## Total and wanted fertility rates, planning status of births, and selected measures of contraceptive use and sexual behavior for 79 countries with available data, various years and survey programs

				Births		Women in union aged 15–49			Women not in union aged 15–24	
Country, survey year	Survey program	Total fertility rate*	Wanted total fertility rate†	% mistimed‡	% unwanted‡	% using modern method§	% using traditional method**	% with unmet need for modern method††	% sexually active‡‡	% with unmet need for modern method among sexually active1†
AFRICA										
Benin, 2011–2012	DHS	4.9	4.0	14	6	7	6	38	31	63
Burkina Faso, 2010	DHS	6.0	5.2	7	1	16	1	26	17	41
Burundi, 2010	DHS	6.4	4.2	28	5	18	4	37	4	58
Cameroon, 2011	DHS	5.1	4.1	20	6	14	9	33	31	40
Chad, 2014–2015	DHS	6.4	6.1	11	1	4	2	25	14	62
Comoros, 2012	DHS	4.3	3.2	26	7	13	6	38	6	63
Congo-Brazzaville, 2012	DHS	5.1	4.5	27	4	20	25	43	50	47
Congo-Kinshasa, 2013–2014	DHS	6.6	5.7	26	5	8	13	40	30	70
Côte d'Ivoire, 2011–2012	DHS	5.0	4.1	24	4	12	6	33	49	60
Egypt, 2014	DHS	3.5	2.8	8	8	57	2	14	u	u
Ethiopia, 2016	DHS	4.6	3.6	22	10	35	1	23	5	44
Gabon, 2012	DHS	4.1	3.2	35	6	19	12	38	54	40
Gambia, 2013	DHS	5.6	4.7	13	1	8	1	26	4	49
Ghana, 2014	DHS	4.2	3.6	25	8	22	5	35	31	64
Guinea, 2012	DHS	5.1	4.6	17	2	3	2	26	28	60
Guinea-Bissau, 2014	MICS	4.9	u	u	u	12	4	26	58	32
Kenya, 2014	DHS	3.9	3.0	28	11	53	5	u	u	u
Lesotho, 2014	DHS	3.3	2.3	29	23	60	0	19	25	33
Liberia, 2013	DHS	4.7	4.2	28	4	19	1	32	58	58
Madagascar, 2008–2009	DHS	4.8	4.2	8	5	28	12	31	24	59
Malawi, 2015–2016	DHS	4.4	3.4	30	11	58	1	20	23	55
Mali, 2012–2013	DHS	6.1	5.3	12	3	10	0	26	22	64
Morocco, 2003–2004	DHS	2.5	1.8	16	15	52	11	23	u	u
Mozambique, 2011	DHS	5.9	5.1	12	4	11	0	29	39	48
Namibia, 2013	DHS	3.6	2.9	41	12	55	1	18	37	24
Niger, 2012	DHS	7.6	7.4	9	1	8	6	22	3	[49]
Nigeria, 2013	DHS	5.5	5.2	8	2	9	6	22	20	42
Rwanda, 2014–2015	DHS	4.2	3.1	26	12	47	6	25	7	66
Sao Tome & Principe, 2014	MICS	4.9	3.3	32	21	37	3	36	34	52
Senegal, 2014	DHS	5.0	4.3	18	3	20	2	27	4	67
Sierra Leone, 2013	DHS	4.9	4.5	12	2	15	2	27	53	38
Swaziland, 2014	MICS	3.3	u	28	39	66	1	16	31	17
Tanzania, 2015–2016	DHS	5.2	4.5	29	5	32	7	29	8	41
Togo, 2013–2014	DHS	4.8	4.1	23	7	17	3	36	35	53
Uganda, 2014–2015	PMAS	6.2	4.5	29	12	30	4	36	17	47
Zambia, 2013–2014	DHS	5.3	4.5	34	6	44	5	26	24	59
Zimbabwe, 2015	DHS	4.0	3.6	27	8	66	1	12	3	27
	0.10	1.0	0.0	2,	Ŭ	00			U U	<b>L</b> 7

For notes and sources, see page 55.

