

Family Planning Data Sheet

2019

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

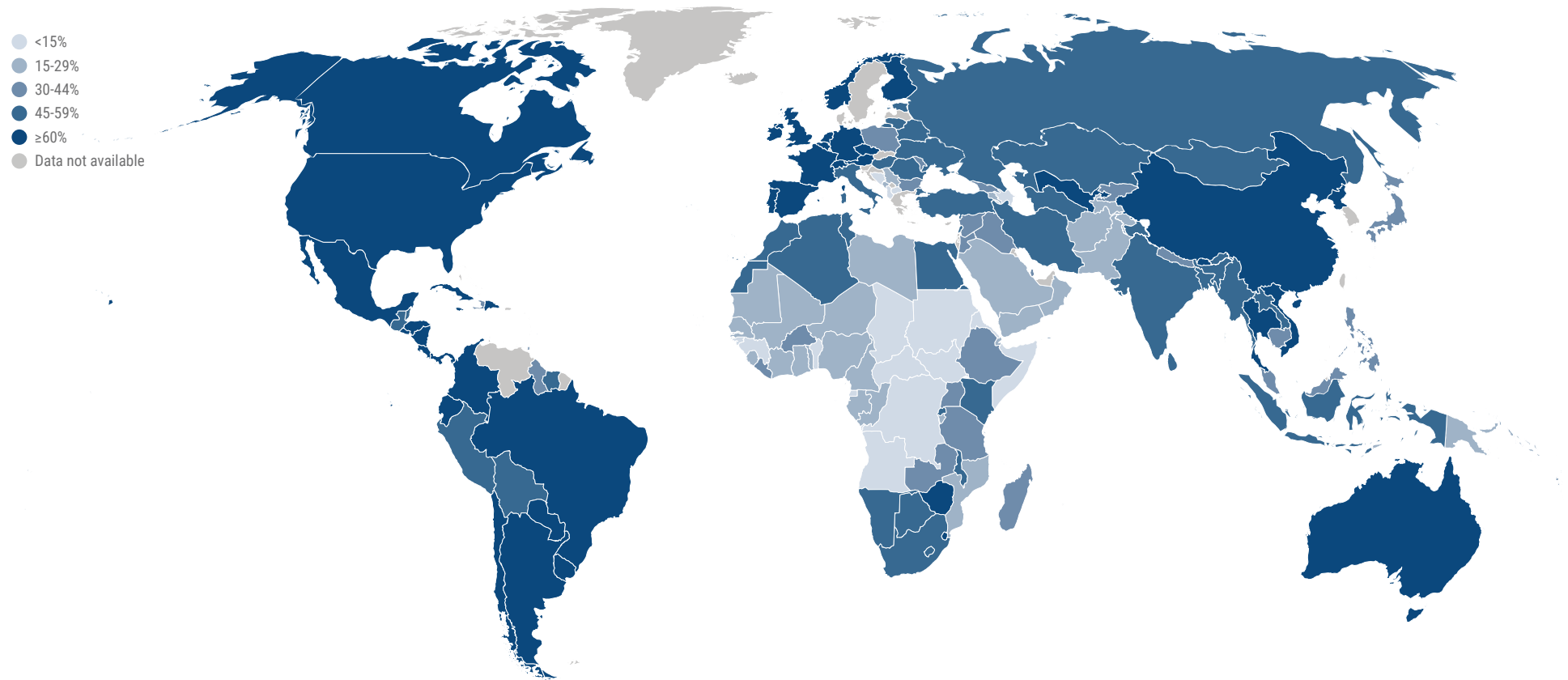
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Modern Contraceptive Use Differs Substantially Across Countries

While modern contraceptive use has increased around the world, in many of the poorest countries, fewer than 15 percent of married women of reproductive age use a modern method.

PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN AGES 15-49 USING MODERN CONTRACEPTION, 2018

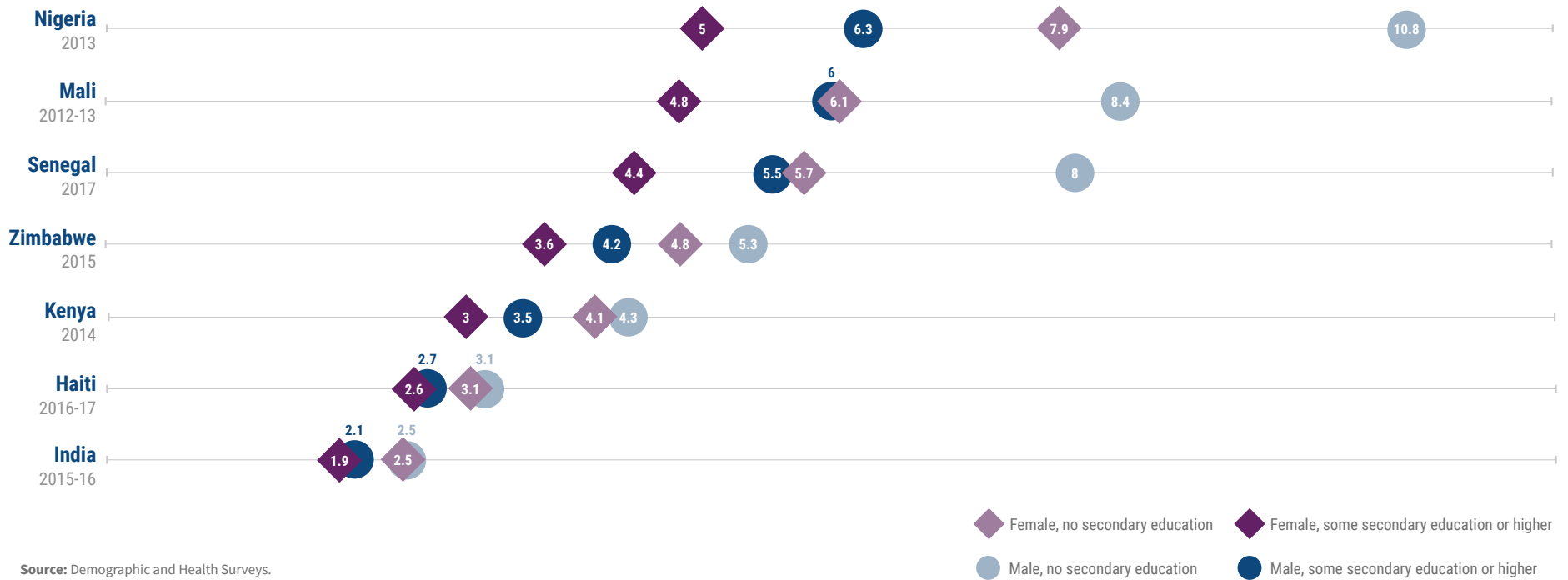


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS); Pan-Arab Project for Family Health; Performance Monitoring and Accountability (PMA) Surveys; U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Reproductive Health Surveys; United National Population Division, *World Contraceptive Use 2018*; and national surveys.

More-Educated Men and Women Want Smaller Families Than Those With Less Education

Examining men's and women's average ideal number of children provides insights into their fertility preferences across and within countries. Men generally report wanting more children than women do, but differences narrow or disappear in countries such as Haiti and India, where the desired number is relatively low. Both men and women with some secondary education or higher report wanting fewer children than those with no secondary education. Where the desired number of children is relatively high, such as in Mali and Nigeria, differences by educational status are particularly large among men.

MEAN IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY SEX AND EDUCATION



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

UNPACKING UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Estimates of unmet need for family planning can help identify where greater investments of family planning program resources are necessary. Women are considered to have **unmet need** if they are not using any contraception and are:

- Married/in union or are single and sexually active, able to become pregnant, and do not want a child in the next two years or at all.
- Pregnant or postpartum amenorrheic and identify their current pregnancy or recent birth in the last two years as unintended.

Women with **met need** are those who currently use any form of contraception. Women with **no demand** are those who are not sexually active, are infecund, or want to become pregnant in the next two years.

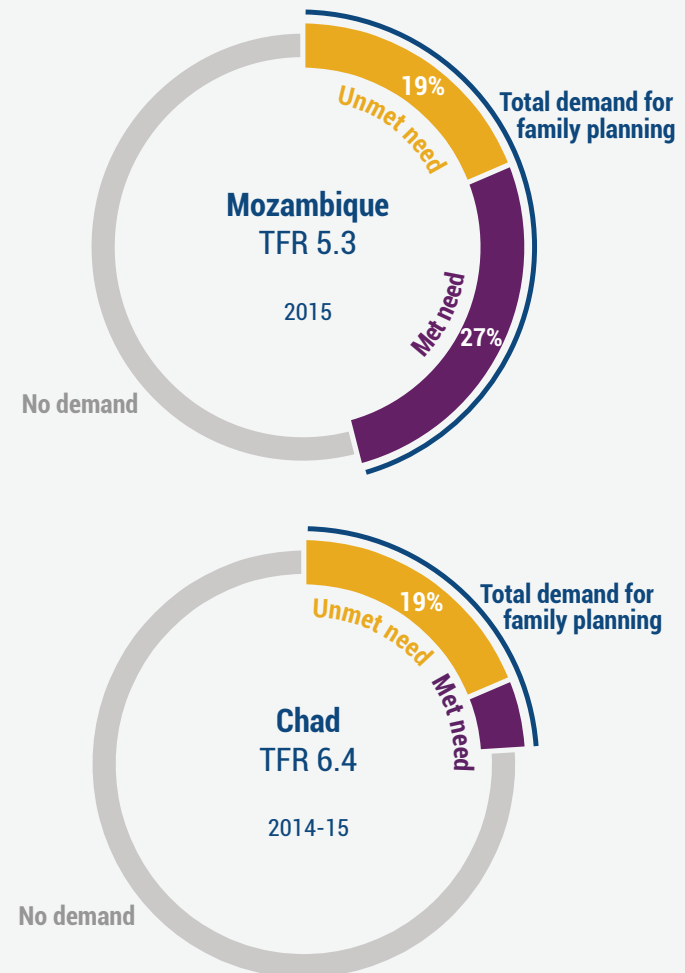
Unmet need may exist because women desire to **space** (they want a child after two or more years) or to **limit** (they want no more children) childbearing.

