

Status of the world's 193 countries and six territories/nonstates, by six abortion-legality categories and three additional legal grounds under which abortion is allowed, 2017

Legality category	DEVELOPED REGIONS		DEVELOPING REGIONS		
			Africa	Asia & Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean
1 Prohibited altogether (no explicit legal exception)	Andorra Malta San Marino		Angola Guinea-Bissau Congo-Brazzaville Madagascar Congo-Kinshasa Mauritania Sao Tome & Principe Senegal	Iraq Laos Marshall Islands Micronesia Palau Philippines Tonga	Dominican Republic El Salvador Haiti Honduras Nicaragua Suriname
2 To save life of woman	Ireland		Côte d'Ivoire Libya Malawi Mali (r,i) Nigeria Somalia South Sudan Sudan (r) Tanzania Uganda	Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan (r,i) Brunei Darussalam Indonesia* (r,f) Iran (f) Kiribati Lebanon Myanmar Oman Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Sri Lanka Syria*,† Timor-Leste† Tuvalu United Arab Emirates*,† West Bank & Gaza Yemen	Antigua & Barbuda Brazil (r) Chile (r,f) Dominica Guatemala Mexico (r,f) Panama† (r,f) Paraguay Venezuela
3 To save life of woman/preserve physical health	Liechtenstein Monaco (r,i,f) Poland† (r,i,f)		Benin (r,i,f) Burkina Faso (r,i,f) Burundi Cameroon (r) Cen. African Rep. (r,i,f) Chad (f) Comoros Djibouti Equatorial Guinea*,† Ethiopia (r,i,f) Guinea (r,i,f) Kenya Lesotho (r,i,f) Morocco* Niger (f) Rwanda (r,i,f) Togo (r,i,f) Zimbabwe (r,i,f)	Jordan Kuwait*,† (f) Maldives* Pakistan Qatar (f) Saudi Arabia*,† South Korea* (r,i,f) Vanuatu	Argentina (r) Bahamas Bolivia (r,i) Costa Rica Ecuador Grenada Peru
4 To save life of woman/preserve physical/mental health	New Zealand (i,f) Northern Ireland		Algeria Botswana (r,i,f) Eritrea (r,i) Gambia Ghana (r,i,f) Liberia (r,i,f) Mauritius† (r,i,f) Mozambique (r,i,f) Namibia (r,i,f) Seychelles (r,i,f) Sierra Leone Swaziland (r,i,f)	Israel (r,i,f) Malaysia Nauru Samoa Thailand (r,f)	Colombia (r,i,f) Jamaica St. Kitts & Nevis St. Lucia (r,i) Trinidad & Tobago
5 To save life of woman/preserve physical/mental health/ on socioeconomic grounds	Finland (r,f) Great Britain (f) Iceland (r,i,f) Japan* (r)		Zambia (f)	Cyprus (r,f) Fiji† (r,i,f) Hong Kong (r,i,f) India† (r,f) Taiwan*,† (r,i,f)	Barbados† (r,i,f) Belize (f) St. Vincent & Grenadines (r,i,f)
6 No restriction as to reason (with gestational and other requirements)	Albania† Australia Austria‡ Belarus Belgium‡ Bosnia-Herzegovina† Bulgaria Canada‡‡ Croatia† Czech Republic† Denmark† Estonia France‡ Germany‡ Greece† Hungary Italy** Kosovo†,*†	Latvia† Lithuania† Luxembourg‡ Macedonia† Moldova† Montenegro† Netherlands†† Norway† Portugal†,*† Romania‡ Russian Fed. Serbia† Slovakia† Slovenia† Spain†,‡ Sweden*‡ Switzerland Ukraine United States†,††	Cabo Verde South Africa Tunisia**	Armenia† Azerbaijan Bahrain Cambodia†,‡ China‡‡ Georgia† Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Mongolia** Nepal North Korea‡‡ Singapore§§ Tajikistan Turkey*,†,*† Turkmenistan Uzbekistan Vietnam‡‡	Cuba† Guyana§ Puerto Rico†† Uruguay†