## Total and wanted fertility rates, planning status of births, and selected measures of contraceptive use and sexual behavior for 79 countries with available data, various years and survey programs

				Births		Women in union aged 15–49			Women not in union aged 15–24	
Country, survey year	Survey program	Total fertility rate*	Wanted total fertility rate†	% mistimed‡	% unwanted‡	% using modern method§	% using traditional method**	% with unmet need for modern method††	% sexually active‡‡	% with unmet need for modern method among sexually active††
ASIA										
Armenia, 2010	DHS	1.7	1.6	7	1	26	28	42	§§	§§
Azerbaijan, 2006	DHS	2.0	1.8	10	8	13	38	53	§§	§§
Bangladesh, 2014	DHS	2.3	1.6	15	10	54	8	20	u	u
Cambodia, 2014	DHS	2.7	2.4	11	6	39	18	30	1	45
Georgia, 2010	RHS	2.0	u	11	26	34	18	31	u	u
India, 2005–2006	DHS	2.7	1.9	10	11	49	8	22	§§	§§
Indonesia, 2015	PMAS	2.6	2.0	12	4	59	2	16	1	u
Jordan, 2012	DHS	3.5	2.4	17	10	41	20	32	u	u
Kyrgyzstan, 2014	MICS	3.6	3.4	3	1	38	3	23	2	[50]
Laos, 2011–2012	MICS	3.2	u	5	7	42	8	28	3	92
Maldives, 2009	DHS	2.5	2.2	10	16	27	8	36	u	u
Mongolia, 2013–2014	MICS	3.1	u	13	7	48	6	24	20	57
Nepal, 2014	MICS	2.6	1.8	12	14	47	2	28	u	u
Pakistan, 2012–2013	DHS	3.8	2.9	9	7	25	11	31	u	u
Philippines, 2013	DHS	3.0	2.2	18	12	37	18	35	5	69
Sri Lanka, 2006–2007	DHS	2.3	2.1	9	8	53	16	u	u	u
Tajikistan, 2012	DHS	3.8	3.3	2	3	26	2	25	§§	§§
Timor-Leste, 2009–2010	DHS	5.7	5.1	13	3	21	1	33	§§	§§
Turkey, 2008	DHS	2.2	1.6	11	17	46	27	36	u	u
Vietnam, 2013–2014	MICS	2.0	u	14	10	57	19	25	u	u
Yemen, 2013	DHS	4.4	3.1	23	15	25	8	37	u	u
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEA	N									
Bolivia, 2008	DHS	3.5	2.0	26	36	34	27	47	14	63
Brazil, 2006	PNDS	1.8	u	30	19	77	3	12	46	26
Colombia, 2010	DHS	2.1	1.6	29	23	73	6	14	42	32
Cuba, 2014	MICS	u	u	u	u	72	2	10	62	12
Dominican Rep., 2013	DHS	2.5	2.3	37	13	68	4	13	35	42
Ecuador, 2004	RHS	3.3	2.6	18	19	59	14	27	8	58
El Salvador, 2008	RHS	2.5	2.0	20	19	66	6	u	11	u
Guatemala, 2014–2015	DHS	3.1	2.6	22	16	49	12	26	10	51
Guyana, 2014	MICS	2.8	2.1	22	18	33	1	29	12	67
Haiti, 2012	DHS	3.5	2.2	27	22	31	4	39	28	66
Honduras, 2011–2012	DHS	2.9	2.2	30	13	64	9	20	15	49
Jamaica, 2008	RHS	2.4	5.1	31	16	68	4	32	17	31
Mexico, 2014	ENADID	2.2	u	18	22	68	4	u	u	u
Nicaragua, 2006–2007	RHS	2.7	2.3	23	13	69	4	13	14	43
Paraguay, 2008	RHS	2.5	2.2	24	7	70	9	16	36	28
Peru, 2014	DHS	2.5	1.8	34	20	52	23	32	22	47

For notes and sources, see page 55.

