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1992

## Family Planning and Child Survival Programs as Assessed In 1991

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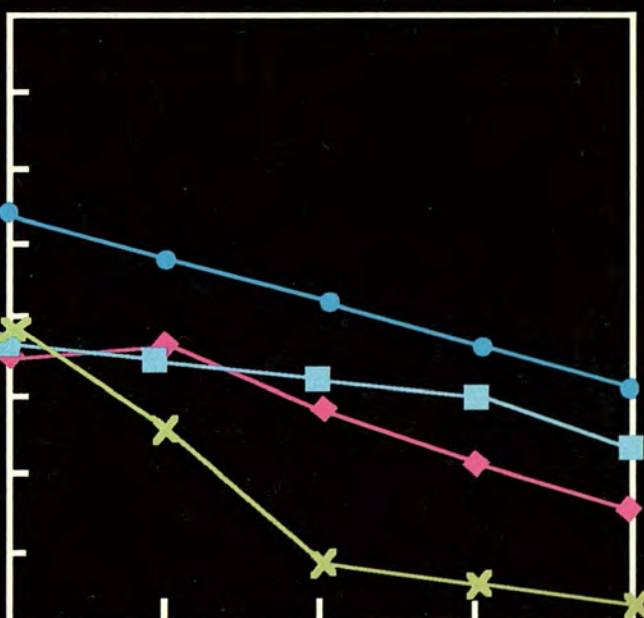
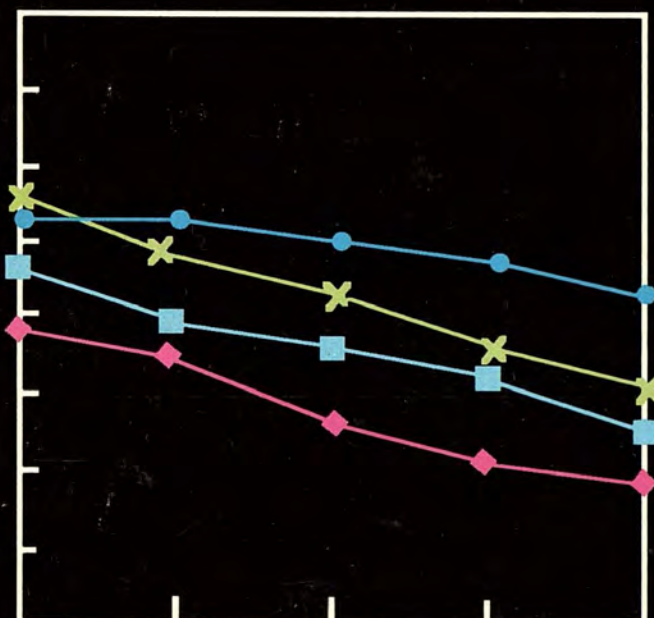
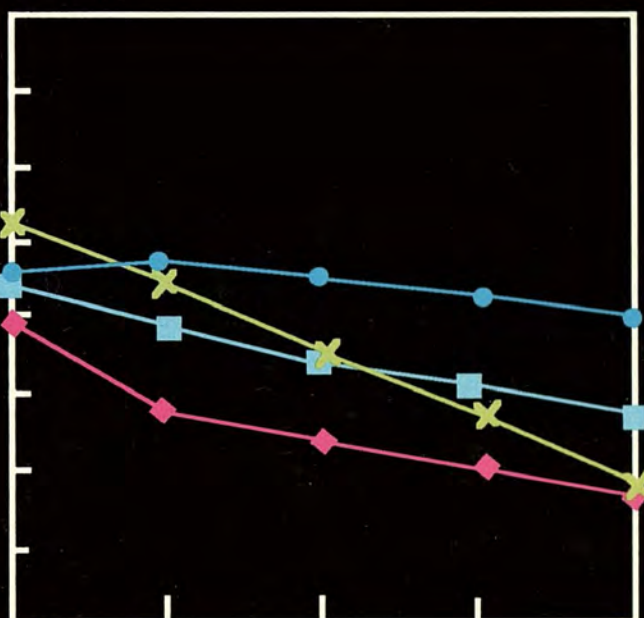
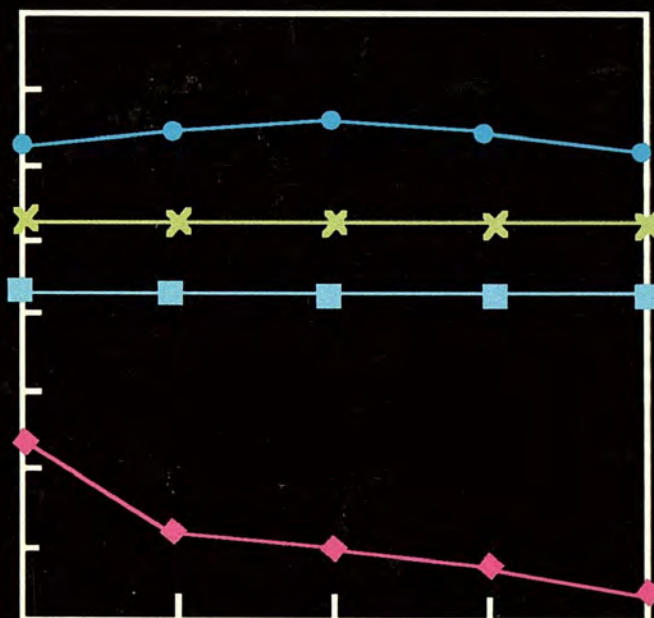
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### Recommended Citation

Ross, John A., W. Parker Mauldin, Steven R. Green, and E. Romana Cooke. 1992. "Family Planning and Child Survival Programs as Assessed In 1991." New York: Population Council.

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# FAMILY PLANNING AND CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAMS AS ASSESSED IN 1991



**JOHN A. ROSS, W. PARKER MAULDIN,  
STEVEN R. GREEN, E. ROMANA COOKE**

**FAMILY PLANNING  
AND  
CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAMS  
AS ASSESSED IN 1991**

**JOHN A. ROSS, W. PARKER MAULDIN,  
STEVEN R. GREEN, E. ROMANA COOKE**

**THE POPULATION COUNCIL  
NEW YORK  
1992**

The Population Council  
1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017

*Cover design by* Diana Hrisinko

*Printing:* Automated Graphic Systems  
White Plains, Maryland

ISBN: 0-87834-066-1

Library of Congress Catalog Number 92-60575

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**Family Planning and Child Survival Programs  
As Assessed in 1991**

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# FOREWORD

This volume continues a tradition initiated at the Population Council nearly 25 years ago, when the first edition of *Population and Family Planning Programs* was issued. That factbook began a series of 12 editions produced through 1983 by Dorothy Nortman of the Council staff. The time series data in that unique series were consolidated and updated as of 1988 in another publication,\* and we now issue the present volume, based partly upon a 1989 questionnaire inquiry to over 100 developing countries.

To the family planning information we have added a range of maternal and child survival data. The relationships among fertility behavior, infant and child mortality, and maternal health are closely interwoven; moreover, many programs address all three issues rather than any one alone. The current volume provides the principal statistical indicators that are available for most developing countries. Some data are drawn from our own questionnaire inquiry, whereas others are taken from the work of agencies that specialize in particular topics. We have limited this edition to the period since the mid-1980s; readers are referred to the 1988 publication for historical patterns.

Our intention has been to provide an information resource not duplicated by any other volume. New data, not published elsewhere, are included for large-scale family planning programs, together with closely related indicators on child survival and reproductive health, which should be studied in combination. Action programs tend to cross substantive lines, and the objective here is to bring together a reasonably full set of related indicators.

We owe much to others for assistance in assembling and refining these materials. Roy Miller of the International Science and Technology Institute provided generous assistance with several child survival tables in the volume; Mary Beth Weinberger of the United Nations Population Division gave assistance with contraceptive prevalence data and other topics, and Joseph Chamie of the same

agency assisted with population policy and marriage data; Rodolfo Bulatao of the World Bank provided 1990 data on gross national product for developing countries; Stephen Isaacs of the Center for Population and Family Health, Columbia University, assisted with population policy and abortion information; Mary Barberis at the Population Crisis Committee made improvements in our contraceptive cost information; Ann H. Leonard at International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS) extended our information on overseas abortion laws and practices; and Sharon Tipping at the Futures Group provided extensive social marketing data.

Robert Sendek and Yvette Bayoumy of the Population Council Computer Services Unit were of unfailing assistance. We appreciate their professionalism and forbearance fully as much as their technical skills. Cameron Majidi wrote the computer codes to translate questionnaire entries to program effort scores and provided much other assistance.

The tables in the volume were put into final form by Sue Rosenthal and the text was edited by Julie Reich and formatted by Suzanne Antonelli; we are grateful to all of them for the exceptional quality of their work. Rodrigo Aguirre assisted with data processing, and Les Watanabe provided secretarial assistance during most of the project.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported the entire undertaking financially and collaborated in implementing the field research. We are grateful also to the Ford Foundation for financial assistance.

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\*J. Ross, M. Rich, J. Molzan, and M. Pensak, *Family Planning and Child Survival: 100 Developing Countries*, Center for Population and Family Health, Columbia University, 1988.

# ILLUSTRATIVE RESULTS

Family planning and child survival programs continue to improve, leading to lower fertility and lower infant, child, and maternal mortality. This volume contains cross-national information on the developing world's programs, with time trends from the mid-1980s. Data such as those presented here can be used for improved analysis and implementation of programs. This chapter offers an overview of past developments and current conditions, together with attention to certain future developments.

The chapter is divided into three parts. The first part is an examination of fertility, contraception, and family planning programs. The second part considers the interactions that occur between family planning and child survival interventions. Finally, the third part looks at specific measures currently used to lower infant and maternal death rates. All these activities reinforce each other and, to an extent, are implemented together.

## Fertility, Contraception, and Family Planning Programs

### Fertility Change

Remarkably, the developing world has come over half way to the replacement fertility level of 2.1 children per woman. Starting from a total fertility rate (TFR) of about 6.1 children per woman in the mid-1960s, the rate declined to 3.9 in the late 1980s. With an additional decline of 1.8 children per woman fertility in developing countries would reach the replacement level.

China has contributed heavily to the overall change, but numerous other countries in East Asia have also experienced substantial fertility declines. The Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong have TFRs that are well below replacement, at 1.69, 1.70, and 1.38 children per woman, respectively. Over the past 25 years, East Asia (including China) has experienced a decline of about 60 percent, and has a TFR of about 2.4. Countries in Latin America have also had very large fertility declines, with seven of them having declines of more than 50 percent, and 19 having declines of more than 25 percent. Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, and Chile have experienced declines of 40-50 percent. In Latin America as a whole, fertility has declined by 40 percent (see Figure 1).

In South and Southeast Asia, Thailand and Singapore have experienced declines of 60 percent, and 10 other countries have had declines of 25 percent or more. The

overall fertility decline in this region has been 27 percent since the mid-1960s. Even in North Africa and the Middle East, there have been substantial changes in fertility, with eight countries having declines in excess of 25 percent. Four of these countries—Kuwait, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Turkey—have experienced declines of more than 40 percent.

The story is decidedly different in sub-Saharan Africa, where only four countries—Botswana, Mauritius, Reunion, and Zimbabwe—have had declines of more than 25 percent. Most of the 40 countries in this region have had either a trivial change or none at all; indeed, the overall decline in this region is calculated at below 2 percent.

Between the mid-1960s and the present, 17 countries have had fertility declines of more than 50 percent, and an additional 31 countries have had declines exceeding 25 percent. Declines are widespread in East Asia and Latin America, are moderately widespread in South and Southeast Asia and in North Africa and the Middle East, and have barely begun in sub-Saharan Africa. (See Table 4 for complete data on specific countries.)

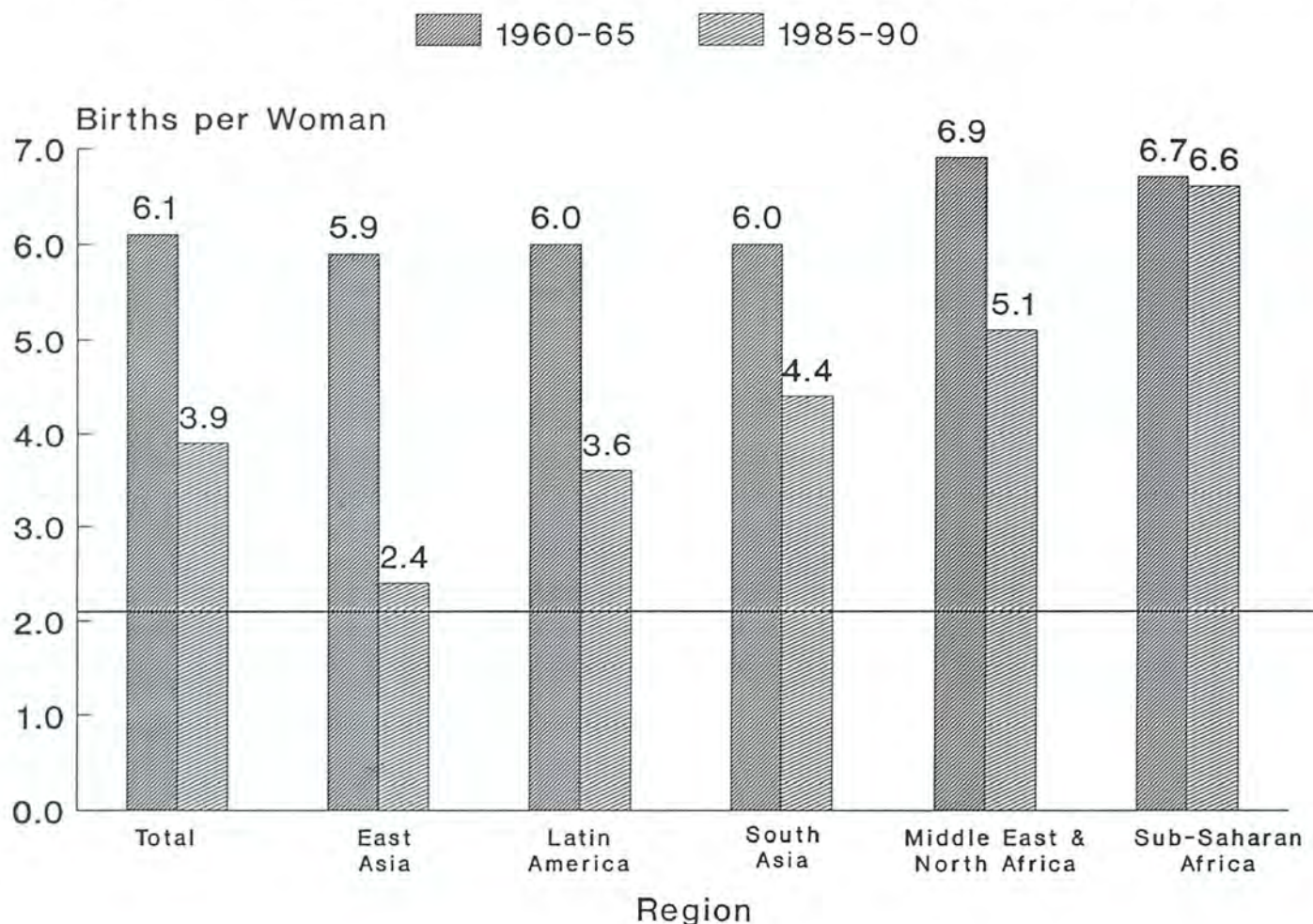
### Contraceptive Prevalence

Paralleling the fertility decline has been an equally revolutionary change in the use of contraception. In 1980, there were about 220 million contraceptive users in developing countries, or 38-40 percent of married women of reproductive age (MWRA). By 1990, there were 380 million users, or 51 percent of MWRA. Sterilization, with 170 million couples using it, is by far the most prevalent method; in 27 countries, more than 20 percent of all contraceptive users rely upon it. The IUD, which accounts for more than 40 percent of all users in China, is the second most prevalent method, with more than 90 million users. IUDs are used by 20 percent or more of all contraceptors in 10 countries. The pill ranks third, with more than 45 million users; it is used by 20 percent or more of all contraceptors in 23 countries.

Regions vary in the proportion using contraceptives, as they do with fertility decline: In East Asia, 70 percent of all MWRA use contraceptives, and 60 percent do so in Latin America. South and Southeast Asia have a contraceptive prevalence rate of 40 percent. North Africa and the Middle East have a moderately high rate of 36 percent, but sub-Saharan Africa has a very low rate of 9 percent (see Figure 2). (See Table 8 for complete data on contraceptive prevalence by country.)



Figure 1. Trends in Fertility in the Developing World, by Region



The actual number of users is of course largest in East Asia, due to China's large population and high contraceptive prevalence. South Asia, including India, Indonesia, and Bangladesh, comes next, followed by the other regions with much smaller numbers.

### Program Developments

In the last 25 years, large-scale family planning programs have emerged to assist and encourage couples in the use of contraceptives and to endorse new family-size norms. Such programs now exist in most large and middle-sized countries, as well as in many of the small ones, and they cover most of the developing world's population.

Thirty measures of the strength of these programs have been employed in comparable assessments in 1982 and 1989 (Mauldin and Ross, 1991). In the last seven years, more countries have created new programs, and more have strengthened old ones, so that the distribution of 88 countries according to program strength has shifted favorably (see Figure 3). Many more countries are now centered near the middle rating of 50 percent of maximum effort; this is an encouraging change, but it still leaves

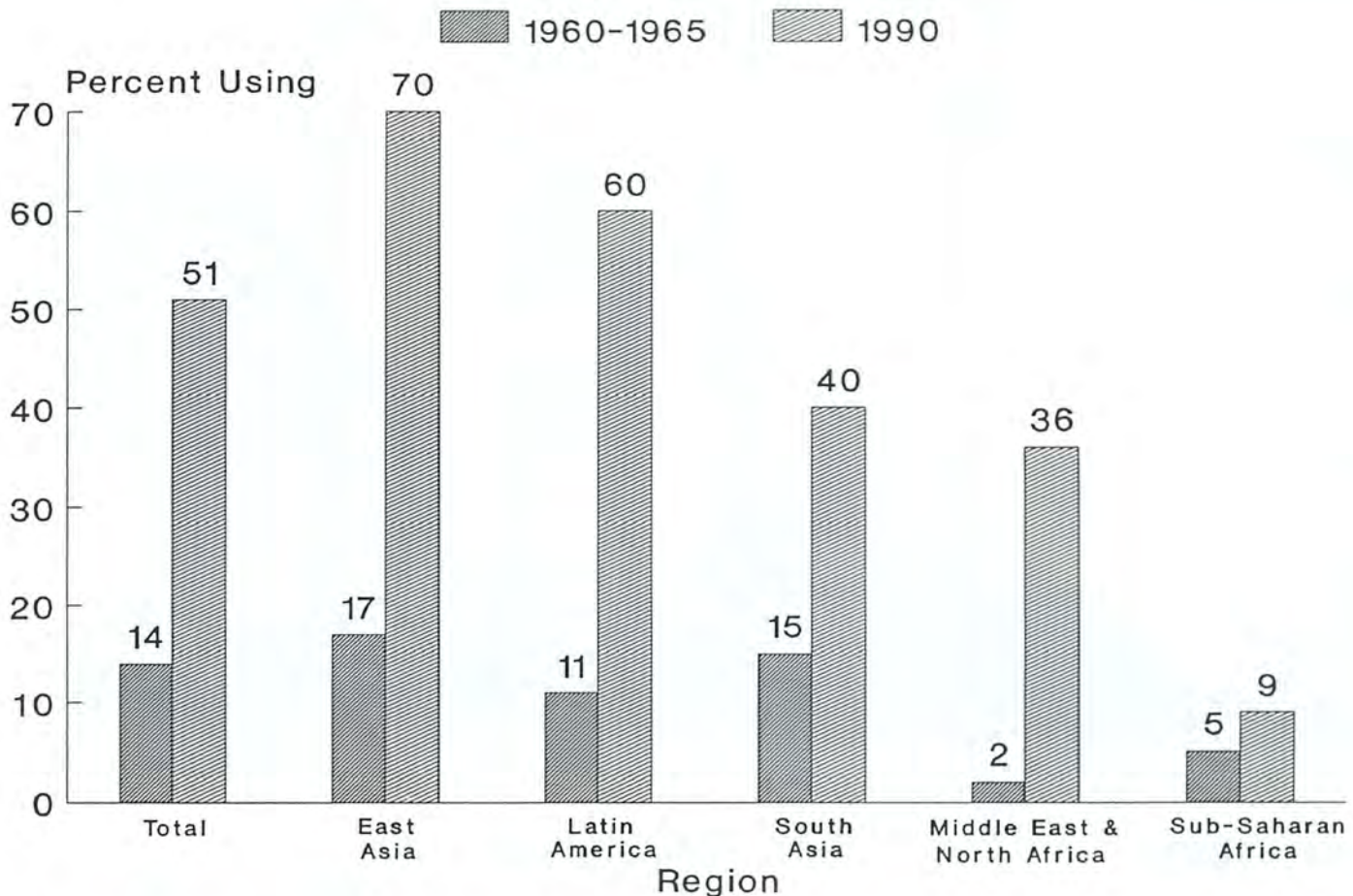
ample room for further improvement. (Detailed scores for each country appear in Table 11; the Technical Notes section provides an explanation of the scoring method and gives references to the original studies.)

### Geographic Disparities

Averages are deceptive, in the sense that a few countries in the developing world contain most of the population, most births, most infant deaths, and most contraceptive users. The two giants, China and India, account for over half of the developing world's population; those two countries along with the next six most populous contain two-thirds of the total population. The remaining 95 or so countries—those with at least a million people—account for the remaining third of the total.

The concentration of births and infant deaths is as remarkable as that of population. Figure 4 presents the dominant countries for the developing world as a whole, as well as for each region. A country may have many births due to its large size or its high birth rate: India ranks high on both. Similarly, a country may have many infant deaths due to numerous births or to a high infant death rate that

Figure 2. Trends in Contraceptive Prevalence in the Developing World, by Region



acts on those births: Bangladesh ranks high on both, whereas Brazil has many births but a low death rate and few infant deaths. India's population is one-third less than China's, yet it has far more infant deaths due to its higher death rate. (It also has somewhat more births than does China.) (Table 30 presents data for numbers of live births by region and Table 34 presents numbers of infant and child deaths by country.)

Contraceptive users are unevenly distributed among countries, as are births and deaths. Moreover, the gaps between current levels of use and the levels corresponding to replacement fertility are also unevenly distributed. That is, if contraceptive prevalence in the developing world were to rise to about 75 percent (the level corresponding to replacement fertility), large numbers of additional contraceptive users would be needed in a few countries that are both large and have rather low prevalence. The difference between the number of contraceptive users required to reach replacement fertility and the number using in 1990 is shown in Table A for such countries.

Approximately 178 million additional contraceptive users would be needed to raise prevalence to 75 percent for the developing world (on the current population

base; actually, the base will keep growing). Twenty developing countries include three-fourths (75.7 percent) of the total population: India alone accounts for one-fourth (28.4 percent) of the total. Surprisingly, there is then a large drop, to 5-7 percent of the total population for Nigeria, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, and the next five countries make up only 2-4 percent each. (The absolute numbers in the table will change over this decade, but the disproportionate pattern will persist.)

That disproportionate pattern exists with each region considered separately. India accounts for one-half of the total difference for all of Asia. In each other region, a single country has one-fifth or more of the total: Mexico in Latin America, Iran in the Middle East/North Africa, and Nigeria in sub-Saharan Africa. Also in every case there is an appreciable gap to the second-place country: 11-15 percent for Pakistan, Brazil, Egypt, and Ethiopia in their respective regions.

This disproportionate picture remains the same for such other high-priority programs as infant immunization, oral rehydration therapy, and birth attendants. There is a heavy concentration of most couples in need, and the remainder are scattered across many national units, with rather few in any single place.

**Table A. Differences between Actual Number of Contraceptive Users and the Number Needed for Replacement Fertility**

	No. of MWRA (000s) 1990	No. of users (000s) 1990	No. needed <sup>a</sup> (000s)	Difference (000s)	% Distribution of differences
1 India	167926	75338	125945	50607	28.4
2 Nigeria	18001	1315	13501	12186	6.8
3 Pakistan	18816	2239	14112	11873	6.6
4 Bangladesh	22041	7262	16531	9269	5.2
5 Indonesia	33026	17249	24770	7521	4.2
6 Ethiopia	8495	323	6371	6049	3.4
7 Iran	9053	2786	6789	4004	2.2
8 Zaire	6457	917	4843	3926	2.2
9 Tanzania	4739	142	3554	3412	1.9
10 Uganda	4506	221	3379	3159	1.8
11 Egypt	8982	3666	6736	3070	1.7
12 Sudan	4280	145	3210	3064	1.7
13 Mexico	14682	8507	11012	2505	1.4
14 Philippines	9290	4541	6968	2427	1.4
15 Afghanistan	3148	50	2361	2311	1.3
16 Nepal	3771	684	2828	2144	1.2
17 Kenya	4313	1224	3235	2011	1.1
18 Ghana	3259	437	2444	2007	1.1
19 Mozambique	2699	27	2025	1998	1.1
20 Vietnam	10030	5655	7522	1867	1.0
83 other countries	—	—	—	—	24.3
Total	—	—	—	—	100.0

<sup>a</sup>The number of contraceptors needed for replacement fertility equals 75% of MWRA.

## The Decade of the 90s

Projections of the TFR for 1990-2000 for the developing world, as published by the UN Population Division, are equivalent to a rise in contraceptive prevalence of eight points, from the current level of 51 percent to 59 percent. Accepting this as a reasonable estimate, it is possible to work out the implications for future numbers of contraceptive users.

During the 1990s, the number of females aged 15-49 in the developing world will increase by over one-fifth (see Figure 5), and the number of married or cohabiting women will increase by 28 percent—or by 212 million more such women than at present. Thus, to maintain the same contraceptive prevalence level as now (51 percent) requires 108 million new users. (These new users in addition to the 380 million couples already using.) Furthermore, an additional 186 million users will be required to raise the overall proportion using contraception to 59 percent, to match the UN projection. Therefore, a total of 566 million users will be needed to raise the developing world's contraceptive prevalence level to 59 percent by the year 2000.

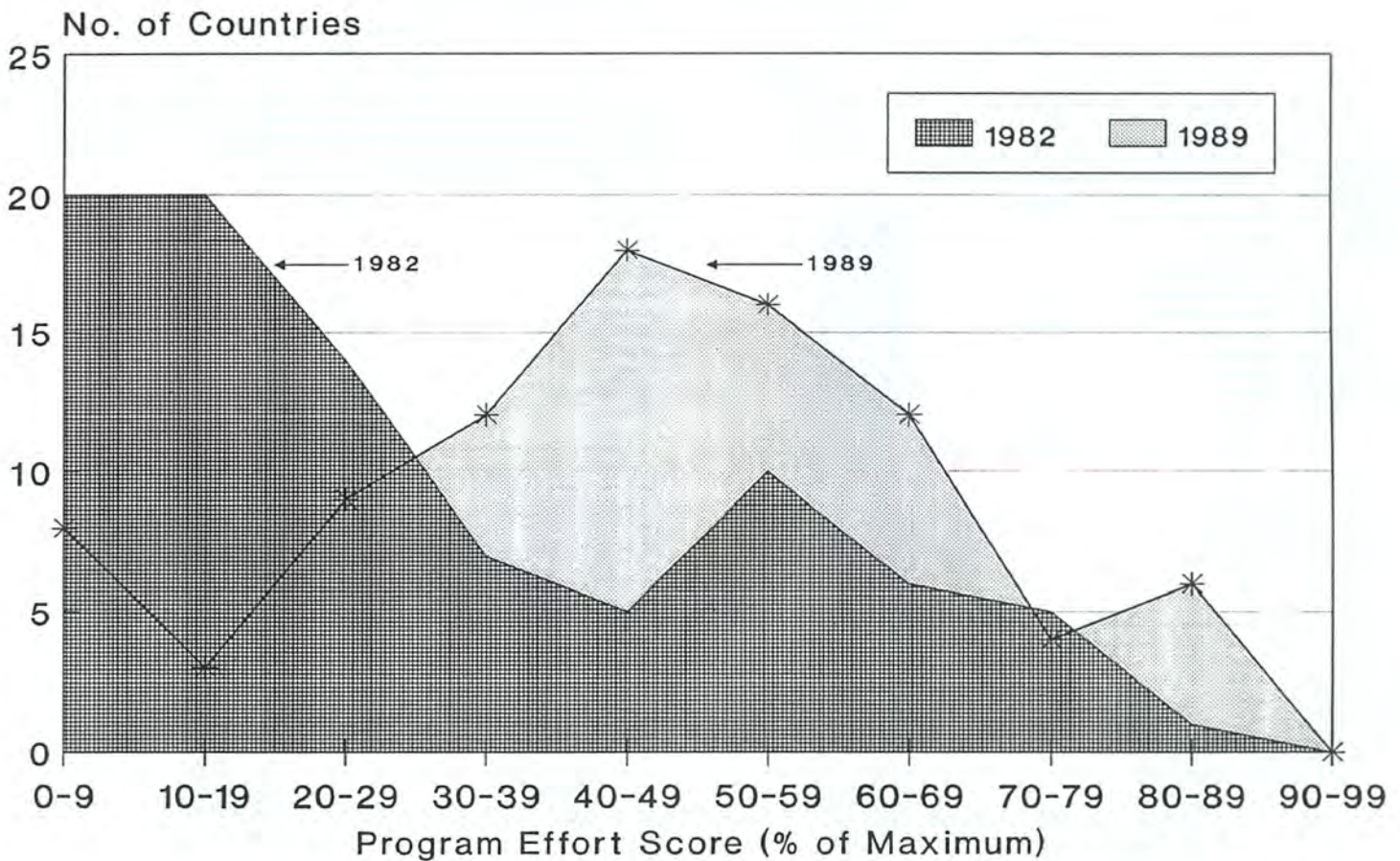
Where will the additional users come from? A preponderance must come from large countries that currently have low levels of prevalence, since other countries are unable to contribute much, either due to their small size or to their near ceiling prevalence levels. If we assume

that the countries that now have a prevalence level of 60 percent or more will reach replacement fertility by 2000, such countries will contribute 72 million additional users (see Figure 6). The remaining 114 million new users (out of the 186 million needed) would have to come from countries whose prevalence level is currently below 60 percent; that would mean a 75 percent increase in the number of users in such countries. That will not be a simple achievement in such large countries as Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, and Nigeria.