Notes: Three additional legal grounds denoted by: r=rape, i=incest and f=fetal anomaly. Gestational-limit data are available only for countries in legality category 6. For these countries, unless indicated otherwise (i.e., by symbols † through *† designated below), abortion is legally allowed through the 12th week of gestation; the 12-week limit applies to 37 countries. *Spousal authorization required. †Parental authorization/notification required. ‡Gestational age limit through 14th week. §Gestational-age limit through 8th week. **Gestational-age limit through 90 days/three months. ††No gestational-age limit for previability abortion. ‡‡Law does not indicate gestational-age limit. §§Gestational-age limit through 24th week. *†Gestational-age limit through 10th week. *‡Gestational-age limit through 18th week. Sources: references 56, 57 and 89; and Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of China, Genetic Health Act of 1985, amended as of 2009, Taipei, Taiwan; and Republic of Mozambique, Lei n° 35/2014, Lei da revisão do Código Penal, Artigo 168, Aborto não punível, Maputo, Mozambique, 2014.

Legality categories 1–4: Highly legally restricted

Legality categories 5 and 6: Broadly legal

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimates of the number of abortions and abortion rates for 1990–1994 and 2010–2014; and percentage distribution of abortions by safety for 2010–2014 only—all according to geographic area, income group and legal status of abortion

