 47 | 3 | 100 | 649 |
| Kenya 1989 | 72 | 27 | 1 | 100 | 851 |
| Kenya 1993 | 71 | 23 | 6 | 100 | 1,248 |
| Kenya 1998 | 64 | 33 | 3 | 100 | 1,519 |
| Kenya 2003 | 55 | 43 | 2 | 100 | 1,551 |
| Madagascar 1992 | 38 | 60 | 2 | 100 | 190 |
| Madagascar 1997 | 53 | 40 | 7 | 100 | 430 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 58 | 35 | 7 | 100 | 856 |
| Malawi 1992 | 71 | 28 | 1 | 100 | 255 |
| Malawi 2000 | 71 | 16 | 14 | 100 | 2,423 |
| Mali 1987 | 76 | 9 | 15 | 100 | 38 |
| Mali 1996 | 59 | 29 | 11 | 100 | 356 |
| Mali 2001 | 57 | 32 | 11 | 100 | 601 |
| Mozambique 1997 | 89 | 4 | 7 | 100 | 327 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 85 | 9 | 6 | 100 | 1,011 |
| Namibia 1992 | 81 | 18 | 1 | 100 | 573 |
| Namibia 2000 | 84 | 14 | 1 | 100 | 1,091 |
| Nigeria 1990 | 44 | 34 | 22 | 100 | 238 |
| Nigeria 1999 | 59 | 36 | 5 | 100 | 461 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 34 | 56 | 10 | 100 | 352 |
| Rwanda 1992 | 99 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 481 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 77 | 21 | 2 | 100 | 216 |
| Uganda 1988 | 87 | 10 | 4 | 100 | 80 |
| Uganda 1995 | 52 | 43 | 3 | 100 | 399 |
| Uganda 2000 | 45 | 46 | 9 | 100 | 671 |
| Zambia 1992 | 55 | 34 | 11 | 100 | 393 |
| Zambia 1996 | 66 | 26 | 9 | 100 | 684 |
| Zambia 2001 | 65 | 22 | 13 | 100 | 1,051 |

Continued...

Table 6.3—Continued

| Country/year | Public sector | Private medical sector | Other sources ^a | Total | Number |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | |
| Egypt 1988 | 26 | 26 | 48 ^b | 100 | 2,908 |
| Egypt 1992 | 35 | 57 | 8 | 100 | 4,082 |
| Egypt 1995 | 36 | 54 | 10 | 100 | 6,151 |
| Egypt 2000 | 49 | 44 | 8 | 100 | 7,748 |
| Egypt 2003 | 56 | 39 | 5 | 100 | 4,777 |
| Jordan 1990 | 24 | 44 | 32 ^c | 100 | 1,654 |
| Jordan 1997 | 28 | 72 | 0 | 100 | 2,011 |
| Jordan 2002 | 34 | 66 | 0 | 100 | 2,202 |
| Morocco 1987 | 63 | 20 | 17 | 100 | 1,555 |
| Morocco 1992 | 63 | 36 | 1 | 100 | 1,818 |
| Morocco 2003 | 57 | 43 | 0 | 100 | 4,512 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 1994 | 38 | 10 | 52 ^d | 100 | 3,197 |
| Bangladesh 1997 | 35 | 15 | 50 ^d | 100 | 3,458 |
| Bangladesh 2000 | 65 ^e | 22 | 13 | 100 | 4,153 |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 57 ^e | 32 | 11 | 100 | 4,963 |
| Indonesia 1987 | 81 | 12 | 7 | 100 | 4,774 |
| Indonesia 1991 | 76 | 22 | 2 | 100 | 9,927 |
| Indonesia 1994 | 49 | 28 | 23 | 100 | 13,609 |
| Indonesia 1997 | 42 | 41 | 18 | 100 | 14,700 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 28 | 63 | 9 | 100 | 15,747 |
| Nepal 1996 | 80 | 8 | 12 | 100 | 2,050 |
| Nepal 2001 | 80 | 7 | 13 | 100 | 2,928 |
| Philippines 1993 | 72 | 26 | 2 | 100 | 2,217 |
| Philippines 1998 | 72 | 26 | 3 | 100 | 2,341 |
| Philippines 2003 | 67 | 29 | 3 | 100 | 2,860 |
| Vietnam 1997 | 87 | 11 | 1 | 100 | 2,979 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 85 | 14 | 2 | 100 | 3,021 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Bolivia 1989 | 34 | 63 | 3 | 100 | 605 |
| Bolivia 1994 | 34 | 65 | 1 | 100 | 931 |
| Bolivia 1998 | 43 | 54 | 3 | 100 | 1,660 |
| Bolivia 2003 | 60 | 35 | 5 | 100 | 3,380 |
| Colombia 1986 | 17 | 82 | 1 | 100 | 1,471 |
| Colombia 1990 | 23 | 43 | 34 ^c | 100 | 2,400 |
| Colombia 1995 | 28 | 43 | 29 ^c | 100 | 3,606 |
| Colombia 2000 | 31 | 40 | 29 ^c | 100 | 3,738 |
| Colombia 2005 | 43 | 55 | 3 | 100 | 13,290 |
| Dominican Rep. 1986 | 50 | 47 | 3 | 100 | 1,911 |
| Dominican Rep. 1991 | 32 | 66 | 2 | 100 | 2,093 |
| Dominican Rep. 1996 | 36 | 57 | 7 | 100 | 2,938 |
| Dominican Rep. 1999 | 41 | 56 | 3 | 100 | 464 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 44 | 51 | 5 | 100 | 8,915 |
| Haiti 1994 | 57 | 34 | 10 | 100 | 408 |
| Haiti 2000 | 25 | 30 | 45 | 100 | 1,324 |
| Nicaragua 1997 | 63 | 36 | 2 | 100 | 4,549 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 65 | 33 | 2 | 100 | 4,744 |
| Peru 1986 | 57 | 34 | 9 | 100 | 656 |
| Peru 1992 | 53 | 38 | 9 | 100 | 2,841 |
| Peru 1996 | 71 | 23 | 6 | 100 | 6,972 |
| Peru 2000 | 81 | 15 | 4 | 100 | 7,762 |