By region, South Asia will have by far the largest share of new users in terms of numbers, equivalent to a rise of about 70 percent over the current number of users. The other regions would require much smaller numerical increases, but their percentage increases would vary from about 60 percent in East Asia to 130 percent in sub-Saharan Africa, which starts from a low base.

Finally, these are *net* increases in current users. A quite different matter is the number of new adopters of contraception that will be required. Many current users will drop out, either terminating use of their present method or passing out of the reproductive-age range. Some new adopters will replace these, and other adopters will start use during the decade but will also drop out. To create a net buildup of 186 million additional users by 2000, while also replacing the dropouts, will be a heavy burden indeed for service networks.

Figure 3. Distribution of Program Effort Scores, 1982 & 1989



### Public and Private Sectors

So far, the public sector has provided most contraceptive supplies and services (Table 10), so much so that it may reasonably be expected to continue to dominate. However, public funding is under severe pressure, which will only increase as the number of couples using contraceptives grows. Therefore, efforts have sharpened to strengthen the role of the private sector. How well this will succeed is not yet clear; a premature reliance upon it to the extent of cutting back on program capacities might decrease the prevalence level among the poor, the rural, and the less educated, who usually constitute the majority.

The private sector (including NGOs) is especially strong in Latin America; it covers over half of all users. However, in the developing world as a whole, the private sector does not reach out to the rural and the poor, certainly not with clinical methods. Historically, it has not been the primary vehicle by which prevalence has risen, and it is unlikely to serve that function vigorously in sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, it is important to strengthen the private sector as a supplementary source of supplies and services and as an alternative channel for contraceptive services. (Table 10 gives a breakdown of contraceptive prevalence by public and private sector.)

### Interactions between Family Planning and Child Survival

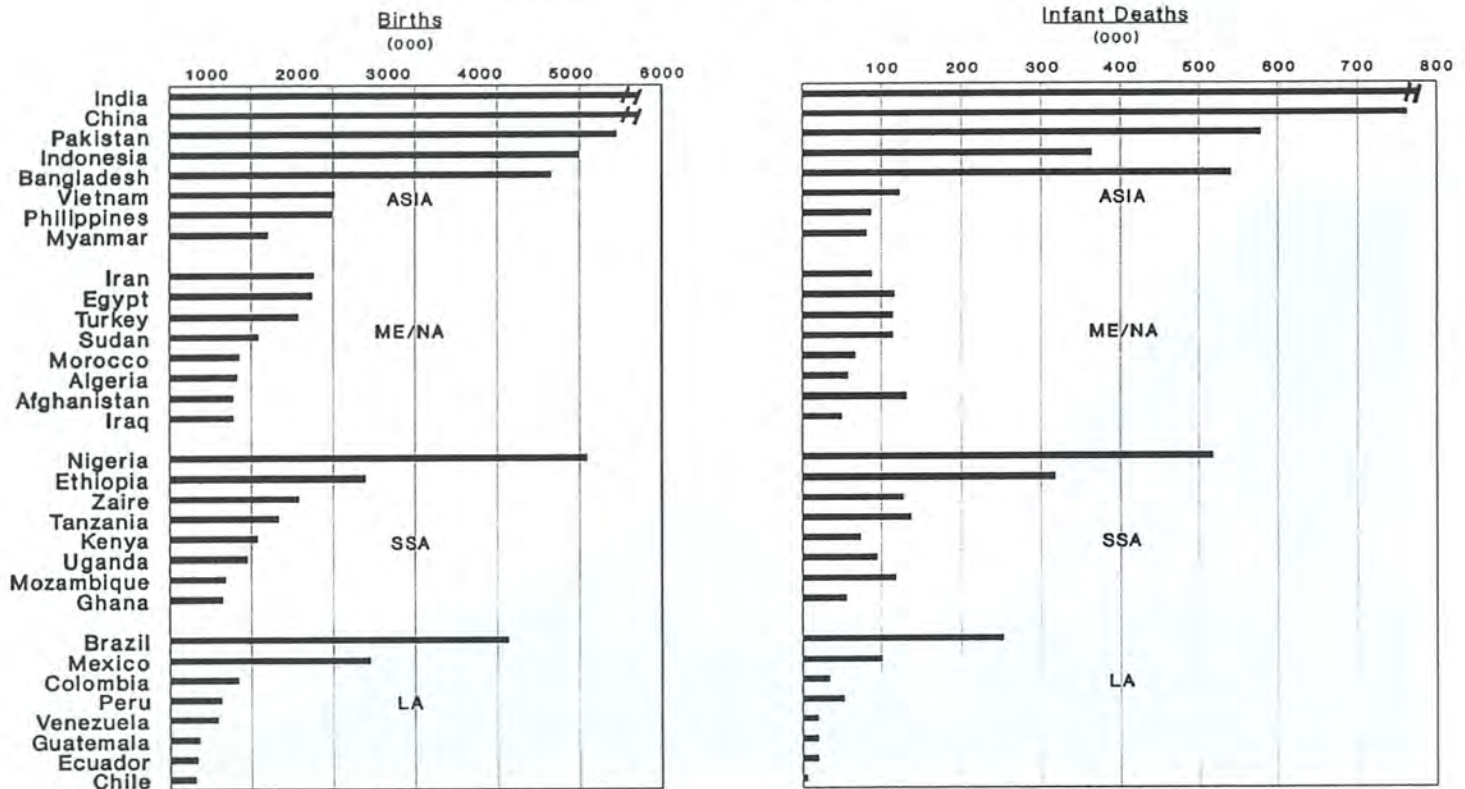
Contraceptive use and improved child survival are mutually reinforcing. Several mechanisms operate to reinforce the association between them, and these are briefly described below in both directions: first, the effects of contraceptive use upon infant and child mortality, and second, the effects in the reverse direction.

### The Effects of Contraceptive Use Upon Numbers of Infant and Child Deaths

Widespread use of contraceptives reduces the number of infant deaths if for no other reason than that fewer births occur. This is a major effect where high proportions of couples use effective methods. In the developing world, the infant death rate has declined by over 40 percent since the 1960-65 period, but the population has increased by 75 percent. As of 1990, the total number of infant deaths in the developing world was about 25 percent less than it would have been had the crude birth rate not fallen as much as it did from 1960-65 to 1990.

UNICEF has recently stated the importance of appropriate fertility management:

Figure 4. Countries Having the Most Births, with Numbers of Infant Deaths



Note: // = Truncated. Actual values for births are: India, 26,071,000 and China, 24,580,000. For deaths: India, 2,502,000 (China 762,000).

All couples should have access to information on the importance of responsible planning of family size and the many advantages of child spacing to avoid pregnancies that are too early, too late, too many, or too frequent.<sup>1</sup>

Consider each of these types of pregnancies:

*Too early.* Infants born to mothers at age 17 or younger have a 46 percent higher relative risk of death and those born to mothers aged 18 or 19 have a 16 percent higher relative risk, compared with infants born to mothers aged 20-34. If all first births occurred to women after age 20, the overall infant and child mortality rate (deaths below age 5) would fall by an estimated 21 percent (Hobcraft, 1991).

*Too late.* At the other end of the age range, births among older mothers carry hazards to both infant and mother (National Research Council, 1989: 90-93), although the risk to the infant appears to be more a result of short birth intervals than mothers' age (Hobcraft et al. 1985). The risks to mother and child are interrelated: When a mother dies, the infant also dies or is orphaned; when

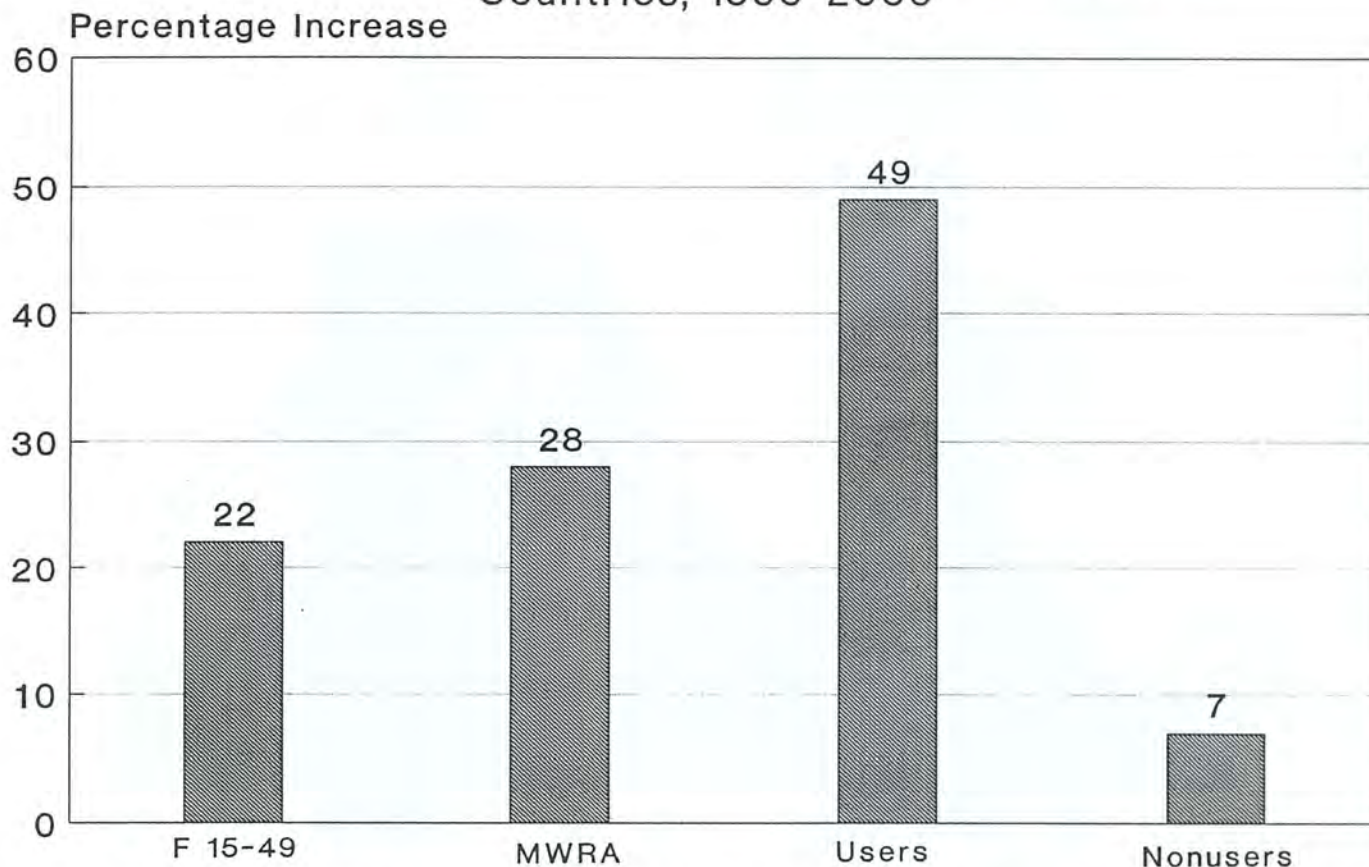
an infant dies, the mother often soon goes on to have another risky pregnancy. The maternal death ratio related to toxemia or hemorrhage rises in a regular, unbroken pattern by age.

*Too many.* High-parity births also carry elevated risks (National Research Council, 1989: 90-93). These risks overlap with age effects, and both overlap with the effects of low socioeconomic status. It seems clear that couples in circumstances of poverty and poor health care will reduce the probability of infant death if they avoid pregnancies at high parities and advanced ages.

*Too frequent.* Most striking of all are the dangers of frequent births. Infants born within 18 months after a preceding birth are more than twice as likely as those born 24-47 months after a preceding one to die before age five. Even babies born 18-23 months after an earlier birth are one-third more likely to die than are those born 24-47 months after a preceding birth. On a population basis, "adequate spacing might serve to reduce child mortality by up to 20 percent or more in the Americas and North Africa, and up to a third in Brazil and Egypt" (Hobcraft, 1991).

<sup>1</sup> Item 17 of the "Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection, and Development of Children in the 1990s." Cited in *The State of the World's Children 1991*, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), p. 65.

Figure 5. Percentage Increases in Females 15-49, MWRA, Contraceptive Users, and Nonusers in Developing Countries, 1990-2000



Moreover, there is much unmet need to lengthen short intervals. In all 25 surveys examined by Hobcraft, fewer women want short birth intervals than actually experience them. Only about 11 percent want an interval of fewer than 24 months to the next birth, whereas 35 percent experience such intervals.

The contrast between China and India illustrates the above points. In China, most births occur at medium to long intervals, most occur between ages 20 and 35, and most occur at low parities. Of course, China also has lower group-specific risks, so that death rates in each of the above categories are below those in India. China, with nearly as many births as India, has only 30 percent as many infant deaths.

### Effects of Improved Child Survival Upon Contraceptive Use and Fertility Decline

Next we consider the other direction of influence, i.e. the ways in which improved child survival affects contraceptive use and fertility decline.

Breastfeeding, infant survival, and reduced fertility reinforce each other in a kind of circularity: The woman who breastfeeds longer improves the survival of her child, which in turn permits continued breastfeeding and a longer birth

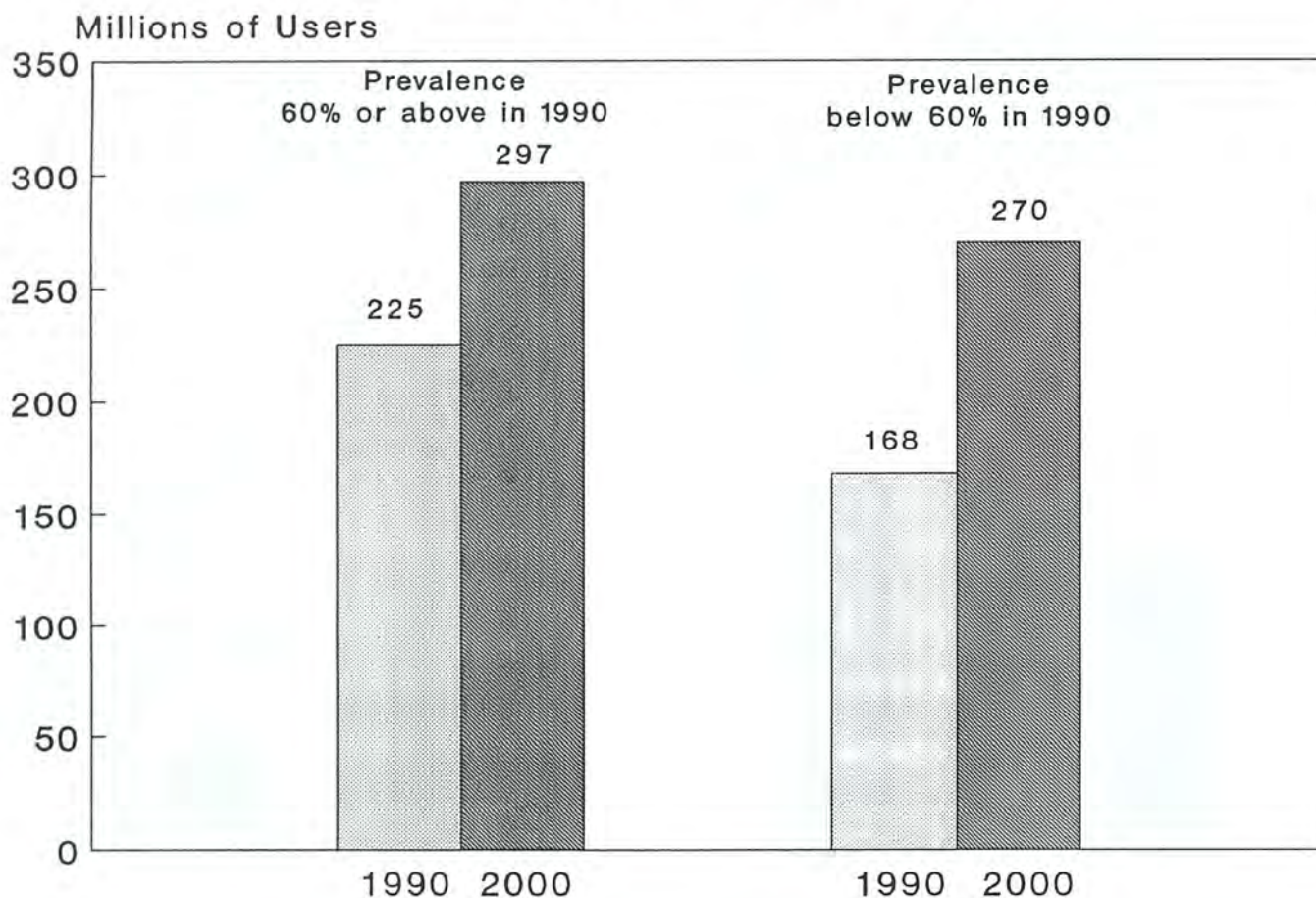
interval. A longer birth interval, in turn, improves the survival chances of the next child.

Second, children who die are, to some extent, deliberately replaced by parents who would not have had the additional birth if the child had survived. Thus, better child survival tends to bring about a smaller number of deliberately sought births, though it is not yet clear how important this effect is on a population basis, and it no doubt varies by country.

Third, where child mortality rates are high, parents tend to hedge by having more births than they really want, anticipating that one or more may someday die. This behavior tends to disappear as child mortality rates fall and as the perception of that fall permeates the childbearing population. Parental confidence is important; where it is absent, contraceptive use is likely to be less common; certainly use has been less prevalent among those parents who have experienced an infant death.

Finally, as mortality levels fall and more children survive, family sizes tend to exceed the number to which the family structure and culture are accustomed. A conservative reaction may set in, which would encourage the adoption of contraception as a means of keeping to the traditional number of surviving children. The number of births then declines as a direct result of improved child

Figure 6. Number of Contraceptive Users in LDCs, 1990 and 2000, By Level of Prevalence in 1990



survival. This stage is likely to be followed by a reduction in the actual number of children desired, which would encourage additional contraceptive use.

The above comments document the dual directions in which child survival and family planning support each other. They tend to move together across countries and through time; improvements in one tend to produce improvements in the other.

## Programs to Reduce Infant, Child, and Maternal Mortality Rates

### Declines in Infant Mortality

Infant mortality has declined nearly everywhere, so that the distribution of individual countries according to their infant mortality rates has shifted quite favorably over a 25-year period (see Figure 7). The overall decline for the developing world from 1960–65 to 1985–90 was a substantial 43 percent. However the variation by region is appreciable, ranging from a 73 percent decline in East Asia (mainly China, since these figures are weighted by the number of births), down to a 34 percent decline in

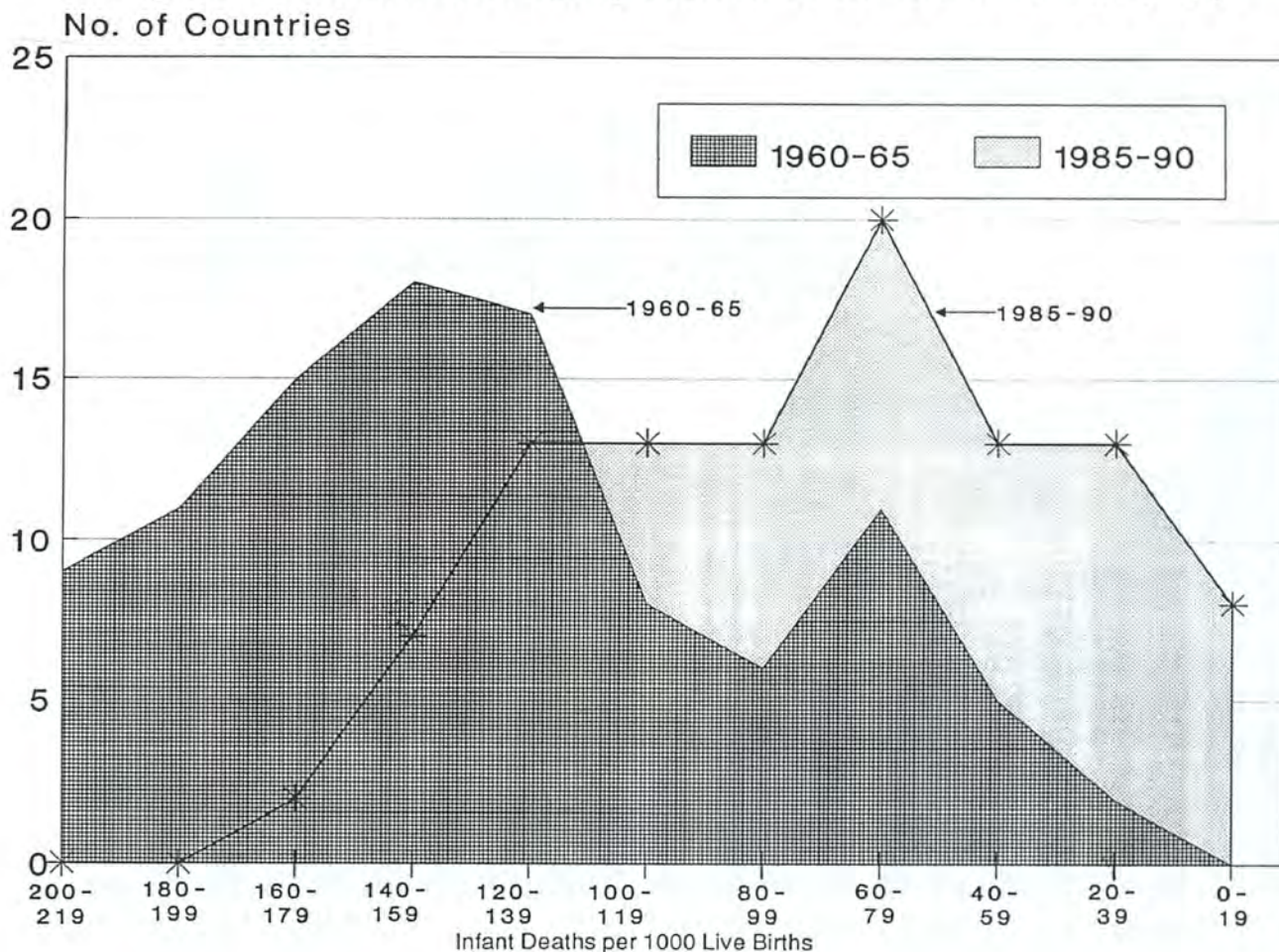
sub-Saharan Africa. Within each region except East Asia, there is a considerable diversity in infant mortality declines, as well as in current levels of infant mortality. Sub-Saharan African countries are relatively homogeneous in their rates, which are, unfortunately, still at high levels after only modest declines.

South and Southeast Asia fared only slightly better, with an overall decline of 37 percent, depressed by Bangladesh at a 21 percent decline and Pakistan at a 30 percent decline. India's infant mortality rate declined by 37 percent, and Indonesia's by 44 percent. The greatest declines occurred in Singapore (72 percent), Thailand (71 percent), and Malaysia (62 percent).

In Latin America, the overall infant mortality decline over these 25 years was 46 percent, again with considerable variation by country, from the low 30s to about 80 percent. Chile, Costa Rica, and Cuba experienced declines of 82 percent, 78 percent, and 73 percent, respectively, while declines in Bolivia and Peru were estimated at 33 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

In the Middle East/North Africa region, infant mortality rates declined by 53 percent overall, but with a wide range by country. Modest reductions were registered by

Figure 7. Infant Mortality Rates 1960-65 and 1985-90



Lebanon (22 percent), Sudan (34 percent), and Yemen (42 percent), but Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) lowered their rates by 80 percent and 81 percent, respectively. Rates in Egypt, Jordan, and Syria all declined by about 60–65 percent.

Sub-Saharan Africa, lowest among the regions with a 34 percent overall decline in infant mortality, also had the narrowest range for individual country declines, from the teens to only the 40s (except Mauritius, at 62 percent). Sixteen of the 40 countries in the region experienced declines of less than 30 percent; only nine reached declines in the 40s.

We list 103 countries having more than one million population. From 1960–65 to 1985–90, 10 of these countries registered infant mortality declines of 70 percent or more, 25 experienced declines from 50–69 percent, and 52 recorded declines of 25–49 percent (see Table 34). A certain amount of reduction has been essentially universal, but the levels so far attained leave much room for further improvement and the diversity among countries suggests that much can be gained from a continuous transfer of experience.

We now turn to the special child and maternal survival interventions employed by action programs in re-

cent years. Data on each of these appear in the large tables that follow in this compendium.

## Child and Maternal Survival Interventions

### Breastfeeding

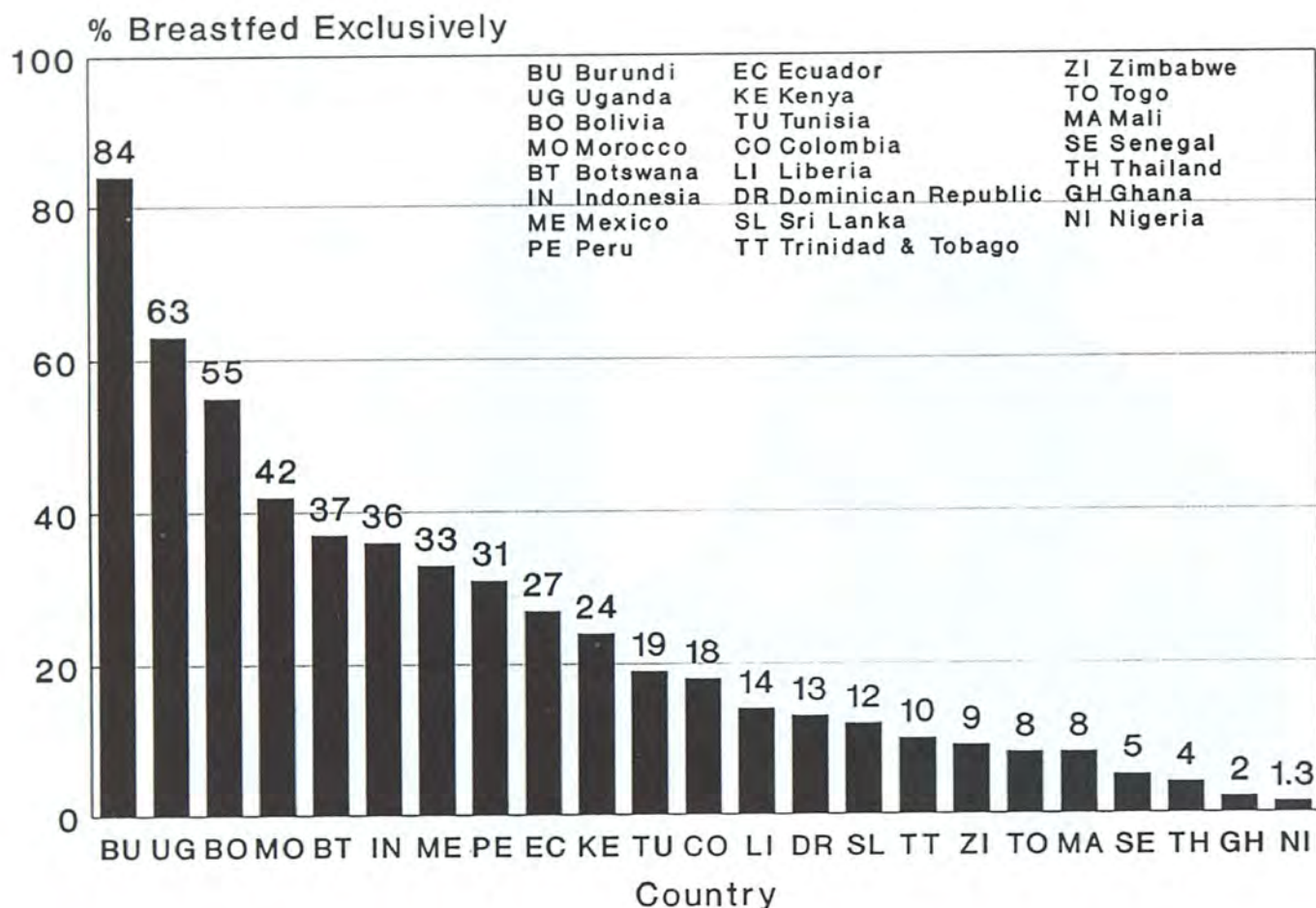
Proper breastfeeding is vital to an infant's health and it helps to postpone the resumption of ovulation and menstruation. However, the benefits of breastfeeding are considerably reduced if it is not exclusive, without supplementation, for the first few months. Surveys show the unfortunate extent to which breastfeeding is abbreviated, or diluted prematurely, as in Figure 8, which compiles results from a number of Demographic and Health Surveys (see also Table 35). (For an extensive listing of past surveys, chiefly at the national level, see Ross et al., 1988; see also the references in the Technical Notes section for Table 35).