Geographic area/ income group/legality	Annual no. of abortions (in millions)		Abortion rate*		Percentage distribution of abortions (2010–2014)			
	1990–1994	2010–2014	1990–1994	2010–2014	Safe	Less safe	Least safe	Total
WORLD	50.2 (48.2–59.3)	55.9 (51.8–68.6)	40 (39–48)	35 (32–43)†	54.9 (49.9–59.4)	30.7 (25.5–35.6)	14.4 (11.5–18.1)	100
Developed regions	11.8 (10.6–15.1)	6.6 (6.0–8.8)	46 (41–59)	27 (24–36)†	87.5 (81.9–89.6)	12.4 (10.2–17.9)	0.08 (0.0–1.36)	100
Developing regions	38.4 (36.4–46.1)	49.3 (45.0–61.4)	39 (37–47)	36 (33–45)	50.5 (45.2–55.9)	33.2 (27.0–38.3)	16.3 (13.1–20.7)	100
AFRICA	4.6 (4.0–7.1)	8.2 (7.4–11.3)	33 (28–50)	34 (31–46)	24.4 (18.6–33.6)	27.6 (21.2–37.0)	48.0 (36.5–52.9)	100
Eastern	1.4 (1.1–2.0)	2.7 (2.4–3.2)	32 (26–46)	34 (31–41)	23.9 (17.0–33.0)	29.2 (19.9–37.6)	46.9 (36.5–54.9)	100
Middle	0.5 (0.3–1.0)	1.0 (0.7–1.8)	32 (21–62)	35 (24–62)	11.8 (5.5–30.4)	19.2 (6.7–40.7)	69.0 (38.0–81.2)	100
Northern	1.3 (0.8–2.9)	1.9 (1.1–4.1)	41 (25–92)	38 (23–82)	29.0 (11.0–49.9)	26.6 (10.0–46.3)	44.4 (19.5–58.9)	100
Southern	0.3 (0.2–0.7)	0.5 (0.3–1.0)	32 (17–68)	34 (19–69)	73.5 (27.7–93.2)	19.4 (1.5–62.1)	7.1 (2.6–11.1)	100
Western	1.1 (0.9–1.6)	2.1 (1.9–2.7)	28 (23–41)	31 (28–39)	15.3 (10.4–24.1)	32.6 (24.1–42.8)	52.1 (40.0–59.8)	100
ASIA	31.2 (28.4–38.5)	35.5 (30.5–45.9)	41 (37–50)	36 (31–46)	62.1 (54.8–67.2)	29.7 (23.5–36.6)	8.3 (4.9–13.3)	100
Central‡	0.6 (0.6–0.7)	0.7 (0.5–0.9)	54 (49–63)	42 (33–56)†	u	u	u	na
Eastern	14.8 (13.0–19.0)	12.8 (9.2–19.2)	43 (38–56)	36 (26–53)	88.9 (78.3–95.7)	11.1 (4.1–21.3)	0.04 (0.0–0.6)	100
Southeastern	5.1 (3.8–8.1)	5.1 (3.7–9.1)	46 (35–74)	35 (25–62)	59.6 (38.4–77.7)	26.9 (10.8–45.9)	13.5 (2.3–30.0)	100
Southern‡	9.3 (7.3–12.6)	15.0 (11.9–20.6)	35 (27–47)	37 (29–50)	42.2 (34.1–49.6)	44.9 (35.1–53.3)	12.9 (7.0–19.2)	100
Western	1.4 (1.1–2.2)	1.9 (1.4–3.3)	42 (33–65)	34 (25–59)	51.5 (40.9–66.4)	36.3 (19.2–48.5)	12.3 (1.2–23.4)	100
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	4.4 (4.0–5.2)	6.5 (5.3–8.9)	40 (37–47)	44 (36–61)	23.6 (8.8–47.0)	59.7 (32.7–72.2)	16.7 (8.8–33.4)	100
Caribbean	0.5 (0.4–0.8)	0.6 (0.4–0.9)	60 (48–94)	59 (44–95)	25.4 (6.7–47.6)	49.6 (23.8–64.9)	24.9 (15.1–40.8)	100
Central America	0.8 (0.7–0.9)	1.3 (1.0–1.8)	27 (23–34)	33 (25–45)	18.4 (10.6–28.9)	52.1 (37.7–63.5)	29.6 (16.9–40.3)	100
South America	3.1 (2.8–3.8)	4.6 (3.4–6.9)	43 (38–52)	48 (35–71)	24.9 (4.7–53.7)	63.0 (28.9–79.3)	12.1 (3.0–31.9)	100
NORTHERN AMERICA	1.6 (1.6–1.7)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)	25 (24–25)	17 (16–18)†	99.0 (97.7–99.8)	0.9 (0.2–2.3)	0.0 (0.0–0.03)	100
EUROPE	8.2 (7.6–10.1)	4.3 (4.0–5.5)	52 (48–64)	29 (27–37)†	88.8 (80.3–91.7)	11.2 (7.8–19.3)	0.0 (0.0–0.02)	100
Eastern	6.0 (5.5–7.3)	2.6 (2.3–3.2)	88 (80–107)	42 (37–51)†	85.8 (73.3–91.1)	14.1 (8.4–26.5)	0.11 (0.0–2.4)	100
Northern	0.4 (0.4–0.5)	0.3 (0.3–0.4)	22 (20–25)	18 (17–20)†	97.9 (92.8–99.6)	2.1 (0.4–6.8)	0.03 (0.0–0.9)	100
Southern	1.2 (0.8–2.4)	0.8 (0.5–1.6)	37 (26–76)	26 (18–55)†	91.2 (85.6–92.9)	8.7 (6.0–13.9)	0.11 (0.0–2.9)	100
Western	0.6 (0.4–1.0)	0.6 (0.4–1.0)	14 (11–26)	16 (12–28)	93.5 (90.6–96.1)	6.5 (3.9–9.4)	0.0 (0.0–0.03)	100
OCEANIA	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	20 (18–27)	19 (15–28)	66.3 (61.4–77.7)	7.8 (3.5–17.9)	25.9 (11.5–31.1)	100
WORLD BANK INCOME GROUP								
Low (ref)	u	4.2 (3.8–5.5)	u	33 (30–43)	21.8 (17.4–30.7)	24.4 (18.6–34.6)	53.8 (40.4–58.3)	100
Lower-middle	u	23.0 (20.1–30.1)	u	35 (31–47)	42.3 (35.1–47.9)§	37.9 (31.1–45.9)	19.7 (13.9–25.7)§	100
Upper-middle	u	20.9 (17.3–27.9)	u	38 (31–50)	67.1 (58.7–75.7)§	27.8 (18.0–34.7)	5.1 (3.0–10.4)§	100
High	u	7.8 (7.1–10.3)	u	29 (26–38)	82.2 (75.8–85.7)§	16.9 (12.5–22.2)	0.9 (0.3–3.7)§	100
LEGAL STATUS OF ABORTION								
Prohibited altogether/ save life only	u	16.0 (14.4–21.4)	u	37 (34–50) (ref)	25.2 (14.5–41.0) (ref)	43.6 (27.6–54.2) (ref)	31.3 (21.0–41.9) (ref)	100
Save life/physical health	u	6.3 (5.9–7.9)	u	43 (40–53)				
Save life/physical health/ mental health	u	2.5 (2.1–3.7)	u	32 (27–48)	41.2 (35.9–46.7)	40.8 (34.6–47.1)	17.1 (13.3–22.0)§	100
Any health/socioeconomic	u	10.3 (7.5–15.6)	u	31 (22–47)				
Without restriction as to reason	u	20.7 (17.3–27.3)	u	34 (28–45)	87.4 (79.2–92.0)§	11.9 (7.3–19.8)§	0.7 (0.5–1.8)§	100