^a NGOs coded as "other"^b Private pharmacy coded as "other" but in later surveys, coded as "private medical"^c Majority NGOs^d Fieldworker coded as "other"^e Fieldworker coded as "government/public"

Identifying trends in the use of private medical sources for obtaining modern contraceptive methods was made somewhat difficult by changes over time in the classification of providers included under private medical, NGOs, and other sectors within some countries. For example, in Malawi, while the percentage of women who reported obtaining their method from a public source remained unchanged between 1992 and 2000 (71 percent), use of private medical sources declined from 28 to 16 percent, and “other sources” increased from 1 to 14 percent during the same period.

7 Contraceptive Discontinuation and Nonuse

To promote contraceptive use and provide high-quality family planning services, it is important to understand why some women discontinue using contraception and others do not use contraception. While previous sections of this report have focused on levels and trends in contraceptive knowledge and use, this section looks at rates of contraceptive discontinuation, switching, and nonuse (both current nonuse and intended nonuse in the future). It also examines the reasons for contraceptive discontinuation and nonuse.

7.1 Contraceptive Discontinuation, Switching, and Nonuse

Discontinuation

Table 7.1 shows levels of lifetime contraceptive discontinuation, measured as the percentage of currently married women who used a method of contraception in the past but were not using a method at the time of the survey. The discontinuation rates are highest in sub-Saharan Africa where the majority of women in 13 of the 18 countries have discontinued using contraception. In countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the discontinuation rates vary between 19 and 36 percent; the exceptions are Vietnam, which has a very low rate (13 percent), and Haiti, which has a much higher rate (49 percent).

Table 7.1 Contraceptive discontinuation, switching, nonuse, and intended nonuse in the future

Among currently married women who have ever used a contraceptive method, percentage who discontinued use of contraception; among currently married women who are currently using a contraceptive method, percentage who switched methods; among currently married women, percentage who are not using any method of contraception; and among currently married women who are not pregnant and not using contraception, percentage who do not intend to use contraception in the future, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Discontinued | | Switched | | Current nonuse | | Intended nonuse in the future | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 63 | 2,300 | 58 | 848 | 81 | 4,563 | 36 | 3,715 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 54 | 2,859 | 41 | 1,330 | 86 | 9,655 | 29 | 8,325 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 54 | 4,056 | 79 | 1,860 | 74 | 7,166 | 46 | 5,306 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 64 | 1,278 | 52 | 461 | 92 | 5,733 | 71 | 5,272 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 51 | 1,627 | 47 | 791 | 92 | 9,789 | 53 | 8,998 |
| Gabon 2000 | 56 | 2,515 | 84 | 1,096 | 67 | 3,348 | 50 | 2,252 |
| Ghana 2003 | 54 | 1,961 | 61 | 893 | 75 | 3,549 | 41 | 2,656 |
| Kenya 2003 | 39 | 3,158 | 62 | 1,934 | 61 | 4,919 | 38 | 2,985 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 42 | 2,398 | 55 | 1,395 | 73 | 5,140 | 47 | 3,745 |
| Malawi 2000 | 42 | 4,949 | 45 | 2,897 | 69 | 9,452 | 23 | 6,555 |
| Mali 2001 | 66 | 2,537 | 35 | 866 | 92 | 10,723 | 50 | 9,857 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 59 | 887 | 39 | 362 | 92 | 4,541 | 79 | 4,179 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 55 | 4,960 | 46 | 2,230 | 75 | 8,736 | 48 | 6,507 |
| Namibia 2000 | 40 | 1,911 | 55 | 1,142 | 56 | 2,610 | 37 | 1,468 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 59 | 1,640 | 48 | 672 | 87 | 5,336 | 64 | 4,664 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 63 | 1,793 | 50 | 669 | 87 | 5,053 | 39 | 4,383 |
| Uganda 2000 | 48 | 2,153 | 55 | 1,112 | 77 | 4,881 | 28 | 3,769 |
| Zambia 2001 | 51 | 3,286 | 62 | 1,606 | 66 | 4,694 | 26 | 3,089 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 26 | 3,361 | 57 | 2,496 | 40 | 4,125 | 47 | 1,629 |
| Egypt 2003 | 26 | 6,841 | 56 | 5,067 | 40 | 8,445 | 50 | 3,378 |
| Jordan 2002 | 31 | 4,613 | 75 | 3,183 | 44 | 5,706 | 36 | 2,523 |
| Morocco 2003 | 30 | 7,878 | 67 | 5,531 | 37 | 8,782 | 36 | 3,250 |
| Uzbekistan 2002 | 20 | 3,149 | 50 | 2,517 | 32 | 3,720 | u | u |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 30 | 8,677 | 66 | 6,102 | 42 | 10,436 | 25 | 4,334 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 36 | 3,394 | 26 | 2,160 | 76 | 9,071 | 45 | 6,912 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 26 | 22,727 | 52 | 16,806 | 40 | 27,857 | 42 | 11,051 |
| Nepal 2001 | 28 | 4,531 | 40 | 3,281 | 61 | 8,342 | 24 | 5,061 |
| Philippines 2003 | 31 | 6,121 | 59 | 4,238 | 51 | 8,671 | 55 | 4,433 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 13 | 4,833 | 56 | 4,192 | 22 | 5,338 | 37 | 1,146 |