### Immunization Programs

Technological advance has run ahead of implementation in the immunization of infants. Every year approximately 120 million infants are born, each one needing a set of immunizations that cannot all be provided in one sitting.



Figure 8. Percentage of Infants 0-4 Months Breastfed Exclusively



Repeated contacts with health workers are necessary, which encumber any mass program. Moreover, the programs involved must be established on a permanent basis, because the flow of infants is continuous.

Increased attention has been given to these needs in recent years through the "Expanded Program on Immunization," which UNICEF and WHO have greatly stressed. Much progress has been made (see Figure 9). Table 37 presents recent information on the proportions of infants immunized in many countries, as assessed by a variety of methods including some survey evidence. As with all efforts to obtain comparable measures in a large number of countries, the reliability of the information varies and the data should be used with caution. Surveys taken soon after a large immunization campaign will show high proportions reached, but a year later the figures may change considerably since newborns may not be contacted to the same extent.

#### Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)

For rehydration during diarrheal episodes, the available technology has outrun its implementation, as it has with

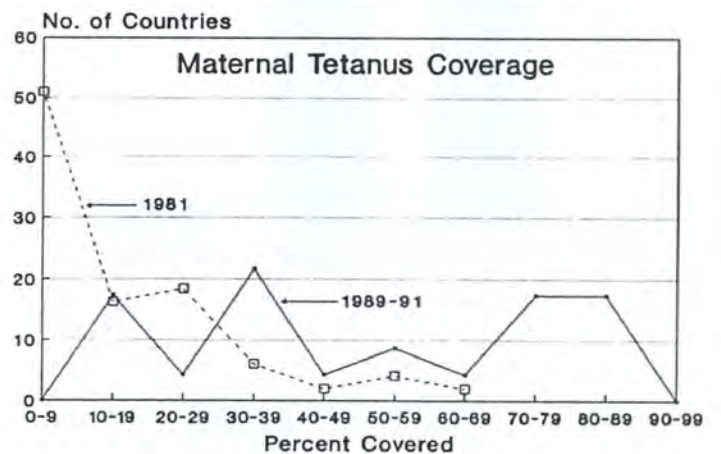
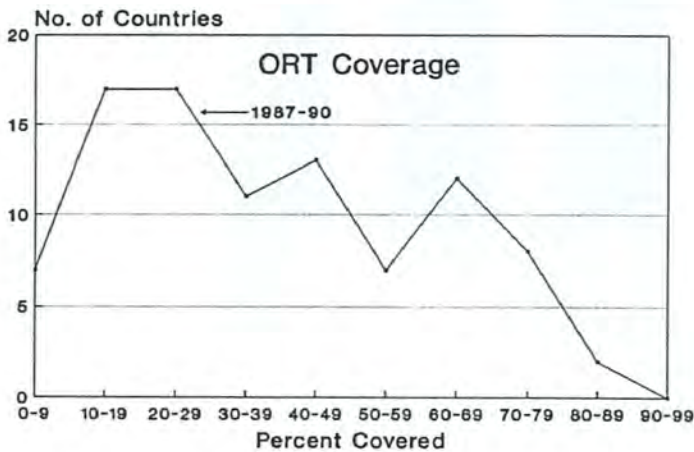
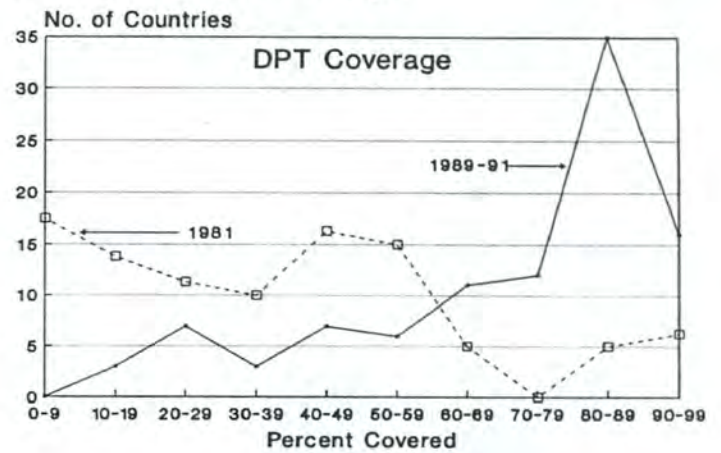
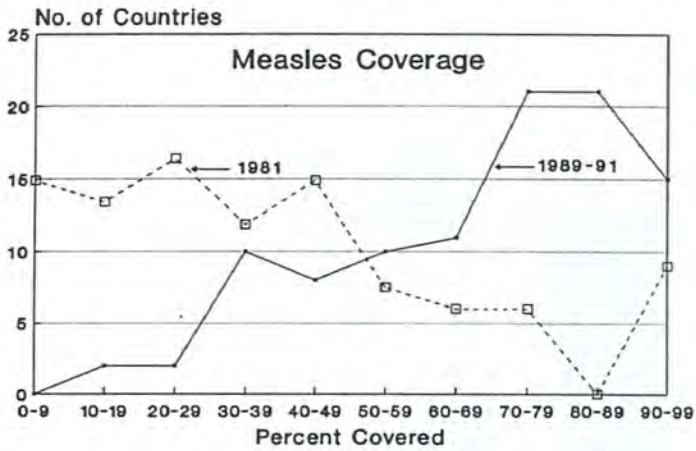
immunization. The mixture of simple ingredients to replace fluid loss is now well established, but the extent of its use is still unfortunately limited (see Figure 9). Near universal reliance upon ORT to replace fluids lost during diarrheal episodes would avert the majority of child deaths associated with dehydration. (Table 38 presents data on ORT by country.)

#### Maternal Mortality

The World Health Organization has recently issued new estimates of maternal mortality ratios for each region and subregion (see Figures 10A and 10B; see also Table 30). The overall ratio for developing countries has fallen from 450 to 420 maternal deaths per year per 100,000 births, a 7 percent drop over the five years from 1983 to 1988. The decline in the ratio is 10 percent for Asia and 26 percent for Latin America, but it is negligible for Africa. (Note that all estimates for maternal mortality for the developing world are subject to considerable error and must be used with caution.)

The most remarkable figure, of course, is the extreme disparity between the less developed and more developed

Figure 9. Immunization and ORT Coverage



worlds: the former ratio is 320 maternal deaths per 100,000 births and the latter is a mere 26 per 100,000 births.

The African regional ratio, at 630, is very high. However, the subregions of northern and southern Africa are much below the all-Africa average, whereas sub-Saharan Africa is high in each of its three subregions; those rates have actually risen. (Or, they may be measured more accurately now than before. All estimates of change are uncertain, because improved information may imply either a lower ratio or a higher one than previously thought. However, for policy purposes, the indicated interventions are clear, at all of these levels.)

Within Asia, there is again much variation: The ratio in Eastern Asia is quite low at 120, whereas it is high in Southern Asia at 570. In Latin America, with the most favorable regional ratio, it ranges from 160 to 260 across subregions; Central America, including Mexico, has the lowest ratio.

The absolute number of maternal deaths worldwide has not changed greatly: About 500,000 women still die each year from causes related to pregnancy and delivery. The overall ratio has fallen, but the base of births has risen,

canceling the gain. South Asia, which accounts for one-fourth of the developing world's births, has nearly half of its maternal deaths. Asia stands out in numbers, but sub-Saharan Africa stands out in ratios: In most of the sub-Saharan countries, a pregnant woman is 75 times more likely to die than is a woman in Western Europe. (Data and comments are taken from *Epidemiology Weekly*, issued by WHO, Nov. 22, 1991.)

### Maternal Coverage

Both maternal mortality and infant mortality are responsive to the proportion of births that are attended by trained personnel (see Table 32). That proportion is below 10 percent in the rural sectors of some countries, compared to nearly 100 percent in some others. Maternal death ratios closely follow these differences, although the prevention of many deaths requires ready blood supplies, anesthesia, and antibiotics in addition to trained personnel. Infant mortality has fallen in response to a variety of general measures, whereas maternal mortality has not (Belsey, 1991). The event of delivery, or induced abortion, requires that specific supplies and technologies be at hand immediately;

Figure 10A. Maternal Mortality Ratios

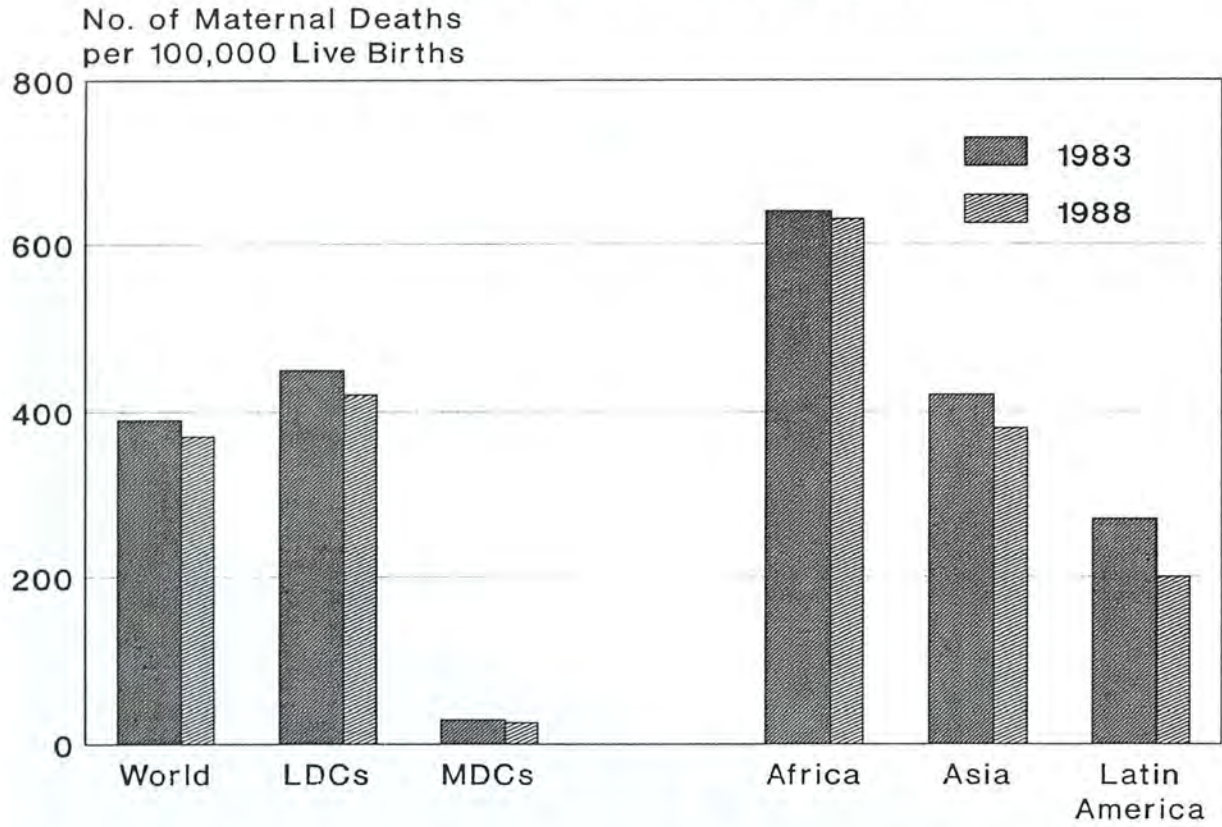
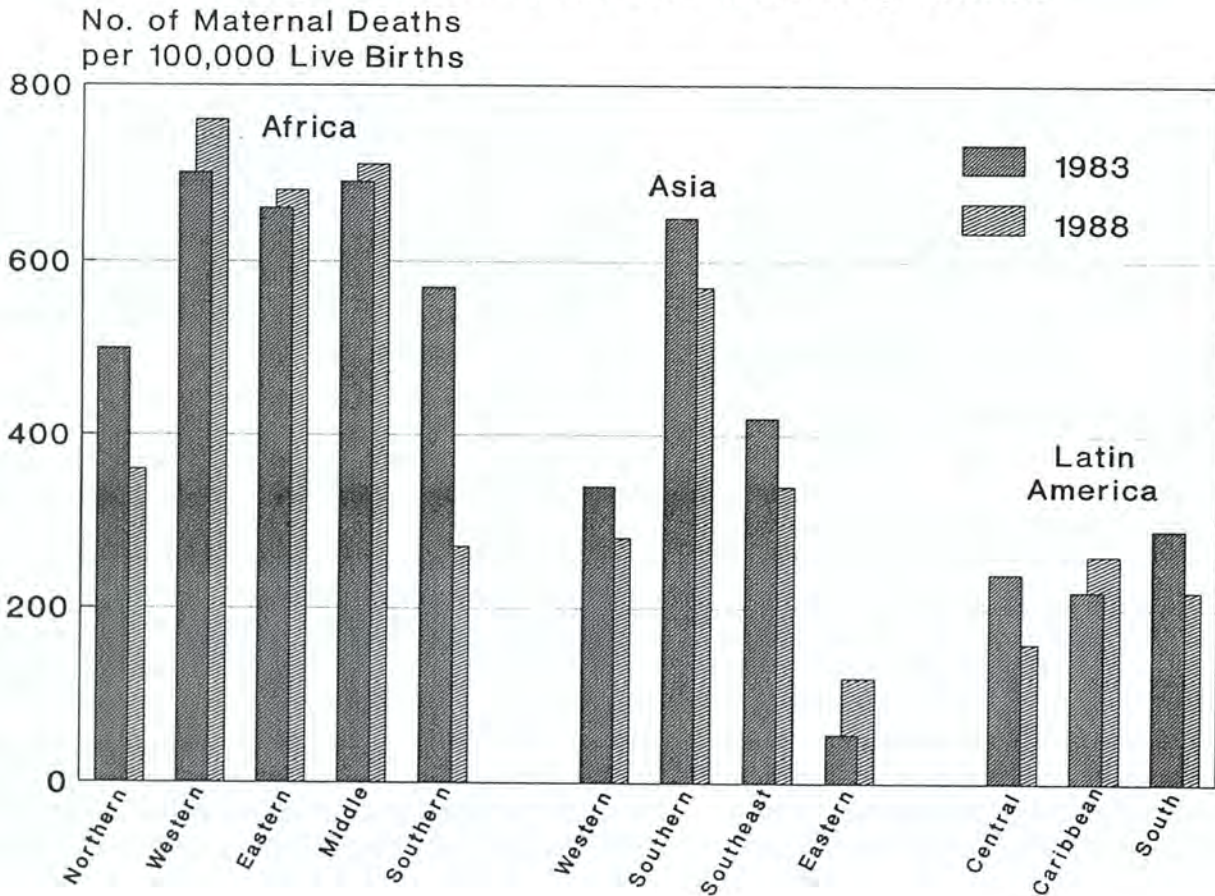


Figure 10B. Maternal Mortality Ratios



if they are not, death may occur quickly.

### **Maternal Tetanus Immunization**

Public health practice also lags far behind its technological potential with respect to maternal immunization against tetanus (see Table 33 and Figure 8). The overall level of maternal immunization in the developing world is still below 30 percent (Belsey, 1991). Programs in many countries have been more successful in immunizing the successive cohorts of infants than their mothers, even though there is less turnover among women than among infants. Tetanus immunizations for most childbearing-age women should build to high levels better than they have; they should be at least as feasible as immunizations for the endless stream of newborns.

### **Safe Water and Sanitation**

Childhood diarrhea is associated with impure water supplies (see Table 39), with household practices regarding food preparation, sewage, excretion, and management of animals, as well as with the volume of water available for washing. Impure water and poor environmental sanitation are major impediments to improved child survival. In the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, and Uganda, fewer than 20 percent of the population have access to safe drinking water. Fewer than 10 percent of the populations of Burkina Faso, Liberia, Niger, Zaire, Bangladesh, and Nepal have access to satisfactory sanitation services.

The situation is even worse in the rural areas of many countries. In the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Uganda, and Paraguay, for example, the propor-

tion of the rural population with access to safe drinking water is below 13 percent, and it is below 6 percent of the rural population in Cameroon, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Bangladesh, India, and Nepal.

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ABEPP</b>	Associação Brasileira de Entidades de Planejamento Familiar	<b>IPPF</b>	International Planned Parenthood Federation
<b>ADC</b>	Asociación Demográfica Costarricense	<b>MCH</b>	Maternal and child health
<b>AFGA</b>	Afghan Family Guidance Association	<b>MEXFAM</b>	Fundación Mexicana para la Planeación Familiar
<b>APPBF</b>	Asociación Puertorriqueña Pro Bienestar de la Familia	<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>APROFAM</b>	Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala	<b>MWRA</b>	Married women of reproductive age
<b>ASCOFAME</b>	Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina	<b>NGO</b>	Nongovernmental organization
<b>BEMFAM</b>	Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil	<b>OC</b>	Oral contraceptive
<b>CBD</b>	Community-based distribution	<b>ORS</b>	Oral rehydration solution
<b>CCSS</b>	Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social	<b>ORT</b>	Oral rehydration therapy
<b>CEPEP</b>	Centro Paraguayo de Estudios en Población	<b>PAHO</b>	Pan American Health Organization
<b>CPS</b>	Contraceptive prevalence survey	<b>PHC</b>	Primary health care; primary health center
<b>CSM</b>	Contraceptive social marketing	<b>PROFAM</b>	Asociación Boliviana de Protección de la Familia
<b>CYP</b>	Couple-years of protection	<b>PROFAMILIA (Colombia)</b>	Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana
<b>DHS</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys	<b>PROFAMILIA (Dominican Republic)</b>	Asociación Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia
<b>FEPAC</b>	Fundación para Estudios de la Población, México	<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Authority
<b>FGAE</b>	Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia	<b>UNDIESA</b>	United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
<b>FP</b>	Family planning	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
<b>FPA</b>	Family planning association	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>FPAHK</b>	Family Planning Association of Hong Kong	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>FPAL</b>	Family Planning Association of Liberia	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal year	<b>WFS</b>	World Fertility Survey
<b>GRPA</b>	Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>IMSS</b>	Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social		
<b>INPPARES</b>	Instituto Peruano de Paternidad Responsable		

# TECHNICAL NOTES

*Note:* Much of the text in this section is taken directly from *Family Planning and Child Survival: 100 Developing Countries (FPCS, see below)*, since many tables in this compendium are updates of the FPCS tables.

Certain references in this section occur so frequently that we have designated them as follows:

**CIHI** Center for International Health Information: The source of data for several child survival tables (see note to Table 35).

**DHS** Demographic and Health Surveys: A large series of national surveys conducted in cooperation with country agencies by the Institute for Resource Development/Macro Systems, 8850 Stanford Boulevard, Suite 400, Columbia, MD 21045, USA.

**FPCS** *Family Planning and Child Survival: 100 Developing Countries*, by John A. Ross, Marjorie Rich, Janet Molzan, and Michael Pensak, Center for Population and Family Health, Columbia University, 1988: This volume is the immediate predecessor of the current publication. It contains a full historical series of data for most of the tables provided here and is based partly upon *the 1987 questionnaire* (see below).

**UNTAPE** *UN, Medium Variant Demographic Indicators, 1990 Tape*: A computer tape that contains a range of demographic data for all regions and countries, identical to data in *UNWPP*.

**UNWPP** *World Population Prospects 1990*: Issued by the UN Population Division as Population Studies No. 120, 1991. Data in this volume are identical to those in *UNTAPE* (above).

**WDR** *The World Development Report* of the World Bank: An annual series, published jointly by the World Bank and Oxford University Press.

**The 1987 questionnaire**  
A questionnaire sent to 100 developing countries in 1987 to gather national data on large-

scale family planning programs and child survival activities. The data were published in *FPCS* (above).

**The 1989 questionnaire**

A questionnaire sent to multiple respondents in each of approximately 100 developing countries, asking for information similar to that in the 1987 questionnaire. In addition, items were included to calculate effort scores for large-scale family planning programs (see Table 11).

## Table 1. Selected Demographic Characteristics, Developing and Developed Countries

*Sources: UNTAPE, UNWPP.* Figures for arable land come from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food and Agriculture 1989*, Rome, 1989.

The dependency ratio is the ratio of the population in the dependent ages (taken as 0–14 and 65+) to the population in the economically productive ages (15–64). High values of the dependency ratio, as in Malawi and Uganda, indicate that a relatively small work force must support a relatively large burden of children and elderly people.

## Table 2. Vital Rates, and Life Expectancy by Sex, Developing and Developed Countries

*Sources: UNWPP, UNTAPE.*

The crude birth and death rates are the numbers of births and deaths, respectively, per 1,000 population. Since these rates are affected by the age distribution, they give only a rough measure of the levels of fertility and mortality.

The population growth rate takes into account international migration; therefore, it may not equal the difference between the crude birth and death rates shown. The growth rate given assumes an exponential pattern of growth.

Life expectancy is a refined measure of mortality, independent of any peculiarities in the age composition of the population. It summarizes a nation's mortality situation by indicating the number of years that a newborn infant would live if subjected throughout life to the current mortality rate at each age.

### **Table 3. Social and Economic Characteristics, Developing and Developed Countries**

*Sources:* GNP per capita: 1990 data for developing countries are courtesy of Rodolfo Bulatao of the World Bank, and 1988 data are from *WDR*, 1990. The *WDR* volume is also the source of GNP data for all developed countries. The percentage of government expenditures devoted to education, health, and defense are also from *WDR*, 1990. Per capita daily calories are from *WDR*, 1988. Minimum legal ages at marriage are mainly from United Nations Population Division, *First Marriage: Patterns and Determinants*, 1988 (Table 1, pp. 31–33), supplemented by United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1988* (Table 24, pp. 557–566), and by the International Planned Parenthood Federation Reproductive Rights Wall Chart, October 1990. Percentage literate is from United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1991*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1990. A few entries for developing countries come from the 1990 edition. For developed countries, the percentage total literate is from the 1991 edition; the percentage male and female literate is from the 1990 edition. Primary and secondary school enrolment ratios come from UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook 1990*, Paris, 1990.

The per capita gross national product is a measure of the economic level of the country. It divides the total population into the gross national product (the total dollar value of all the goods and services produced in the country), with adjustments for the value of goods and services produced by nationals abroad and by foreigners residing within the country. The per capita daily calorie supply divides the total population into the calorie equivalent of the food supply, which is domestic production plus imports less exports; animal feed, seeds for agriculture, and food lost in processing and distribution are excluded.

The figures for primary and secondary school enrolment merge the primary and secondary levels and are calculated by taking the total enrolment, regardless of age, divided by the number of children of primary and secondary school age in the population. These ratios take into account the different national systems of education and the duration of schooling at the primary and secondary levels. Because actual enrolments can include numerous students who fall outside the usual age range, it is possible for the primary and secondary enrolment ratios to artificially exceed 100 percent.

### **Table 4. Total Fertility Rates, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* UNTAPE, UNWPP.

Programs that address high fertility rates and the health needs of infants must take into account likely time

trends in childbearing. A useful indicator is the trend in the total fertility rate (TFR), the number of lifetime births a woman would have given the current fertility rates at each age (neglecting female mortality). For each country, this table gives the TFR for selected historical, current, and future five-year time periods. Each figure is the average number of lifetime births expected per woman. Thus, for example, for Angola in 1960–65, the TFR was an average of 6.4 births per woman.

The table also includes three estimates of the percentage change in the TFRs for various time periods. (Positive numbers in these columns indicate that the TFR increased over the specified times. In some instances, the apparent increase is due to improved data quality for the latter date.)

### **Table 5. Number of Women of Reproductive Age (000s), 1990, in Five-Year Age Groups, Developing and Developed Countries**

*Sources:* UNTAPE, UNWPP.

The number of married/cohabiting women of reproductive age (MWRA) can be estimated by multiplying the numbers in this table by the percentages in Table 6.

### **Table 6. Percentage of Women Married/Cohabiting, by Age, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* Recent information on proportions married comes chiefly from the DHS. Census data, as designated in the table, come from data provided courtesy of Mary Beth Weinberger of the UN Population Division, based on data from the UN Statistical Office. These data are now published in the *Demographic Year Book 1987*, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, United Nations, New York, 1989 (Table 29, pp. 630–873). Other data sources are noted in the endnotes to the table.

Absolute numbers married can be calculated by multiplying the numbers in Table 5 by the percentages in this table.

### **Table 7. Vital Statistics for Adolescent Women Aged 15–19, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* Sources vary by column, as follows: Number of women, 1990: UNTAPE, UNWPP; Percent married and date of marriage information: Table 6 and recent survey data from sources cited in the extensive listing following Table 8; Children ever-born per woman, children surviving per woman, and proportion surviving: Fred Arnold and Ann K. Blanc, "Fertility Levels and Trends" *DHS Comparative Studies* No. 2, Columbia, MD: Institute for Resource Development, 1990 (Table 3.1, pp. 8–9); Age-specific fertility rates: "Fertility Levels and Trends" as above (Table

4.2, pp. 13–14); Percentage using contraception and date of contraceptive information: generally recent surveys cited following Table 8.

This table is included to provide basic indicators for teenage women, since these are generally unavailable on a cross-country or time-trend basis. Time-trend data are limited, making it difficult to trace progress in large-scale programs directed to younger women. The percentage using contraception, however, can be traced in somewhat more detail than shown by further reference to contraceptive prevalence surveys.

### **Table 8. Percentage of Couples in Reproductive Ages Using Contraceptives, by Country, Date, and Method, Developing and Developed Countries**

*Sources:* Contraceptive prevalence data sources include the World Fertility Survey, DHS, Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and many national surveys. A compilation of some of these sources can be found in K. London et al., "Fertility and Family Planning Surveys: An Update" *Population Reports Series M*, No. 8, Sept.-Oct. 1985 (pp. 289–348). Finally, survey reports and publications from various other sources and country surveys were helpful. A listing of sources, by region and country, follows the table.

Prevalence of contraceptive use pertains to the proportion of all couples of childbearing age who are *currently using* a particular method. Current use is quite different from the number *accepting*, given in Table 15, because many acceptors terminate use for one reason or another, and many past acceptors have passed out of the childbearing ages. Others have been counted as an acceptor more than once, because they tried more than one method; now they use only one, or none. In epidemiological terms, an annual acceptance figure is comparable to incidence, whereas the proportion of couples currently using a method is comparable to prevalence.

### **Table 9. Prevalence of Contraceptive Use by Personal Characteristics, Selected Dates, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* The numerous entries in this table were compiled from a large variety of sources; a full listing of these sources follows Table 8.

### **Table 10. Contraceptive Prevalence by Method and by Public and Private Sector, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* DHS and other national surveys. See listing following Table 8. The source information in column 1 is as follows: DHS = Demographic and Health Surveys; CDC =

Centers for Disease Control; CPS = Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys. In most cases, these are carried out by the predecessor to the DHS organization; others were carried out by the CDC; National = surveys implemented by a major agency within the country, usually with external support.

Table 10 provides data on the source of contraceptive supplies and services among all those using contraceptives, but separately for those relying on public programs and those relying on the private sector of pharmacies, shops, physicians, and paramedic practitioners. Private use also includes nonsupply methods, such as withdrawal, which is important in Turkey and certain other countries. This division permits an approximate picture of the role of each sector in providing contraceptive supplies and services, including sterilizations. The mix of contraceptive use between the public and private sectors suggests how effectively different channels of distribution are utilized, but must be examined in combination with the overall level of use.

"Government" facilities include hospitals, clinics, health posts, health centers, and fieldworkers. "Private NGO" includes national family planning associations (which are important sources of contraception in many countries), as well as church hospitals and church clinics. "Private Other" includes private doctors and private clinics.

(Miscellaneous responses, such as "don't know," "friend," "parent," etc. are allocated proportionately to the public and private categories shown. These are nearly always of minor importance.)

### **Table 11. Family Planning Program Effort Scores (percent of maximum), by Effort Level and Program Components, 1982 and 1989; and Contraceptive Prevalence for 1990, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* Program effort scores were derived from the 1989 questionnaire. Scores for 1982 were taken from an identical earlier study, described in R.J. Lapham and W.P. Mauldin, "Contraceptive Prevalence: The Influence of Organized Family Planning Programs" *Studies in Family Planning* 16(3): 117–137, 1985. See also R.J. Lapham and W.P. Mauldin, "Family Planning Program Effort and Birthrate Decline in Developing Countries" *International Family Planning Perspectives* 10(4): 109–118, 1984. Contraceptive prevalence estimates for 1990 are from the Population Council Databank, based upon the latest survey information as drawn from the DHS series and other sources.