Combining unmet need with met need provides a picture of the **total demand** for family planning in a country. Countries with the same level of unmet need, such as Mozambique and Chad, can differ greatly in total demand for family planning.

In both Mozambique and Chad, 19 percent of women of reproductive age (15 to 49) have an unmet need for family planning. However, Mozambique has a much higher share of women using contraception (27 percent), and a higher total demand for family planning at 46 percent. In contrast, only 5 percent of women in Chad use contraception, for a total of 24 percent with demand for family planning. While both countries have high fertility, Mozambique has a lower total fertility rate (TFR) at 5.3 compared to a TFR of 6.4 in Chad.

Total demand for family planning increases as more women want to postpone or stop childbearing, but levels of unmet need depend on the share of those women who use contraception. Reducing unmet need involves converting fertility preferences or contraceptive intentions into contraceptive use.

PERCENT OF ALL WOMEN AGES 15 TO 49



Note: Total fertility rate, or TFR, is the lifetime births per woman. For a complete definition, see the technical notes.

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Reasons for Not Using Contraception Vary by Age

Women with unmet need (both married and unmarried) in developing countries give a variety of reasons when asked why they are not using contraception despite not wanting a pregnancy. Reasons typically include opposition to use, concerns about side effects, postpartum amenorrhea, and infrequent or no sex. Lack of knowledge about a method or source also poses a significant barrier in certain countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria. The relative importance of the reasons given may vary by age. Fear of side effects and, to a lesser extent, opposition to use are generally stronger concerns among women ages 25 and older. Postpartum breastfeeding is often cited by women under age 25 as a reason for not using contraception, potentially leaving these women at risk of an unintended pregnancy.

REASONS FOR NOT USING FAMILY PLANNING BY AGE GROUP AMONG ALL WOMEN WITH UNMET NEED

Age <25
Age 25+

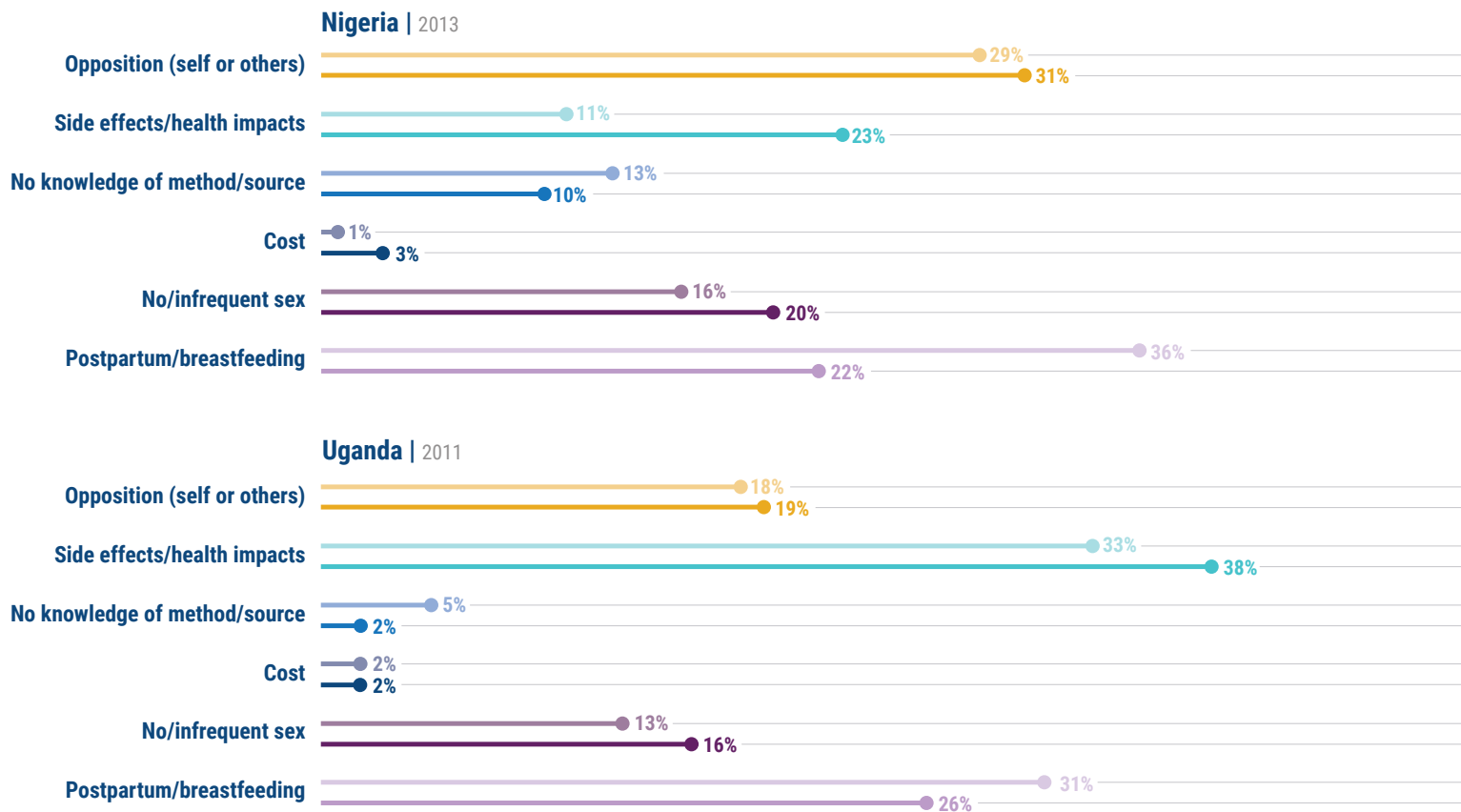


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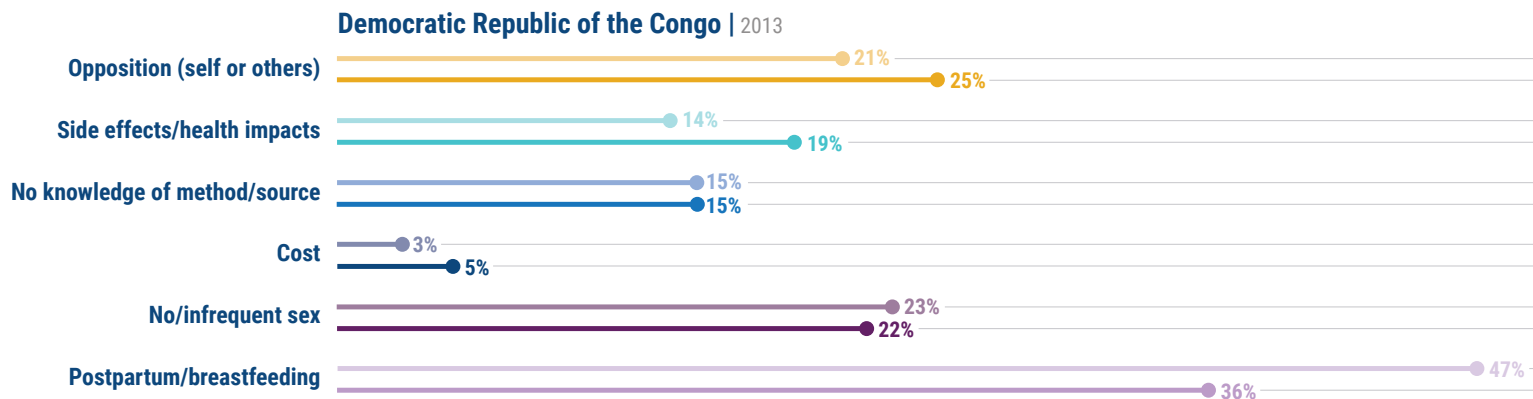
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