Continued...

Table 7.1—Continued

| Country/year | Discontinued | | Switched | | Current nonuse | | Intended nonuse in the future | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 25 | 8,217 | 60 | 6,168 | 42 | 10,569 | 38 | 4,401 |
| Colombia 2005 | 19 | 19,018 | 89 | 15,452 | 22 | 19,762 | 28 | 4,310 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 22 | 12,504 | 66 | 9,764 | 30 | 13,996 | 31 | 4,232 |
| Haiti 2000 | 49 | 3,264 | 48 | 1,672 | 72 | 5,958 | 38 | 4,286 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 22 | 6,513 | 76 | 5,095 | 31 | 7,424 | 32 | 2,329 |
| Peru 2000 | 23 | 14,036 | 74 | 10,764 | 31 | 15,628 | 38 | 4,864 |

u = Unknown (not available)

Method Switching

In most countries, the majority of current users of contraception have used at least one other method in the past (Table 7.1). An exception is Cambodia, where only 26 percent of current users have switched methods. The countries with the highest rates of method switching are Gabon and Colombia, where more than 80 percent of current users have used another method in the past.

Current Nonuse

Table 7.1 shows the percentage of currently married women who were not using a contraceptive method at the time of the survey. These “nonuse” rates are much higher in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions.

Intended Nonuse in the Future

Currently married women who were not using contraception were asked if they intended to use a method in the future. In all regions, a substantial proportion of nonusers reported that they did not intend to use contraception in the future (Table 7.1). In sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage ranges from 23 percent in Malawi to 79 percent in Mauritania. In six of the 18 countries in this region, at least 50 percent of current nonusers said they did not intend to use contraception in the future. Given the higher levels of nonuse overall in sub-Saharan Africa, this information is cause for concern. In the other three regions, only Cambodia and (to a lesser extent) Haiti share a pattern similar to that of sub-Saharan Africa, i.e., a high level of current nonuse of contraception and a high level of intended nonuse of contraception in the future.

7.2 Reasons for Discontinuation of Contraceptive Use

In 12 of the 35 countries included in this analysis, women who had used a modern contraceptive method in the past five years, but who were not using a method at the time of the survey, were asked their main reason for discontinuation. A majority of the women in most countries gave a fertility-related reason for discontinuation of contraception. These included infrequent sex, husband was away, became pregnant while using, wanted to become pregnant, thought it was difficult to get pregnant, or became menopausal (Table 7.2). Method-related reasons were the second most frequently cited reasons for discontinuation of contraception. These included wanting a more effective method, health concerns, side effects, lack of access, cost, and inconvenient to use. In 11 of the 12 countries, one-third to one-half of women reported a method-related reason for discontinuing contraception. Up to 5 percent of women in each country reported spousal disapproval as their main reason for discontinuation.

Table 7.2 Reasons for discontinuation of contraceptive use

Percent distribution of currently married women who used a modern contraceptive method in the past five years but who were not using a method at the time of the survey, by main reason for discontinuation, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Fertility-related reason ^a | Opposition to use ^b | Method-related reason ^c | Other ^d | Total | Number |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Armenia 2000 | 69 | 4 | 22 | 5 | 100 | 1,773 |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 53 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 100 | 5,095 |
| Colombia 2005 | 44 | 2 | 50 | 5 | 100 | 9,913 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 46 | 2 | 39 | 13 | 100 | 5,335 |
| Egypt 2003 | 53 | 1 | 44 | 3 | 100 | 3,902 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 53 | 0 | 34 | 12 | 100 | 9,359 |
| Jordan 2002 | 61 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 100 | 3,193 |
| Kenya 2003 | 50 | 5 | 38 | 8 | 100 | 1,761 |
| Morocco 2003 | 60 | 0 | 33 | 7 | 100 | 4,968 |
| Peru 2000 | 44 | 1 | 48 | 7 | 100 | 8,167 |
| Philippines 2003 | 52 | 3 | 37 | 9 | 100 | 2,561 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 62 | 1 | 34 | 4 | 100 | 1,910 |

^a Infrequent sex, husband away, became pregnant while using, wanted to become pregnant, fatalistic, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal
^b Husband/partner disapproved
^c Wanted more effective method, health concerns, side effects, lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
^d Marital dissolution/separation, other reasons, and don't know

7.3 Reasons for Current Nonuse of Contraception

Fertility-related reasons were the most commonly cited reasons for nonuse of contraception among current nonusers in all countries except Haiti and the Philippines, where method-related reasons were cited most often (Table 7.3). In 20 of the 34 countries with data available on reasons for nonuse of contraception, a majority of women cited fertility-related reasons for current nonuse. There were no clear regional patterns in the percentage of women who reported fertility-related reasons for nonuse of contraception.