Earlier publications based upon program effort scores include R. Freedman and B. Berelson, "The Record of Family Planning Programs" *Studies in Family Planning* 7(1): 1–40, 1976; and W.P. Mauldin and B. Berelson, "Con-



ditions of Fertility Decline in Developing Countries, 1965-1975" *Studies in Family Planning* 9(5): 84-148, 1978.

Thirty indices emerged from this work,\* which were classified under the four general headings shown in the table. The score on each index ranges from zero to 4. Thus, with eight indices under "policy and stage setting," a maximum score of 32 was possible for this category; the 13 indices under "service and service-related" gave a maximum of 52; the three under "record keeping and evaluation" gave a maximum of 12; and the six under "availability and accessibility" gave a maximum of 24. Countries are ranked in the table by the 1989 total score attained, starting with China in first place, and are grouped according to level of effort—strong, moderate, weak, and very weak or none. We also provide the contraceptive prevalence level prevailing in each country for the closest year available to 1989 (final two columns).

The scores shown are the percent of maximum. The total raw score can range up to 120, which is used as the denominator to calculate the percentage of achievement for each country. The four component scores vary in their maximums; the raw score for each component is divided by the maximum for that component to produce the percentage shown.

### Table 12. Community-Based Distribution Programs, 1989, Developing Countries

Sources: *The 1987 and 1989 questionnaires.*

Community-based distribution programs deliver simple family planning and health services at the local level, sometimes at the homes of clients and sometimes through neighborhood depots. The various columns indicate the number of providers, the number of villages covered, the proportions of the population covered, the types of services provided, and whether or not the program charges for services and supplies.

### Table 13. Social Marketing Programs, Selected Dates, Developing Countries

Sources: *The 1987 questionnaire; the 1989 questionnaire; SOMARC/The Futures Group, SOMARC II 1990 Sales Report*, Washington, DC, courtesy of Sharon Tipping; and *Social Marketing Forum* (various issues). Other information comes from J. Cherris, B. Ravenholt, and R.

Blackburn, "Contraceptive Social Marketing: Lessons from Experience" *Population Reports Series J*, No. 30, July-August 1985. This comprehensive treatment includes extensive descriptive information on numerous social marketing programs.

Social marketing programs offer contraceptives through commercial outlets, but at subsidized prices. Typically, a donor provides contraceptive supplies either free or at a reduced price to one or more wholesale commercial firms, which then sell the contraceptives through their regular channels. Such programs now operate in numerous countries. This table provides rural and urban coverage estimates and sales figures for the pill, condoms, and spermicides.

*The 1989 questionnaire* asked for urban and rural coverage to be rated by one of the following options: no social marketing program, program covers less than one-fourth of the population, program covers one-fourth to one-half of the population, or program covers more than one-half of the population. For this reason, the most recent coverage figures given in the table show ranges rather than specific percentages.

### Table 14. Percentage of Population with Access to Family Planning Services, 1989, Developing Countries

Source: *The 1989 questionnaire.*

Respondents to *the 1989 questionnaire* were asked to provide judgments on the proportion of the population in urban and rural sectors that have "ready and easy access" to each of several family planning methods, meaning that "the recipient spends no more than an average of two hours per month to obtain contraceptive supplies and services" and "a one-month supply of contraceptives should cost less than 1 percent of a month's wages." Travel time and distance should not be serious barriers to getting the service.

The origin of the use of expert judgments of accessibility is found in the work of Mauldin and Lapham (1984, 1985). These articles were concerned largely with overall program effort, as measured by the 30 scores described (see notes to Table 11). Accessibility was one part of that work, and the measure used in our 1989 questionnaire was very similar to that of Mauldin and Lapham.

\*These indices were as follows: **Policy and stage-setting activities**—policy regarding fertility reduction and family planning, statements by leaders, level of program leadership, policy regarding age at marriage, import laws and legal regulations, whether advertising of contraceptives was allowed, whether other ministries/public agencies were involved, in-country budget for program; **service and service-related activities**—involvement of private sector agencies and groups, whether civil bureaucracy was used, community-based distribution, social marketing, postpartum program, home-visiting workers, administrative structure, training program, whether staff carry out assigned tasks, logistics and transport, supervision system, mass media for IEC, incentives/disincentives; **record keeping and evaluation**—record keeping, evaluation, management use of evaluation findings; **availability and accessibility of fertility control supplies and services**—male sterilization, female sterilization, pills (and injectables), condoms (and other conventional methods), IUDs, abortion.

### **Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* Information from the mid-1980s through about 1987 comes from *FPCS*; information from approximately 1987 onward comes from *the 1989 questionnaire*. Some information on sterilization and other contraceptive methods was provided courtesy of the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC). Most Indian data are from the *Family Welfare Programme in India Year Book 1987–88*, Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Family Welfare, New Delhi, India, January 1989.

Most large-scale programs maintain records to show the number of acceptors of each contraceptive method, and this table compiles that information. A caution is that “acceptor” is defined variously in these record systems. A few countries attempt to restrict “acceptor” to a first-time adopter of any method, and if the individual later switches to any other method, he or she is not counted again as an acceptor. But most countries are unable to maintain such precise accounts. They generally count each woman taking her first IUD as an acceptor, even if she previously used another method, and most countries include reinsertions in the IUD count. Individuals accepting sterilization are nearly always included in the sterilization count, even if they previously used another method, and this is an advantage from the standpoint of knowing the number and characteristics of persons choosing a permanent method.

More troublesome are acceptor counts for the resupply methods: the pill, injectables, condoms, and spermicides. While some countries identify first-time adopters of each of these methods and avoid counting them again when they return for fresh supplies, doing so is difficult in practice and many systems simply track the total quantity of supplies given out. Some of them convert these figures to couple-years of protection to provide an indication of the number of “couple-equivalents” who are covered. Thirteen cycles of the pill, for example, or 100 condoms, or 100 applications of spermicide are often counted as one couple-year of protection. Exact formulas vary from country to country. For injectables, which usually protect for three months, four doses are counted as one couple-year of protection.

Another difficulty concerns provider agencies. In Latin America and in some African countries, family planning associations are major providers of family planning services. Practice differs as to whether the various provider agencies and respondents consolidate their figures into national totals, report separately, or underreport. In a number of instances, we have reported data for the major pro-

vider agencies separately, and we have attempted to clarify their various contributions in current and past statistics. However, readers should proceed cautiously.

### **Table 16. Government Positions on Population Growth and Interventions, 1986 and 1989, Developing Countries**

*Source:* United Nations Population Division, Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis, *World Population Trends and Policies: 1989 Monitoring Report (Preliminary Report)*, New York, February 1, 1989 (Table 30).

This table is derived from the Population Division's biennial questionnaire, sent to all countries. The table lists countries according to the government's appraisal of the population growth rate as too high, too low, or satisfactory, and whether direct interventions are being undertaken to modify or maintain the growth rate. We have condensed the original eight categories into the five categories shown in the table.

### **Table 17. Legal Status of Female Sterilization, 1987, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* *The 1987 questionnaire*; and John A. Ross, Sawon Hong, and Douglas H. Huber, *Voluntary Sterilization: An International Fact Book*, Association for Voluntary Sterilization, New York, 1985 (Table 3.1).

Very few countries make female sterilization entirely illegal. Most permit it, either on very restrictive grounds, such as to save the life of the mother, or for broader health reasons, eugenic considerations, or socioeconomic reasons. Some permit it simply on request. In countries that have no relevant law, the climate varies from permissive to restrictive. This table shows these policy variations.

Table 17 is closely related to Table 18, which summarizes procedural conditions for performing sterilization.

For additional information on female sterilization and on vasectomy, consult the publication listed above under sources, Table 3.2.

### **Table 18. Conditions for Performing Sterilization, 1989, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* This table is revised and updated from Table 6 of *FPCS*, using information from *the 1989 questionnaire* and from the field offices of the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC), provided courtesy of Evelyn Landry.

Countries that permit sterilization often set conditions under which it may be performed. Frequently, these conditions vary between male and female sterilization. Conditions may include approval by a committee (usually medical), by the spouse, or by other parties, such as the parents

for underage applicants. Most countries require that the procedure be done only by doctors, while others permit it by paramedics; some specify a minimum age, and others, a minimum number of children.

For estimates of the proportion of the population for whom male and female sterilization is reasonably accessible, see Table 14. For sterilization prices, see Table 25.

### **Table 19. Legal Status of Abortion, 1989, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* Tables 19 and 20 are revised and updated from Tables 7 and 8 in *FPCS*, based upon Stanley K. Henshaw, "Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1990" *International Family Planning Perspectives*, 16(2), 1990. Older but more detailed information is available in Christopher Tietze and Stanley K. Henshaw, *Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1986*, sixth ed. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1986. Additional information was provided from the field offices of International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS) courtesy of Ann H. Leonard. Stephen L. Isaacs of the Development Law and Policy Program, Center for Population and Family Health, Columbia University also provided helpful information.

Some discrepancies occur between the Henshaw reference above and the table entries. Henshaw does not distinguish between countries that prohibit abortion but make an exception where the woman's life is endangered, and those that have no explicit exception in the law. This is because abortion may be permissible to save a woman's life based on other legislation or case law. Therefore, in such countries as Mauritania, Niger, Chile, and Colombia, the table shows "illegal—no exceptions" while the Henshaw source tends to show "legal—narrow (life)."

### **Table 20. Conditions for Performing Legal Abortion, and Average Price of Abortion, 1989, Developing Countries**

*Sources:* Sources are the same as for Table 19. In addition, *the 1989 questionnaire* asked for the average cost of abortion in the private sector, and in the public sector if it was available there.

In some countries abortion is illegal but is nevertheless available in the private sector. Countries that make abortion legal may specify any of several conditions, including approval by a committee, or husband's consent. Many countries require that it be performed by a physician, and almost all set a maximum gestational age.

In countries such as Mauritius and Haiti, where abortion is illegal with no exceptions but is available in the private sector, the average cost of abortion is quoted.

### **Tables 21–24. Budget Tables.**

*Sources:* These tables contain some historical data from the mid-1980s, taken from *FPCS*. To that is added information from *the 1989 questionnaire*, which asked for data for the calendar years 1987, 1988, and 1989. However, respondents varied in the years for which they provided information. (In a few cases, historical information drawn from *FPCS* was corrected.)

### **Table 21. Annual Family Planning, Health, and Total Government Budgets, Developing Countries**

This table gives, to the extent available, a time trend for the budgets of each country. Budgets are given in terms of expenditures (the preferred measure) or allocations. In some instances, when neither of these is available, planned budgets are shown. The table shows the figures for the family planning program, the health ministry, and the entire national budget; then it shows the family planning budget as a percentage of the health ministry budget and of the national budget; and finally, it shows the health budget as a percentage of the national budget. (The percentages are derived from the budgets shown.) Thus, this table provides some sense of the priority given to family planning within (or relative to) the health sector and, similarly, the importance given to health within the entire national budget.

Caution must be observed with regard to the family planning figures and to family planning as a percentage of the other budgets. Many countries have no special family planning budget and instead report their maternal and child health budget, with an indication that family planning is contained within that. Such figures overestimate expenditures on family planning alone.

### **Table 22. Annual Total and Per Capita Funding for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source, Developing Countries**

Funds for family planning are given as a time series for each country, by source. Each domestic budget is converted to U.S. dollars, on the basis of the exchange rate shown for each year. Exchange rates sometimes fluctuate widely because of market changes in the value of the dollar, the value of the local currency, or both. In any year when a government devalued its own currency, sometimes by a large fraction, the converted dollar amount in Table 22 may be considerably below that for the previous year, but this does not necessarily imply a drop in real inputs to the program.

This table attempts to capture the overall monetary

inputs into the family planning program, including the government (these figures are sometimes inflated by the inclusion of maternal and child health monies); such international agencies as the World Bank and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); foreign government sources of bilateral aid, such as the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Swedish International Development Authority; and private organizations, such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Population Council.

The final two columns use the population base in each year to provide the per-capita expenditure for the government and for all sources, including the government. Donor amounts were sometimes underreported, since the country respondent did not always have access to full information; therefore, these figures are often minimum estimates.

**Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Family Planning Program Expenditures, by Type of Expenditure, Developing Countries**

This table divides the program's total budget in percentage terms along traditional budgetary lines. In many countries the expenditure base does not include all sources of funds in the national budget and may differ considerably from the figures given in Tables 21 and 22.

**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Family Planning Program Expenditures, by Program Function, Developing Countries**

Like Table 23, this table gives the percentage distribution of the country budget, but does so by functional categories to show the amount going for the purpose specified in each column heading: actual contraceptive services, public information and education, research and evaluation, personnel training, administration, and other activities. In many countries the expenditure base does not include all sources of funds in the national budget and may differ considerably from the figures given in Tables 21 and 22.

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries**

*Sources: FPCS; the 1987 questionnaire; the 1989 questionnaire; exchange rate information is from International Monetary Fund, Bureau of Statistics, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, Washington, DC, 1990; and Wall Street Journal, "World Value of the Dollar," March 31, 1990.*

As this table shows, many governments require com-

mercial firms, such as pharmaceutical concerns, to obtain a license to import contraceptives. Also, duty may be charged, as a percentage of either the import value or the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) price. In some countries, even the Ministry of Health must pay duty to another ministry on contraceptives it imports.

The table also shows the quantity of contraceptive supplies available in each country, both the total and the breakdown between amounts of supplies imported and those manufactured domestically. The data for total supplies and imports often represent minimum figures, because some respondents' knowledge about shipments is limited to only one or two donors. In general, orals are counted by cycles and condoms by dozens, unless otherwise stated. The final two columns give the typical retail price range in US dollars of each contraceptive method in the private sector.

**Table 26. Charges to Acceptors of Family Planning Services and Supplies, Developing Countries**

*Sources: Information prior to 1989 is drawn from FPCS; information for 1989 and 1990 comes from the 1989 questionnaire.*

Respondents reported charges in local currency, which were converted to the US\$ equivalent using the exchange rates listed in Table 22.

Many countries provide contraceptive services free, whereas others charge for specific services. A few countries (listed below) provide payments to acceptors (usually only for sterilization or the IUD); however, such countries are too few to justify additional columns in the table, so information is shown here as of 1989 (or 1987 in a few cases).

Bangladesh:	Sterilization (\$5.42)
Bangladesh:	IUD (\$0.46)
India:	Sterilization (\$7.62)—1987
India:	IUD (\$0.68)—1987
Korea:	Sterilization—monetary subsidies are paid to low-income sterilization acceptors for lost wages as follows: US\$441.00 for acceptors with one child, and US\$147.00 for acceptors with two children.
Nepal:	Sterilization (\$3.68)
Pakistan:	Sterilization (female) (\$1.00–\$2.43)
Sri Lanka:	Sterilization (\$13.87)
Thailand:	Sterilization (\$4.44)
Thailand:	IUD (\$1.11)

For further detail on client charges and payments, see John A. Ross and Stephen L. Isaacs, "Costs, Payments,

and Incentives in Family Planning Programs: A Review for Developing Countries" *Studies in Family Planning* 19(5): 270–283, 1988.

### **Table 27. Payments to Personnel for Specified Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, Developing Countries**

*Sources: FPCS; chiefly the 1987 questionnaire for information about 1987, and the 1989 questionnaire for recent years (see note to Tables 21–24 above).*

This table shows payments only in terms of US currency; these can be converted to local currency by reference to the exchange rates given in Table 22.

Payments to personnel for family planning services are made on different bases. For example, doctors or nurses may be paid per clinic session, or a monthly salary, or for each IUD insertion or sterilization. In a few countries, the individual who recruits each client is paid a finder's fee on a per-case basis. (Table 22 shows payments to physicians, nurses or midwives, and other workers, and indicates for each country the basis on which payment is made.)

### **Table 28. Personnel Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries**

*Sources: FPCS, the 1987 questionnaire, and the 1989 questionnaire.*

In the 1987 and 1989 questionnaires, respondents were instructed that if family planning activities were merged with maternal and child health services, they should indicate that and enter personnel figures for the combined program.

In some cases, Table 28 gives fewer family planning program personnel than Table 29 gives for the number of facilities. For example, in the Central African Republic, there are 91 family planning personnel but 177 facilities; in Guinea, the numbers are 31 and 38, and in Rwanda 109 and 290, respectively.

The difficulty for respondents is to interpret "specifically allocated for family planning services." The number of facilities that offer family planning in some form may easily be larger than the number of personnel who are uniquely assigned to family planning; very often the same personnel work in health centers and elsewhere, or have multiple duties.

The personnel mentioned over the years were of many types, with great variety in titles. We have combined them into five categories, as shown in the table. Respondents were asked to give both the total number of personnel involved—that is, counts of individuals—and the full-time equivalent of any part-time personnel. For example, four half-time physicians represent two full-time equivalents.

This table shows only the full-time equivalents.

The first column gives the total, including the "Others" column, even when a "u" (for unknown) is entered in one or more columns; the total number is therefore a minimum. This total is used as the denominator for the final column; the numerator is the number of married women of reproductive age (MWRA). MWRA estimates were not available for certain years for some countries; where estimates existed close to the year of interest, interpolation was used to calculate values. Figures from more recent sources for MWRA in the years 1984–88 were used in some cases to improve the accuracy of pre-1987 estimates in the final column.

Caution must be exercised to distinguish between large differences in numbers of personnel from one year to another; the differences may be due to reporting problems or to changes in category definitions rather than to genuine programmatic change.

### **Table 29. Facilities Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries**

*Sources: FPCS, the 1987 questionnaire, and the 1989 questionnaire.*

As with Table 28, respondents were asked to indicate whether family planning services were merged with maternal and child health services, and to give the number of facilities offering integrated services. This table shows the total number of facilities, then the allocation to various facility types.

The total is the sum of the entries in the cells and, as with Table 28, it is a minimum wherever the row contains one or more "u" entries. In some cases (for example, Venezuela), only the total is known and not the distribution. Many respondents left blank spaces in the questionnaire next to choices for types of facilities offering family planning services; this was probably intended to convey the answer "zero," but is technically "unknown." While we have entered "u" in such cases, it is generally safe to assume a zero answer.

The final column shows estimates of the number of married women of reproductive age (MWRA) per service point. As with Table 28, interpolation was used to make estimates for years where data for a particular year were missing.

### **Table 30. Estimates of Maternal Mortality and Numbers of Live Births, by Region, ca. 1983 and 1988, Developing and Developed Countries**

*Sources: Weekly Epidemiological Record, No. 47, World Health Organization, Geneva, November 22, 1991 (Table 1, p.346). Fuller information for individual countries has been issued by WHO in the following volumes: Carla*

AbouZahr and Erica Royston, *Maternal Mortality: A Global Fact Book*, Division of Family Health, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1991; and World Health Organization, *Maternal Mortality Ratios and Rates: A Tabulation of Available Information*, 3rd edition, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1991.

Note that figures on any row in this table may not reconcile perfectly due to rounding, particularly where the numbers of deaths are small and are rounded to the nearest thousand.

A maternal mortality ratio refers to pregnancy- and delivery-related deaths per 100,000 live births. It includes abortion-related deaths, which in some locations account for a significant proportion of maternal deaths. Measurement of maternal mortality ratios is difficult; much information is unreliable because the absolute number of deaths is relatively small and is subject to severe underreporting. Nevertheless, the risk to the typical mother in many developing countries is far from trivial. Some ratios approach 1,000 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. This 1 percent chance, taken 10 or 12 times during a lifetime, may cumulate to be approximately equivalent to a 10 percent probability of dying during the childbearing career.

Averages across whole regions are below such high levels, but they conceal wide variations by country. Because of the uncertainty that accompanies many country estimates, we present only regional figures here. The WHO source cited above covers an exhaustive collection of studies, with references, on maternal mortality for a large number of developing countries. The regions shown in the table follow the UN categories, which place North African countries under Africa (Northern), and Middle East countries under Asia (Western).

Comparisons of the present estimates with those made 5 years ago must be treated with caution, because it is not immediately apparent which of the changes are real and which are due to better information that has become available in the meantime. For example, in the earlier period the figure for China was thought to be around 50 deaths per 100,000 live births, but a recent nation-wide study has shown it to be nearer 100. The seemingly large declines in Northern and Southern Africa are also largely due to better information (*Weekly Epidemiological Record*, No. 47, 22 Nov. 1991, p. 346).

**Table 31. Health Personnel Coverage, Developing Countries**

Sources: The 1965 and 1984 data come from *WDR*, 1990 (Table 28). Data from 1981 come from *WDR*, 1988 (Table 29). For 1965 and 1984, the original data are from the World Health Organization, supplemented by data ob-

tained directly by the World Bank from national sources.

According to *WDR*, 1990 (p. 256), the data refer to a variety of years, generally no more than two years before the year specified. The figure for physicians, in addition to the total number of registered practitioners in the country, includes medical assistants whose medical training is less than that of qualified physicians but who nevertheless dispense similar medical services, including simple operations. Nursing persons include graduate, practical, assistant, and auxiliary nurses, as well as paraprofessional personnel such as health workers, first aid workers, traditional birth attendants, and so on. The inclusion of auxiliary and paraprofessional personnel provides more realistic estimates of available nursing care. Because definitions of doctors and nursing personnel vary—and because the data shown are for a variety of years—the data for these two indicators are not strictly comparable across countries.

The 1981 data are from the World Health Organization, with slight revisions to take account of more recent estimates of population. According to *WDR*, 1988 (pp. 302-303), for a few countries the information shown relates to a year later than 1981. The figure for *physicians* normally refers to the total number of registered practitioners in the country. *Nursing persons* include graduate, practical, assistant, and auxiliary nurses; the inclusion of auxiliary nurses provides more realistic estimates of available nursing care. Because definitions of doctors and nursing personnel vary—and because the data shown are for a variety of years, generally not more than three years distant from those specified—the data for these two indicators are not strictly comparable across countries.

Both personnel and facilities tend to be concentrated in the urban sector. If separate figures for rural areas were available, they would show a very much lower level of coverage for many countries.

**Table 32. Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care, Percentage of Births Attended by Trained Health Personnel, and Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies, 1985, Developing Countries**

Sources: Prenatal care: *DHS*, summarized in the *Demographic and Health Surveys Newsletter*, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1991 (p. 12). Births attended and low birth weight are from *WDR*, 1990 (Table 28).

“Trained health personnel” means physicians, nurses, and midwives with formal training, as distinct from traditional village midwives. Table 32 provides the percentage of births attended by trained health personnel as of 1985. This percentage is one indicator for maternal coverage, which refers to the extent of health care before, during, and soon after pregnancy. Closely related to maternal cov-

erage is the proportion of mothers receiving tetanus shots (see Table 33). Also, see comments under Table 14 regarding accessibility indicators.

### Table 33. Percentage of Women Immunized with Tetanus Toxoid, by Residence and Education, Developing Countries

Source: J. Ties Boerma, A. Elisabeth Sommerfelt, Shea O. Rutstein, and Guillermo Rojas, "Immunization Levels, Trends, and Differentials" *Demographic and Health Surveys Comparative Studies* No. 1, Institute for Resource Development/Macro Systems, Colombia, MD, December 1990.

An important means of reducing maternal mortality is to immunize women of reproductive age with tetanus toxoid. A high level of immunization coverage as reported in surveys reflects successful programmatic efforts to do so; these efforts benefit from the relatively slow turnover in the female population compared to the population of infants, which is replaced every year.

### Table 34. Infant and Child Mortality Rates and Numbers of Deaths, Developing Countries

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *The State of the World's Children 1991*, Oxford University Press, 1991 (Table 1, p. 102ff). (Infant and child mortality rates and numbers of deaths under age five are drawn directly from this source, whereas numbers of infant deaths are the product of the infant mortality rate and the annual number of births shown in the table. Numbers of deaths between ages one and five are obtained by subtraction.)

The figures given in the UNICEF publication are updated from the set of rates given in *FPCS* and also published in United Nations Population Division, "Mortality of Children under Age Five: World Estimates and Projections, 1950–2025" *Population Studies*, No. 105, 1988. These rates were developed by the Population Division using indirect estimation techniques from country-specific data.

Technically, these are mortality probabilities rather than mortality rates. The distinction is simply that a mortality probability is based on the number of infants alive at the start of the time interval in question, whereas a mortality rate uses the average number alive during the interval, which is a smaller denominator.

**Note:** Tables 35, 36, 38, and 39 contain information originally obtained from *DHS*, WHO, and UNICEF. In their present form they are from *CIHI* of the International Sci-

ence and Technology Institute (ISTI),\* provided courtesy of Dr. Roy I. Miller, Director of CIHI, who has made numerous comparisons of alternative estimates.

### Table 35. Prevalence and Duration of Breastfeeding, 1986–90, Developing Countries

Sources: *DHS* and *CIHI*. Technical comments on certain columns in the breastfeeding table follow, as quoted from *Child Survival 1985–1990, A Sixth Report to Congress on the USAID Program*, US Agency for International Development, Washington, DC, May 1991 (pp. 86–87).

"(1) Adequate Nutritional Status: An individual child of a certain age is said to be adequately nourished if his/her weight is greater than the weight corresponding to "two Z-scores" (two standard deviations) below the median weight achieved by children of that age. The median weight and the distribution of weights around that median in a healthy population are taken from a standard established by the National Center for Health Statistics, endorsed by the World Health Organization. The indicator for the population as a whole is the proportion of children 12–23 months of age who are adequately nourished.

"(2) Appropriate Infant Feeding: A composite estimate of the proportion of infants (children under age one) being breastfed and receiving other foods at an appropriate age according to the following criteria: breastfed through infancy with no bottle feeding, exclusively breastfed through four months (120 days) of age, and receiving other foods if over six months of age (181 days). Water is not acceptable in the first four months (120 days). Oral rehydration salts (ORS) are considered acceptable at any age. Surveys are the only source of data to form this indicator. Surveys yield an estimate of how many children in the target group (children under age one) are being fed correctly at the moment of the survey. They do not give an indication of the proportion of individual children fed appropriately throughout their first year of life.

"(3) Exclusively Breastfed: An estimate of the proportion of infants through four months (120 days) of age who receive no foods or liquids other than breast milk.

"(4) Introduction of Solids: An estimate of the proportion of infants over six months (181 days) of age still breastfeeding but also receiving complementary weaning foods."

\*CIHI, a USAID resource managed by ISTI, maintains a health statistics database comprised of data drawn from the following: the United Nations Population Division, The US Centers for Disease Control, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, USAID country missions, Demographic and Health Surveys, and other publications presenting survey results and empirical findings from pertinent studies. The selection of values to report where more than one source is available is made in conjunction with Cooperating Agencies to the USAID Office of Health, which have particular technical expertise in the subject area in question. Further inquiry regarding these tables may be directed to the Director, Center for International Health Information, 1601 N. Kent St., Suite 1001, Arlington, VA 22209.

The column for Median Duration of Breastfeeding (in months) uses an estimate of the median duration of breastfeeding computed from cross-sectional survey data using the Current Status Method. According to this method, the value reported is the month at which half the children surveyed are no longer breastfed.

**Table 36. Immunization Coverage as of 1989–91, Developing Countries**

*Sources: CIHI, primarily based upon WHO information.*

The vaccination coverage rates reported by WHO are those officially sanctioned by the governments involved. In some cases these rates are surprisingly high; however, no alternative values are available at this time.

Extraordinary efforts have been devoted to immunization programs in many developing countries, largely under the aegis of UNICEF and of the Expanded Programme on Immunization of the World Health Organization. The Programme office has recommended a standard method for estimating the proportions of children who are immunized against each of several leading childhood diseases, using a cluster sampling approach that interviews families in selected villages. Although this method appears reliable insofar as sampling considerations are concerned, it is subject to difficult problems of memory and record keeping, as all household surveys are. The figures in Table 36 are based only partly upon that method; they come also from other surveys, by WHO, DHS, and national surveys.

The table includes 1990 estimates for numbers of births, the infant mortality rate, and surviving infants (the product of births and the infant survival rate, which is one minus the infant mortality rate). The purpose here is to give a sense of the service requirements for health programs. For child survival objectives such as immunizations, it is important to know the number of births and the number of surviving infants each year, since most injections must occur within the first year, and the objective is complete coverage of the country.

**Table 37. Percentage of Children Aged 12-23 Months Immunized with Specific Vaccines, 1986-89, Developing Countries**

*Source: DHS, as reported in Boerma et al., cited above under Table 33 (Table 4.1, p. 10).*

The estimates of immunization coverage are based on the combined information from health cards and mothers' reports, quoted from Boerma et al. (p. 10).

**Table 38. Availability and Use of Oral Rehydration Solution and Therapy as of 1987–89, Developing Countries**

*Sources: CIHI, based upon WHO information. See also Programme for Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases: Interim Programme Report 1990, World Health Organization,*

*Geneva, 1991.*

Oral rehydration salts (ORS) are understood as packets of oral rehydration salts to be used in preparing oral rehydration solutions. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is understood as the replacement of lost fluids and electrolytes either by ORS packets, by home-prepared sugar and salt solutions, or by other home fluids.