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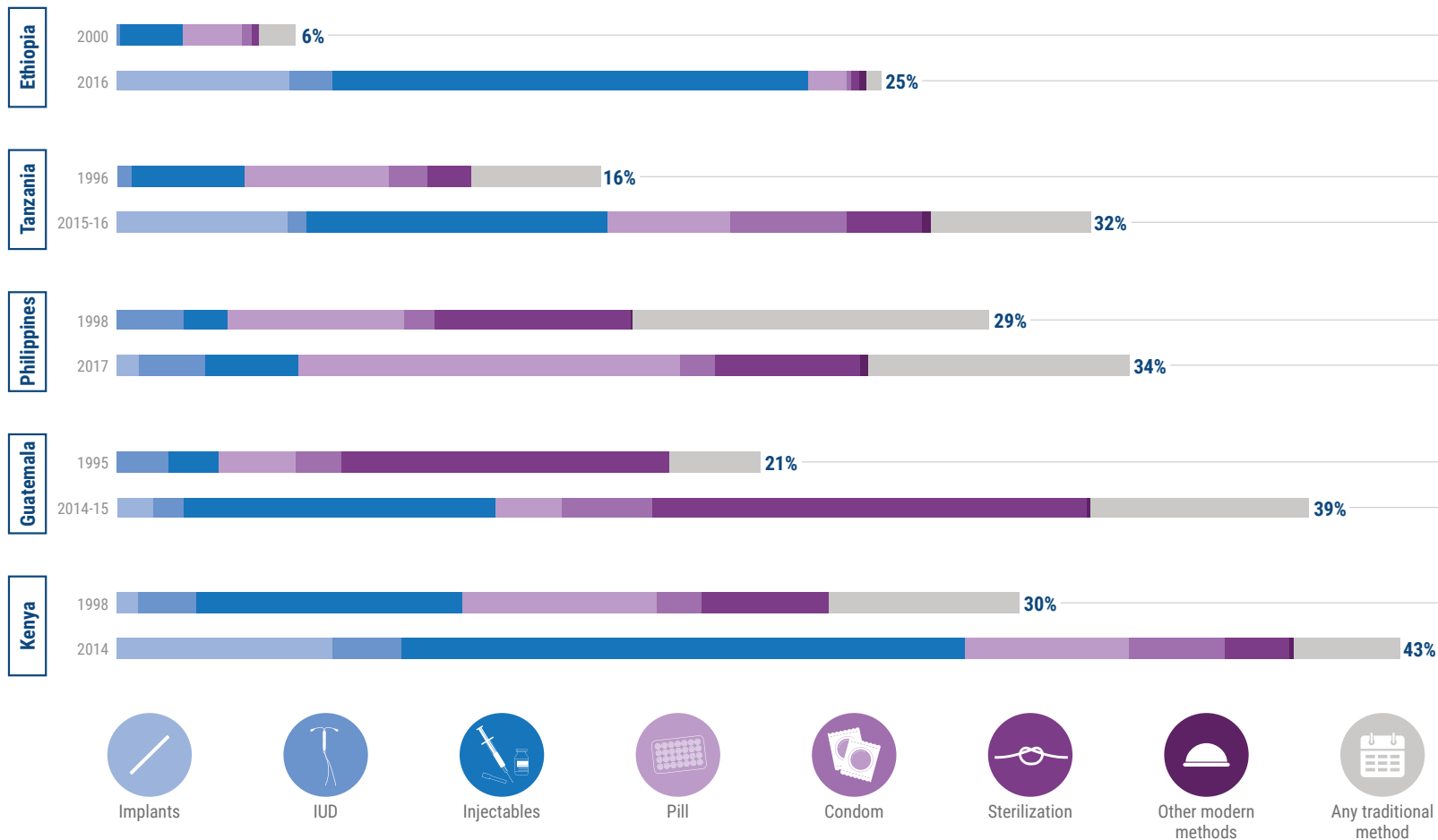


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

METHOD TYPES REMAIN LIMITED DESPITE INCREASING CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Contraceptive use has increased substantially across countries since the mid-1990s, but increases in many countries may be concentrated in one or two method types. The types of methods used by women may vary by country and region. While countries such as Tanzania have seen a more balanced increase in types of methods used, other countries show a skewed method mix, meaning one method accounts for more than half of all method use. For instance, in Ethiopia, the method mix is dominated by injectables. A skewed method mix indicates that women may lack access to a full range of choices. Introducing new contraceptive methods and expanding access to currently available methods can help countries increase contraceptive use.

PERCENT OF ALL WOMEN AGES 15-49 USING CONTRACEPTION BY METHOD USED



Note: Total contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) may not equal the sum of the individual methods due to rounding.

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

	DEMOGRAPHICS					MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING ^a														
	Women Ages 15-49 (in millions)		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	% of Women Ages 20-24 Giving Birth by Age 18	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death, 1 in x	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)								Traditional Methods (%)					
	2018	2035					Implants	Injectables	IUD	Pill	Male Condom	Sterilization, Female	Sterilization, Male	Other Modern Methods ^b	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods ^c		
			Total Modern Methods																	
WORLD	1,898	2,092	2.5	—	1,970	62	56	—	—	13	9	8	18	—	1	6	2	4	—	
MORE DEVELOPED	280	263	1.6	—	7,811	68	59	—	—	9	17	20	8	—	—	9	—	8	—	
LESS DEVELOPED	1,618	1,829	2.7	—	985	60	55	—	—	13	8	6	20	—	1	5	2	3	—	
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	1,261	1,528	2.9	14	592	54	47	—	7	5	10	6	17	—	1	6	3	—	—	
LEAST DEVELOPED	254	377	4.2	24	102	38	33	4	12	1	9	3	3	—	—	5	3	—	1	
HIGH INCOME	266	254	1.6	—	8,591	67	60	—	—	8	18	18	10	—	—	7	—	—	—	
MIDDLE INCOME	1,465	1,572	2.4	—	1,101	64	58	—	—	14	8	7	21	—	1	6	2	4	—	
UPPER MIDDLE INCOME	668	620	1.9	—	2,086	78	73	1	—	26	8	10	23	4	1	4	1	4	—	
LOWER MIDDLE INCOME	797	952	2.8	12	309	52	46	—	7	5	8	5	19	—	1	6	3	3	—	
LOW INCOME	166	265	4.8	23	75	34	29	6	12	4	4	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	1	
AFRICA	311	476	4.6	21	165	37	32	5	11	4	8	3	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	
NORTHERN AFRICA	60	76	3.3	9	604	52	47	0.4	5	15	25	—	—	—	1	5	3	2	1	
Algeria	10.9	12.6	3.1	1	240	57.1	49.5	0.2	0.1	2.2	43.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	1.6	7.6	3.9	3.7	0.1	
Egypt	24.9	32.2	3.4	7	810	58.5	56.9	0.5	8.5	30.1	16.0	0.5	1.2	—	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	
Libya	1.8	1.9	2.3	—	4,200	41.9	20.4	0.0	0.3	6.8	9.3	2.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	21.5	16.2	2.9	2.4	
Morocco	9.5	10.3	2.2	—	320	67.4	58.6	—	—	4.2	48.4	—	—	—	6.0	8.8	4.4	4.1	0.2	
Sudan	10.1	15.5	4.7	22	72	12.2	11.7	0.3	1.4	0.4	9.0	0.0	—	—	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	
Tunisia	3.1	3.1	2.3	1	710	62.5	50.9	0.4	1.0	25.3	19.0	1.1	3.1	0.0	1.0	11.6	10.8	0.6	0.2	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	250	400	4.9	23	59	34	29	6	12	1	5	3	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	
WESTERN AFRICA	89	143	5.3	22	34	25	20	5	6	1	4	3	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	
Benin	2.7	4.4	5.7	—	51	15.5	12.4	5.4	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.2	—	0.6	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.3	
Burkina Faso ^e	4.6	7.7	5.5	26	48	31.7	30.1	15.1	8.6	1.3	3.5	1.1	—	—	0.5	1.5	—	—	1.5	
Cabo Verde	0.1	0.2	2.2	22	900	61.3	57.1	—	11.3	2.2	21.4	6.1	14.8	—	1.3	4.3	1.9	2.2	0.1	
Côte d'Ivoire ^e	5.9	9.4	4.6	27	32	23.3	19.6	3.0	7.9	0.2	6.1	1.3	—	—	1.0	3.7	—	—	3.7	
Gambia	0.5	0.9	5.4	19	24	9.0	8.1	0.6	3.9	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.6	—	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	
Ghana ^e	7.5	10.5	3.9	16	74	33.0	27.4	8.4	7.8	0.6	4.8	1.7	1.5	—	2.7	5.6	—	—	5.6	
Guinea	3.1	5.0	4.8	37	29	8.7	7.8	0.5	2.2	—	1.7	—	—	—	3.4	0.9	0.6	—	0.2	
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	0.7	4.6	28	38	16.0	14.4	3.3	1.4	3.5	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	3.1	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	
Liberia	1.2	1.8	4.2	—	28	31.0	30.7	3.5	18.9	0.3	4.9	1.3	0.9	—	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	
Mali	4.2	7.5	6.0	37	27	15.6	15.1	4.4	6.4	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	
Mauritania	1.1	1.7	4.6	22	36	17.8	15.6	0.8	3.6	0.3	10.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.2	—	1.9	0.3	
Niger ^e	4.7	9.3	7.2	33	23	18.9	18.1	3.1	7.3	0.2	7.3	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.8	—	—	0.8	
Nigeria ^e	44.9	72.0	5.5	18	22	27.6	19.0	4.6	4.9	1.1	2.8	3.7	0.5	—	1.4	8.6	—	—	8.6	
Senegal	4.0	6.3	4.6	16	61	27.8	26.3	8.0	10.4	2.2	4.4	0.7	0.4	—	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	
Sierra Leone	1.9	2.8	4.1	31	17	22.5	21.2	3.6	11.9	0.2	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	
Togo	1.9	3.0	4.5	8	58	19.9	17.3	4.7	7.1	0.8	2.2	2.1	0.3	—	0.0	2.6	2.2	0.3	0.1	
EASTERN AFRICA	105	169	4.7	20	55	42	38	9	18	1	6	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	
Burundi	2.6	4.5	5.5	13	23	28.5	22.9	6.0	11.6	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	5.6	2.3	3.2	0.1	
Comoros	0.2	0.3	4.3	17	66	19.4	14.2	1.6	5.6	0.1	3.1	2.1	0.8	—	0.8	5.2	3.2	1.9	0.1	
Djibouti	0.3	0.3	2.9	—	140	19.0	18.0	0.6	6.1	—	10.9	—	—	—	0.4	1.0	—	—	1.0	
Eritrea	1.3	2.0	4.1	—	43	8.4	7.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.2	—	
Ethiopia ^e	26.7	41.4	4.4	14	64	40.1	37.8	9.5	24.0	0.9	2.0	—	—	—	1.2	2.3	—	—	2.3	
Kenya ^e	13.0	19.5	3.9	19	42	60.5	59.0	20.8	27.0	1.7	4.9	1.2	2.4	—	1.0	1.5	—	—	1.5	
Madagascar	6.5	10.1	4.1	—	60	39.8	33.3	2.6	19.9	0.7	6.6	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	6.4	5.0	1.3	0.2	
Malawi	4.6	7.8	4.2	31	29	59.2	58.1	11.5	30.0	1.1	2.4	1.9	10.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	
Mauritius	0.3	0.3	1.4	—	1,300	63.8	32.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	8.9	10.6	7.3	0.0	0.2	31.8	4.2	28.5	—	
Mozambique	7.2	12.1	5.3	—	40	27.1	25.3	1.7	13.4	0.8	6.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.9	
Rwanda	3.2	4.7	4.2	6	85	53.2	47.5	7.7	24.0	1.1	8.4	3.8	1.2	0.2	1.0	5.8	2.7	3.1	0.0	
Somalia	3.4	5.9	6.3	—	22	14.6	14.0	—	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	—	—	12.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	—	

DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

	WEALTH			UNMET NEED			DEMAND SATISFIED			FAMILY PLANNING DATA SOURCES	
	Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)			Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Women With Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods (%)			Survey Source	Survey Year
	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Among Married Women	Among Sexually Active Unmarried Women	Among All Women 15-24		
WORLD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MORE DEVELOPED	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LESS DEVELOPED	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	37	45	48	8	7	15	65	—	—	—	—
LEAST DEVELOPED	28	32	40	13	8	22	52	—	—	—	—
HIGH INCOME	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MIDDLE INCOME	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UPPER MIDDLE INCOME	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOWER MIDDLE INCOME	37	46	48	7	7	15	66	—	—	—	—
LOW INCOME	23	28	37	15	8	23	49	—	—	—	—
AFRICA	24	30	37	14	7	21	52	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN AFRICA	43	45	50	7	6	14	68	—	—	—	—
Algeria	51.4	47.4	51.1	4.8	2.2	7.0	77.2	—	—	MICS	2012
Egypt	54.2	58.0	59.3	4.5	8.1	12.6	80.0	—	—	DHS	2014
Libya	—	—	—	20.0	7.0	27.0	29.6	—	—	PAPFAM	2007
Morocco	—	—	—	4.2	6.7	10.9	74.8	—	—	PAPFAM	2010
Sudan	3.8	8.8	24.4	19.1	7.5	26.6	30.2	—	—	MICS	2014
Tunisia	55.7	49.6	46.9	3.7	3.3	7.0	73.2	—	—	MICS	2011
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	19	27	34	16	7	23	48	—	—	—	—
WESTERN AFRICA	14	20	26	17	7	24	40	—	—	—	—
Benin	9.3	11.8	17.9	—	—	32.3	25.9	29.8	—	DHS	2017-18
Burkina Faso ^a	28.3	26.5	37.5	16.2	4.0	20.2	58.2	56.4	51.8	PMA	2017-18
Cabo Verde	—	—	—	6.4	10.3	16.7	73.2	—	—	DHS	2005
Côte d'Ivoire ^a	13.4	20.3	28.5	21.8	4.6	26.5	39.5	53.6	42.8	PMA	2018
Gambia	4.2	5.5	15.1	20.0	4.9	24.9	23.8	49.7	21.3	DHS	2013
Ghana ^a	28.9	25.1	20.1	15.9	10.4	26.3	46.1	38.5	38.7	PMA	2017
Guinea	4.6	8.7	10.7	20.6	7.0	27.6	21.5	—	—	MICS	2016
Guinea-Bissau	8.3	10.5	25.9	15.6	6.7	22.3	37.6	—	—	MICS	2014
Liberia	24.4	34.7	29.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	DHS	2016
Mali	4.5	12.6	30.1	23.3	7.4	30.7	46.0	—	—	MICS	2015
Mauritania	4.4	14.0	26.7	23.9	9.7	33.6	30.4	—	—	MICS	2015
Niger ^a	8.7	17.3	28.4	18.6	2.4	21.0	45.4	—	44.5	PMA	2017
Nigeria ^a	11.4	21.1	24.7	16.2	6.5	22.6	37.9	56.7	40.8	PMA	2018
Senegal	16.4	26.2	36.1	16.4	5.5	21.9	53.0	49.3	40.9	DHS	2017
Sierra Leone	14.2	19.0	29.2	17.5	8.8	26.3	43.4	66.2	—	MICS	2017
Togo	15.5	16.7	20.8	21.8	11.8	33.6	32.3	46.5	40.5	DHS	2013-14
EASTERN AFRICA	31	39	48	13	7	21	60	61	—	—	—
Burundi	22.2	22.7	27.6	16.1	13.6	29.7	39.4	47.6	48.8	DHS	2016-17
Comoros	10.9	14.1	14.2	23.8	8.6	32.3	27.4	35.2	25.5	DHS	2012
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PAPFAM	2012
Eritrea	—	—	—	20.6	6.8	27.4	19.6	—	—	National survey	2010
Ethiopia ^a	30.5	33.0	50.5	13.2	7.4	20.6	62.3	70.1	65.4	PMA	2018
Kenya ^a	45.3	60.4	63.7	8.1	6.7	14.9	78.2	61.7	68.1	PMA	2017
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2012
Malawi	53.2	58.8	60.6	10.8	7.9	18.7	74.6	51.3	68.8	DHS	2015-16
Mauritius	—	—	—	4.1	8.4	12.5	41.9	—	—	CPS	2014
Mozambique	16.7	20.3	43.0	16.4	6.7	23.1	50.4	62.4	53.7	DHS	2015
Rwanda	44.9	48.1	50.0	10.7	8.3	18.9	65.8	42.4	59.2	DHS	2014-15
Somalia	11.7	13.3	18.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	MICS	2006

DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

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	Women Ages 15-49 (in millions)		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	% of Women Ages 20-24 Giving Birth by Age 18	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death, 1 in x	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)									Traditional Methods (%)				
	2018	2035					Total Modern Methods	Implants	Injectables	IUD	Pill	Male Condom	Sterilization, Female	Sterilization, Male	Other Modern Methods ^b	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods ^c	
South Sudan	3.1	4.9	5.0	28	26	4.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	
Tanzania	13.8	23.6	5.2	22	45	38.4	32.0	6.7	12.6	0.9	5.5	2.4	3.4	0.1	0.5	6.4	3.7	2.0	0.6	
Uganda ^d	10.1	18.1	5.4	28	47	41.8	36.3	9.7	16.7	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.9	—	1.1	5.5	—	—	5.5	
Zambia	4.3	7.1	5.2	31	79	49.0	44.8	5.5	19.3	1.2	11.8	4.0	1.9	0.0	1.1	4.3	0.7	3.2	0.4	
Zimbabwe	4.4	6.5	4.0	22	52	66.8	65.8	9.6	9.6	0.6	40.9	3.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	
MIDDLE AFRICA	38	67	5.9	32	29	20	11	1	2	0.2	2	4	0.4	—	1	9	6	3	1	
Angola	7.1	12.7	6.2	38	32	13.7	12.5	0.7	4.7	0.2	3.5	3.1	0.1	—	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	
Cameroon	5.9	9.4	4.7	28	35	34.4	21.0	1.3	4.5	0.3	2.3	7.3	0.2	0.0	5.1	13.3	11.3	1.5	0.5	
Central African Republic	1.1	1.8	4.9	45	27	15.2	12.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	5.9	2.3	0.2	0.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	0.2	0.2	
Chad	3.5	6.0	6.4	51	18	5.7	5.0	1.0	2.1	—	0.4	0.3	0.2	—	1.0	0.6	0.5	—	0.1	
Congo	1.3	2.0	4.4	26	45	30.1	18.5	0.4	2.9	0.0	4.7	8.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	11.6	8.1	1.5	2.0	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	18.7	33.4	6.3	27	24	20.4	7.8	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.7	3.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	7.2	4.5	0.9	
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	0.5	4.7	42	61	12.6	9.5	0.0	2.1	0.5	2.3	2.2	1.0	—	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.3	0.3	
Gabon	0.5	0.7	3.8	28	85	31.1	19.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.7	12.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	11.7	9.1	2.3	0.3	
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1	0.1	4.4	27	140	40.6	37.4	2.5	11.6	2.1	14.8	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	3.1	1.9	0.1	1.1	
SOUTHERN AFRICA	18	21	2.5	—	278	55	54	3	23	1	9	11	7	1	0.3	1	0.2	0.5	—	
Botswana ^{d,e}	0.6	0.8	2.6	—	270	52.8	51.2	—	6.8	0.8	6.1	41.7	2.1	0.1	0.6	2.6	1.8	0.6	0.2	
Eswatini	0.4	0.5	3.3	17	76	66.1	65.5	3.8	21.9	0.7	10.5	23.9	3.7	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	
Lesotho	0.6	0.8	3.3	14	61	60.2	59.8	1.4	24.0	1.3	14.2	16.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Namibia	0.7	1.0	3.4	15	100	56.1	55.3	0.2	26.8	1.2	7.0	12.0	6.4	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	
South Africa	15.6	17.8	2.4	—	300	54.6	54.0	3.3	23.9	1.2	8.4	8.8	7.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	
AMERICAS	257	269	2.0	—	2,058	74	68	2	6	7	17	11	21	4	3	6	2	—	—	
NORTHERN AMERICA	83	88	1.8	—	4,304	74	63	1	2	9	17	15	17	7	3	10	2	8	—	
Canada ^{d,e}	8.3	8.8	1.5	—	8,800	85.0	—	0.1	2.4	4.3	43.7	54.3	7.0	7.4	7.5	—	6.0	11.6	—	
United States of America	74.4	79.6	1.8	—	3,800	72.7	63.1	1.3	1.5	9.5	13.5	10.5	18.3	6.8	2.0	9.6	2.1	7.2	—	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	174	181	2.1	—	980	74	70	2	8	6	18	9	23	2	3	5	2	—	1	
CENTRAL AMERICA	49	54	2.3	20	959	67	64	4	8	10	5	6	31	1	0.3	3	2	1	0.3	
Belize	0.1	0.1	2.6	17	1,300	51.4	48.5	3.3	10.1	1.5	10.9	4.8	17.4	0.1	0.4	2.9	1.4	1.2	0.3	
Costa Rica	1.3	1.3	1.7	—	2,100	76.2	74.7	0.1	8.7	2.4	20.7	10.8	27.3	4.6	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	
El Salvador	1.8	1.8	2.3	18	890	71.9	67.9	0.2	19.8	2.2	4.2	3.9	36.8	0.3	0.4	4.1	2.3	1.7	0.1	
Guatemala	4.6	6.1	2.8	20	330	60.6	48.9	1.9	16.6	1.5	3.3	3.8	21.0	0.6	0.2	11.7	5.9	5.8	0.1	
Honduras	2.6	3.2	2.5	22	300	73.2	63.8	0.0	18.1	6.8	11.9	4.3	22.3	0.3	0.0	9.3	2.8	6.4	0.1	
Mexico	35.6	38.2	2.2	21	1,100	66.9	64.6	4.2	4.1	13.1	3.0	5.9	32.9	1.2	0.3	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	
Nicaragua	1.7	1.9	2.2	—	270	80.4	77.3	—	26.0	3.5	11.3	5.4	29.8	0.4	1.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	—	
Panama	1.1	1.2	2.4	—	420	62.8	60.1	0.2	16.3	2.4	11.4	3.7	25.0	0.5	0.8	2.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	
CARIBBEAN	11	11	2.3	14	729	59	57	—	9	7	10	9	20	—	0.4	2	1	1	0.4	
Barbados	0.1	0.1	1.6	7	2,100	59.2	55.4	0.8	5.0	3.1	21.2	19.5	4.7	0.1	1.1	3.8	1.0	2.0	0.8	
Cuba	2.6	2.2	1.6	6	1,800	73.7	72.2	0.0	0.6	23.8	7.3	15.5	24.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Dominican Republic	2.8	3.1	2.5	21	400	69.5	68.0	1.0	4.3	2.5	17.8	1.4	40.7	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	
Haiti	3.0	3.5	3.0	14	90	34.3	31.8	2.5	20.8	0.1	2.4	4.0	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.5	1.0	1.3	0.2	
Jamaica	0.8	0.7	2.0	—	520	72.5	68.4	0.7	13.8	1.0	17.3	25.3	10.0	0.0	0.3	4.1	0.4	3.7	0.0	
Saint Lucia	0.1	0.04	1.5	—	1,100	55.5	52.5	0.3	4.9	3.3	21.8	14.1	7.1	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.3	0.3	1.6	6	860	40.3	37.6	0.4	2.7	1.7	11.0	13.2	7.9	0.1	0.6	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	
SOUTH AMERICA	114	116	2.0	—	1,011	79	74	1	9	4	25	11	20	3	5	5	2	—	2	
Argentina ^d	11.1	12.2	2.3	—	790	81.3	78.2	0.0	—	7.5	—	24.1	5.6	0.0	41.1	3.1	1.7	1.6	0.5	
Bolivia	2.9	3.6	2.9	—	160	66.5	45.1	3.8	12.0	6.8	3.9	6.8	9.7	0.1	2.0	21.3	—	—	21.3	
Brazil	57.4	54.8	1.7	—	1,200	80.2	77.7	0.1	5.3	2.0	34.2	10.3	21.4	4.2	0.3	2.5	0.8	—	1.7	
Chile	4.6	4.5	1.8	—	2,600	76.3	69.8	—	6.9	17.1	25.0	7.6	11.9	0.1	1.2	6.4	1.9	0.2	4.3	
Colombia	13.3	13.2	2.0	20	800	81.0	75.9	5.4	14.2	4.7	7.0	5.8	35.0	3.6	0.2	5.0	2.0	2.8	0.2	