Method-related reasons were the second most commonly cited reasons for nonuse of contraception. The percentage of current nonusers reporting method-related reasons for nonuse ranged from 10 percent in Eritrea to 45 percent in Cambodia and Haiti. In seven of the 34 countries, at least one-third of nonusers cited method-related reasons for nonuse.

In several countries, a sizable proportion of nonusers mentioned opposition to use as a reason for not using contraception. This includes: own opposition, spousal opposition, another person's opposition, and religious opposition. In six of the 34 countries, at least 20 percent of nonusers cited opposition to use as a reason for not using contraception.

In a number of sub-Saharan countries, a sizeable proportion of nonusers mentioned lack of knowledge about contraceptive methods and where to obtain them as a reason for nonuse. In 13 of 18 countries in this region, at least 10 percent of nonusers reported lack of knowledge as a reason for nonuse. Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of women reporting lack of knowledge of contraceptive methods as a reason for nonuse of contraception was much lower, less than 10 percent in all countries except Bolivia (14 percent).

Table 7.3 Reasons for current nonuse of contraception

Percentage of currently married women who are not pregnant and who do not want a child in the next 24 months and who are currently not using contraception, by reason for nonuse, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Fertility related ^a | Opposition to use ^b | Lack of knowledge ^c | Method related ^d | Other/ don't know | Number |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 56 | 12 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 1,671 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 49 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 4,519 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 55 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 1,847 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 66 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 2,223 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 57 | 16 | 22 | 18 | 2 | 4,838 |
| Gabon 2000 | 39 | 19 | 10 | 25 | 19 | 738 |
| Ghana 2003 | 48 | 7 | 10 | 36 | 8 | 1,481 |
| Kenya 2003 | 55 | 17 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 1,607 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 35 | 10 | 16 | 33 | 13 | 1,887 |
| Malawi 2000 | 52 | 23 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 3,507 |
| Mali 2001 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 23 | 11 | 4,424 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 44 | 35 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 1,624 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 64 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 2,274 |
| Namibia 2000 | 42 | 19 | 5 | 21 | 18 | 741 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 58 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 1,652 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 51 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 8 | 2,604 |
| Uganda 2000 | 44 | 17 | 12 | 28 | 9 | 1,900 |
| Zambia 2001 | 69 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 1,424 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 63 | 26 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 1,044 |
| Egypt 2003 | 70 | 5 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 1,266 |
| Jordan 2002 ^e | 66 | 9 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 837 |
| Morocco 2003 | 72 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 1,135 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 73 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 15 | 2,086 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 49 | 3 | 6 | 45 | 10 | 2,746 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 43 | 5 | 1 | 31 | 28 | 5,558 |
| Nepal 2001 | 65 | 12 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 2,976 |
| Philippines 2003 | 36 | 20 | 2 | 41 | 13 | 2,411 |
| Vietnam 20025 | 68 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 12 | 578 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 47 | 10 | 14 | 27 | 17 | 2,812 |
| Colombia 2005 | 57 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 21 | 1,524 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 51 | 14 | 1 | 23 | 16 | 1,636 |
| Haiti 2000 | 40 | 15 | 3 | 45 | 8 | 2,466 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 43 | 20 | 3 | 28 | 18 | 1,208 |
| Peru 2000 | 64 | 11 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 2,709 |

^a Not having sex, infrequent sex, menopausal/hysterectomy, subfecund/infecund, postpartum amenorrheic, breastfeeding, and fatalistic

^b Respondent opposition, husband/partner opposition, other third party opposition, and religious prohibition

^c Knows no method and knows no source

^d Health concerns, fear of side effects, lack of access/too far, costs too much, inconvenient to use, and interferes with the body's normal processes

^e Single response category

7.4 Reasons for Intended Nonuse of Contraception in the Future

Table 7.4 shows the percent distribution of currently married women who were not using a contraceptive method at the time of the survey and who reported that they did not intend to use a method in the future, by main reason for not intending to use a contraceptive method. As with reasons for nonuse of contraception, fertility-related reasons were the most commonly cited reasons for not intending to use contraception in the future, in all countries except Haiti, Mali, and Mauritania. In Haiti, method-related reasons were cited most often, and in Mali and Mauritania, opposition to the use of contraception was cited most often. In 21 of the 34 countries with data available, a majority of women mentioned fertility-related reasons for not intending to use contraception in the future.