The use of oral rehydration solution to replace lost fluids and electrolytes during diarrheal episodes can significantly reduce infant mortality and morbidity. Packets of oral rehydration salts are now produced in many developing countries, and the techniques for mixing effective home solutions of water, sugar, and salt are also being widely taught to mothers and health care providers.

Technical comments on columns of Table 38 follow, as given in *Child Survival 1985-1990: A Sixth Report to Congress on the USAID Program*, US Agency for International Development, Washington, DC, May 1991 (p. 86).

“ORS Access Rate: An estimate of the proportion of the population under age five with reasonable access to a trained provider of ORS who receives adequate supplies.

“ORS Use Rate: An estimate of the proportion of all cases of diarrhea in children under age five treated with ORS.”

“ORT Use Rate: An estimate of the proportion of all cases of diarrhea in children under age five treated with ORS and/or a recommended home fluid. ORT use may be determined using administrative means or surveys. In general, administrative estimates are based on estimates of the number of episodes of diarrhea in the target population for a given year and the quantity of ORS available. Thus, changes in the estimates of the frequency of diarrhea episodes can alter the ORT use rate as well as “real” changes in the pattern of use. Surveys are more precise in that they focus on the actual behavior of mothers in treating diarrhea in the two-week period prior to the survey.”

Because the data come from a diversity of sources and are of uneven accuracy, all figures must be used with considerable caution.

**Table 39. Percentage of Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, 1988-90, Developing Countries**

*Sources: Original country sources vary and were assembled by the Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) Project (associated with the USAID Health Information System), which kindly provided information through the CIHI.*

Contaminated drinking water and poor sanitation conditions are important factors in the widespread prevalence of diarrhea in the developing world. Local studies point to



household factors as equally or more important, but we give national, urban, and rural estimates for access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation services as separate determinants having their own importance.

This table presents the best data available at this time; however, comparisons across countries may prove to be misleading because of inconsistent definitions across countries and from the lack of a standard methodology for data collection. Regarding definitions, the intent is to measure the proportion of the population with access to at least minimal services. Water supply coverage is meant

to include persons with access through a direct connection or a water system outlet (standpipe or public fountain) within 200 meters of the home. Coverage estimates also count persons serviced by water vendors. Sanitation coverage includes those with an in-house or in-compound sewerage connection, septic tank, or latrine. The data do not mark distinctions in the quality of service provided. All persons reported to have coverage are considered to have at least minimal access to water and sanitation services as defined above.

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# **TABLES 1-39**

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**Table 1. Selected Demographic Characteristics, Developing and Developed Countries**

Country	Total population (000s)			Urban population (000s)		Number of women aged 15-49 (000s)	
	1985	1992	2000	1992	2000	1992	2000
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
Angola	8754	10624	13295	3188	4809	2414	3015
Benin	3985	4946	6369	1937	2833	1098	1403
Botswana	1083	1402	1822	433	769	314	424
Burkina Faso	7877	9556	12092	923	1496	2171	2706
Burundi	4731	5828	7358	344	546	1357	1710
Cameroon	10051	12715	16701	5515	8476	2734	3563
Central African Republic	2646	3228	4074	1564	2225	729	922
Chad	5018	5986	7337	1890	2846	1378	1693
Congo	1939	2434	3167	1017	1478	544	706
Côte d'Ivoire	9933	13012	17600	5444	8263	2683	3643
Ethiopia	43083	52400	66364	7174	11179	11566	14582
Gabon	985	1256	1612	597	867	307	352
Ghana	12839	16060	20564	5450	7789	3641	4687
Guinea	4987	6133	7830	1672	2599	1343	1706
Guinea-Bissau	873	1008	1197	210	301	233	277
Kenya	20096	26010	35060	6604	11136	5505	7709
Lesotho	1538	1886	2370	413	661	440	555
Liberia	2199	2758	3575	1334	2020	595	771
Madagascar	10237	12848	16627	3246	5114	2907	3754
Malawi	7340	9450	12458	1188	1943	2104	2731
Mali	7915	9848	12685	1960	2938	2215	2825
Mauritania	1766	2148	2702	1071	1594	488	610
Mauritius	1020	1106	1201	448	499	313	351
Mozambique	13711	16562	20493	4968	8417	3796	4724
Namibia	1518	1900	2437	554	837	420	546
Niger	6608	8280	10752	1743	2881	1827	2359
Nigeria	92016	116203	149621	42960	64768	25699	33521
Rwanda	6102	7783	10200	656	1159	1686	2240
Senegal	6375	7765	9716	3075	4323	1750	2235
Sierra Leone	3665	4387	5437	1487	2186	999	1232
Somalia	6370	7875	9736	2998	4317	1812	2202
South Africa	31569	36908	43666	22472	28750	9260	11034
Sudan	21822	26773	33625	6121	8906	6014	7644
Tanzania	22748	29579	39639	10721	18426	6383	8491
Togo	3028	3774	4861	1035	1624	846	1086
Uganda	15647	20343	26958	2249	3715	4322	5801
Zaire	30398	38066	49190	15575	22801	8629	11072
Zambia	7006	9160	12267	4760	7206	2026	2675
Zimbabwe	8292	10361	13123	3009	4539	2445	3193
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
Argentina	30331	33099	36238	28743	32179	7951	8962
Bolivia	6371	7757	9724	4095	5667	1807	2283
Brazil	135564	156254	179487	119162	144721	40508	47771
Chile	12122	13599	15272	11776	13578	3606	4008
Colombia	29879	34260	39397	24372	29632	9219	10860
Costa Rica	2642	3159	3711	1523	1955	810	976
Cuba	10078	10801	11504	8214	9193	3015	3012
Dominican Republic	6416	7468	8621	4641	5875	1887	2251
Ecuador	9317	11126	13319	6431	8499	2762	3427
El Salvador	4768	5528	6739	2509	3333	1308	1657
Guatemala	7963	9767	12222	3938	5394	2178	2836
Guyana	790	809	891	291	373	230	260
Haiti	5889	6794	8003	2003	2759	1671	1984
Honduras	4383	5470	6846	2487	3541	1259	1660
Jamaica	2311	2515	2735	1347	1600	670	769
Mexico	79376	92346	107233	68035	82985	24143	29171
Nicaragua	3272	4138	5261	2529	3465	951	1257
Panama	2180	2514	2893	1371	1707	649	764
Paraguay	3693	4523	5538	2210	2993	1098	1382
Peru	19417	22472	26276	16026	19754	5671	6865

Table 1. (continued)

Dependency ratio (per 100) <sup>a</sup>		Density (population per sq. km)		Density (population per sq. km of arable land)		Country
1992	2000	1992	2000	1992	2000	
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>						
92	93	8.5	10.7	284.1	355.5	Angola
98	100	43.9	56.6	258.4	332.7	Benin
109	99	2.4	3.1	120.5	156.6	Botswana
89	93	34.9	44.1	348.5	441.0	Burkina Faso
95	94	209.4	264.4	402.7	508.4	Burundi
101	105	26.7	35.1	178.3	234.2	Cameroon
95	96	5.2	6.5	172.7	218.0	Central African Republic
87	88	4.7	5.7	155.4	190.5	Chad
98	100	7.1	9.3	355.8	463.0	Congo
104	108	40.4	54.6	366.8	496.2	Côte d'Ivoire
95	97	42.9	54.3	329.9	417.8	Ethiopia
66	87	4.7	6.0	234.6	301.1	Gabon
94	93	67.3	86.2	561.1	718.4	Ghana
98	100	24.9	31.8	415.8	530.8	Guinea
83	85	27.9	33.1	232.4	276.1	Guinea-Bissau
110	104	44.8	60.4	1120.4	1510.3	Kenya
89	88	62.1	78.1	621.2	780.8	Lesotho
97	99	24.8	32.1	619.1	802.5	Liberia
93	94	21.9	28.3	437.7	566.5	Madagascar
106	105	79.8	105.1	319.0	420.6	Malawi
99	101	7.9	10.2	397.0	511.4	Mali
92	94	2.1	2.6	u	u	Mauritania
50	41	542.2	588.7	934.8	1015.0	Mauritius
90	89	20.7	25.6	516.5	639.1	Mozambique
96	94	2.3	3.0	230.5	295.6	Namibia
101	103	6.5	8.5	217.8	282.9	Niger
100	97	125.8	162.0	370.0	476.4	Nigeria
106	104	295.5	387.3	656.7	860.6	Rwanda
93	90	39.5	49.4	146.2	182.9	Senegal
91	94	61.1	75.8	244.6	303.2	Sierra Leone
100	96	12.3	15.3	617.5	763.4	Somalia
70	67	30.2	35.8	274.8	325.1	South Africa
92	89	10.7	13.4	213.7	268.4	Sudan
107	108	31.3	41.9	521.6	699.0	Tanzania
95	96	66.5	85.6	255.6	329.2	Togo
110	108	86.2	114.3	253.7	336.1	Uganda
95	95	16.2	21.0	541.1	699.2	Zaire
107	108	12.2	16.3	173.9	232.8	Zambia
90	85	26.5	33.6	378.8	479.8	Zimbabwe
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>						
63	59	12.0	13.1	92.0	100.7	Argentina
89	88	7.1	8.9	235.4	295.0	Bolivia
65	59	18.4	21.1	204.0	234.3	Brazil
58	57	18.0	20.2	256.6	288.2	Chile
65	58	30.1	34.6	601.6	691.8	Colombia
66	60	61.8	72.6	618.1	726.2	Costa Rica
46	49	97.4	103.8	324.8	345.9	Cuba
69	62	153.2	176.9	510.8	589.7	Dominican Republic
74	67	39.2	47.0	436.0	521.9	Ecuador
90	84	262.7	320.3	750.7	915.1	El Salvador
93	87	89.7	112.2	527.6	660.3	Guatemala
58	51	3.8	4.1	125.5	138.2	Guyana
79	77	244.8	288.4	741.9	873.9	Haiti
90	81	48.8	61.1	305.0	381.7	Honduras
63	54	228.8	248.9	915.3	995.5	Jamaica
68	60	47.2	54.8	362.8	421.2	Mexico
93	85	31.8	40.5	289.4	367.9	Nicaragua
64	58	32.6	37.5	407.7	469.1	Panama
78	72	11.1	13.6	222.4	272.3	Paraguay
69	62	17.5	20.4	582.8	681.5	Peru

**Table 1. Selected Demographic Characteristics, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

Country	Total population (000s)			Urban population (000s)		Number of women aged 15-49 (000s)	
	1985	1992	2000	1992	2000	1992	2000
Puerto Rico	3283	3552	3836	2665	3024	931	973
Trinidad and Tobago	1178	1319	1484	931	1113	345	400
Uruguay	3008	3131	3274	2687	2859	756	808
Venezuela	17317	20726	24715	18926	23150	5225	6408
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>							
Algeria	21788	26458	32904	14154	19627	6206	8237
Egypt	46511	54811	64210	26448	34729	13165	16374
Iran	47621	56920	68759	33099	43621	12802	16982
Iraq	15898	20316	26339	14666	19843	4455	5965
Jordan	3407	4301	5558	2984	4105	968	1283
Kuwait	1720	2162	2639	2077	2565	515	652
Lebanon	2668	2826	3327	2391	2895	738	876
Libya	3786	4905	6500	3524	4948	1039	1399
Morocco	22025	26357	31559	13065	17427	6446	8095
Oman	1242	1626	2176	187	329	329	444
Saudi Arabia	11595	15330	20697	12048	16933	2969	4127
Syria	10458	13518	17826	6969	9941	2908	4014
Tunisia	7261	8538	9924	4708	5815	2130	2651
Turkey	50345	58152	66789	37452	49445	14433	17170
United Arab Emirates	1349	1664	1951	1294	1518	268	360
Yemen	9758	12609	16648	3881	6159	2791	3668
<b>ASIA</b>							
Afghanistan	14519	19183	26511	3661	5884	4525	6046
Bangladesh	101147	122243	150589	21738	34548	28186	36389
Bhutan	1362	1589	1906	92	149	368	436
Cambodia	7284	8630	10046	1049	1460	2202	2460
China	1059520	1172460	1299180	428113	614514	320557	345578
Hong Kong	5456	5954	6336	5626	6065	1640	1718
India	769183	890543	1041540	249631	336542	211633	253492
Indonesia	167332	191289	218661	62060	86401	49765	59102
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	19888	22650	26117	13686	16479	6540	7242
Korea, Republic of	40806	43538	46403	32306	37773	12384	13202
Laos	3594	4399	5463	878	1372	995	1241
Malaysia	15677	18749	21983	8405	11255	4694	5709
Mongolia	1909	2315	2847	1221	1569	555	692
Myanmar	37544	43515	51129	11038	14523	10990	13326
Nepal	16915	20094	24084	2118	3446	4619	5654
Pakistan	103233	130184	162409	43189	61477	27713	36722
Papua New Guinea	3460	4061	4845	677	979	959	1170
Philippines	55121	65422	77473	28708	37775	16272	20064
Singapore	2558	2783	2997	2783	2997	805	814
Sri Lanka	16110	17665	19416	3849	4701	4725	5366
Thailand	51604	57263	63670	13731	18738	15767	18398
Vietnam	59902	69806	82427	15950	22340	17589	22101
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>							
Albania	2962	3355	3795	1204	1481	843	993
Australia	15758	17284	18855	14794	16285	4537	4829
Austria	7558	7590	7613	4499	4807	1917	1868
Belgium	9858	9845	9832	9562	9610	2422	2350
Bulgaria	8960	9020	9071	6218	6660	2161	2131
Canada	25379	26935	28488	20888	22597	7169	7297
Czechoslovakia	15500	15750	16179	12413	13482	3966	4079
Denmark	5122	5149	5153	4505	4605	1302	1222
Finland	4902	4997	5077	2996	3123	1266	1222
France	55170	56538	58145	42223	44573	14120	14041
Germany	77668	77476	76962	66420	67323	18727	18006
Greece	9934	10078	10193	6399	6893	2382	2402
Hungary	10649	10535	10531	6603	7169	2603	2566
Ireland	3552	3792	4086	2185	2460	950	1061
Israel	4233	4743	5321	4366	4973	1178	1352

Table 1. (continued)

Dependency ratio (per 100) <sup>a</sup>		Density (population per sq. km)		Density (population per sq. km of arable land)		Country
1992	2000	1992	2000	1992	2000	
57	56	399.2	431.2	u	u	Puerto Rico
64	56	257.1	289.3	1117.9	1257.7	Trinidad and Tobago
59	58	17.6	18.5	220.6	230.7	Uruguay
71	63	22.7	27.1	568.1	677.5	Venezuela
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>						
86	74	11.1	13.8	370.3	460.5	Algeria
75	64	54.7	64.1	1824.4	2137.2	Egypt
88	75	34.5	41.7	383.8	463.6	Iran
95	89	46.4	60.1	356.5	462.2	Iraq
88	85	44.0	56.9	1100.0	1421.6	Jordan
57	50	121.3	148.1	u	u	Kuwait
70	70	271.8	319.9	937.1	1103.1	Lebanon
94	94	2.8	3.7	278.8	369.4	Libya
77	69	59.0	70.7	310.7	372.0	Morocco
98	100	7.7	10.2	u	u	Oman
92	93	7.1	9.6	713.1	962.8	Saudi Arabia
103	97	73.0	96.3	235.5	310.5	Syria
70	61	52.2	60.7	174.0	202.2	Tunisia
63	60	74.6	85.7	207.2	238.0	Turkey
47	43	19.9	23.3	u	u	United Arab Emirates
109	105	23.9	31.5	341.2	450.5	Yemen
<b>ASIA</b>						
78	83	29.4	40.7	245.1	338.8	Afghanistan
85	77	848.9	1045.8	1248.4	1537.9	Bangladesh
76	77	33.8	40.6	1690.2	2027.7	Bhutan
69	72	47.7	55.5	280.4	326.4	Cambodia
48	50	122.2	135.4	1221.7	1353.7	China
41	40	5697.4	6063.2	71217.7	75789.5	Hong Kong
69	66	270.9	316.8	475.2	555.8	India
64	57	100.4	114.8	837.0	956.7	Indonesia
50	54	187.9	216.7	939.5	1083.4	Korea, Dem. People's Rep.
42	38	439.7	468.6	1998.7	2130.2	Korea, Republic of
89	89	18.6	23.1	464.4	576.8	Laos
72	63	56.9	66.7	437.4	512.8	Malaysia
79	75	1.5	1.8	147.8	181.7	Mongolia
69	65	64.3	75.6	428.8	503.8	Myanmar
82	76	142.7	171.1	839.5	1006.2	Nepal
95	86	163.5	204.0	605.7	755.6	Pakistan
75	71	8.8	10.5	877.4	1046.8	Papua New Guinea
75	66	218.1	258.2	807.7	956.5	Philippines
41	42	4503.9	4849.5	64341.2	69278.8	Singapore
59	51	269.2	295.9	928.4	1020.4	Sri Lanka
55	46	111.6	124.1	286.2	318.2	Thailand
76	67	210.5	248.5	1002.2	1183.4	Vietnam
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>						
60	53	116.7	132.0	u	u	Albania
49	48	2.2	2.5	37.5	40.9	Australia
48	48	90.5	90.8	502.9	504.4	Austria
49	51	322.6	322.2	1290.3	1288.6	Belgium
50	52	81.3	81.8	219.8	221.0	Bulgaria
48	46	2.7	2.9	54.0	57.1	Canada
52	48	123.2	126.5	300.4	308.6	Czechoslovakia
47	47	119.5	119.6	192.8	192.9	Denmark
48	47	14.8	15.0	184.7	187.7	Finland
52	53	102.5	105.4	292.9	301.2	France
46	48	217.1	215.6	700.2	695.6	Germany
50	52	76.4	77.2	254.5	257.4	Greece
49	48	113.2	113.2	198.7	198.6	Hungary
59	52	54.0	58.1	490.5	528.5	Ireland
65	58	225.3	252.7	1072.7	1203.4	Israel

**Table 1. Selected Demographic Characteristics, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

Country	Total population (000s)			Urban population (000s)		Number of women aged 15–49 (000s)	
	1985	1992	2000	1992	2000	1992	2000
Italy	57141	57082	57195	39717	41401	14414	13894
Japan	120837	124438	128470	95994	99782	31278	29276
Netherlands	14484	15134	15829	13417	14124	3984	3901
New Zealand	3247	3449	3662	2903	3119	911	933
Norway	4153	4236	4331	3210	3418	1053	1042
Poland	37203	38800	40366	24304	26687	9701	10364
Portugal	10157	10343	10587	3590	4191	2623	2684
Romania	22725	23490	24346	12609	14114	5762	6057
Spain	38602	39478	40667	31311	33572	9944	10154
Sweden	8350	8470	8560	7139	7329	2007	1875
Switzerland	6470	6638	6762	4029	4344	1679	1592
United Kingdom	56618	57488	58393	51294	52555	14154	13792
United States of America	239283	252799	266096	190451	205002	66384	67979
U.S.S.R.	277537	292603	308363	193217	208138	70875	77534
Yugoslavia	23124	24040	24900	13936	16116	5999	6237

u = unknown.

<sup>a</sup> Dependency ratio: The ratio of persons aged 0–14 and 65+ to those aged 15–64.

Table 1. (continued)

Dependency ratio (per 100) <sup>a</sup>		Density (population per sq. km)		Density (population per sq. km of arable land)		Country
1992	2000	1992	2000	1992	2000	
45	48	189.5	189.8	462.1	463.0	Italy
44	49	329.4	340.0	2533.6	2615.7	Japan
45	47	370.5	387.5	1372.4	1435.4	Netherlands
51	50	12.7	13.5	636.3	675.7	New Zealand
54	52	13.1	13.4	435.9	445.7	Norway
54	50	124.1	129.1	253.2	263.5	Poland
51	51	111.9	114.6	373.2	382.0	Portugal
50	51	98.9	102.5	215.0	222.8	Romania
49	50	78.2	80.6	190.8	196.5	Spain
55	56	18.8	19.0	268.9	271.8	Sweden
46	49	160.8	163.8	1607.6	1637.6	Switzerland
53	53	235.5	239.2	812.1	824.9	United Kingdom
52	49	27.0	28.4	128.4	135.2	United States of America
55	54	13.1	13.8	130.6	137.6	U.S.S.R.
47	48	94.0	97.3	313.3	324.5	Yugoslavia



**Table 2. Vital Rates, and Life Expectancy by Sex, Developing and Developed Countries**

Country	Crude birth rate (per 1000)				Crude death rate (per 1000)			
	1960-65	1985-90	1990-95	2000-05	1960-65	1985-90	1990-95	2000-05
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>								
Angola	49.4	47.2	46.6	43.7	30.2	20.2	18.6	15.4
Benin	47.9	49.2	49.1	46.8	31.3	19.3	17.7	14.5
Botswana	52.6	48.5	43.9	37.3	19.6	11.6	9.5	6.7
Burkina Faso	51.4	47.1	47.0	44.5	27.3	18.4	17.1	14.2
Burundi	45.5	47.6	46.8	41.0	22.1	18.0	16.3	12.9
Cameroon	44.6	47.5	47.3	45.0	23.9	14.9	13.3	10.0
Central African Republic	42.8	45.5	45.1	43.5	25.0	17.8	16.3	13.3
Chad	45.5	44.2	43.3	40.8	28.6	19.5	17.9	14.9
Congo	45.3	46.1	46.2	44.1	21.8	14.6	13.3	10.6
Côte d'Ivoire	52.9	49.9	50.0	48.0	23.8	14.5	13.2	10.7
Ethiopia	49.9	48.6	48.4	44.6	26.8	20.7	18.4	15.0
Gabon	30.7	39.4	43.4	37.7	22.9	16.8	16.0	12.8
Ghana	47.6	44.4	43.5	39.0	18.7	13.1	11.9	9.5
Guinea	52.2	51.0	50.7	48.3	30.1	22.0	20.3	16.9
Guinea-Bissau	40.0	42.9	42.7	40.1	28.0	23.0	21.3	17.9
Kenya	52.8	47.0	47.1	44.9	21.4	11.3	9.7	7.0
Lesotho	42.9	40.9	40.2	36.7	22.8	12.4	11.0	8.5
Liberia	50.3	47.3	46.7	43.9	23.8	15.8	14.1	11.5
Madagascar	47.8	45.8	44.9	42.1	22.9	14.0	12.6	10.0
Malawi	54.7	56.3	55.4	47.2	27.5	20.7	19.0	14.8
Mali	52.1	51.0	50.8	47.6	28.5	20.7	19.1	15.7
Mauritania	47.7	46.2	46.0	43.8	27.5	19.0	17.5	14.5
Mauritius	42.5	18.6	17.3	15.6	9.1	6.4	6.3	6.4
Mozambique	47.0	45.0	44.0	40.1	25.1	18.5	17.0	13.9
Namibia	45.8	44.0	41.6	39.1	22.6	12.2	10.6	8.0
Niger	52.9	51.7	51.4	48.6	28.2	20.4	18.7	15.5
Nigeria	51.6	48.5	46.5	41.7	23.6	15.6	14.1	11.3
Rwanda	51.2	51.2	50.0	44.4	21.4	17.2	15.6	12.4
Senegal	49.6	45.5	43.9	41.2	26.8	17.7	16.1	13.3
Sierra Leone	48.3	48.2	48.1	46.0	32.3	23.4	21.6	18.2
Somalia	48.3	50.1	46.8	44.9	26.9	20.2	18.1	15.0
South Africa	41.9	32.1	30.5	26.6	16.7	9.9	8.8	7.1
Sudan	47.0	44.6	43.3	39.6	24.8	15.8	14.4	11.8
Tanzania	51.7	50.5	50.2	45.9	22.8	14.0	12.7	10.0
Togo	47.7	44.7	44.5	42.5	24.4	14.1	12.8	10.4
Uganda	48.7	52.2	51.5	43.4	20.1	15.6	14.1	10.9
Zaire	46.8	45.6	45.3	42.7	22.0	14.2	13.0	10.6
Zambia	49.4	51.1	50.3	44.7	21.4	13.7	12.4	9.6
Zimbabwe	51.6	41.7	39.9	33.5	19.3	10.3	8.9	6.6
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>								
Argentina	23.2	21.4	20.3	19.4	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7
Bolivia	46.1	42.9	41.3	37.6	21.5	14.1	12.2	8.7
Brazil	42.1	28.6	26.1	22.2	12.3	7.9	7.5	7.1
Chile	36.8	23.8	22.5	19.4	12.1	6.4	6.4	6.7
Colombia	44.2	27.4	25.8	22.2	11.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Costa Rica	45.3	28.3	25.5	21.4	9.2	4.0	4.0	4.4
Cuba	35.1	17.5	17.4	14.4	8.9	6.5	6.7	7.1
Dominican Republic	49.4	31.3	28.3	22.7	14.8	6.8	6.2	5.6
Ecuador	45.6	32.9	30.9	26.1	14.3	7.4	6.9	6.3
El Salvador	47.8	36.3	36.0	32.4	14.9	8.5	6.9	5.9
Guatemala	47.8	40.8	38.7	33.9	18.3	9.0	7.7	6.0
Guyana	41.1	27.0	23.8	18.7	13.7	7.8	7.1	6.2
Haiti	41.9	36.2	35.3	32.7	22.2	13.2	11.9	9.7
Honduras	51.2	39.8	37.1	30.5	18.1	8.1	7.2	5.8
Jamaica	39.6	23.8	22.2	18.4	9.1	6.6	6.1	5.4
Mexico	45.5	29.0	26.7	22.3	11.3	5.8	5.4	5.1
Nicaragua	50.3	41.8	38.7	32.4	17.1	8.0	6.7	5.2
Panama	40.8	26.7	24.9	20.9	9.6	5.2	5.2	5.4
Paraguay	42.3	34.9	33.0	29.2	8.1	6.6	6.4	6.2
Peru	46.3	31.0	29.0	24.3	17.6	9.0	7.6	6.3

Table 2. (continued)

Population growth rate (per 1000) <sup>a</sup>				Life expectancy (years)						Country
				1985-90			1990-95			
1960-65	1985-90	1990-95	2000-05	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>										
14.5	27.0	28.1	28.3	43	46	45	45	48	47	Angola
16.6	30.0	31.5	32.3	44	48	46	46	50	48	Benin
26.3	37.0	34.5	30.7	56	62	59	58	64	61	Botswana
21.7	26.6	28.9	30.4	46	49	47	48	51	49	Burkina Faso
17.9	29.1	30.2	28.1	46	49	48	48	51	50	Burundi
20.7	32.7	34.1	35.0	51	54	52	54	57	55	Cameroon
17.8	27.7	28.9	30.3	46	51	49	48	53	51	Central African Republic
16.9	24.7	25.4	25.9	44	47	46	46	49	48	Chad
23.5	31.6	33.0	33.6	50	55	53	52	57	55	Congo
35.1	37.8	38.4	37.4	51	54	52	53	56	54	Côte d'Ivoire
23.1	26.7	29.8	29.6	42	46	44	45	49	47	Ethiopia
3.6	34.7	33.0	25.0	50	53	52	52	55	54	Gabon
28.9	31.5	31.7	29.6	52	56	54	54	58	56	Ghana
21.3	28.7	30.4	31.4	42	43	43	44	45	45	Guinea
-6.8	19.9	21.4	22.2	40	43	42	42	45	44	Guinea-Bissau
31.4	35.8	37.4	38.0	57	60	58	59	63	61	Kenya
20.1	28.5	29.2	28.3	52	61	56	54	63	59	Lesotho
27.9	31.6	32.7	32.5	52	54	53	54	57	55	Liberia
25.0	31.8	32.4	32.2	52	55	54	54	57	56	Madagascar
23.8	35.2	36.3	32.5	46	48	47	48	50	49	Malawi
23.6	30.4	31.7	32.0	42	46	44	44	48	46	Mali
20.2	27.3	28.6	29.3	44	48	46	46	50	48	Mauritania
26.4	11.7	10.8	9.3	66	72	69	68	73	70	Mauritius
22.2	26.5	27.0	26.2	45	48	47	47	50	49	Mozambique
21.5	31.9	31.0	31.1	55	58	56	58	60	59	Namibia
37.9	31.4	32.7	33.2	43	46	45	45	48	47	Niger
28.1	33.0	32.5	30.5	49	52	51	51	54	53	Nigeria
29.9	34.1	34.6	32.0	47	50	49	49	52	51	Rwanda
25.9	27.8	27.9	27.9	46	48	47	48	50	49	Senegal
16.1	24.9	26.5	27.9	39	43	41	41	45	43	Sierra Leone
21.4	32.6	23.7	30.0	43	47	45	45	49	47	Somalia
26.2	22.2	21.8	19.5	58	63	60	60	66	63	South Africa
20.3	28.8	28.9	27.8	49	51	50	51	53	52	Sudan
28.9	36.6	37.6	36.0	51	55	53	53	57	55	Tanzania
14.4	30.7	31.7	32.2	51	55	53	53	57	55	Togo
40.8	36.7	37.5	32.6	49	53	51	51	55	53	Uganda
24.8	31.4	32.3	32.2	50	54	52	52	56	54	Zaire
28.1	37.5	38.0	35.3	52	55	53	54	57	55	Zambia
31.6	31.5	31.1	26.9	57	60	58	59	63	61	Zimbabwe
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>										
15.5	12.7	11.7	10.7	67	74	71	68	75	71	Argentina
22.8	27.6	28.2	28.2	51	55	53	54	58	56	Bolivia
29.9	20.7	18.7	15.1	62	68	65	64	69	66	Brazil
23.9	16.6	15.5	12.4	68	75	72	69	76	72	Chile
29.9	19.7	18.5	15.4	66	71	68	66	72	69	Colombia
36.2	26.4	22.5	17.0	72	77	75	73	78	75	Costa Rica
20.9	10.3	8.9	5.9	73	77	75	74	78	76	Cuba
32.7	22.2	19.8	14.8	64	68	66	65	70	68	Dominican Republic
31.4	25.6	23.9	19.9	63	68	65	65	69	67	Ecuador
31.3	19.3	24.7	24.0	58	67	62	64	69	67	El Salvador
28.4	28.8	28.8	26.8	60	64	62	62	67	65	Guatemala
25.3	1.5	8.1	12.5	60	66	63	62	68	65	Guyana
17.1	20.1	20.5	20.7	53	56	55	55	58	57	Haiti
34.0	31.8	30.0	24.7	62	66	64	64	68	66	Honduras
15.5	12.1	11.7	9.9	70	75	73	71	76	74	Jamaica
32.6	22.0	20.1	16.2	66	72	69	67	74	70	Mexico
31.8	33.6	31.9	27.2	62	65	63	65	68	66	Nicaragua
28.9	20.7	19.0	14.8	70	74	72	71	75	73	Panama
29.0	29.3	26.9	23.1	65	69	67	65	70	67	Paraguay
28.8	20.9	20.3	17.7	60	63	61	63	67	65	Peru