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	WEALTH			UNMET NEED			DEMAND SATISFIED			FAMILY PLANNING DATA SOURCES	
	Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)			Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Women With Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods (%)			Survey Source	Survey Year
	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Among Married Women	Among Sexually Active Unmarried Women	Among All Women 15-24		
South Sudan	1.4	0.7	4.0	19.1	7.2	26.3	5.6	—	—	MICS	2010
Tanzania	20.3	35.8	35.4	15.5	6.6	22.1	52.9	58.2	50.4	DHS	2015-16
Uganda ^a	24.5	42.3	45.9	16.6	9.3	26.0	53.6	51.0	52.4	PMA	2018
Zambia	31.3	44.8	58.3	13.9	7.2	21.1	63.8	45.3	56.1	DHS	2013-14
Zimbabwe	61.8	63.1	72.3	6.0	4.4	10.4	85.2	75.6	81.2	DHS	2015
MIDDLE AFRICA	4	9	22	20	8	27	23	28	23	—	—
Angola	1.0	8.9	30.7	26.1	11.9	38.0	24.3	37.5	31.6	DHS	2015-16
Cameroon	9.1	24.9	30.0	10.7	7.3	18.0	40.1	—	—	MICS	2014
Central African Republic	5.8	7.9	25.7	20.3	6.7	27.0	28.7	—	—	MICS	2010
Chad	3.8	4.3	10.6	19.1	3.8	22.9	17.6	24.4	15.5	DHS	2014-15
Congo	13.1	18.9	19.6	13.3	4.7	17.9	38.5	—	—	MICS	2014
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.3	4.5	17.2	20.7	6.9	27.7	16.3	24.6	21.1	DHS	2013-14
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	21.8	12.0	33.8	20.5	—	—	DHS	2011
Gabon	11.9	20.2	21.9	18.7	7.7	26.5	33.7	53.4	51.3	DHS	2012
São Tomé and Príncipe	35.2	40.2	35.2	17.1	15.6	32.7	51.0	—	—	MICS	2014
SOUTHERN AFRICA	—	—	—	—	—	15	78	—	—	—	—
Botswana ^a	—	—	—	2.9	6.7	9.6	82.1	—	—	National survey	2007
Eswatini	60.3	64.0	71.6	5.8	9.4	15.2	80.6	—	—	MICS	2014
Lesotho	49.9	62.3	65.9	8.5	9.9	18.4	76.1	77.0	75.3	DHS	2014
Namibia	42.1	56.8	62.3	9.1	8.4	17.5	75.0	84.1	77.1	DHS	2013
South Africa	53.6	53.3	55.1	6.1	8.8	14.9	77.8	72.7	76.5	DHS	2016
AMERICAS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN AMERICA	—	—	—	—	—	9	77	—	—	—	—
Canada ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2006
United States of America	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	77.2	—	—	National survey	2013
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL AMERICA	56	65	69	6	7	13	80	—	—	—	—
Belize	35.7	51.4	52.4	11.5	10.7	22.2	65.9	—	—	MICS	2015
Costa Rica	68.8	76.0	77.8	3.5	4.0	7.6	89.1	—	—	MICS	2011
El Salvador	62.6	69.5	68.6	6.7	4.4	11.1	81.9	—	—	MICS	2014
Guatemala	32.9	49.7	62.7	8.4	5.5	13.9	65.6	66.7	55.0	DHS	2014-15
Honduras	55.1	65.9	67.4	6.2	4.5	10.7	76.1	74.0	68.6	DHS	2011-12
Mexico	58.6	66.2	70.1	5.2	7.8	13.0	80.9	—	—	MICS	2015
Nicaragua	—	—	—	3.2	2.6	5.8	89.8	—	—	DHS	2011
Panama	—	—	—	7.9	8.5	16.4	75.9	—	—	MICS	2013
CARIBBEAN	—	—	—	—	—	19	72	—	—	—	—
Barbados	50.7	50.2	61.8	9.5	10.4	19.9	70.0	—	—	MICS	2012
Cuba	—	—	—	3.5	4.5	8.0	88.4	—	—	MICS	2014
Dominican Republic	64.6	68.0	69.7	7.2	4.2	11.4	84.1	—	—	MICS	2014
Haiti	28.3	36.7	28.3	15.2	22.8	38.0	44.0	35.9	43.7	DHS	2016-17
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	82.9	—	—	RHS	2008
Saint Lucia	—	—	—	8.2	8.8	17.0	72.4	—	—	MICS	2011-12
Trinidad and Tobago	37.0	36.7	39.8	10.8	13.5	24.3	58.2	—	—	MICS	2011
SOUTH AMERICA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2013
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2016
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2013
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2015
Colombia	72.6	76.8	76.1	3.2	3.4	6.7	86.7	82.5	81.1	DHS	2015