Table 7.4 Reasons for intended nonuse of contraception in the future

Percent distribution of currently married women who are not pregnant, not using a contraceptive method, and who do not intend to use a contraceptive method at any time in the future, by main reason for future nonuse, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Fertility-related reason ^a | Opposition to use ^b | Lack of knowledge ^c | Method-related reason ^d | Other/don't know | Total | Number |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------|--------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 50 | 21 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 100 | 1,336 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 50 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 100 | 2,449 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 62 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 100 | 2,420 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 72 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 100 | 3,727 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 57 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 100 | 4,748 |
| Gabon 2000 | 48 | 19 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 100 | 1,122 |
| Ghana 2003 | 41 | 12 | 6 | 37 | 4 | 100 | 1,102 |
| Kenya 2003 | 40 | 31 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 100 | 1,130 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 40 | 14 | 8 | 31 | 7 | 100 | 1,747 |
| Malawi 2000 | 43 | 26 | 4 | 26 | 2 | 100 | 1,526 |
| Mali 2001 | 29 | 38 | 11 | 15 | 7 | 100 | 4,977 |
| Mauritania 2000 | 32 | 37 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 100 | 3,299 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 76 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 100 | 3,106 |
| Namibia 2000 | 53 | 19 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 100 | 550 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 51 | 26 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 100 | 2,976 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 45 | 20 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 100 | 1,700 |
| Uganda 2000 | 46 | 14 | 5 | 28 | 7 | 100 | 1,056 |
| Zambia 2001 | 63 | 11 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 100 | 814 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | |
| Armenia 2000 | 64 | 19 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 100 | 766 |
| Egypt 2003 | 87 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 100 | 1,687 |
| Jordan 2002 | 74 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 100 | 901 |
| Morocco 2003 | 79 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 100 | 1,159 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 2004 | 79 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 100 | 1,097 |
| Cambodia 2000 | 47 | 10 | 2 | 34 | 8 | 100 | 3,092 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 58 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 10 | 100 | 4,691 |
| Nepal 2001 | 48 | 16 | 2 | 29 | 5 | 100 | 1,220 |
| Philippines 2003 | 43 | 20 | 1 | 33 | 4 | 100 | 2,438 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 67 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 14 | 100 | 427 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 54 | 12 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 100 | 1,663 |
| Colombia 2005 | 80 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 100 | 1,204 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 61 | 17 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 100 | 1,295 |
| Haiti 2000 | 30 | 19 | 1 | 44 | 5 | 100 | 1,649 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 54 | 28 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 100 | 752 |
| Peru 2000 | 72 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 100 | 1,834 |

^a Not having sex, infrequent sex, menopausal/hysterectomy, subfecund/infecund, and wants as many children as possible

^b Respondent opposition, husband/partner opposition, other third party opposition, and religious prohibition

^c Knows no method and knows no source

^d Health concerns, fear of side effects, lack of access/too far, costs too much, inconvenient to use, and interferes with the body's normal processes

Method-related reasons were the second most commonly mentioned reason for not using contraception in the future. In most countries, in all regions, at least 10 percent of women reported method-related reasons for not intending to use contraception in the future. The percentage was particularly high in Cambodia, Ghana, Haiti, and the Philippines, with more than one-third of women reporting method-related reasons for not using contraception in the future.

Opposition to the use of contraception was mentioned by a sizeable proportion of women in most countries. The percentage reporting opposition to the use of contraception as a reason for not intending to use contraception in the future was 10 percent or more in 26 of the 34 countries, and 20 percent or more in nine of the 34 countries.

The percentage of women reporting lack of knowledge as a reason for not using contraception in the future was much lower than the percentage of women reporting other reasons. However, as with reasons for current nonuse of contraception, women in sub-Saharan Africa were more likely than women in the other regions to report lack of knowledge as a reason for not intending to use contraception in the future. In most cases, lack of knowledge of contraception was mentioned less frequently as a reason for not using contraception in the future than for current nonuse.

8 Discussion, Approval, and Decisionmaking about Family Planning

Male partner's involvement is important in contraceptive decisionmaking and in the adoption of a contraceptive method. This section looks at the extent to which women discuss family planning with their husband/partner, whether the woman and her husband/partner approve of family planning, and, for current users, which partner made the decision to use family planning.

8.1 Discussion of Family Planning

The majority of women in most countries did not discuss family planning with anyone in the few months preceding the survey (Table 8.1). Among women who know at least one method of family planning, the percentage who discussed family planning with anyone varies from 17 percent in Egypt and 21 percent in Nigeria to 75 percent in Jordan. In general, the percentage of women who discussed family planning with anyone is lower in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions.

In most countries, among women who discussed family planning with anyone, the majority did not do so with their husband/partner. The percentage who discussed family planning with their husband/partner varies from less than 10 percent in Cameroon, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Haiti, Mali, and Nigeria, to more than 40 percent in Bangladesh, Jordan, and Vietnam.

There is no clear trend in the percentage of women who discussed family planning with anyone. In 22 countries where trend data are available, the percentage of women who discussed family planning with anyone increased in eight countries, declined in 10 countries, and remained about the same in four countries. Trends in the discussion of family planning with the husband/partner are similar to those for the discussion of family planning with anyone.

8.2 Approval of the Use of Family Planning

In most countries, a large majority of women approve of couples using family planning. In sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of women who approve of couples using family planning is 80 percent or higher in all but seven countries (Table 8.1). Women were also asked whether their husband/partner approves of couples using family planning. The percentage of women who reported that their husband/partner approves of couples using family planning is much lower than the percentage of women who approve. This may be due in part to some women not knowing their husband/partner's view. Levels of perceived husband/partner approval are lower in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions.

In most sub-Saharan countries the percentage of women who approve of couples using family planning and the percentage who believe that their husband/partner approves of family planning have increased in recent years, with the exception of Kenya, Nigeria, and Rwanda. In the countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa, levels of approval of the use of family planning by couples have remained high for both women and their husband/partners.