*Number of annual abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44. †Statistically significant when probability of change from 1990–1994 to 2010–2014 is >95%. ‡For the percentage distribution by safety only, the model used a single category of the five Central Asian countries plus the nine Southern Asian countries. §For income group in both the incidence and safety models, statistically significant when probability of differing from reference category (low-income countries) is >95%. For legal status, statistically significant when probability of differing from reference category—which varied between incidence and safety—is >95%. For example, for incidence, the reference category of “most restrictive” combines categories 1 (prohibited) and 2 (allowed to save life only). For safety, however, not only did the specific countries in each category differ, but these categories were collapsed differently: The reference category of “most restrictive” combines categories 1 (prohibited), 2 (save life only) and 3 (save life plus protect physical health); moreover, “moderately restrictive” combines categories 4 (all health through mental health) and 5 (all health plus socioeconomic grounds). Notes: u=unavailable. ref=reference category for significance testing. na=not applicable. Figures in parentheses are 90% uncertainty intervals, computed using the highest posterior density; they are the narrowest intervals containing 90% of the posterior distribution. Sources: special tabulations of data from references 7, 15 and 16.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Estimates of overall and unintended pregnancy rates, and of the proportion of unintended pregnancies ending in abortion for 1990–1994 and 2010–2014; and numbers of overall and unintended pregnancies for 2010–2014—all by geographic area, income group and legal status of abortion