**Table 2. Vital Rates, and Life Expectancy by Sex, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

Country	Crude birth rate (per 1000)				Crude death rate (per 1000)			
	1960-65	1985-90	1990-95	2000-05	1960-65	1985-90	1990-95	2000-05
Puerto Rico	31.3	19.3	17.6	16.0	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.6
Trinidad and Tobago	38.0	26.3	23.1	19.0	7.7	6.2	5.9	5.4
Uruguay	21.9	17.6	17.1	16.4	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.4
Venezuela	44.2	30.7	28.3	24.9	9.1	5.4	5.3	5.4
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>								
Algeria	50.4	35.5	34.9	30.2	19.4	8.3	7.0	5.3
Egypt	45.4	35.1	30.8	24.5	20.4	10.8	9.1	6.9
Iran	46.5	35.0	33.1	31.2	19.6	7.7	6.8	5.8
Iraq	49.3	42.6	40.5	35.5	18.8	7.9	6.7	5.1
Jordan	52.5	38.9	38.8	32.8	22.0	6.4	5.5	4.3
Kuwait	44.5	28.7	25.7	21.0	9.0	2.4	2.4	3.0
Lebanon	42.7	31.7	29.6	23.2	13.3	8.7	7.7	6.3
Libya	49.0	44.0	43.4	39.7	18.3	9.4	8.2	6.0
Morocco	50.1	35.6	32.6	24.8	19.6	9.8	8.3	6.2
Oman	50.4	45.6	43.2	40.8	26.1	7.8	5.8	4.7
Saudi Arabia	48.9	42.1	41.8	40.9	21.3	7.6	6.5	4.9
Syria	47.4	44.6	42.5	36.9	16.6	7.0	5.7	4.3
Tunisia	46.5	31.1	27.2	20.6	17.9	7.3	6.4	5.5
Turkey	42.9	29.2	26.9	19.4	16.4	8.4	7.5	6.4
United Arab Emirates	43.6	22.8	20.3	20.7	17.3	3.8	3.9	4.7
Yemen	52.9	52.0	49.7	43.3	26.9	16.1	14.0	10.2
<b>ASIA</b>								
Afghanistan	52.6	49.3	52.0	39.0	29.9	23.0	22.1	17.1
Bangladesh	46.7	42.2	40.6	35.1	22.0	15.5	13.8	10.8
Bhutan	42.2	38.3	38.2	35.8	24.1	16.8	15.5	12.9
Cambodia	44.9	41.4	36.5	25.3	20.4	16.6	14.6	11.1
China	37.8	21.2	20.8	14.9	17.1	6.7	6.6	6.6
Hong Kong	33.1	12.8	12.3	10.6	6.2	5.6	6.1	7.3
India	42.0	32.1	31.1	25.3	19.4	11.3	10.2	8.1
Indonesia	42.9	28.6	26.6	20.2	21.5	9.4	8.5	7.2
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	40.5	23.5	24.5	18.5	12.5	5.4	5.3	5.3
Korea, Republic of	39.6	16.5	15.5	13.9	12.5	6.2	6.1	6.7
Laos	44.9	45.1	44.2	35.4	22.7	16.9	15.1	11.3
Malaysia	43.2	31.9	27.7	19.6	13.3	5.6	5.1	4.8
Mongolia	43.3	36.2	34.4	30.6	17.0	8.8	7.7	6.3
Myanmar	40.6	30.6	29.7	25.1	19.5	9.7	8.7	7.1
Nepal	45.8	39.6	36.3	29.6	25.0	14.8	12.9	9.9
Pakistan	48.4	46.9	41.9	32.0	21.9	12.6	10.5	7.4
Papua New Guinea	43.7	34.2	33.3	28.3	21.3	11.6	10.6	8.6
Philippines	43.6	33.2	30.4	24.7	13.1	7.7	7.1	6.0
Singapore	34.0	17.9	16.3	12.5	7.1	5.4	5.5	6.1
Sri Lanka	34.7	22.5	20.7	17.2	8.5	5.9	5.8	6.0
Taiwan	36.2	16.9	16.7	u	6.2	5.0	5.9	u
Thailand	43.5	22.3	20.0	18.6	13.4	7.0	6.5	6.3
Vietnam	40.9	31.8	30.3	24.3	21.2	9.5	8.3	6.4
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>								
Albania	39.9	24.0	21.9	19.0	9.7	5.8	5.6	5.5
Australia	21.9	15.0	14.3	13.2	8.7	7.5	7.6	7.9
Austria	18.5	11.6	11.5	10.1	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.5
Belgium	17.1	11.9	11.9	10.8	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.6
Bulgaria	16.9	12.7	12.2	12.3	8.2	11.6	11.6	12.2
Canada	24.6	14.1	12.9	11.6	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.4
Czechoslovakia	16.3	14.0	13.9	14.2	9.5	11.9	11.2	10.5
Denmark	17.0	10.8	11.0	10.3	9.7	11.3	11.3	11.1
Finland	18.1	12.5	11.8	11.1	9.3	10.2	10.2	10.5
France	18.0	13.8	13.4	12.4	11.2	10.3	9.9	9.9
Germany	17.8	11.2	10.9	9.6	11.8	12.3	11.9	11.9
Greece	18.1	11.9	11.6	11.6	7.8	9.7	10.0	10.6
Hungary	13.6	11.6	11.9	12.4	10.1	13.4	12.7	12.6

Table 2. (continued)

Population growth rate (per 1000) <sup>a</sup>				Life expectancy (years)						Country
				1985-90			1990-95			
1960-65	1985-90	1990-95	2000-05	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
19.1	11.7	10.0	8.4	72	78	75	73	79	76	Puerto Rico
12.3	16.8	14.2	13.6	68	74	71	70	75	72	Trinidad and Tobago
11.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	69	75	72	69	76	72	Uruguay
35.7	26.1	23.7	20.1	67	73	70	67	74	70	Venezuela
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>										
19.8	27.2	28.0	25.0	63	65	64	65	67	66	Algeria
25.1	23.9	21.5	17.6	58	60	59	60	63	62	Egypt
26.9	27.4	20.1	25.4	65	66	65	67	68	67	Iran
30.5	34.8	33.9	30.5	63	65	64	65	67	66	Iraq
29.3	32.6	33.4	28.6	64	68	66	66	70	68	Jordan
105.3	34.0	28.2	19.4	71	75	73	72	76	74	Kuwait
29.4	2.5	22.0	16.8	63	67	65	65	69	67	Lebanon
37.0	36.5	36.2	33.8	59	62	61	62	65	63	Libya
27.2	25.8	24.3	18.7	59	62	61	62	65	63	Morocco
24.6	37.9	37.5	36.2	62	66	64	66	70	68	Oman
32.5	39.6	38.4	36.7	62	65	63	64	68	66	Saudi Arabia
31.0	36.2	36.0	32.7	63	67	65	65	69	67	Syria
18.5	23.8	20.8	15.1	65	66	66	67	69	68	Tunisia
24.9	20.8	19.5	13.1	63	66	64	64	68	66	Turkey
93.8	32.6	22.4	16.0	69	73	70	70	74	71	United Arab Emirates
21.5	35.9	35.8	33.3	50	51	50	52	53	53	Yemen
<b>ASIA</b>										
22.7	26.3	66.8	22.0	41	42	41	43	44	43	Afghanistan
25.2	26.7	26.9	24.4	51	50	51	53	53	53	Bangladesh
18.1	21.5	22.7	22.9	49	47	48	51	49	50	Bhutan
24.5	24.8	22.0	14.2	47	50	48	50	52	51	Cambodia
20.7	14.5	14.1	8.3	68	71	69	69	73	71	China
36.6	14.0	8.6	3.3	74	80	77	75	80	78	Hong Kong
22.6	20.7	20.8	17.1	58	58	58	60	61	60	India
21.4	19.3	18.2	13.0	59	62	60	61	65	63	Indonesia
28.0	18.1	19.2	13.2	66	73	70	68	74	71	Korea, Dem. People's Rep.
26.4	9.5	8.5	7.2	66	72	69	68	74	71	Korea, Republic of
22.2	28.2	29.1	24.1	47	50	48	50	53	51	Laos
30.9	26.4	22.7	14.8	68	72	69	69	73	71	Malaysia
26.3	27.4	26.7	24.3	60	63	61	62	65	64	Mongolia
21.1	20.9	20.9	18.0	58	62	60	61	64	63	Myanmar
19.0	24.7	23.4	19.7	52	50	51	54	53	54	Nepal
26.9	34.4	28.7	24.6	57	57	57	59	59	59	Pakistan
22.4	22.6	22.8	19.7	53	55	54	55	57	56	Papua New Guinea
30.1	24.8	22.8	18.4	62	65	63	63	67	65	Philippines
28.1	12.5	10.8	6.3	71	76	73	72	77	74	Singapore
24.2	13.3	12.6	10.2	68	73	70	70	74	72	Sri Lanka
32.5	11.6	u	u	71 <sup>b</sup>	76 <sup>b</sup>	u	u	u	u	Taiwan
29.8	15.3	13.6	12.4	63	67	65	65	69	67	Thailand
19.7	21.5	22.1	18.0	59	64	61	62	66	64	Vietnam
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>										
29.9	18.3	16.3	13.6	69	74	72	70	75	73	Albania
19.8	13.7	11.8	9.5	73	79	76	74	80	77	Australia
6.2	0.7	0.5	-0.7	71	78	74	72	79	75	Austria
6.7	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	71	78	75	72	79	76	Belgium
8.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	69	75	72	70	76	73	Bulgaria
18.8	8.8	7.7	5.8	73	80	77	74	81	77	Canada
7.3	2.1	2.6	3.7	68	75	71	69	76	72	Czechoslovakia
7.6	0.8	0.6	-0.8	73	78	75	73	79	76	Denmark
6.0	3.0	2.2	1.3	71	79	75	72	80	76	Finland
13.0	3.5	3.5	2.4	72	80	76	73	81	77	France
9.0	-0.3	-0.6	-2.0	71	78	75	72	79	76	Germany
5.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	74	78	76	74	79	77	Greece
3.3	-1.8	-0.8	-0.2	66	74	70	68	75	72	Hungary

**Table 2. Vital Rates, and Life Expectancy by Sex, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

Country	Crude birth rate (per 1000)				Crude death rate (per 1000)			
	1960-65	1985-90	1990-95	2000-05	1960-65	1985-90	1990-95	2000-05
Ireland	21.8	18.1	17.8	16.5	11.8	8.8	8.4	7.5
Israel	25.5	22.5	20.8	18.6	6.0	7.0	6.7	6.1
Italy	18.8	9.9	10.8	10.1	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.2
Japan	17.2	11.3	11.5	12.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.1
Netherlands	20.9	12.7	12.9	11.3	7.8	8.7	8.7	9.0
New Zealand	25.9	16.4	15.8	13.6	8.9	8.4	8.3	8.2
Norway	17.4	12.4	12.5	11.8	9.5	10.6	10.7	10.6
Poland	20.1	16.4	14.7	15.0	7.6	9.9	9.8	9.7
Portugal	24.0	13.5	13.3	13.1	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.2
Romania	16.7	15.5	15.1	13.6	8.6	10.8	10.5	10.5
Spain	21.5	12.1	12.8	12.6	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.6
Sweden	14.7	12.9	12.6	11.1	10.0	12.1	11.9	11.6
Switzerland	18.9	11.8	11.6	9.9	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.4
United Kingdom	18.2	13.6	13.7	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.5	10.9
United States of America	21.9	15.1	14.1	12.7	9.4	8.8	8.8	8.9
U.S.S.R.	22.1	18.4	16.7	15.7	7.2	10.6	9.9	9.6
Yugoslavia	22.1	14.8	13.8	12.8	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.7

u = unknown.

<sup>a</sup> The growth rate takes into account international migration; therefore, it may not equal the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

<sup>b</sup> Data are only for 1985.

Table 2. (continued)

Population growth rate (per 1000) <sup>a</sup>				Life expectancy (years)						Country
1960-65	1985-90	1990-95	2000-05	1985-90			1990-95			
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2.9	9.2	9.5	9.0	71	77	74	72	78	75	Ireland
38.5	16.6	15.0	12.9	74	77	75	74	78	76	Israel
7.5	-0.3	0.2	-1.1	72	79	76	73	80	76	Italy
9.9	4.3	3.9	3.1	75	81	78	76	82	79	Japan
13.7	6.3	6.0	4.0	74	80	77	74	81	78	Netherlands
20.5	8.7	8.2	6.1	72	78	75	73	79	76	New Zealand
7.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	73	80	77	74	81	77	Norway
12.7	6.4	4.9	5.4	68	76	72	68	76	72	Poland
6.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	70	77	73	71	78	74	Portugal
6.7	4.8	4.6	3.1	67	73	70	69	74	71	Romania
10.2	3.0	3.7	2.9	74	80	77	74	80	77	Spain
6.7	2.2	1.5	0.4	74	80	77	75	81	78	Sweden
17.7	4.2	2.2	1.4	74	80	77	75	81	78	Switzerland
7.4	2.2	2.2	1.1	72	78	75	73	79	76	United Kingdom
14.6	8.1	7.0	5.5	72	79	76	73	80	76	United States of America
14.9	7.8	6.8	6.1	65	74	70	67	75	71	U.S.S.R.
10.9	5.8	4.8	3.1	69	75	72	70	76	73	Yugoslavia

**Table 3. Social and Economic Characteristics, Developing and Developed Countries**

Country	GNP per capita (US\$) (1988/90) <sup>a</sup>	Percent of total government expenditure (1988)			Daily calories per capita (1985)	Legal age at marriage (1990)	
		Education	Health	Defense		Males	Females
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
Angola	u	u	u	u	1926	u	u
Benin	357	u	u	u	2248	u	u
Botswana	1010	18.1	7.4	12.1	2159	u	u
Burkina Faso	296	14.0	5.2	17.9	2003	18	15
Burundi	224	u	u	u	2233	u	u
Cameroon	870	u	u	u	2080	18	15
Central African Republic	360	u	u	u	2059	u	u
Chad	164	u	u	u	1733	u	u
Congo	887	u	u	u	2511	u	u
Côte d'Ivoire	770	u	u	u	2308	21	18
Ethiopia	108	10.6	3.6	u	1704	19	14
Gabon	3000	u	u	u	2448	18	15
Ghana	378	25.7	9.0	3.2	1785	21	21
Guinea	397	u	u	u	1731	18	17
Guinea-Bissau	184	u	u	u	u	u	u
Kenya	366	21.5	6.1	9.2	2214	18	18
Lesotho	403	u	u	u	2299	18	16
Liberia	u	u	u	u	2373	16	16
Madagascar	233	u	u	u	2452	17	14
Malawi	152	10.0	5.9	5.6	2415	u	u
Mali	250	9.8	2.6	8.4	1810	18	15
Mauritania	453	u	u	u	2071	u	u
Mauritius	1960	12.7	7.6	0.8	2717	18	18
Mozambique	97	u	u	u	1617	u	u
Namibia	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Niger	289	u	u	u	2276	18	16
Nigeria	290	2.8	0.8	2.8	2139	16	16
Rwanda	279	u	u	u	1935	18	15
Senegal	643	u	u	u	2418	18	16
Sierra Leone	143	u	u	u	1784	20	16
Somalia	170	u	u	u	2074	21	18
South Africa	2290	u	u	u	2926	u	16
Sudan	653	u	u	u	2168	u	u
Tanzania	160	u	u	u	2316	18	15
Togo	374	19.9	5.2	11.1	2221	20	17
Uganda	295	15.0	2.4	26.3	2483	18	16
Zaire	199	u	u	u	2151	u	u
Zambia	264	8.3	4.7	0.0	2126	16	16
Zimbabwe	604	22.0	7.5	16.3	2144	u	u
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
Argentina	2520	6.9	2.1	6.9	3216	16	14
Bolivia	614	18.4	1.9	14.5	2171	16	14
Brazil	1909	4.8	9.5	4.0	2657	18	16
Chile	1612	12.0	6.3	10.4	2544	14	12
Colombia	1180	u	u	u	2588	16	14
Costa Rica	1754	16.2	19.3	2.2	2807	15	15
Cuba	u	u	u	u	3088	18	18
Dominican Republic	678	u	u	u	2530	16	15
Ecuador	1054	u	u	u	2005	14	12
El Salvador	935	17.1	7.1	25.7	2155	16	14
Guatemala	838	u	u	u	2345	16	14
Guyana	368	u	u	u	u	16	14
Haiti	316	u	u	u	1784	u	u
Honduras	799	u	u	u	2224	14	12
Jamaica	1214	u	u	u	2578	16	16
Mexico	1719	7.4	1.1	1.4	3126	16	14
Nicaragua	u	u	u	u	2464	15	14
Panama	1690	15.6	16.7	5.9	2423	18	16
Paraguay	1016	u	u	u	2873	14	12
Peru	969	15.3	5.8	20.0	2120	16	14

Table 3. (continued)

Percent literate (1985)			Percent primary and secondary school enrolment (1985) <sup>b</sup>			Country
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
50	23	36	u	u	49	<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>
26	12	19	58	27	42	Angola
82	60	70	76	82	79	Benin
23	6	15	21	12	17	Botswana
53	32	42	35	24	29	Burkina Faso
61	36	48	75	60	68	Burundi
45	19	32	61	35	48	Cameroon
34	13	23	u	u	23	Central African Republic
66	38	52	u	u	78	Chad
53	31	42	56	36	46	Congo
u	u	66	30	20	25	Côte d'Ivoire
70	43	56	u	u	73	Ethiopia
63	42	53	u	u	58	Gabon
26	8	17	29	12	20	Ghana
43	18	30	u	u	35	Guinea
77	53	65	78	71	74	Guinea-Bissau
62	84	73	u	u	76	Kenya
43	21	32	u	u	51	Lesotho
86	68	77	u	u	75	Liberia
52	31	42	51	38	45	Madagascar
31	15	23	20	11	16	Malawi
40	16	28	43	25	34	Mali
89	77	83	78	76	77	Mauritania
39	16	28	45	33	39	Mauritius
u	u	u	u	u	90	Mozambique
32	11	22	23	12	17	Namibia
55	31	43	u	u	62	Niger
59	32	45	44	41	42	Nigeria
45	19	32	45	28	36	Rwanda
21	6	13	u	u	38	Senegal
27	9	17	18	9	14	Sierra Leone
u	u	u	u	u	54	Somalia
39	10	24	42	30	36	South Africa
93	88	42	46	44	45	Sudan
51	25	38	77	43	60	Tanzania
57	29	43	u	u	37	Togo
79	53	66	u	u	78	Uganda
77	59	67	75	63	69	Zaire
70	55	62	102	90	96	Zambia
						Zimbabwe
95	94	95	92	95	94	<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>
81	65	73	u	u	75	Argentina
80	77	79	u	u	84	Bolivia
93	92	92	92	93	93	Brazil
86	84	85	81	83	82	Chile
92	92	92	73	73	73	Colombia
94	91	92	93	94	93	Costa Rica
82	79	80	85	94	89	Cuba
86	81	83	88	88	88	Dominican Republic
73	65	69	u	u	60	Ecuador
60	44	52	u	u	51	El Salvador
97	94	95	u	u	77	Guatemala
54	42	48	62	54	58	Guyana
71	65	68	u	u	74	Haiti
98	98	98	u	u	77	Honduras
88	82	85	88	85	87	Jamaica
78	78	80	66	86	76	Mexico
87	86	86	82	83	83	Nicaragua
91	86	88	70	67	69	Panama
90	75	82	101	95	98	Paraguay
						Peru



**Table 3. Social and Economic Characteristics, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

Country	GNP per capita (US\$) (1988/90)*	Percent of total government expenditure (1988)			Daily calories per capita (1985)	Legal age at marriage (1990)	
		Education	Health	Defense		Males	Females
Puerto Rico	u	u	u	u	u	18	16
Trinidad and Tobago	3322	u	u	u	2915	17	13
Uruguay	2307	7.1	4.8	10.2	2791	21	21
Venezuela	2403	19.6	10.0	5.8	2485	14	12
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>							
Algeria	2529	u	u	u	2799	18	16
Egypt	661	u	u	u	3275	18	16
Iran	u	19.6	6.0	14.2	3115	15	13
Iraq	u	u	u	u	2891	18	18
Jordan	1519	13.0	5.4	26.5	2968	18	17
Kuwait	13400	14.2	7.7	13.9	3102	u	u
Lebanon	u	u	u	u	3046	17	15
Libya	5420	u	u	u	3585	20	16
Morocco	825	17.0	3.0	15.1	2729	u	u
Oman	5000	10.7	4.8	38.2	u	u	u
Saudi Arabia	6200	u	u	u	3057	u	u
Syria	1680	10.4	1.5	40.4	3235	u	u
Tunisia	1269	14.6	5.9	5.7	2796	20	17
Turkey	1280	12.7	2.4	10.4	3218	17	15
United Arab Emirates	18130	u	u	u	3652	u	u
Yemen	1070	17.6	3.6	31.2	4521	18	16
<b>ASIA</b>							
Afghanistan	u	u	u	u	2179	18	16
Bangladesh	168	u	u	u	1804	22	18
Bhutan	198	u	u	u	2477	u	u
Cambodia	u	u	u	u	2171	u	u
China	317	u	u	u	2620	22	20
Hong Kong	9263	u	u	u	2692	16	16
India	359	2.9	1.8	19.3	2126	21	18
Indonesia	491	10.0	1.8	8.3	2476	19	16
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	u	u	u	u	3113	u	u
Korea, Republic of	3982	19.0	2.2	27.1	2806	18	16
Laos	266	u	u	u	2317	u	u
Malaysia	2193	u	u	u	2601	16	14
Mongolia	u	u	u	u	2814	18	18
Myanmar	u	13.4	4.9	12.9	2508	u	u
Nepal	162	10.9	4.3	5.6	1997	18	16
Pakistan	344	2.6	0.9	29.5	2180	21	16
Papua New Guinea	757	15.9	9.6	4.5	2145	18	16
Philippines	649	15.7	4.6	11.6	2260	16	14
Singapore	9960	14.4	3.6	14.6	2696	17	17
Sri Lanka	438	7.8	5.4	9.6	2485	16	12
Taiwan	u	19.3	6.2	18.7	u	u	u
Thailand	1217	u	u	u	2399	17	17
Vietnam	908	u	u	u	2281	20	18
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>							
Albania	u	u	u	u	2716	u	u
Australia	12340	7.0	9.6	9.2	3302	u	u
Austria	15470	9.3	12.8	2.6	3440	u	u
Belgium	14490	12.2	1.8	4.9	3679	u	u
Bulgaria	u	u	u	u	3593	u	u
Canada	16960	3.1	5.9	7.7	3443	u	u
Czechoslovakia	u	u	u	u	3473	u	u
Denmark	18450	9.0	1.3	5.1	3489	u	u
Finland	18590	13.9	10.6	5.3	2961	u	u
France	16090	u	u	u	3358	u	u
Germany	u	0.6	18.2	8.9	7288	u	u
Greece	4800	u	u	u	3637	u	u
Hungary	2460	2.1	1.7	4.8	3544	u	u

Table 3. (continued)

Percent literate (1985)			Percent primary and secondary school enrolment (1985) <sup>b</sup>			Country
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
90	89	89	u	u	86	Puerto Rico
96	94	96	u	u	88	Trinidad and Tobago
96	95	95	u	u	91	Uruguay
84	88	86	77	81	79	Venezuela
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>						
63	35	49	81	63	72	Algeria
60	30	45	87	67	77	Egypt
59	36	48	82	64	73	Iran
64	41	52	91	69	80	Iraq
86	62	74	u	u	84	Jordan
75	63	71	92	87	90	Kuwait
86	69	77	u	u	90	Lebanon
70	40	57	u	u	73	Libya
54	30	42	65	42	54	Morocco
47	12	30	74	55	65	Oman
69	43	58	66	49	58	Saudi Arabia
74	44	59	96	78	87	Syria
68	47	58	85	68	77	Tunisia
88	64	76	81	67	74	Turkey
u	u	u	76	83	79	United Arab Emirates
47	20	32	u	u	45	Yemen
<b>ASIA</b>						
38	9	24	22	11	17	Afghanistan
45	19	32	46	29	38	Bangladesh
45	19	32	21	11	16	Bhutan
41	17	29	u	u	81	Cambodia
80	55	68	85	69	77	China
95	81	88	85	88	87	Hong Kong
58	29	44	75	50	63	India
80	64	72	u	u	81	Indonesia
u	u	86	u	u	70	Korea, Dem. People's Rep.
98	91	95	94	92	93	Korea, Republic of
92	76	84	74	59	67	Laos
83	65	74	75	75	75	Malaysia
95	87	u	u	u	92	Mongolia
88	69	78	u	u	61	Myanmar
34	11	22	u	u	56	Nepal
43	18	31	40	20	31	Pakistan
60	32	47	u	u	37	Papua New Guinea
88	87	88	90	92	91	Philippines
90	76	86	u	u	89	Singapore
92	81	87	82	83	83	Sri Lanka
96	85	90	u	u	82	Taiwan
95	87	91	u	u	63	Thailand
90	80	84	71	67	69	Vietnam
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>						
u	u	85	95	91	93	Albania
u	u	99	101	101	101	Australia
u	u	99	84	86	85	Austria
u	u	99	97	98	98	Belgium
u	u	93	102	102	102	Bulgaria
u	u	99	105	104	104	Canada
u	u	99	78	85	81	Czechoslovakia
u	u	99	102	102	102	Denmark
u	u	99	99	107	103	Finland
u	u	99	95	99	97	France
u	u	99	182	176	180	Germany
97	89	93	98	97	97	Greece
u	u	99	90	90	90	Hungary

**Table 3. Social and Economic Characteristics, for Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

Country	GNP per capita (US\$) (1988/90) <sup>a</sup>	Percent of total government expenditure (1988)			Daily calories per capita (1985)	Legal age at marriage (1990)	
		Education	Health	Defense		Males	Females
Ireland	7750	11.8	12.4	2.8	3736	u	u
Israel	8650	9.6	3.7	27.2	3019	u	u
Italy	13330	7.6	10.4	3.3	3493	u	u
Japan	21020	u	u	u	2695	u	u
Netherlands	14520	11.9	10.9	5.1	3348	u	u
New Zealand	10000	11.1	12.4	4.7	3393	u	u
Norway	19990	8.2	10.7	8.3	3171	u	u
Poland	1860	u	u	u	3224	u	u
Portugal	3650	9.5	7.8	5.4	3122	u	u
Romania	u	u	u	u	3413	u	u
Spain	7740	u	u	u	3303	u	u
Sweden	19300	9.2	1.1	6.8	3007	u	u
Switzerland	27500	u	u	u	3406	u	u
United Kingdom	12810	2.2	13.6	12.6	3148	u	u
United States of America	19840	1.7	12.5	24.8	3682	u	u
U.S.S.R.	u	u	u	u	3332	u	u
Yugoslavia	2520	0.0	0.0	55.1	3499	u	u

u = unknown.

<sup>a</sup> Data for developing countries are for 1990, except they are for 1988 for the following countries: Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Argentina, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, and Yemen. All data for developed countries are for 1988.

<sup>b</sup> The primary and secondary school enrolment ratio is the total enrolment of all ages divided by the population of the specific age groups that correspond to the age groups of primary and secondary schooling. These ratios take into account the different national systems of education and the duration of schooling at the primary and secondary levels.