Table 8.1 Trends in discussion of family planning and approval of family planning

Among currently married women who know a method of family planning, percentage who discussed family planning with anyone, and with their husband/partner in the past few months; percentage who approve of couples' use of family planning; and percentage who say that their husband/partner approves/disapproves of couples' use of family planning, DHS surveys 1986-2005

| Country/year | Discussed family planning with: | | Approval of couples' use of family planning | | | | Number |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | Anyone | Husband/ partner | Respondent approves | Respondent says that husband/partner: | | | |
| | | | | Approves | Disapproves | Respondent does not know | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | |
| Benin 1996 | 29 | 13 | 68 | 32 | 22 | 46 | 3,349 |
| Benin 2001 | 29 | 18 | 76 | 40 | 26 | 34 | 4,178 |
| Burkina Faso 1992 | u | u | 69 | 31 | 20 | 49 | 4,374 |
| Burkina Faso 1999 | 18 | 10 | 79 | 39 | 23 | 38 | 4,105 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 27 | 11 | 87 | 45 | 17 | 37 | 8,851 |
| Cameroon 1991 | u | u | 59 | 30 | 44 | 26 | 1,997 |
| Cameroon 1998 | 24 | 8 | 64 | 36 | 33 | 31 | 2,838 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 29 | 8 | 64 | 41 | 26 | 33 | 6,380 |
| Eritrea 1995 | 21 | 13 | 67 | 34 | 17 | 50 | 2,155 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 26 | 8 | 58 | 40 | 38 | 23 | 5,016 |
| Ghana 1988 | u | u | 74 | 52 | 26 | 22 | 2,507 |
| Ghana 1993 | u | u | 90 | 63 | 14 | 24 | 2,925 |
| Ghana 1998-99 | 35 | 16 | 77 | 56 | 17 | 27 | 2,930 |
| Ghana 2003 | 32 | 10 | 87 | 67 | 18 | 16 | 3,479 |
| Kenya 1989 | u | u | 88 | 60 | 19 | 21 | 4,405 |
| Kenya 1993 | u | u | 90 | 60 | 18 | 23 | 4,500 |
| Kenya 1998 | 46 | 21 | 89 | 67 | 21 | 13 | 4,751 |
| Kenya 2003 | u | u | 85 | 64 | 25 | 12 | 4,696 |
| Madagascar 1992 | u | u | 81 | 58 | 22 | 20 | 2,489 |
| Madagascar 1997 | 48 | 10 | 74 | 56 | 25 | 19 | 3,182 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 44 | 17 | 78 | 60 | 23 | 18 | 4,353 |
| Malawi 1992 | u | u | 93 | 71 | 13 | 16 | 3,302 |
| Malawi 2000 | 43 | 13 | 93 | 75 | 17 | 9 | 9,323 |
| Mali 1987 | u | u | 71 | 46 | 19 | 34 | 1,274 |
| Mali 1996 | 34 | 6 | 71 | 33 | 29 | 38 | 5,492 |
| Mali 2001 | 36 | 9 | 69 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 8,345 |
| Mozambique 1997 | 20 | 5 | 56 | 35 | 24 | 41 | 4,047 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 26 | 11 | 77 | 52 | 18 | 30 | 8,068 |
| Namibia 1992 | u | u | 75 | 48 | 29 | 24 | 2,043 |
| Namibia 2000 | 39 | 24 | 83 | 63 | 19 | 18 | 2,553 |
| Nigeria 1990 | u | u | 71 | 46 | 29 | 25 | 2,999 |
| Nigeria 1999 | 30 | 17 | 57 | 44 | 28 | 28 | 3,707 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 21 | 7 | 55 | 36 | 44 | 21 | 4,186 |
| Rwanda 1992 | u | u | 93 | 70 | 14 | 16 | 3,748 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 26 | 10 | 81 | 53 | 18 | 30 | 4,920 |
| Uganda 1988 | u | u | 71 | 26 | 40 | 34 | 2,670 |
| Uganda 1995 | 29 | 8 | 79 | 46 | 35 | 20 | 4,796 |
| Uganda 2000 | 46 | 30 | 84 | 47 | 27 | 26 | 4,772 |
| Zambia 1992 | u | u | 81 | 52 | 27 | 21 | 4,176 |
| Zambia 1996 | 53 | 42 | 85 | 59 | 23 | 19 | 4,823 |
| Zambia 2001 | 52 | 24 | 87 | 67 | 17 | 16 | 4,660 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | | | |
| Egypt 1988 | u | u | 87 | 72 | 16 | 12 | 8,082 |
| Egypt 1992 | u | u | 91 | 78 | 14 | 9 | 9,117 |
| Egypt 1995 | 35 | 6 | 90 | 83 | 10 | 7 | 13,685 |
| Egypt 2000 | 17 | u | 96 | 87 | 7 | 7 | 14,376 |
| Egypt 2003 | u | u | 97 | u | u | u | 8,445 |
| Jordan 1997 | 72 | 52 | 95 | 81 | 11 | 8 | 5,335 |
| Jordan 2002 | 75 | 63 | 98 | 87 | 10 | 3 | 5,706 |
| Morocco 2003 | 44 | 19 | 98 | 92 | 4 | 4 | 8,767 |

Continued...