## Total and wanted fertility rates, planning status of births, and selected measures of contraceptive use and sexual behavior for 79 countries with available data, various years and survey programs

				Bii	ths	Women in union aged 15–49			Women not in union aged 15–24		
Country, survey year	Survey program	Total fertility rate*	Wanted total fertility rate†	% mistimed‡	% unwanted‡	% using modern method§	% using traditional method**	% with unmet need for modern method††	% sexually active‡‡	% with unmet need for modern method among sexually active††	
NORTHERN AMERICA											
United States, 2013	NSFG	1.8*†	u	18	14	66	7	14	48	19	
EASTERN & SOUTHERN EUROPE											
Albania, 2008–2009	DHS	1.6	1.4	10	4	10	59	72	7	71	
Moldova, 2012	MICS	2.2	u	12	9	42	18	28	25	39	
Russia, 2011	RHS	1.6	u	18	18	55	13	21	u	u	
Ukraine, 2012	MICS	1.2	1.1	7	6	47	18	24	30	24	

\*The number of children a woman would have, assuming that current rates remain the same over her lifetime. For DHS and RHS countries, total fertility rates are calculated on the basis of fertility in the past three years; for the Brazilian PNDS, the period is the past four years; for PMAS surveys, the past two years; and for MICS surveys, the past year. The number of children a woman would have if she could avoid births that exceed her stated ideal number. Mistimed births are those that are wanted but later, and unwanted births are those that are wanted but later, and unwanted births are those that are wanted but later, and the Standard Days Method. \*\*We consider traditional methods to include periodic abstinence, withdrawal, the lactational amenorrhea method and folk methods. the proportion of women who are able to become pregnant and do not want a pregnancy within the next two years, but are not using a modern method. ##Among those currently not in a union, percentage that had sexual intercourse within the past three wonths, except in Brazil (had sex within past months) & \$Too few single, 15–24-yea-rold women responded that they were sexually active to be meaningful and, for the same reason, we were unable to calculate unmet need for a modern method among such women. This occurred in five Asian countries—Armenia, Azerbaijan, India, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste. \*†Total fertility rate for the United States is for 2015, and is based on birth data from the U.S. National Vital Statistics System.

Notes: u=unavailable or unweighted n<25; data are in brackets if unweighted n=25–49. Data are for in-union women aged 15–44 in Georgia, Russia and the United States, because data for women aged 45–49 are unavailable. For most countries, the measure of unplanned births is calculated among all births in the three years preceding the survey, except for the following: all births in the five years preceding the survey for eight countries (Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, South Africa and the United States); and among all births in the two years preceding the survey in one (Laos). In addition, for six countries, the data cover the wantedness status of both recent births and current pregnancies. These include one country with data on all births in the preceding two years and current pregnancies (Mongolia); three countries with wantedness data on either the most recent birth within the past five years or the current pregnancy (Burkina Faso, Indonesia and Uganda); and two, on the most recent pregnancy within the past five years (Georgia and Russia). Totals may not equal the exact sum of constituent components because of rounding.

Sources: DHS=Demographic and Health Surveys; ENADID=Encuesta Nacional de Demografía Dinámica (Mexico); MICS=Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (conducted by UNICEF); NSFG=National Survey of Family Growth (United States); PNDS=Pesquisa Nacional de Demografía e Saúde (Brazil); PMAS=FP2020 Performance Monitoring and Accountability Surveys; and RHS=Reproductive Health Surveys (conducted by U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). Data from all seven survey programs are taken from published country reports, or downloaded from web-based data tools or archived data files. When relevant data were unavailable from the most recent survey, we needed to go to earlier DHS survey rounds for the following measures and countries: Total fertility rates and wanted fertility rates—Guyana, 2009; Indonesia, 2012; Kyrgyzstan, 2012; Nepal, 2011; Sao Tome & Principe, 2008–2009; Uganda, 2011; and Ukraine, 2007. Wantedness status of births—Guyana, 2009; Kyrgyzstan, 2012; Moldova, 2005; Nepal, 2011; Sao Tome and Principe, 2008–2009; Swaziland, 2006–2007; Ukraine, 2007; and Vietnam, 2002.