Geographic area/ income group/legality	Pregnancy rate*		Unintended pregnancy rate*		% of unintended pregnancies ending in abortion		Annual no. of pregnancies (in millions)	Annual no. of unintended pregnancies (in millions)
	1990–1994	2010–2014	1990–1994	2010–2014	1990–1994	2010–2014	2010–2014	2010–2014
WORLD	175 (173–183)	142 (139–151)†	74 (72–84)	62 (59–72)†	54 (51–58)	56 (53–60)	227.3	99.1
Developed regions	119 (114–133)	99 (96–109)†	64 (59–81)	45 (42–56)†	71 (65–76)	59 (54–65)†	24.1	11.0
Developing regions	189 (187–198)	150 (146–160)†	77 (74–88)	65 (62–76)†	50 (47–55)	55 (52–60)†	203.2	88.0
AFRICA	268 (262–287)	228 (225–242)†	107 (101–127)	89 (85–103)†	31 (27–40)	38 (35–45)†	55.4	21.6
Eastern	294 (287–309)	243 (240–251)†	127 (117–145)	112 (107–122)†	25 (21–32)	30 (28–34)	19.2	8.8
Middle	313 (301–347)	269 (256–299)	118 (101–156)	103 (89–134)	27 (19–41)	34 (25–47)	7.8	3.0
Northern	213 (196–269)	164 (147–213)†	98 (80–156)	68 (50–118)†	41 (30–59)	56 (41–71)†	8.3	3.4
Southern	183 (167–223)	143 (126–181)	106 (87–147)	94 (74–133)	30 (19–47)	36 (23–53)	2.1	1.4
Western	287 (281–301)	259 (256–268)†	87 (79–102)	72 (67–82)†	32 (27–41)	43 (39–48)†	18.0	5.0
ASIA	175 (171–185)	131 (126–143)†	68 (64–82)	54 (49–68)†	59 (53–65)	65 (59–70)	129.5	53.8
Central	213 (208–224)	157 (148–173)†	73 (66–91)	53 (43–70)†	73 (62–80)	78 (71–84)	2.5	0.8
Eastern	140 (134–154)	107 (96–126)	54 (47–71)	45 (34–67)	79 (67–86)	77 (64–85)	38.6	16.4
Southeastern	181 (168–212)	131 (120–160)†	84 (71–118)	58 (47–90)†	54 (45–65)	59 (50–70)	19.3	8.6
Southern	211 (203–224)	149 (141–164)†	76 (64–95)	59 (50–76)	45 (37–54)	61 (53–69)†	60.8	24.3
Western	213 (204–239)	151 (142–179)†	97 (85–127)	70 (58–100)†	42 (36–54)	48 (39–61)	8.4	3.9
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	174 (171–182)	139 (130–157)†	103 (96–114)	96 (86–116)	39 (36–43)	46 (40–54)†	20.3	14.0
Caribbean	189 (176–226)	159 (142–198)	119 (105–157)	116 (98–156)	50 (44–60)	51 (44–61)	1.5	1.1
Central America	181 (178–189)	136 (128–150)†	90 (77–111)	82 (67–107)	30 (24–37)	39 (30–50)†	5.5	3.3
South America	170 (165–180)	138 (125–164)	105 (97–118)	99 (85–126)	40 (37–45)	47 (40–57)	13.3	9.6
NORTHERN AMERICA	107 (106–108)	99 (98–100)	50 (37–67)	47 (40–53)	49 (36–65)	36 (31–42)	6.9	3.2
EUROPE	122 (118–135)	98 (95–107)†	66 (62–81)	41 (38–50)†	78 (74–81)	70 (65–75)†	14.3	6.1
Eastern	163 (154–183)	109 (104–120)†	104 (95–125)	54 (48–64)†	85 (80–87)	77 (71–82)†	6.9	3.4
Northern	98 (97–102)	93 (92–96)†	32 (28–43)	27 (24–32)†	66 (52–76)	64 (53–70)	1.8	0.5
Southern	99 (88–132)	90 (82–123)	53 (41–95)	40 (29–66)	70 (61–79)	64 (51–77)	2.7	1.2
Western	80 (76–93)	85 (81–98)†	28 (23–42)	28 (22–38)	50 (40–65)	56 (47–67)	3.0	1.0
OCEANIA	122 (119–130)	118 (114–128)†	49 (41–65)	48 (40–63)	40 (32–50)	38 (31–50)	0.9	0.4
WORLD BANK INCOME GROUP								
Low (ref)	u	237 (234–249)	u	95 (91–108)	u	35 (33–40)	30.3	12.1
Lower-middle	u	158 (153–170)‡	u	63 (57–76)‡	u	56 (52–62)‡	102.3	40.6
Upper-middle	u	120 (113–134)‡	u	58 (51–74)‡	u	64 (57–70)‡	66.4	32.3
High	u	104 (101–114)‡	u	52 (49–63)‡	u	54 (51–61)‡	28.1	14.2
LEGAL STATUS OF ABORTION								
Prohibited altogether/save life only (ref)	u	174 (170–188)	u	78 (74–92)	u	48 (45–54)	74.6	33.2
Save life/physical health	u	187 (184–198)	u	87 (83–99)	u	49 (47–54)	27.7	12.9
Save life/physical health/mental health	u	157 (151–174)	u	78 (71–96)	u	41 (36–50)	12.2	6.0
Any health/socioeconomic	u	136 (127–153)	u	52 (42–71)‡	u	58 (49–69)	45.4	17.5
Without restriction as to reason	u	110 (104–122)	u	48 (42–62)‡	u	69 (62–74)‡	67.5	29.7

*Number of annual events per 1,000 women aged 15–44. †Statistically significant when probability of change from 1990–1994 to 2010–2014 is >95%. ‡Statistically significant by income group when probability of differing from reference category of low-income countries is >95%; and statistically significant by legal status when probability of differing from reference category of prohibited altogether/save life only is >95%. Notes: ref=reference category for significance testing. u=unavailable. Figures in parentheses are 90% uncertainty intervals, computed using the highest posterior density; they are the narrowest intervals containing 90% of the posterior distribution. Source: reference 6.

Country, survey year	Survey program	Total fertility rate*	Wanted total fertility rate†	Births		Women in union aged 15–49			Women not in union aged 15–24	
				% 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††
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

For notes and sources, see page 55.

Country, survey year	Survey program	Total fertility rate*	Wanted total fertility rate†	Births		Women in union aged 15–49			Women not in union aged 15–24	
				% 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 & CARIBBEAN										
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.

Country, survey year	Survey program	Total fertility rate*	Wanted total fertility rate†	Births		Women in union aged 15–49			Women not in union aged 15–24	
				% 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 not wanted at all. §We consider modern methods of contraception to include female and male sterilization, the pill, the IUD, the injectable, the implant, male and female condoms, the diaphragm, spermicides 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 months, except in Brazil (had sex within the past 12 months) and Tanzania and Zimbabwe (had sex within past month). §§Too few single, 15–24-year-old 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 Demografia 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.