Table 8.1—Continued

| Country/year | Discussed family planning with: | | Approval of couples' use of family planning | | | | Number |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|----------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Anyone | Husband/partner | Respondent says that husband/partner: | | | Respondent does not know | |
| | | | Respondent approves | Approves | Disapproves | | |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh 1994 | u | 68 | 95 | 82 | 12 | 7 | 8,818 |
| Bangladesh 1997 | u | u | 94 | 84 | 11 | 5 | 8,304 |
| Bangladesh 2000 | u | u | 94 | 83 | 12 | 5 | 9,536 |
| Bangladesh 2004 | u | 41 | u | u | u | u | 10,435 |
| Indonesia 1994 | 49 | 23 | u | 87 | 9 | 5 | 25,211 |
| Indonesia 1997 | 46 | 21 | u | 87 | 9 | 4 | 26,129 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 41 | 21 | 94 | 90 | 5 | 5 | 27,483 |
| Nepal 1996 | 36 | 20 | 92 | 74 | 14 | 13 | 7,857 |
| Nepal 2001 | 38 | 20 | 94 | 79 | 11 | 10 | 8,300 |
| Philippines 1998 | 64 | 39 | 89 | 83 | 14 | 3 | 8,218 |
| Philippines 2003 | 59 | 25 | 89 | 85 | 12 | 3 | 8,594 |
| Vietnam 1997 | 60 | 44 | 96 | 95 | 1 | 4 | 5,282 |
| Vietnam 2002 | 66 | 59 | 95 | 93 | 2 | 5 | 5,317 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia 1994 | 42 | 14 | 87 | 77 | 11 | 12 | 4,508 |
| Bolivia 1998 | 45 | 13 | 90 | 81 | 10 | 10 | 5,940 |
| Bolivia 2003 | 42 | 14 | 91 | 83 | 9 | 9 | 9,979 |
| Colombia 1995 | 66 | 39 | 97 | 88 | 8 | 4 | 6,093 |
| Colombia 2000 | 57 | 14 | 98 | 93 | 4 | 3 | 5,931 |
| Colombia 2005 | 60 | 9 | 98 | 93 | 4 | 3 | 19,748 |
| Dominican Rep. 1996 | 39 | 6 | u | 70 | 20 | 11 | 4,970 |
| Dominican Rep. 1999 | 44 | 4 | 89 | 69 | 16 | 15 | 728 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 36 | 3 | 91 | 81 | 10 | 9 | 13,965 |
| Haiti 1994 | u | u | 92 | 55 | 10 | 35 | 3,080 |
| Haiti 2000 | 30 | 8 | 88 | 60 | 15 | 25 | 5,909 |
| Nicaragua 1997 | 42 | 7 | 95 | 83 | 11 | 7 | 7,909 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 35 | 10 | 93 | 82 | 11 | 8 | 7,367 |
| Peru 1996 | 73 | 34 | 93 | 85 | 9 | 6 | 16,516 |
| Peru 2000 | 67 | 36 | 94 | u | 6 | 56 | 15,468 |

u = Unknown (not available)

8.3 Decisionmaking in Family Planning

Table 8.2 shows the percent distribution of currently married women who were using a method of contraception at the time of the survey, by whether the respondent herself, her husband/partner, or the respondent jointly with her husband/partner decided to use family planning. In most countries, a majority of women reported that the decision to use family planning was made jointly by the respondent (herself) and her husband/partner. In 18 of the 27 countries, at least 20 percent of women said that they made the decision to use family planning themselves. On the other hand, in four countries, at least 20 percent of women said that the decision to use family planning was made solely by their husband/partner. Cambodia stands out because only 23 percent of women in Cambodia reported that they were involved—either on their own or jointly with their husband/partner—in the decision to use family planning. There are no clear regional patterns regarding which partner makes the decision to use family planning.

Table 8.2 Decisionmaking in family planning

Among current users of any family planning method, percentage of currently married women who reported that they alone made the decision to use family planning; percentage who reported that the decision was made by their husband/partner; and percentage who reported that the decision was made jointly by respondent and husband/partner, DHS surveys 2000-2005

| Country/year | Among current users, the decision to use family planning was made by: | | | | Number |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Respondent | Husband/ partner | Respondent and husband/ partner | Other/ Missing | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | |
| Benin 2001 | 34 | 18 | 45 | 3 | 848 |
| Burkina Faso 2003 | 33 | 11 | 54 | 3 | 1,330 |
| Cameroon 2004 | 31 | 10 | 57 | 2 | 1,860 |
| Eritrea 2002 | 30 | 4 | 63 | 4 | 461 |
| Ethiopia 2000 | 24 | 10 | 66 | 1 | 791 |
| Ghana 2003 | 14 | 11 | 73 | 2 | 893 |
| Kenya 2003 | 30 | 11 | 59 | 1 | 1,934 |
| Madagascar 2003-04 | 12 | 16 | 70 | 3 | 1,395 |
| Malawi 2000 | 12 | 8 | 78 | 1 | 2,897 |
| Mali 2001 | 41 | 20 | 24 | 16 | 866 |
| Mozambique 2003 | 24 | 10 | 62 | 4 | 2,229 |
| Nigeria 2003 | 24 | 21 | 54 | 2 | 672 |
| Rwanda 2001 | 10 | 5 | 80 | 5 | 669 |
| Uganda 2000 | 38 | 12 | 45 | 6 | 1,112 |
| Zambia 2001 | 16 | 14 | 69 | 1 | 1,605 |
| North Africa/West Asia/Europe | | | | | |
| Jordan 2002 | 18 | 3 | 79 | 0 | 3,183 |
| Morocco 2003 | 20 | 3 | 77 | 1 | 5,531 |
| South/Southeast Asia | | | | | |
| Cambodia 2000 | 15 | 75 | 8 | 2 | 2,160 |
| Indonesia 2002-03 | 22 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 16,806 |
| Nepal 2001 | 19 | 10 | 71 | 1 | 3,281 |
| Philippines 2003 | 11 | 11 | 77 | 1 | 4,238 |
| Latin America/Caribbean | | | | | |
| Bolivia 2003 | 22 | 22 | 55 | 0 | 6,168 |
| Colombia 2005 | 25 | 3 | 72 | 1 | 15,463 |
| Dominican Rep. 2002 | 36 | 5 | 53 | 6 | 9,764 |
| Haiti 2000 | 26 | 9 | 65 | 1 | 1,672 |
| Nicaragua 2001 | 36 | 4 | 58 | 3 | 5,095 |
| Peru 2000 | 26 | 5 | 69 | 1 | 10,764 |