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	DEMOGRAPHICS					MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING ^a														
	Women Ages 15-49 (in millions)		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	% of Women Ages 20-24 Giving Birth by Age 18	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death, 1 in x	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)										Traditional Methods (%)			
	2018	2035					Total Modern Methods	Implants	Injectables	IUD	Pill	Male Condom	Sterilization, Female	Sterilization, Male	Other Modern Methods ^b	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods ^c	
Ecuador	4.4	5.1	2.5	—	580	80.1	71.7	5.8	10.8	5.1	11.1	5.4	32.3	0.3	0.7	8.4	4.8	3.6	—	
Guyana	0.2	0.2	2.5	16	170	34.1	32.6	1.0	4.9	5.8	7.7	9.0	3.3	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	
Paraguay	1.8	2.1	2.5	15	270	68.4	66.5	—	21.3	6.1	19.0	10.4	8.8	0.1	0.8	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.4	
Peru	8.5	9.5	2.4	15	570	75.4	54.5	1.8	18.5	2.4	7.8	14.6	8.7	0.5	0.2	20.9	12.2	7.9	0.8	
Suriname	0.1	0.2	2.4	—	270	47.6	47.2	0.2	4.4	2.0	24.7	4.7	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Uruguay ^d	0.8	0.8	2.0	—	3,300	79.6	78.3	1.2	0.7	11.1	30.8	24.0	9.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	
Venezuela	8.5	9.6	2.4	—	420	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	
ASIA	1,156	1,189	2.2	—	1,489	64	59	—	—	16	6	7	23	2	0.3	5	2	3	—	
ASIA (EXCLUD. CHINA)	807	894	2.4	11	1,088	55	47	—	6	6	9	7	20	—	0.3	8	3	5	—	
WESTERN ASIA	68	83	2.7	—	1,857	54	36	—	1	13	8	8	5	—	—	17	2	16	1	
Armenia	0.8	0.7	1.6	1	2,300	57.1	28.0	—	0.2	8.9	2.6	14.7	0.7	—	0.8	29.2	3.8	25.0	0.3	
Azerbaijan	2.6	2.6	1.9	4	1,600	51.1	14.3	—	0.0	9.2	1.1	2.2	0.4	—	1.3	36.8	4.0	32.5	0.3	
Georgia	0.9	0.8	2.1	—	1,500	53.4	34.7	—	—	12.5	4.1	13.6	2.9	—	1.6	18.5	7.4	11.1	—	
Iraq ^f	9.6	14.7	3.6	14	420	52.8	36.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jordan	2.5	3.0	2.7	—	490	51.8	37.4	0.3	0.8	20.8	7.8	5.1	1.5	—	1.1	14.4	1.3	13.0	—	
Lebanon	1.7	1.3	1.7	—	3,700	54.5	46.8	—	—	17.4	22.2	4.3	0.7	0.0	1.6	7.7	2.3	5.1	1.0	
Oman	0.9	1.2	2.9	2	1,900	29.7	18.8	0.1	3.9	2.7	5.5	2.0	3.4	0.2	1.1	10.9	1.7	8.7	0.5	
Palestinian Territory	1.3	1.9	4.1	22	490	57.2	44.1	0.0	0.9	26.2	8.0	5.5	1.8	0.0	1.7	13.1	3.7	9.3	0.1	
Qatar	0.4	0.6	1.9	—	3,500	37.5	34.4	0.2	4.3	10.7	13.3	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	3.1	1.4	1.2	0.5	
Saudi Arabia	8.4	9.3	2.4	—	3,100	24.6	20.8	—	0.2	4.3	15.2	0.7	0.4	—	0.0	3.7	0.3	0.9	2.5	
Syria	4.5	7.6	2.9	—	440	53.9	37.5	—	0.9	22.8	8.9	2.1	2.6	—	0.0	16.4	8.9	—	7.5	
Turkey	21.6	21.8	2.1	—	3,000	73.5	47.4	0.0	0.6	16.8	4.6	15.8	9.4	0.0	0.2	26.0	0.3	25.5	0.1	
Yemen	7.3	10.9	4.0	17	60	33.5	29.2	0.6	4.2	5.9	11.6	0.5	2.3	0.1	4.0	4.3	1.6	2.6	0.1	
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	512	583	2.5	12	351	53	46	—	2	3	7	6	27	1	0.2	7	3	4	—	
CENTRAL ASIA	19	22	2.9	—	1,403	55	53	—	1	39	3	5	2	—	2	3	1	1	0.2	
Kazakhstan	4.6	5.3	3.0	2	3,000	55.7	53.6	0.0	0.1	31.9	6.1	12.5	1.7	0.0	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	
Kyrgyzstan	1.5	1.9	3.1	4	390	42.0	40.0	0.0	0.2	22.4	4.1	10.4	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.1	
Tajikistan	2.3	3.1	3.8	—	790	29.3	27.1	0.1	1.3	18.3	1.9	3.8	0.8	—	0.9	2.2	0.0	2.1	0.1	
Turkmenistan	1.5	1.9	3.2	1	940	50.2	47.1	0.0	0.3	44.0	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.5	2.6	0.0	
Uzbekistan	8.8	10.0	2.5	—	1,000	64.9	61.9	0.1	2.7	49.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	0.1	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	
SOUTH ASIA	493	561	2.4	12	310	53	46	—	2	2	7	6	28	1	0.1	7	3	4	—	
Afghanistan	8.5	13.6	4.8	20	52	22.5	19.8	0.2	4.9	1.4	6.8	3.3	1.8	0.0	1.3	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.1	
Bangladesh	46.6	50.6	2.1	36	240	62.4	54.1	1.7	12.4	0.6	27.0	6.4	4.6	1.2	0.0	8.4	6.2	1.9	0.3	
Bhutan	0.2	0.2	2.1	15	310	65.6	65.4	0.1	28.9	3.7	7.5	5.5	7.1	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	
India	350.0	391.4	2.3	9	220	53.5	47.7	—	0.2	1.5	4.1	5.6	36.0	0.3	0.1	5.8	3.5	2.3	0.0	
Iran	23.8	22.6	2.0	—	2,000	77.4	57.0	0.0	3.5	8.1	15.0	13.8	14.2	2.8	0.2	21.7	0.3	21.1	0.2	
Maldives	0.1	0.1	2.4	1	600	34.7	27.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	4.6	9.3	10.1	0.5	0.0	7.8	3.4	4.2	0.1	
Nepal	8.4	9.5	2.3	16	150	52.6	42.8	3.3	8.9	1.4	4.6	4.2	14.7	5.5	0.1	9.8	1.1	8.7	0.1	
Pakistan	50.5	67.7	3.6	7	140	34.2	25.0	0.4	2.5	2.1	1.7	9.2	8.8	0.1	0.2	9.2	1.0	8.0	0.1	
Sri Lanka	5.3	5.0	2.1	3	1,600	64.6	53.6	4.6	8.6	10.6	8.6	7.0	14.0	0.0	0.1	11.0	7.3	3.8	—	
SOUTHEAST ASIA	174	185	2.3	6	765	62	56	3	18	8	17	3	6	—	—	7	—	—	3	
Cambodia	4.4	5.2	2.6	7	210	56.3	38.8	2.2	9.1	4.4	17.6	2.1	3.0	0.1	0.4	17.5	3.0	14.5	0.1	
Indonesia ^g	71.1	76.3	2.4	2	320	60.9	58.7	5.2	31.5	4.4	12.4	1.4	3.7	—	0.2	2.2	—	—	2.2	
Laos	1.9	2.3	2.7	18	150	54.1	49.0	1.4	12.6	2.1	27.3	1.1	4.4	0.0	0.1	5.0	3.8	0.9	0.3	
Malaysia	8.7	9.7	1.9	—	1,200	52.2	34.3	0.7	4.9	2.7	13.2	5.6	6.9	—	0.3	17.9	5.0	9.7	3.3	
Myanmar	14.8	15.8	2.3	5	260	52.2	51.3	0.9	27.6	2.8	13.8	1.0	4.8	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	
Philippines	27.5	34.2	2.7	11	280	54.3	40.4	1.1	5.0	3.5	20.9	1.7	7.4	0.0	0.6	13.9	3.5	10.3	0.1	
Thailand	17.6	14.6	1.5	9	3,600	78.4	75.5	1.1	14.0	0.4	32.8	2.5	24.3	0.4	0.0	2.8	1.3	1.5	0.1	
Timor-Leste	0.3	0.5	4.2	7	82	26.0	24.1	6.2	11.7	2.0	2.2	0.0	1.4	—	0.6	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.1	

DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

	WEALTH			UNMET NEED			DEMAND SATISFIED			FAMILY PLANNING DATA SOURCES	
	Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)			Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Women With Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods (%)			Survey Source	Survey Year
	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Among Married Women	Among Sexually Active Unmarried Women	Among All Women 15-24		
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	80.7	—	—	National survey	2007-12
Guyana	29.6	30.6	33.6	15.8	12.2	28.0	52.5	—	—	MICS	2014
Paraguay	69.1	67.6	61.9	5.2	6.9	12.1	82.6	—	—	MICS	2016
Peru	46.2	56.9	55.7	2.6	3.9	6.5	64.6	—	—	DHS	2017
Suriname	31.6	48.2	55.0	7.7	9.1	16.9	73.2	—	—	MICS	2010
Uruguay ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2015
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2010
ASIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASIA (EXCLUD. CHINA)	40	49	50	6	7	13	69	—	—	—	—
WESTERN ASIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—
Armenia	21.1	25.2	37.2	6.1	6.4	12.5	40.2	—	37.1	DHS	2015-16
Azerbaijan	11.1	10.1	20.9	3.0	12.5	15.4	21.5	—	17.0	DHS	2006
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	52.8	—	—	RHS	2010
Iraq ^f	8	—	30	—	—	—	54.6	—	—	MICS	2018
Jordan	34.7	38.5	38.5	—	—	14.2	56.7	—	—	DHS	2017-18
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MICS	2009
Oman	—	—	—	13.3	4.5	17.8	39.6	—	—	MICS	2014
Palestinian Territory	37.6	43.0	52.2	6.3	4.6	10.9	64.8	—	—	MICS	2014
Qatar	—	—	—	7.3	5.1	12.4	68.9	—	—	MICS	2012
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2016
Syria	—	—	—	11.5	4.9	16.4	53.3	—	—	PAPFAM	2009
Turkey	38.2	47.2	54.5	2.6	3.3	5.9	59.8	—	—	DHS	2013
Yemen	13.6	30.5	42.2	15.0	13.8	28.7	46.9	—	39.0	DHS	2013
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	37	48	50	6	7	13	69	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL ASIA	53	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kazakhstan	53.3	53.5	53.8	5.6	4.3	9.8	—	—	—	MICS	2015
Kyrgyzstan	40.5	37.6	42.9	11.8	7.3	19.1	—	—	—	MICS	2014
Tajikistan	25.5	28.0	30.8	—	—	22.7	52.2	—	—	DHS	2017
Turkmenistan	42.0	50.6	47.6	7.4	4.7	12.1	75.6	—	—	MICS	2015
Uzbekistan	63.9	61.3	58.3	3.7	4.1	7.8	—	—	—	MICS	2006
SOUTH ASIA	36	47	50	6	7	13	69	—	—	—	—
Afghanistan	15.0	15.7	30.5	17.5	7.0	24.5	42.2	—	—	DHS	2015
Bangladesh	55.1	54.5	52.9	5.3	6.6	12.0	72.6	—	—	DHS	2014
Bhutan	68.9	64.7	62.0	4.7	6.9	11.7	84.6	—	—	MICS	2010
India	36.3	50.2	53.1	5.6	7.2	12.9	71.9	67.0	43.7	DHS	2015-16
Iran	—	—	—	3.6	2.1	5.7	68.6	—	—	National survey	2010
Maldives	29.1	27.4	26.0	15.0	13.6	28.6	42.6	—	29.7	DHS	2009
Nepal	41.8	42.6	43.0	8.1	15.6	23.7	56.0	—	33.7	DHS	2016
Pakistan	17.3	27.2	29.6	—	—	17.3	48.6	—	—	DHS	2017-18
Sri Lanka	59.0	55.0	46.8	3.1	4.4	7.5	74.2	—	—	DHS	2016
SOUTHEAST ASIA	57	56	52	7	7	14	74	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	39.6	38.3	34.6	5.4	7.0	12.5	56.4	39.3	54.3	DHS	2014
Indonesia ^g	59.3	59.0	55.8	8.4	6.1	14.5	77.9	—	82.0	PMA	2016
Laos	41.5	53.1	45.9	5.4	8.9	14.3	71.7	16.0	—	MICS	2017
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2014
Myanmar	46.3	49.8	55.9	4.8	11.4	16.2	74.9	—	79.4	DHS	2015-16
Philippines	43.8	41.1	33.4	5.8	10.9	16.7	56.9	21.5	53.4	DHS	2017
Thailand	81.6	76.8	69.7	3.3	2.9	6.2	89.2	—	—	MICS	2015
Timor-Leste	23.4	24.2	25.5	19.3	6.0	25.3	46.9	0.0	35.1	DHS	2016

DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

	DEMOGRAPHICS					MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING ^a														
	Women Ages 15-49 (in millions)		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	% of Women Ages 20-24 Giving Birth by Age 18	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death, 1 in x	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)										Traditional Methods (%)			
	2018	2035					Total Modern Methods	Implants	Injectables	IUD	Pill	Male Condom	Sterilization, Female	Sterilization, Male	Other Modern Methods ^b	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods ^c	
Vietnam	26.0	25.4	2.1	—	870	75.7	65.0	0.3	1.3	36.3	14.2	11.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	10.7	—	—	10.7	
EAST ASIA	402	338	1.8	—	3,229	81	80	0.3	—	38	1	10	26	4	0.2	1	0.4	1	—	
China	348.5	295.1	1.8	—	2,400	84.6	84.0	0.3	0.0	40.6	1.2	8.5	28.7	4.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	—	
China, Hong Kong SAR ^d	2.0	1.5	1.1	—	—	74.8	71.9	0.0	1.6	6.4	8.1	52.1	3.5	0.2	0.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	
Japan ^e	25.5	20.1	1.4	—	13,400	39.8	34.4	—	—	0.4	0.9	30.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	9.6	1.3	7.1	1.2	
Korea, North	6.6	6.2	1.9	—	660	70.3	69.0	0.0	0.2	65.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	
Korea, South	12.1	9.5	1.1	—	7,200	79.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	
Mongolia	0.8	1.0	2.8	3	800	54.6	48.2	0.5	3.7	23.5	8.7	8.4	3.2	0.0	0.1	6.4	5.8	0.5	0.1	
EUROPE	165	147	1.6	—	8,726	70	61	—	—	11	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
EUROPEAN UNION	101	99	1.6	—	11,514	71	66	—	—	10	26	19	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	
NORTHERN EUROPE	23	23	1.8	—	7,152	82	81	1	2	11	28	26	8	20	4	8	2	6	—	
Estonia	0.3	0.2	1.6	—	6,300	63.4	57.9	—	—	21.5	19.0	13.5	0.1	—	3.9	5.5	3.3	2.2	—	
Finland	1.1	1.2	1.5	—	21,700	85.5	81.6	—	—	10.1	35.8	30.7	—	—	5.0	3.9	0.6	3.4	—	
Ireland ^e	1.1	1.1	1.8	—	6,100	64.8	61.4	—	—	8.4	17.2	23.3	—	—	12.5	5.4	3.3	2.1	—	
Lithuania	0.6	0.5	1.6	—	6,300	62.9	50.4	0.1	0.0	9.6	18.0	19.4	2.1	0.3	1.0	12.5	5.2	7.3	—	
Norway ^d	1.2	1.3	1.6	—	11,500	88.4	82.2	3.3	—	23.3	31.0	12.8	7.7	—	4.1	6.3	—	—	6.3	
United Kingdom ^e	14.7	14.9	1.8	—	5,800	84.0	84.0	1.0	2.0	10.0	28.0	27.0	8.0	21.0	3.0	8.0	2.0	6.0	—	
WESTERN EUROPE	41	39	1.7	—	9,654	72	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
Austria	1.9	1.7	1.5	—	18,200	65.7	63.0	0.8	2.4	14.2	18.6	18.7	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.9	
Belgium	2.5	2.5	1.6	—	8,000	66.8	65.9	—	—	18.1	28.0	6.2	—	—	13.6	0.8	—	—	0.8	
France	13.8	13.7	1.9	—	6,100	78.4	72.7	2.0	—	21.5	36.6	7.0	4.1	—	1.5	5.7	—	—	5.7	
Germany ^d	17.0	15.5	1.6	—	11,700	68.7	68.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	
Netherlands	3.7	3.5	1.6	—	8,700	73.0	70.0	—	—	15.0	—	10.0	3.0	6.0	36.0	3.0	—	—	3.0	
Switzerland	1.9	1.9	1.5	—	12,400	72.9	69.2	—	—	12.5	24.5	15.2	—	—	17.0	3.7	—	—	3.7	
EASTERN EUROPE	68	58	1.5	—	5,990	66	52	—	—	11	14	23	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	
Belarus	2.2	1.9	1.5	—	13,800	63.1	52.0	0.1	0.1	15.1	10.3	22.3	3.2	0.0	1.0	11.1	3.0	7.7	0.3	
Bulgaria	1.5	1.2	1.6	—	6,200	69.2	40.1	—	—	8.9	6.2	22.3	2.1	0.1	0.6	29.1	2.1	27.0	—	
Czechia ^d	2.4	2.0	1.7	—	14,800	86.3	77.6	—	—	7.3	54.4	13.1	—	—	2.8	8.7	—	—	8.7	
Hungary	2.3	1.8	1.5	—	4,400	61.6	54.0	—	0.8	14.5	15.7	21.1	—	—	1.8	7.6	2.8	4.8	—	
Moldova	1.1	0.9	1.3	—	3,200	59.5	41.7	—	0.0	19.8	5.3	11.9	4.4	—	0.4	17.7	3.0	13.4	1.3	
Poland	9.0	7.1	1.4	—	22,100	50.6	41.2	—	0.2	0.1	14.5	22.2	—	—	4.2	9.4	5.8	3.6	—	
Romania	4.5	3.6	1.4	—	2,300	69.8	50.5	—	0.4	6.3	16.2	22.6	3.9	0.2	0.9	19.4	13.3	6.1	—	
Russia	33.9	30.0	1.6	—	2,300	68.0	55.0	—	—	14.0	13.0	25.0	1.0	—	0.0	—	—	12.0	—	
Ukraine	10.3	8.3	1.3	4	2,600	65.4	47.8	0.1	0.0	13.9	6.4	24.2	0.9	0.0	2.1	17.6	3.0	14.6	0.1	
SOUTHERN EUROPE	33	27	1.3	—	14,846	66	54	—	—	6	21	21	—	—	4	12	—	—	7	
Albania	0.7	0.6	1.6	3	1,900	69.3	10.6	—	0.7	0.9	1.6	4.0	3.0	—	0.4	58.7	0.8	57.9	0.0	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.8	0.7	1.3	—	6,800	45.8	12.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.6	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	33.8	3.7	29.8	0.3	
Italy	12.1	10.1	1.3	—	19,700	65.1	51.8	—	—	4.8	20.3	20.9	—	—	5.8	13.3	—	—	13.3	
Montenegro	0.1	0.1	1.8	3	8,300	23.3	15.4	—	—	5.6	2.7	6.9	0.1	—	0.0	7.8	0.3	7.4	0.1	
North Macedonia	0.5	0.4	1.4	—	8,500	40.2	12.8	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.6	8.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	27.4	2.1	25.3	0.1	
Portugal	2.3	1.8	1.4	—	8,200	73.9	67.1	—	—	9.2	48.3	9.6	—	—	0.0	6.8	—	—	6.8	
Serbia	2.0	1.7	1.5	1	3,900	58.4	18.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.3	12.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	40.0	4.9	35.0	0.1	
Spain ^d	10.2	8.2	1.3	—	14,700	70.9	69.9	0.8	0.2	6.9	21.9	28.4	3.3	4.5	3.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	
OCEANIA	10	12	2.3	—	6,170	57	53	—	3	—	13	12	6	10	—	4	2	2	1	
Australia	5.8	6.5	1.7	—	8,700	66.9	64.6	4.3	0.7	5.9	16.7	17.0	5.1	14.0	0.4	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	
Kiribati	0.03	0.04	3.8	—	300	22.3	18.0	3.2	7.6	0.6	1.3	0.4	4.0	0.5	0.4	4.3	3.3	1.0	—	
Marshall Islands	—	—	4.1	—	—	44.6	42.4	3.8	9.2	—	2.7	1.4	25.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	
Nauru	—	—	3.9	—	—	35.6	25.1	—	2.3	3.8	0.6	2.8	13.3	0.2	2.1	10.5	4.7	4.5	1.2	
Papua New Guinea	2.1	2.9	3.8	—	120	32.4	24.3	—	9.1	—	4.6	1.4	8.6	0.5	0.0	8.1	3.8	1.7	2.6	

DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

	WEALTH			UNMET NEED			DEMAND SATISFIED			FAMILY PLANNING DATA SOURCES	
	Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)			Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Women With Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods (%)			Survey Source	Survey Year
	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Among Married Women	Among Sexually Active Unmarried Women	Among All Women 15-24		
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2015
EAST ASIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2006
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2012
Japan ^e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2015
Korea, North	68.8	66.2	71.8	3.0	3.6	6.6	89.7	—	—	MICS	2017
Korea, South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2015
Mongolia	57.8	47.7	41.5	6.8	9.3	16.0	68.3	—	—	MICS	2013
EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUROPEAN UNION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GGS	2004-05
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2015
Ireland ^e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2004-05
Lithuania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GGS	2006
Norway ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2005
United Kingdom ^e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2008
WESTERN EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GGS	2012
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2013
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2010
Germany ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2011
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2013
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2012
EASTERN EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belarus	44.9	49.2	58.2	3.8	3.2	7.0	74.2	—	—	MICS	2012
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GGS	2007
Czechia ^d	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	85.7	—	—	GGS	2008
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GGS	2008
Moldova	34.3	39.2	46.6	4.8	4.7	9.5	60.4	—	—	MICS	2012
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GGS	2010
Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GGS	2005
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	72.4	—	—	National survey	2011
Ukraine	27.7	41.4	44.6	3.1	1.8	4.9	68.0	—	—	MICS	2012
SOUTHERN EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	10.5	10.6	14.2	3.5	9.4	12.9	12.9	31.1	18.1	DHS	2008-09
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7.0	11.3	19.6	3.3	5.7	9.0	21.9	—	—	MICS	2011
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2013
Montenegro	5.3	16.7	22.0	11.1	10.8	21.8	34.1	—	—	MICS	2013
North Macedonia	7.5	12.5	18.5	4.8	7.3	12.1	24.5	—	—	MICS	2011
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2014
Serbia	9.7	14.0	25.3	4.3	10.7	14.9	25.1	—	—	MICS	2014
Spain ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2016
OCEANIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	National survey	2015
Kiribati	26.4	14.2	16.9	14.4	13.6	28.0	35.8	—	—	National survey	2009
Marshall Islands	37.9	42.0	41.6	3.0	5.1	8.1	80.5	—	—	National survey	2007
Nauru	—	—	—	16.4	7.1	23.5	42.5	—	—	National survey	2007
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	27.4	40.6	—	—	National survey	2006

DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

	DEMOGRAPHICS					MARRIED WOMEN USING FAMILY PLANNING ^a														
	Women Ages 15-49 (in millions)		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	% of Women Ages 20-24 Giving Birth by Age 18	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death, 1 in x	Any Method (%)	Modern Methods (%)										Traditional Methods (%)			
	2018	2035					Total Modern Methods	Implants	Injectables	IUD	Pill	Male Condom	Sterilization, Female	Sterilization, Male	Other Modern Methods ^b	Total Traditional Methods	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods ^b	
	Samoa	0.04	0.1	3.8	—		500	26.9	24.3	0.1	10.4	0.4	5.9	0.2	7.1	0.0	0.2	2.7	1.4	0.7
Solomon Islands	0.2	0.2	3.8	—	220		29.3	24.3	2.4	8.2	2.0	1.1	1.0	9.0	0.6	0.0	5.0	2.6	2.0	0.4
Tonga	0.03	0.03	3.6	—	230	34.1	28.4	0.0	6.7	3.7	2.1	1.6	13.9	0.0	0.4	5.7	3.1	2.5	0.1	
Tuvalu	—	—	3.6	—	—	30.5	22.4	1.5	8.4	1.3	2.2	0.5	8.5	—	0.0	8.1	5.9	1.2	1.0	
Vanuatu	0.1	0.1	3.5	—	360	49.0	37.1	—	9.7	2.4	10.5	2.1	11.0	0.6	0.7	11.9	6.5	4.7	0.6	

	WEALTH			UNMET NEED			DEMAND SATISFIED			FAMILY PLANNING DATA SOURCES	
	Married Women Using Modern Contraception, by Wealth Quintile (%)			Married Women With Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			Women With Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods (%)			Survey Source	Survey Year
	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Spacing Births	Limiting Births	Total	Among Married Women	Among Sexually Active Unmarried Women	Among All Women 15-24		
Samoa	21.2	22.4	26.3	16.5	18.3	34.8	39.4	—	—	National survey	2014
Solomon Islands	23.7	26.3	22.7	20.0	14.7	34.7	38.0	—	—	National survey	2015
Tonga	41.2	32.9	32.0	13.2	12.0	25.2	47.9	—	—	National survey	2012
Tuvalu	19.7	22.4	23.7	12.1	12.1	24.2	41.0	—	—	National survey	2007
Vanuatu	29.2	31.9	38.9	11.5	12.7	24.2	50.7	—	—	MICS	2013

Notes

(-) Indicates data unavailable or inapplicable.

- a Women who are currently married or in union, generally ages 15 to 49.
- b The “other modern methods” and “other traditional methods” indicators were calculated by adding the estimates available in published reports for all of the modern/traditional methods not listed on the data sheet and are subject to rounding error.

- c For PMA 2020 survey, the “% of Women Ages 20-24 Giving Birth by Age 18” category includes women ages 18 to 24.
- d Family planning use data refer to sexually active women, ever-married women, or all women.
- e Figures by method do not add up to the total because some methods are used in combination.

- f Modern contraceptive use by wealth quintile is only available rounded to the nearest whole number.
- g Special Administrative Region.

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Notes

More-developed regions, following the UN classification, comprise all of Europe and North America, plus Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. All other regions and countries are classified as less developed.

Sub-Saharan Africa: All countries of Africa except the northern African countries of Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia.

The least-developed countries consist of 47 countries with especially low incomes, high economic vulnerability, and poor human development indicators. The criteria and list of countries, as defined by the UN, can be found at <http://unohrls.org/about-ldcs/>.

World and Regional Totals: Regional population totals are rounded and include small countries or areas not shown. Regional and world rates and percentages are weighted averages of countries for which data are available; regional averages are weighted by population size for the respective age group and are shown for regions in which two-thirds or more of the population was covered.

Selection Criteria: Countries are included in the data sheet if the latest available survey on family planning was completed in 2005 or later. Countries highlighted in the graphs were chosen based on available data, geographic range, and topical relevance.

For additional notes, see page 16.

Sources

Data sources include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) (ICF International and country partners), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) (UNICEF), Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM), Performance Monitoring and Accountability (PMA) Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015* (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and World Bank), *World Contraceptive Use 2018* (United Nations Population Division), *2018 World Population Data Sheet* (Population Reference Bureau), *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (United Nations Population Division), and national surveys.

Definitions

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR)

The expected number of children a woman would have assuming that current age-specific fertility rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15 to 49).

PERCENT OF WOMEN GIVING BIRTH BY AGE 18

Women ages 20 to 24 at the time of the survey, unless otherwise noted, who had at least one birth before their 18th birthday.

LIFETIME RISK OF DYING FROM MATERNAL CAUSES

The probability that a 15-year-old woman will eventually die from causes related to pregnancy or childbirth. The measure combines the probability of becoming pregnant and the risk of maternal death. The risk is expressed as 1 in X. For example, 1,000 implies that 1 in 1,000 15-year-old women will eventually die from maternal causes.

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Modern methods of family planning include methods such as the pill, intrauterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, condom, and sterilization. Other modern methods typically include diaphragm, foam/jelly, female condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), some fertility awareness methods (FAM) such as the Standard Days Method, and methods reported as other modern methods in published reports, and may vary across countries. Traditional methods of family planning include periodic abstinence (also called the rhythm method) and withdrawal. Other traditional methods typically include long-term abstinence, prolonged breastfeeding, and methods reported as other traditional methods in published reports. LAM

is not consistently reported across countries as being either a modern or traditional method and therefore may occasionally be included under other traditional methods. In cases where a method is reported as missing, it is generally included in the other modern methods or other traditional methods category. Data are from the most recently available national-level survey since 2005.

UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Married women have an unmet need for family planning if they are fecund, of reproductive age (generally ages 15 to 49), and say they prefer to stop having children (unmet need for limiting) or want to wait two or more years to have another child (unmet need for spacing) but are not using contraception. Married women not using contraception with an unmet need for family planning may also be pregnant or postpartum amenorrheic and identify their current pregnancy or last birth as unwanted (unmet need for limiting) or mistimed (unmet need for spacing).

PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN USING MODERN CONTRACEPTION, BY WEALTH

Percent of married women ages 15 to 49 using modern contraception, by wealth quintile. Researchers divide households into quintiles, or five groups of equal size, based on an index of surveyed household assets that serve as a proxy measure for wealth.

DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED BY MODERN METHODS

Percent of demand for family planning met by modern contraception, disaggregated for married women, sexually-active unmarried women, and all young women ages 15 to 24.

Data prepared by PRB demographers Toshiko Kaneda and Charlotte Greenbaum.

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