Table 3. (continued)

Percent literate (1985)			Percent primary and secondary school enrolment (1985) <sup>b</sup>			Country
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
u	u	99	97	101	99	Ireland
97	93	95	90	94	92	Israel
98	96	97	u	u	81	Italy
u	u	99	98	99	99	Japan
u	u	99	109	109	109	Netherlands
u	u	99	94	95	94	New Zealand
u	u	99	94	97	95	Norway
u	u	98	94	94	94	Poland
89	81	85	u	u	89	Portugal
u	u	96	90	90	90	Romania
97	92	95	102	107	105	Spain
u	u	99	u	u	u	Sweden
u	u	99	u	u	u	Switzerland
u	u	99	91	93	92	United Kingdom
u	u	99	99	99	99	United States of America
u	u	99	u	u	102	U.S.S.R.
97	87	92	87	84	86	Yugoslavia

**Table 4. Total Fertility Rates, Developing Countries**

Country	1960-65	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	Percent change		
							1960-65 to 1985-90	1975-80 to 1980-85	1980-85 to 1985-90
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>									
Angola	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Benin	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	2.2	0.3	0.0
Botswana	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.7	2.9	1.4	0.0
Burkina Faso	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	-3.0	0.0	0.0
Burundi	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cameroon	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	16.4	1.5	3.0
Central African Republic	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	9.4	3.4	1.6
Chad	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	-1.8	0.0	0.0
Congo	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.0	0.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	1.4	0.0	0.0
Ethiopia	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.5	1.2	-7.1	4.3
Gabon	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.7	22.9	2.7	10.6
Ghana	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.0	-7.4	0.0	-1.7
Guinea	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	14.0	3.6	0.0
Kenya	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.0	6.8	6.5	-13.8	-2.5	-11.6
Lesotho	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	-0.5	0.7	0.0
Liberia	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malawi	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.1	8.6	0.0	0.0
Mali	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritius	5.7	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	-65.1	-20.2	-18.4
Mozambique	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	-1.7
Namibia	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.6	1.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Rwanda	7.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.9	0.0	-2.4
Senegal	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	-7.1	-4.3	-3.0
Sierra Leone	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	3.3	0.0	0.0
Somalia	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	6.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	-31.2	-6.1	-6.3
Sudan	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	-3.4	-1.2	-2.3
Tanzania	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	3.6	0.0	0.0
Togo	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.6	5.6	1.8	0.0
Zaire	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Zambia	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Zimbabwe	7.5	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.9	-22.8	-6.2	-6.5
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>									
Argentina	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	-4.2	-6.3	-6.0
Bolivia	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	-8.6	-2.2	-3.0
Brazil	6.2	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9	-43.7	-9.5	-9.2
Chile	5.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	-48.3	-3.4	-2.5
Colombia	6.8	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	-53.7	-15.2	-10.8
Costa Rica	7.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	-53.1	-10.0	-6.9
Cuba	4.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	-60.8	-11.9	-1.1
Dominican Republic	7.3	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.0	-48.8	-10.4	-10.9
Ecuador	6.9	5.4	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.5	-38.0	-11.1	-10.8
El Salvador	6.9	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.2	-29.1	-8.6	-6.7
Guatemala	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.4	4.9	-15.8	-4.4	-5.7
Guyana	6.2	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.2	-55.0	-17.3	-15.0
Haiti	6.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	-20.8	-3.4	-3.5
Honduras	7.4	6.6	6.2	5.6	4.9	4.3	-24.6	-6.4	-9.9
Jamaica	5.6	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	-53.0	-11.3	-25.4
Mexico	6.8	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.8	-47.0	-14.1	-14.8
Nicaragua	7.3	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.5	-25.0	-5.9	-7.4
Panama	5.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	-47.0	-14.8	-9.2
Paraguay	6.8	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	-32.6	-4.6	-5.0
Peru	6.9	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.2	-41.6	-13.6	-14.0

**Table 4. Total Fertility Rates, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	1960-65	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	Percent change		
							1960-65 to 1985-90	1975-80 to 1980-85	1980-85 to 1985-90
Puerto Rico	4.4	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	-46.0	-10.5	-4.1
Trinidad and Tobago	5.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	-41.0	-3.1	-4.8
Uruguay	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	-16.2	-11.1	-5.4
Venezuela	6.5	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	-41.6	-7.9	-8.0
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>									
Algeria	7.4	7.2	6.4	5.4	4.9	4.3	-26.4	-11.4	-14.6
Egypt	7.1	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.4	-35.9	-4.0	-10.5
Iran	7.3	6.1	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.3	-28.1	-6.8	-7.4
Iraq	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.4	-11.4	-4.4	-4.5
Jordan	8.0	7.4	6.8	6.2	5.5	4.9	-23.0	-8.4	-9.0
Kuwait	7.3	5.9	4.9	3.9	3.5	3.2	-47.2	-17.3	-20.7
Lebanon	6.4	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.1	-40.4	-11.9	0.0
Libya	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.3	-4.3	-2.7	-4.3
Morocco	7.2	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.6	-32.6	-8.0	-11.2
Oman	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	-1.1	0.0	-1.4
Syria	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.6	-9.4	-3.6	-5.7
Tunisia	7.2	5.7	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.9	-42.9	-13.8	-16.0
Turkey	6.1	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.8	-39.6	-9.1	-10.0
United Arab Emirates	6.9	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.9	-29.8	-7.6	-7.8
Yemen	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.8	0.9	-0.6	-0.4
<b>ASIA</b>									
Afghanistan	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.2	-1.6	-4.3	0.0
Bangladesh	6.7	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.1	4.7	-17.2	-7.7	-10.1
Bhutan	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	-6.6	-2.0	0.0
Cambodia	6.3	4.1	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.1	-25.0	25.1	-8.0
China	5.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	-58.7	-18.3	3.4
Hong Kong	5.3	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	-74.5	-22.1	-25.0
India	5.8	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.7	-26.0	-1.7	-9.5
Indonesia	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.7	-35.8	-13.5	-14.1
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	5.7	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	-56.3	-19.8	-9.4
Korea, Republic of	5.4	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	-68.0	-14.3	-27.9
Laos	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.0	8.8	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	6.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.0	-40.5	1.9	-5.7
Mongolia	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.4	-16.7	-4.5	-4.8
Myanmar	6.0	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.4	-32.4	-8.2	-12.8
Nepal	5.9	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	1.5	-4.4	-4.8
Pakistan	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.2	-7.1	0.0	-7.1
Papua New Guinea	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.3	-16.4	-4.9	-5.9
Philippines	6.6	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.5	-34.5	-4.6	-8.6
Singapore	4.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	-63.5	-9.1	5.9
Sri Lanka	5.2	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	-48.3	-15.1	-17.8
Thailand	6.4	4.3	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	-59.5	-17.6	-26.1
Vietnam	6.1	5.6	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.3	-32.2	-13.8	-14.9

**Table 5. Number of Women of Reproductive Age (000s), 1990, in Five-Year Age Groups, Developing and Developed Countries**

Country	Age group							Totals	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-44	15-49
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>									
Angola	517	429	364	308	259	217	184	2094	2278
Benin	239	199	166	137	113	98	79	952	1031
Botswana	65	56	49	41	33	25	20	269	289
Burkina Faso	468	393	328	271	224	201	173	1885	2058
Burundi	276	248	220	188	155	107	87	1194	1281
Cameroon	596	493	403	331	282	241	208	2346	2554
Central African Republic	150	126	109	96	83	66	58	630	688
Chad	284	245	212	182	153	124	109	1200	1309
Congo	119	99	81	67	56	46	39	468	507
Côte d'Ivoire	594	479	395	330	275	215	187	2288	2475
Ethiopia	2513	2096	1740	1457	1218	1023	857	10047	10904
Gabon	61	67	48	31	29	29	30	265	295
Ghana	781	650	560	468	385	317	258	3161	3419
Guinea	291	243	204	173	145	114	94	1170	1264
Guinea-Bissau	46	40	35	31	27	24	21	203	224
Kenya	1287	1015	821	662	532	399	288	4716	5004
Lesotho	89	75	67	57	49	43	37	380	417
Liberia	129	108	90	73	59	53	45	512	557
Madagascar	614	525	447	372	302	252	209	2512	2721
Malawi	446	381	316	263	218	189	153	1813	1966
Mali	485	412	345	281	225	182	151	1930	2081
Mauritania	103	87	74	63	53	44	37	424	461
Mauritius	49	54	56	48	41	31	24	279	303
Mozambique	794	690	581	486	398	350	293	3299	3592
Namibia	89	75	63	53	44	37	32	361	393
Niger	401	332	277	231	192	153	126	1586	1712
Nigeria	5608	4649	3940	3214	2596	2168	1826	22175	24001
Rwanda	386	315	253	200	157	139	114	1450	1564
Senegal	378	314	266	225	186	147	123	1516	1639
Sierra Leone	211	178	151	129	110	91	78	870	948
Somalia	342	293	274	268	242	196	150	1615	1765
South Africa	1768	1595	1480	1257	1072	899	769	8071	8840
Sudan	1273	1069	906	767	644	539	448	5198	5646
Tanzania	1439	1165	953	768	610	549	442	5484	5926
Togo	181	153	128	106	89	75	63	732	795
Uganda	957	798	647	533	440	354	287	3729	4016
Zaire	1842	1546	1306	1099	914	752	623	7459	8082
Zambia	454	379	312	253	203	160	129	1761	1890
Zimbabwe	557	469	385	315	237	167	146	2130	2276
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>									
Argentina	1365	1203	1142	1109	1062	953	839	6834	7673
Bolivia	381	322	272	231	196	166	134	1568	1702
Brazil	7420	6896	6735	5763	4879	3906	3073	35599	38672
Chile	609	612	609	532	454	374	324	3190	3514
Colombia	1705	1742	1531	1280	1070	828	613	8156	8769
Costa Rica	139	143	139	120	95	74	57	710	767
Cuba	542	567	543	359	361	339	297	2711	3008
Dominican Republic	379	359	317	256	200	161	128	1672	1800
Ecuador	568	509	430	359	303	239	190	2408	2598
El Salvador	312	249	185	147	128	105	97	1126	1223
Guatemala	485	398	330	270	226	177	143	1886	2029
Guyana	46	45	42	34	24	19	14	210	224
Haiti	346	300	263	220	187	154	130	1470	1600
Honduras	290	238	191	151	121	97	80	1088	1168
Jamaica	138	136	118	91	66	51	43	600	643
Mexico	5301	4537	3793	3120	2530	1932	1693	21213	22906
Nicaragua	208	176	147	121	100	73	57	825	882
Panama	130	121	105	87	70	59	48	572	620
Paraguay	215	195	176	155	134	87	70	962	1032
Peru	1155	1030	895	744	623	506	418	4953	5371

**Table 5. Number of Women of Reproductive Age (000s), 1990, in Five-Year Age Groups, Developed and Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Age group							Totals	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-44	15-49
Puerto Rico	157	166	146	117	110	116	102	812	914
Trinidad and Tobago	59	58	63	52	41	33	27	306	333
Uruguay	127	113	114	110	97	92	86	653	739
Venezuela	985	921	829	710	614	500	373	4559	4932
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>									
Algeria	1405	1187	924	772	611	435	425	5334	5759
Egypt	2416	2258	2008	1911	1657	1244	929	11494	12423
Iran	2750	2417	1981	1735	1380	1013	779	11276	12055
Iraq	974	802	659	545	451	373	305	3804	4109
Jordan	229	195	152	111	77	66	61	830	891
Kuwait	85	77	82	82	68	51	34	445	479
Lebanon	150	145	120	104	79	57	48	655	703
Libya	237	188	144	125	108	87	68	889	957
Morocco	1331	1159	1030	904	696	519	397	5639	6036
Oman	67	54	47	43	38	31	24	280	304
Saudi Arabia	656	526	426	348	297	252	205	2505	2710
Syria	659	525	478	362	273	205	167	2502	2669
Tunisia	422	395	352	302	238	163	131	1872	2003
Turkey	2872	2620	2370	1939	1616	1282	1080	12699	13779
United Arab Emirates	52	34	32	40	41	27	18	226	244
Yemen	630	523	428	336	270	228	190	2415	2605
<b>ASIA</b>									
Afghanistan	847	736	604	484	380	400	329	3451	3780
Bangladesh	6351	5232	4340	3643	2636	2180	1858	24382	26240
Bhutan	75	64	56	48	42	36	31	321	352
Cambodia	381	445	380	339	295	226	162	2066	2228
China	60260	62321	51545	41038	42605	30739	23501	288508	312009
Hong Kong	221	227	287	300	246	199	115	1480	1595
India	41605	37391	32988	28636	23947	20165	17587	184732	202319
Indonesia	10264	8998	7656	6813	5426	4294	3981	43451	47432
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	1321	1426	1038	929	660	529	437	5903	6340
Korea, Republic of	2166	2059	2022	2028	1515	1238	1082	11028	12110
Laos	204	176	153	133	110	90	76	866	942
Malaysia	893	816	777	679	552	436	326	4153	4479
Mongolia	116	99	85	71	60	50	42	481	523
Myanmar	2258	2035	1798	1499	1159	885	806	9634	10440
Nepal	931	766	673	612	559	473	387	4014	4401
Pakistan	5654	5247	4503	3773	3142	2164	1804	24483	26287
Papua New Guinea	208	180	132	117	102	100	67	839	906
Philippines	3173	2873	2625	2303	1862	1411	1128	14247	15375
Singapore	108	114	139	143	123	103	66	730	796
Sri Lanka	812	798	753	708	587	513	386	4171	4557
Taiwan	875	926	961	913	823	558	436	5056	5492
Thailand	3015	2950	2553	2227	1822	1377	1121	13944	15065
Vietnam	3469	3361	2978	2507	1900	1248	1044	15463	16507
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>									
Albania	152	146	142	125	97	76	68	738	806
Australia	661	688	687	682	642	598	483	3958	4441
Austria	245	305	329	297	253	249	257	1678	1935
Belgium	314	349	387	384	360	350	276	2144	2420
Bulgaria	318	296	294	304	322	334	278	1868	2146
Canada	877	955	1169	1196	1099	1010	795	6306	7101
Czechoslovakia	594	525	523	580	622	576	469	3420	3889
Denmark	179	192	197	182	182	200	179	1132	1311
Finland	149	174	186	187	199	214	154	1109	1263
France	2045	2081	2132	2095	2116	2081	1446	12550	13996
Germany	2144	3009	3280	2909	2720	2330	2608	16392	19000
Greece	346	373	347	345	328	334	292	2073	2365
Hungary	384	343	311	382	439	376	349	2235	2584



**Table 5. Number of Women of Reproductive Age (000s), 1990, in Five-Year Age Groups, Developed and Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Age group							Totals	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-44	15-49
Ireland	171	161	142	129	120	106	89	829	918
Israel	213	183	166	163	163	143	95	1031	1126
Italy	2156	2323	2271	2017	1901	1970	1783	12638	14421
Japan	4883	4368	4024	3860	4480	5311	4542	26926	31468
Netherlands	525	617	636	601	566	583	442	3528	3970
New Zealand	142	146	140	134	124	119	94	805	899
Norway	158	163	154	154	149	153	115	931	1046
Poland	1392	1225	1337	1612	1628	1350	909	8544	9453
Portugal	422	419	421	376	339	320	291	2297	2588
Romania	925	974	688	849	861	722	613	5019	5632
Spain	1572	1594	1606	1457	1253	1214	1114	8696	9810
Sweden	273	286	291	276	284	320	298	1730	2028
Switzerland	200	243	267	256	244	250	235	1460	1695
United Kingdom	1911	2249	2361	2035	1872	2063	1693	12491	14184
United States of America	8434	9227	10658	11011	10240	8984	7144	58554	65698
U.S.S.R.	10429	9988	11461	11901	10887	7846	6660	62512	69172
Yugoslavia	885	877	905	905	916	772	643	5260	5903

**Table 6. Percentage of Women Married/Cohabiting, by Age, Developing Countries**

Country	Year	Age group							Totals	
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-44	15-49
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>										
Botswana	1988	5.8	25.7	49.7	58.4	62.6	62.8	56.1	38.1	39.1
Burkina Faso (c) <sup>a</sup>	1975	53.4	91.5	95.3	95.1	93.5	89.9	85.8	84.5	84.6
Burundi	1987	5.9	62.1	86.0	90.4	88.1	84.9	83.1	66.0	67.2
Cameroon (c) <sup>a,b</sup>	1976	44.5	77.6	86.3	86.4	82.8	77.1	68.7	73.6	73.2
Central African Republic (c) <sup>d</sup>	1975	45.5	77.8	84.5	86.8	85.2	81.1	74.6	74.6	74.5
Congo (c)	1984	17.4	50.8	70.1	76.1	77.1	75.8	72.7	54.4	55.9
Côte d'Ivoire	1978	52.5	79.6	87.3	88.7	86.9	85.0	78.5	77.5	77.6
Ethiopia (c) <sup>e</sup>	1984	53.1 <sup>e</sup>	84.0	89.4	87.7	86.1	76.3	69.3	78.3	77.6
Ghana	1988	20.5	68.4	86.8	88.4	89.0	85.2	77.9	69.7	70.3
Kenya	1989	18.4	62.6	82.7	84.9	86.9	85.5	82.9	65.6	66.6
Liberia	1986	31.7	65.5	79.3	81.8	85.5	80.0	81.8	66.4	67.5
Madagascar (c) <sup>*</sup>	1975	32.4	64.5	78.7	82.5	82.8	79.7	76.1	64.6	65.6
Malawi (c)	1977	47.2	84.8	88.9	88.6	87.4	84.4	80.0	77.5	77.7
Mali	1987	71.5	95.9	98.6	97.2	95.6	93.2	93.7	92.0	92.1
Mauritania (c) <sup>f</sup>	1977	36.9	63.4	75.5	76.5	77.0	69.9	63.4	63.1	63.1
Mauritius <sup>g</sup>	1985	16.7	60.1	83.4	88.6	86.4	85.9	77.8	u	68.4
Mozambique (c) <sup>h</sup>	1980	48.7	82.2	86.6	86.2	84.3	79.3	74.4	76.2	76.1
Nigeria, Ondo State	1986	10.3	57.9	90.7	98.2	97.1	95.7	89.1	u	67.3
Rwanda (c) <sup>*</sup>	1978	14.6	66.8	88.8	90.4	88.3	84.9	79.9	62.7	64.0
Senegal	1986	41.9	73.1	86.2	92.5	93.5	91.0	92.6	75.1	76.2
South Africa (c) <sup>i</sup>	1985	5.0	32.9	57.0	68.8	73.7	74.2	72.7	45.8	47.9
Sudan	1973	41.0	80.3	89.6	88.6	85.8	77.2	69.2	76.3	75.8
Tanzania (c)	1978	35.7	78.7	87.9	89.1	87.3	84.0	78.2	73.1	73.5
Togo	1988	26.5	73.2	90.0	91.4	91.9	89.7	84.8	72.1	73.0
Uganda	1988-89	36.5	72.1	82.1	81.6	79.0	73.1	73.2	66.9	67.3
Zambia (c)	1980	29.4	73.3	82.5	85.0	84.7	81.6	77.5	66.7	67.4
Zimbabwe	1988	17.6	61.1	82.3	85.4	86.9	79.6	80.0	u	62.9
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>										
Argentina (c) <sup>j</sup>	1980	10.0	46.8	72.5	81.0	82.5	81.6	79.0	57.7	60.0
Bolivia	1989	12.5	53.7	75.0	85.2	86.0	83.6	80.4	60.8	62.4
Brazil	1986	13.4	51.1	71.8	82.5	81.6	87.7	u	58.9	u
Chile	1982	9.0	41.4	66.4	75.6	77.3	76.1	73.7	51.2	53.0
Colombia	1986	12.3	46.7	67.6	73.9	77.0	71.3	74.1	51.9	53.4
Costa Rica (c) <sup>a</sup>	1984	15.1	49.5	69.6	75.8	76.5	74.7	73.4	54.1	55.4
Cuba (c)	1981	24.3	60.8	75.7	79.4	79.7	78.6	77.1	61.5	62.9
Dominican Republic	1986	17.0	49.1	68.6	78.3	77.4	76.3	73.6	52.8	54.1
Ecuador	1987	17.5	54.8	79.8	85.7	84.0	83.7	79.7	61.6	62.8
El Salvador	1985	23.9	60.1	76.7	79.7	79.6	75.6	68.5	60.1	60.8
Guatemala	1987	23.5	64.0	80.6	85.4	83.6	81.4	u	65.4	u
Guyana (c)	1980	11.6	42.9	62.2	69.5	74.0	72.2	69.9	46.3	48.0
Haiti <sup>k,l</sup>	1989	12.5	47.9	74.8	88.9	83.7	85.3	76.5	60.1	61.1
Honduras <sup>m</sup>	1987	21.7	59.5	74.5	81.2	79.0	76.9	u	60.2	u
Jamaica <sup>n,o</sup>	1989	33.4	72.0	83.0	82.2	79.4	77.3	70.4	67.6	67.8
Mexico	1987	18.4	55.5	76.2	82.4	80.7	81.8	79.7	59.4	60.8
Nicaragua <sup>p</sup>	1971	21.1	58.5	76.1	79.6	79.4	74.8	70.7	u	u
Panama (c) <sup>q</sup>	1980	18.1	52.6	70.3	77.1	78.2	76.7	73.3	56.2	57.4
Paraguay	1990	14.1	52.8	71.3	84.2	82.6	87.5	81.0	59.6	61.3
Peru	1986	11.8	44.3	69.6	82.5	84.9	83.3	82.9	55.9	58.0
Puerto Rico (c) <sup>r</sup>	1980	12.8	45.8	68.6	73.2	74.6	73.3	70.9	53.8	55.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1987	20.3	60.4	83.8	86.4	88.2	84.4	84.0	67.6	68.7
Uruguay (c) <sup>s</sup>	1975	12.0	48.7	71.6	79.3	80.0	79.2	75.8	59.2	61.3
Venezuela (c) <sup>t</sup>	1981	17.1	49.1	67.8	74.0	74.6	72.1	68.8	53.3	54.5
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>										
Algeria <sup>p</sup>	1977	22.5	64.9	83.3	89.9	88.8	84.1	77.2	u	u
Egypt	1988	15.3	57.7	81.2	89.7	89.6	85.0	80.2	63.7	65.1
Iran <sup>u,v</sup>	1976	33.9	77.5	91.5	94.6	94.4	91.1	86.2	74.1	75.1
Iraq (c)	1977	31.8	65.5	83.6	88.6	88.9	87.1	82.8	68.2	69.5
Jordan (c) <sup>w</sup>	1979	20.1	62.9	88.5	90.7	91.6	89.7	85.9	65.5	67.0
Kuwait	1985	14.3	53.4	77.4	86.7	89.8	88.6	83.4	64.3	65.5
Libya	1973	36.7	82.5	92.8	94.2	93.6	89.9	84.1	77.6	78.2
Morocco	1987	11.3	41.0	68.6	83.3	87.2	87.2	84.8	53.1	55.6

**Table 6. Percentage of Women Married/Cohabiting by Age, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Year	Age group							Totals	
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-44	15-49
Syria (c) <sup>x</sup>	1981	24.6	63.5	82.7	89.2	91.0	89.8	87.9	64.1	65.9
Tunisia	1988	4.3	34.9	68.3	85.9	91.0	91.2	83.7	54.2	56.2
Turkey	1988	14.4 <sup>y</sup>								
	1987	59.7	86.2	93.0	93.9	92.3	90.0	u	59.9	
United Arab Emirates (c)	1975	55.0	85.7	92.2	93.3	91.2	85.2	76.8	83.0	82.6
<b>ASIA</b>										
Afghanistan (c) <sup>z</sup>	1979	53.3	89.8	95.7	95.8	94.5	89.2	84.1	83.2	83.3
Bangladesh <sup>aa</sup>	1989	48.1	82.8	91.4	92.7	89.7	84.1	80.3	u	u
China (c) <sup>bb</sup>	1982	4.3	53.3	94.3	98.6	98.2	96.7	93.4	64.5	67.1
India	1988	41.0	88.1	97.6	98.1	98.4	96.5	u	85.2	u
Indonesia	1987	17.9	61.6	85.4	90.0	88.6	87.9	80.1	66.3	67.6
Korea, Republic of (c) <sup>cc</sup>	1985	0.9	28.1	81.8	93.1	93.5	90.5	85.9	58.3	60.9
Malaysia (c) <sup>dd</sup>	1980	8.2	45.1	76.3	86.5	89.4	87.3	82.5	56.6	58.5
Myanmar	1983	15.9	54.9	74.1	81.3	83.1	81.5	78.4	58.3	60.0
Nepal <sup>ee</sup>	1986	38.0	84.6	94.2	95.3	92.6	85.0	73.6	u	u
Pakistan	1984-85	25.4	70.5	89.4	92.2	94.2	93.1	91.0	u	u
Papua New Guinea (c) <sup>ff</sup>	1980	16.7	70.8	90.1	93.2	92.7	90.1	86.8	70.7	72.0
Philippines	1988	8.2	40.5	70.0	84.1	86.6	85.9	81.4	54.2	56.3
Singapore (c) <sup>gg</sup>	1980	2.3	25.8	64.8	80.7	86.9	86.6	82.9	49.6	52.1
Sri Lanka	1987	7.0	41.2	67.4	81.6	84.0	83.8	81.0	u	57.9
Taiwan <sup>hh</sup>	1989	2.5	26.1	68.1	84.1	87.1	87.9	87.9	56.4	59.0
Thailand	1987	16.4	49.8	72.4	81.6	83.4	80.9	80.9	u	61.1
Vietnam <sup>i</sup>	1988	4.3	50.3	80.1	87.1	83.4	81.3	82.2	58.5	60.3

u = unknown. (c) = data are results of a census.

\* Provisional data.

<sup>a</sup> De jure population.

<sup>b</sup> Data exclude adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 7.4151 percent.

<sup>d</sup> Excluding persons of unknown marital status.

<sup>e</sup> For 16-19 years.

<sup>f</sup> Includes nomads.

<sup>g</sup> *Mauritius Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1985*, Ministry of Health, CDC: Port Louis, 1987 (Table 5). Figures refer only to the main island, Mauritius proper. The other island, Rodriguez, accounts for only 3 percent of the population.

<sup>h</sup> Excludes adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 3.8 percent.

<sup>i</sup> Excludes adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 1.7 percent, and excludes Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, and Venda.

<sup>j</sup> Excludes adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 1 percent.

<sup>k</sup> *1989 Haiti National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, Preliminary Report*, Child Health Institute, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Public Health Services/Centers for Disease Control, May 1990.

<sup>l</sup> Includes legal marriage, consensual union, or visiting relationship.

<sup>m</sup> *Epidemiology and Family Health Survey, Honduras 1987*, Honduras Ministry of Public Health, ASHONPLAFA, Family Health International: Tegucigalpa, May 1989 (p. 43).

<sup>n</sup> *1989 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey — Final Report*, C. McFarlane and C. Warren, National Family Planning Board, Jamaica, December 1989.

<sup>o</sup> Includes married, living with husband, living with common-law partner, or living with visiting partner.

<sup>p</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

<sup>q</sup> Excluding the former Canal Zone. Excludes adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 6.6 percent.

<sup>r</sup> De jure population, but including armed forces stationed in the area.

<sup>s</sup> Based on a sample taken at the time of the census.

<sup>t</sup> Excluding Indian jungle population. Excludes adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 6.85 percent.

<sup>v</sup> Excludes adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 2.28 percent.

<sup>w</sup> Excluding Jordanian territory under occupation by Israeli military force since June 1967. Including military and diplomatic personnel and their families abroad, but excluding foreign military and diplomatic personnel and their families in the country. Also including registered Palestinian refugees. Excluding persons living in hotels and ships.

<sup>x</sup> Including Palestinian refugees.

**Table 6. Percentage of Women Married/Cohabiting by Age, Developing Countries (continued)**

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<sup>y</sup> For 18–19 years.

<sup>z</sup> Excluding nomads. Excludes adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 5.0 percent for urban population and 10.0 percent for rural population.

<sup>aa</sup> *Bangladesh Fertility Survey 1989*, Md. Najmul Huq et al., NIPORT, Azimpurr, Dhaka, March 1990 (p. A9).

<sup>bb</sup> Covering only the civilian population of 29 provinces.

<sup>cc</sup> Excluding alien armed forces, civilian aliens employed by armed forces, foreign diplomatic personnel and their dependents, and Korean diplomatic personnel and their dependents outside the country. Based on a 2 percent sample of census returns.

<sup>dd</sup> Malaysia Peninsular only. Population in households only.

<sup>ee</sup> *Nepal Fertility and Family Planning Survey Report 1986*, His Majesty's Government Ministry of Health, Nepal Family Planning and MCH Project, Planning, Research and Evaluation Section, Kathmandu, June 1987 (p. 38).

<sup>ff</sup> For resident population only.

<sup>gg</sup> Excluding transients afloat and non-locally domiciled military and civilian services personnel and their dependents and visitors.