9 Conclusions

Years of investment in designing and implementing family planning programs have created a need for up-to-date, national-level information to measure the success of those programs. This report presents information on contraception in 35 countries where Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) were conducted between 2000 and 2005. Trend analysis is provided for countries with at least one previous survey.

The data reveal that contraceptive knowledge is nearly universal in all countries, irrespective of place of residence, educational level, household wealth status, or other factors included in the analysis. The pill, injectables, and the male condom are the most commonly known modern methods. Most women are aware of multiple methods of contraception, though this awareness is much lower in sub-Saharan Africa than in the other regions. Overall, knowledge of multiple methods has increased substantially.

Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the large majority of women in most countries have ever used a method of contraception. Sub-Saharan Africa differs from the other regions; even though most women know of a method of contraception, relatively few have ever used one. The gap between knowledge of contraception and ever use of contraception remains large, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Among women who have ever used a method of contraception, most have used a modern method. Ever use of modern contraceptive methods has been increasing steadily in all countries, with the most rapid increases occurring in countries with low levels of ever use. A sizable proportion of women have ever used a traditional method. There are no clear trends in ever use of traditional methods.

Current use of contraception remains low in a number of countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and particularly among rural and less-educated women. In most countries, a large majority of women rely on modern methods of contraception. The most commonly used modern methods are the pill, injectables, and the male condom. In a few countries, the IUD is the most commonly used method.

Over time, contraceptive use rates have increased substantially in most countries. However, while contraceptive prevalence rates in some countries in South/Southeast Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean are high and leveling off, prevalence rates in several sub-Saharan countries are low and have remained almost unchanged. Although modern contraceptive methods account for a growing share of all contraceptive use, a substantial proportion of women in several countries continue to rely on traditional methods. The results of this study also show that urban-rural and educational differentials in the use of modern contraceptive methods have narrowed in most countries with high contraceptive prevalence rates. On the other hand, differentials remain considerable in sub-Saharan countries, where contraceptive prevalence rates are much lower. Unmet need (for contraception) has stalled at relatively high levels in sub-Saharan Africa, while in other regions unmet need has declined.

In most countries, a sizable proportion of women who are currently using a contraceptive method have not been informed about other methods of contraception or about the potential side effects of their method.

In most cases, public sector facilities continue to be the main source for modern contraceptive methods. Trends show declining use of public sources in South/Southeast Asia, and increasing use in Latin America and the Caribbean. There are no clear trends in sub-Saharan Africa.

Contraceptive discontinuation rates are high, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Among current users of contraception, a majority of women in most countries, irrespective of region, report having switched methods at least once. Among women who are currently not using contraception, a substantial proportion report that they do not intend to use contraception in the future, even in countries that have low

levels of contraceptive use. No regional patterns were seen for intention to not use contraception in the future.

In most countries, fertility-related reasons are the most commonly cited reasons for contraceptive discontinuation, current nonuse of contraception, and intended nonuse of contraception in the future. In several countries, a substantial proportion of women cited method-related reasons and opposition to contraception as reasons for not currently using contraception and for not intending to use contraception in the future.

The study also finds that most women have not discussed contraception with their husband/partner in the past few months; spousal discussion of family planning is particularly low in sub-Saharan Africa. A large majority of women approve of couples using contraception and believe that their husband approves as well. Among current users, a large majority of women report participation in contraceptive decisionmaking, either by themselves or jointly with their husband/partner. While there are no clear trends in the proportion of women who discussed family planning with someone, the proportion of women who approve of family planning has either increased or remains steady at a high level.

In summary, this report provides information on the current status and direction of key family planning program indicators in developing countries. Several important findings will help in the evaluation of family planning programs, and assist program planners and policymakers in achieving national family planning objectives. In many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, greater effort is needed to increase women's knowledge of multiple (modern) methods of contraception and to improve women's access to family planning services. Programs should also address the needs of the many women who continue to rely on less-effective, traditional methods of contraception. Despite overall increases in contraceptive use in most countries, special efforts are needed to reach rural and less-educated women, who continue to have low levels of contraceptive use. Programs also need to address method-related reasons for discontinuing/or not adopting contraceptive methods; and, in some countries, efforts are needed to reduce opposition to family planning.

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