<sup>hh</sup> *1989 Taiwan-Fukien Demographic Fact Book Republic of China*, Ministry of the Interior Republic of China, Taipei, Taiwan, China, December 1990 (Table 9, p. 357). For Taiwan area only which includes hsiens and cities under Taiwan Province and ch'us of Taipei and Kaohsiung municipalities.

<sup>ii</sup> *Vietnam Demographic and Health Survey 1988*, National Committee for Population and Family Planning; Hanoi, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, November 1990.

**Table 7. Vital Statistics for Adolescent Women Aged 15–19, Developing Countries**

Country	Number of women 1990 (000s)	Marriage data		Children ever-born per woman	Children surviving per woman	Proportion surviving	Age-specific fertility rates (per 1000 women)		Contraception (married women)	
		Percent married	Date				0–3 years before survey	4–7 years before survey	Percent using	Date
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>										
Angola	517	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Benin	239	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	12	1982
Botswana	65	5.8	1988	0.26	0.25	0.96	127	136	17	1988
Burkina Faso	468	53.4	1975	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Burundi	276	5.9	1987	0.04	0.03	0.75	51	84	17	1987
Cameroon	596	44.5	1976	u	u	u	u	u	2	1978
Central African Republic	150	45.5	1975	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Chad	284	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Congo	119	17.4	1984	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Côte d'Ivoire	594	52.5	1978	u	u	u	u	u	2	1980/81
Ethiopia	2513	53.1 <sup>a</sup>	1984	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Gabon	61	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Ghana	781	20.5	1988	0.22	0.20	0.91	130	123	5	1988
Guinea	291	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Guinea-Bissau	46	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Kenya	1287	18.4	1989	0.28	0.25	0.89	153	175	13	1989
Lesotho	89	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	1977
Liberia	129	31.7	1986	0.46	0.38	0.83	188	193	2	1986
Madagascar	614	32.4	1975	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Malawi	446	47.2	1977	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Mali	485	71.5	1987	0.62	0.48	0.77	209	215	8	1987
Mauritania	103	36.9	1977	u	u	u	u	u	0	1979
Mauritius	49	16.7	1985	u	u	u	u	u	55	1985
Mozambique	794	48.7	1980	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Namibia	89	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Niger	401	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Nigeria	5608	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	1990
Rwanda	386	14.6	1978	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Senegal	378	41.9	1986	0.32	0.27	0.84	161	182	9	1986
Sierra Leone	211	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Somalia	342	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
South Africa	1768	5.0	1985	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Sudan	1273	41.0	1973	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Tanzania	1439	35.7	1978	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Togo	181	26.5	1988	0.26	0.23	0.88	129	147	17	1988
Uganda	957	36.5	1988–89	0.39	0.34	0.87	186	200	2	1988–89
Zaire	1842	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Zambia	454	29.4	1980	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Zimbabwe	557	17.6	1988	0.19	0.17	0.89	103	134	30	1988
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>										
Argentina	1365	10.0	1980	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Bolivia	381	12.5	1989	0.18	0.16	0.89	95	112	2	1989
Brazil	7420	u	u	0.13	0.12	0.92	76	87	48	1986
Chile	609	9.0	1982	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Colombia	1705	12.3	1986	0.13	0.12	0.92	74	99	37	1990
Costa Rica	139	15.1	1984	u	u	u	u	u	47	1981
Cuba	542	24.3	1981	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Dominican Republic	379	17.0	1986	0.19	0.17	0.89	103	111	25	1986
Ecuador	568	17.5	1987	0.18	0.16	0.89	86	119	25	1989
El Salvador	312	23.9	1985	u	u	u	u	u	22	1985
Guatemala	485	23.5	1987	0.26	0.24	0.92	136	169	5	1987
Guyana	46	11.6	1980	u	u	u	u	u	15	1975
Haiti	346	12.5	1989	u	u	u	u	u	5 <sup>b</sup>	1989
Honduras	290	21.7	1987	u	u	u	u	u	20	1987
Jamaica	138	33.4	1989	u	u	u	u	u	48	1989
Mexico	5301	18.4	1987	0.18	0.17	0.94	90	115	30	1987
Nicaragua	208	21.1	1971	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Panama	130	18.1	1980	u	u	u	u	u	29	1980
Paraguay	215	14.1	1990	u	u	u	u	u	35	1990
Peru	1155	11.8	1986	0.14	0.12	0.86	80	103	23	1986

**Table 7. Vital Statistics for Adolescent Women Aged 15–19, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Number of women 1990 (000s)	Marriage data		Children ever-born per woman	Children surviving per woman	Proportion surviving	Age-specific fertility rates (per 1000 women)		Contraception (married women)	
		Percent married	Date				0–3 years before survey	4–7 years before survey	Percent using	Date
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN (continued)</b>										
Puerto Rico	157	12.8	1980	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Trinidad and Tobago	59	20.3	1987	0.14	0.13	0.93	85	93	42	1987
Uruguay	127	12.0	1975	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Venezuela	985	17.1	1981	u	u	u	u	u	29	1977
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>										
Algeria	1405	22.5	1977	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Egypt	2416	15.3	1988	0.10	0.09	0.90	79	102	6	1988
Iran	2750	33.9	1976	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Iraq	974	31.8	1977	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Jordan	229	20.1	1979	u	u	u	u	u	8	1990
Kuwait	85	14.3	1985	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Lebanon	150	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Libya	237	36.7	1973	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Morocco	1331	11.3	1987	0.06	0.05	0.83	48	76	17	1987
Oman	67	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Saudi Arabia	656	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Syria	659	24.6	1981	u	u	u	u	u	9	1978
Tunisia	422	4.3	1988	0.02	0.02	1.00	29	33	18	1988
Turkey	2872	14.4 <sup>c</sup>	1988	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
United Arab Emirates	52	55.0	1975	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Yemen	630	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	1979
<b>ASIA</b>										
Afghanistan	847	53.3	1979	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Bangladesh	6351	48.1	1989	u	u	u	u	u	15	1989
Bhutan	75	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Cambodia	381	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
China	60260	4.3	1982	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Hong Kong	221	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
India	41605	41.0	1988	u	u	u	u	u	19 <sup>b</sup>	1988
Indonesia	10264	17.9	1987	0.11	0.10	0.91	65	113	26	1987
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	1321	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Korea, Republic of	2166	0.9	1985	u	u	u	u	u	45 <sup>b</sup>	1988
Laos	204	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Malaysia	893	8.2	1980	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Mongolia	116	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Myanmar	2258	15.9	1983	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Nepal	931	38.0	1986	u	u	u	u	u	0	1981
Pakistan	5654	25.4	1984–85	u	u	u	u	u	2	1985
Papua New Guinea	208	16.7	1980	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Philippines	3173	8.2	1988	u	u	u	u	u	16	1978
Singapore	108	2.3	1980	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Sri Lanka	812	7.0	1987	0.04	0.04	1.00	34	47	20	1987
Taiwan	875	2.5	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Thailand	3015	16.4	1987	0.09	0.09	1.00	52	61	43	1987
Vietnam	3469	4.3	1988	u	u	u	u	u	5	1988

u = unknown.

<sup>a</sup> For women 16–19 years.

<sup>b</sup> For women 15–24 years.

<sup>c</sup> For women 18–19 years.

**Table 8. Percentage of Couples in Reproductive Ages Using Contraceptives, by Country, Date, and Method, Developing and Developed Countries**

Country	Year of survey	Prevalence	Modern methods <sup>a</sup>	Sterilization		IUDs	Pills	Injectables
				Female	Male			
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>								
Benin	1981-82	9	1	0	0	<1	<1	0
Botswana	1984	28	19	1	0	5	10	1
	1988	33	32	4	<1	6	15	6
Burundi	1987	9	1	<1	0	<1	<1	1
Cameroon	1978	2	1	0	0	<1	<1	0
	1991	16	4	1	0	<1	1	<1
Côte d'Ivoire	1980-81	3	1	0	0	<1	<1	0
Ghana	1980	10	6	1	0	<1	2	<1
	1988	13	5	1	0	1	2	<1
Kenya	1977-78	7	5	1	0	1	2	1
	1984	18	10	3	0	3	3	1
	1989	26	18	5	0	4	5	3
Lesotho	1977	5	2	1	0	<1	1	<1
Liberia	1986	6	5	1	0	1	3	<1
Mali	1987	5	1	<1	0	<1	1	<1
Mauritania	1981	1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	1975	46	30	0	0	2	21	2
	1985	76	45	5	0	2	21	6
Nigeria	1982	5	1	<1	0	<1	<1	<1
	1990	8	4	<1	0	1	1	1
Rwanda	1983	10	1	0	0	<1	<1	<1
Senegal	1978	4	1	0	0	<1	<1	0
	1986	12	3	0	0	1	1	0
South Africa	1975-76	37	35	6	0	4	11	11
	1981	49	46	8	0	6	15	14
Sudan	1979	5	4	<1	0	<1	3	<1
	1989-90	9	6	1	0	1	4	<1
Togo <sup>b</sup>	1988	12	3	1	0	1	0	0
Uganda	1988-89	5	3	1	0	<1	1	<1
Zimbabwe	1984	38	27	2	<1	1	23	1
	1988	43	36	2	<1	1	31	<1
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>								
Bolivia	1983	27	12	3	0	4	3	1
	1989	30	12	4	0	5	2	1
Brazil	1986	66	57	27	1	1	25	0
Colombia	1969	21	10	1	0	3	5	0
	1976	42	30	4	<1	9	13	<1
	1978	47	38	8	0	8	17	4
	1980	49	41	11	0	8	18	2
	1986	65	53	18	<1	11	16	2
	1990	66	55	21	<1	12	14	2
Costa Rica	1976	64	54	12	2	5	23	1
	1978	64	55	—	14	5	23	2
	1981	65	56	17	1	6	21	2
	1986	68	56	—	17	7	19	—
Dominican Republic	1975	32	26	12	<1	3	8	<1
	1980	42	35	21	0	2	9	0
	1983-84	46	42	27	<1	4	9	0
	1986	50	47	33	<1	3	9	<1
Ecuador	1979-80	34	26	8	<1	5	10	1
	1982	40	33	12	0	6	10	1
	1987	44	36	15	0	10	9	<1
	1989	53	41	18	<1	12	9	<1
El Salvador	1975	19	18	—	9	2	7	<1
	1978	34	32	18	0	3	9	0
	1985	47	45	32	1	3	7	1
Guatemala	1978	18	13	6	0	1	5	1
	1983	25	21	10	1	3	5	—
	1987	23	18	10	1	2	4	1
Guyana	1975	31	23	9	0	6	9	0
Haiti	1977	19	5	<1	<1	<1	4	0
	1983	7	4	1	<1	<1	2	<1
	1989	10	10	3	0	1	4	2
Honduras	1981	27	24	8	<1	2	12	<1

Table 8. (continued)

Condoms	Vaginals	Rhythm	With- drawal	Abstinen- ce	Other	Year of survey	Country
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
<1	<1	1	2	5	0	1982	Benin
1	0	<1	<1	9	<1	1984	Botswana
1	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	1988	
<1	0	5	1	2	0	1987	Burundi
<1	0	1	<1	0	<1	1978	Cameroon
1	<1	0	2	3	1	1991	
0	0	<1	<1	2	<1	1980-81	Côte d'Ivoire
1	2	1	<1	3	0	1980	Ghana
<1	1	6	1	—	1	1988	
<1	0	1	<1	1	0	1977-78	Kenya
<1	<1	4	1	3	<1	1984	
1	<1	7	<1	—	1	1989	
<1	0	<1	<1	—	<1	1977	Lesotho
0	<1	1	<1	0	<1	1986	Liberia
0	0	1	<1	2	1	1987	Mali
0	<1	<1	<1	0	0	1981	Mauritania
5	0	14	1	—	1	1975	Mauritius
10	1	18	13	—	—	1985	
0	0	<1	<1	4	<1	1982	Nigeria
1	<1	—	1	2	1	1990	
0	0	—	—	—	9	1983	Rwanda
<1	0	<1	0	3	<1	1978	Senegal
0	0	1	0	7	1	1986	
2	0	0	0	0	3	1975-76	South Africa
—	3	—	—	—	3	1981	
<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	1979	Sudan
<1	0	—	<1	2	1	1989-90	
0	1	6	2	—	0	1988	Togo <sup>b</sup>
0	0	2	<1	—	<1	1988-89	Uganda
1	<1	1	7	2	3	1984	Zimbabwe
1	0	<1	5	—	2	1988	
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
0	1	14	1	—	—	1983	Bolivia
<1	<1	16	1	—	1	1989	
2	1	4	5	0	0	1986	Brazil
0	0	0	0	0	12	1969	Colombia
2	2	5	5	1	1	1976	
1	—	—	—	—	9	1978	
1	2	5	—	—	3	1980	
2	2	6	6	—	1	1986	
3	2	6	5	—	—	1990	
9	2	5	5	1	1	1976	Costa Rica
9	1	5	4	—	1	1978	
8	1	6	3	—	—	1981	
12	—	7	—	—	5	1986	
2	2	1	4	—	1	1975	Dominican Republic
2	2	2	3	0	2	1980	
2	<1	1	3	—	1	1983-84	
1	<1	1	2	—	<1	1986	
1	2	5	2	<1	<1	1979-80	Ecuador
1	2	5	2	—	1	1982	
1	1	6	2	0	<1	1987	
1	1	9	2	—	1	1989	
1	0	1	0	0	<1	1975	El Salvador
2	0	2	1	—	0	1978	
1	<1	2	1	—	<1	1985	
1	0	3	0	0	1	1978	Guatemala
1	—	3	—	—	2	1983	
1	<1	3	1	0	<1	1987	
0	<1	3	1	1	2	1975	Guyana
1	<1	5	5	3	1	1977	Haiti
1	—	1	2	—	0	1983	
1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	1989	
<1	1	2	2	—	—	1981	Honduras



**Table 8. Percentage of Couples in Reproductive Ages Using Contraceptives, by Country, Date, and Method, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

Country	Year of survey	Prevalence	Modern methods <sup>a</sup>	Sterilization		IUDs	Pills	Injectables
				Female	Male			
Honduras (continued)	1984	35	29	—	12	4	13	—
	1987	41	33	13	<1	4	13	<1
Jamaica	1975–76	38	36	8	0	2	12	6
	1979	55	55	10	0	2	24	11
	1983	52	49	11	0	2	20	8
Mexico	1989	55	51	14	<1	2	20	8
	1976	30	23	3	<1	6	11	2
	1978	40	33	7	<1	7	14	3
	1979	40	30	—	9	7	13	1
Nicaragua	1982	48	40	13	0	7	14	5
	1987	53	45	19	1	11	10	3
Panama	1981	27	23	7	<1	2	11	1
	1976	54	46	21	<1	4	17	1
Paraguay	1979	62	56	—	30	4	19	1
	1984	58	54	32	<1	6	12	1
	1977	29	23	—	3	4	12	1
	1979	36	24	2	<1	5	12	2
Peru	1987	45	29	4	0	5	14	4
	1990	48	35	7	0	6	14	5
	1970	26	10	2	0	1	3	0
	1977–78	31	11	3	0	1	4	1
	1981	41	17	4	0	4	5	2
Puerto Rico	1986	46	23	6	0	7	7	1
	1947	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
	1968	60	50	34	1	2	11	—
	1974	61	55	—	28	4	20	—
	1976	69	63	39	3	3	13	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1982	64	58	39	4	4	8	—
	1970	44	36	2	<1	3	17	0
	1977	52	46	4	<1	2	18	1
Venezuela	1987	53	44	8	<1	4	14	1
	1977	49	38	8	<1	9	15	<1
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>								
Algeria	1986	36	31	1	0	2	27	1
Egypt	1974–75	25	23	0	0	3	20	0
	1980	24	23	1	<1	4	17	<1
	1981–82	34	29	1	0	7	20	0
	1984	30	29	2	0	8	17	<1
	1988	38	35	2	0	16	15	<1
Iraq	1974	14	12	1	0	1	8	1
Jordan	1972	22	17	—	1	1	14	0
	1976	25	17	2	<1	2	12	0
	1983	26	21	—	4	8	8	<1
	1985	27	22	—	5	11	6	<1
	1990	35	27	6	—	15	5	—
Lebanon	1971	53	23	1	0	1	14	0
Morocco	1980	20	17	1	0	2	14	0
	1983–84	26	22	2	0	3	17	0
	1987	36	29	2	0	3	23	<1
Syria	1978	20	15	<1	<1	1	12	<1
Tunisia	1978	31	25	8	0	9	7	<1
	1983	41	34	13	0	13	5	<1
	1988	50	40	12	0	17	9	1
Turkey	1963	22	7	—	—	0	1	—
	1968	32	7	—	—	2	2	—
	1973	38	5	—	—	—	5	—
	1978	38	13	<1	<1	3	6	<1
	1983	51	22	1	0	8	8	0
	1988	63	31	2	<1	14	6	<1
Yemen Arab Republic	1979	1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	0
<b>ASIA</b>								
Afghanistan	1972–73	2	1	0	0	0	1	0

Table 8. (continued)

Condoms	Vaginals	Rhythm	With- drawal	Abstinen- ce	Other	Year of survey	Country
1	—	3	—	—	2	1984	Honduras
2	<1	4	4	—	<1	1987	
7	2	<1	1	<1	0	1975-76	Jamaica
7	1	<1	1	0	0	1979	
8	1	1	2	0	0	1983	
9	<1	1	2	—	—	1989	
1	1	3	4	0	<1	1976	Mexico
1	1	3	3	—	1	1978	
—	—	—	—	—	10	1979	
1	1	4	0	0	2	1982	
2	1	—	—	—	8	1987	
1	1	1	<1	0	3	1981	Nicaragua
1	2	3	3	1	1	1976	Panama
1	1	3	1	1	1	1979	
2	1	2	1	—	<1	1984	
3	1	2	3	0	0	1977	Paraguay
2	1	4	2	0	6	1979	
2	1	6	3	—	7	1987	
3	1	5	3	0	5	1990	
3	1	7	4	0	5	1970	Peru
1	1	11	3	2	4	1977-78	
1	1	17	4	—	3	1981	
1	1	18	4	—	2	1986	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1947	Puerto Rico
—	—	—	—	—	—	1953	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1965	
2	—	2	4	—	4	1968	
3	—	—	—	—	6	1974	
4	—	2	1	—	3	1976	
4	—	4	—	—	2	1982	
10	4	2	4	1	2	1970	Trinidad and Tobago
15	5	2	3	<1	<1	1977	
12	5	3	5	—	<1	1987	
5	1	4	5	0	3	1977	Venezuela
							<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>
1	<1	1	3	—	1	1986	Algeria
—	—	—	—	—	2	1974-75	Egypt
1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1980	
1	1	1	—	—	2	1981-82	
1	1	1	<1	—	1	1984	
2	<1	1	1	—	1	1988	
1	1	1	<1	—	<1	1974	Iraq
1	<1	2	3	1	3	1972	Jordan
1	<1	2	3	<1	2	1976	
1	—	3	2	—	<1	1983	
<1	—	3	1	—	<1	1985	
1	1	4	4	—	<1	1990	
7	0	7	28	0	0	1971	Lebanon
<1	0	1	1	0	1	1980	Morocco
<1	<1	2	2	—	1	1983-84	
1	<1	2	3	<1	1	1987	
1	1	3	2	0	<1	1978	Syria
1	1	4	2	0	1	1978	Tunisia
1	2	4	2	—	1	1983	
1	1	6	2	—	1	1988	
4	1	—	10	—	11	1963	Turkey
4	1	—	18	—	12	1968	
5	—	—	24	—	4	1973	
3	<1	1	17	<1	7	1978	
4	3	1	25	0	3	1983	
7	2	4	26	<1	3	1988	
<1	0	0	0	0	0	1979	Yemen Arab Republic
							<b>ASIA</b>
0	—	—	—	—	1	1972-73	Afghanistan

**Table 8. Percentage of Couples in Reproductive Ages Using Contraceptives, by Country, Date, and Method, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

Country	Year of survey	Prevalence	Modern methods <sup>a</sup>	Sterilization		IUDs	Pills	Injectables	
				Female	Male				
Bangladesh	1975-76	8	5	<1	1	<1	3	0	
	1979	13	9	2	1	<1	4	<1	
	1981	19	11	4	1	<1	4	<1	
	1983	19	14	6	1	1	3	<1	
	1985	25	18	8	2	1	5	1	
	1989	31	23	9	1	1	9	1	
China	1982	69	67	18	7	35	6	0	
	1985	74	73	27	10	29	5	0	
Hong Kong	1988	72	71	28	8	30	3	<1	
	1976	72	47	19	—	3	25	—	
	1977	72	64	—	19	—	3	23	2
	1979	75	67	—	18	—	3	25	2
India	1982	72	64	19	1	4	19	3	
	1987	80	76	23	1	5	16	3	
	1970	14	10	3	4	1	<1	0	
	1980	34	27	—	22	—	<1	1	0
Indonesia	1982	34	28	11	11	1	1	0	
	1988-89	43	39	—	31	—	2	1	—
	1976	19	17	<1	0	4	12	<1	
	1979	31	24	<1	<1	6	17	—	
Korea, Republic of	1985	39	37	1	<1	12	15	7	
	1987	48	44	3	<1	13	16	10	
	1964	9	—	—	1	—	<1	—	
	1965	16	—	—	—	—	5	—	
	1966	20	—	—	2	—	9	1	
	1967	20	—	—	2	—	12	—	
	1968	19	—	—	2	—	—	—	
	1969	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1970	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1971	25	—	—	1	2	7	7	
Malaysia	1973	36	27	—	5	—	8	8	
	1974	37	29	2	3	9	9	—	
	1976	44	33	4	4	11	8	—	
	1979	55	43	15	6	10	7	—	
	1982	57	47	23	5	7	5	—	
	1985	70	59	32	9	7	4	—	
	1988	77	70	37	11	7	3	—	
	1966-67	9	5	—	1	—	0	4	
	1974	33	24	3	<1	1	16	<1	
	1984	51	29	8	<1	2	12	1	
Nepal	1976	2	2	<1	2	<1	<1	0	
	1981	7	7	2	3	<1	1	<1	
	1986	15	15	7	6	<1	1	<1	
Pakistan	1975	5	4	1	<1	1	1	0	
	1985	8	7	2	0	1	1	1	
Philippines	1990-91	12	9	4	—	1	1	1	
	1968	15	2	<1	0	0	1	0	
	1972	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1973	24	11	—	1	—	3	7	
	1978	36	16	5	1	2	5	<1	
	1983	30	18	9	1	3	5	<1	
Singapore	1986	44	21	11	1	2	6	<1	
	1988	34	21	11	<1	2	6	<1	
	1973	60	52	—	11	—	3	22	
	1977	71	63	21	1	3	17	—	
	1982	74	59	22	1	—	12	0	
Sri Lanka	1975	32	19	9	1	5	2	<1	
	1977	49	27	14	2	5	3	0	
	1982	55	30	17	4	3	3	1	
	1987	62	41	25	5	2	4	3	
Taiwan	1965	23	13	0	0	11	1	0	
	1967	34	22	0	0	18	2	0	
	1970	44	37	7	1	24	3	0	
	1973	55	46	8	1	27	6	0	
	1976	63	50	—	11	—	28	7	
	1980	69	53	16	1	22	6	0	

Table 8. (continued)

Condoms	Vaginals	Rhythm	With- drawal	Abstain- ence	Other	Year of survey	Country
1	0	1	1	1	<1	1975-76	Bangladesh
2	<1	2	<1	1	1	1979	
2	<1	4	2	1	1	1981	
2	<1	2	1	<1	1	1983	
2	<1	4	1	1	2	1985	
2	<1	4	2	1	1	1989	
1	0	—	—	—	—	1982	China
2	0	—	—	—	—	1985	
2	—	—	—	—	1	1988	
—	—	—	—	—	25	1976	Hong Kong
13	4	8	—	—	1	1977	
14	5	8	—	—	1	1979	
15	3	8	—	—	—	1982	
26	2	5	—	—	—	1987	
3	<1	—	—	—	—	1970	India
4	0	—	—	—	7	1980	
5	0	—	—	—	5	1982	
5	<1	0	0	—	4	1988-89	
2	—	1	<1	<1	1	1976	Indonesia
1	—	1	<1	<1	6	1979	
1	—	—	—	—	2	1985	
2	—	1	1	—	1	1987	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1964	Korea, Republic of
—	—	—	—	—	—	1965	
3	—	—	—	—	5	1966	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1967	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1968	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1969	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1970	
3	—	—	—	—	4	1971	
7	—	—	—	—	9	1973	
6	—	5	3	—	—	1974	
6	—	—	—	—	11	1976	
5	—	—	—	—	12	1979	
7	—	—	—	—	10	1982	
7	—	—	—	—	11	1985	
10	2	—	—	—	7	1988	
1	0	—	—	—	2	1966-67	Malaysia
3	<1	4	2	2	2	1974	
8	<1	10	6	2	13	1984	
<1	0	0	0	0	0	1976	Nepal
<1	0	0	0	0	<1	1981	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1986	
1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	1975	Pakistan
2	2	<1	1	—	<1	1985	
3	—	1	1	—	<1	1990-91	
1	<1	5	6	0	1	1968	Philippines
—	—	—	—	—	—	1972	
1	0	7	4	2	0	1973	
4	<1	9	9	2	<1	1978	
1	0	7	4	0	1	1983	
1	0	11	9	2	1	1986	
1	—	8	5	1	1	1988	
17	—	—	—	—	7	1973	Singapore
21	—	—	—	—	9	1977	
24	14	—	—	—	1	1982	
2	0	8	2	4	<1	1975	Sri Lanka
4	0	—	—	—	22	1977	
3	—	13	5	—	7	1982	
2	0	15	3	3	<1	1987	
1	—	—	—	—	10	1965	Taiwan
2	—	—	—	—	12	1967	
2	—	—	—	—	7	1970	
4	—	—	—	—	9	1973	
4	—	—	—	—	13	1976	
8	—	—	—	—	16	1980	

**Table 8. Percentage of Couples in Reproductive Age Using Contraceptives, by Country, Date, and Method, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

Country	Year of survey	Prevalence	Modern methods <sup>a</sup>	Sterilization		IUDs	Pills	Injectables
				Female	Male			
Taiwan (continued)	1985	78	64	26	0	19	5	0
	1986	75	68	24	2	24	6	0
Thailand	1969-70	15	14	5	2	2	4	<1
	1972-73	26	26	6	3	5	11	1
	1975	33	31	6	2	6	14	2
	1978-79	49	48	15	4	2	21	5
	1981	58	56	18	4	4	20	7
	1984	65	62	24	4	5	20	8
	1987	66	64	23	6	7	19	9
Vietnam	1988	53	38	3	<1	33	<1	0
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>								
Austria	1981-82	71	56	1	0	9	40	0
Belgium	1966	72	11	—	2	0	5	0
	1976	87	48	—	6	3	30	0
	1983	81	63	—	17	8	32	0
Bulgaria	1976	77	8	1	1	2	2	0
Canada	1984	73	70	31	13	6	11	0
Czechoslovakia	1970	66	24	0	0	9	3	0
	1977	95	49	3	0	18	14	0
Denmark	1970	67	54	—	—	3	25	0
	1975	63	60	—	—	9	22	0
Finland	1971	77	54	0	0	3	20	0
	1977	80	78	4	1	29	11	0
France	1972	64	21	0	0	1	11	0
	1978	79	49	4	0	10	27	0
Germany, W.	1985	78	68	10	2	15	34	0
Hungary	1958	58	18	0	0	0	0	0
	1966	67	18	0	0	<1	<1	0
	1974	74	44	1	0	6	27	0
	1977	73	52	0	0	10	36	0
	1986	73	62	0	0	19	39	0
Italy	1979	78	33	1	0	2	14	0
Japan	1965	56	46	—	3	2	—	—
	1969	52	47	—	3	4	1	—
	1975	61	57	—	3	5	2	0
	1986	64	59	8	2	3	1	0
Netherlands	1969	59	43	0	0	1	27	0
	1975	75	69	2	2	4	50	0
	1982	78	74	8	11	10	38	0
	1985	72	69	5	9	8	40	0
New Zealand	1976	70	62	11	9	4	29	0
Norway	1977	72	65	4	2	28	13	0
Poland	1972	60	13	—	—	1	2	0
	1977	75	26	—	—	2	8	0
Portugal	1980	66	33	1	<1	4	19	2
Romania	1977	58	5	—	—	—	1	0
Spain	1977	51	20	0	—	1	13	0
	1985	59	38	4	<1	6	16	0
Sweden	1981	78	71	—	2	20	23	—
Switzerland	1980	71	65	—	16	11	28	0
United Kingdom	1967	69	47	0	0	1	13	0
	1976	77	74	8	8	8	32	0
	1983	83	79	14	14	7	24	0
United States of America	1973	70	63	9	8	7	25	0
	1976	68	60	10	9	6	23	0
	1982	68	63	17	10	5	13	0
	1988	74	69	22	12	1	17	0
Yugoslavia	1970	59	10	—	—	1	5	0
	1977	55	12	—	—	2	5	0

(—) indicates that the method was either not covered in the survey or not reported.

<sup>a</sup> Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, IUDs, oral contraceptives ("pills"), injectables, condoms, and vaginal methods.

<sup>b</sup> Data for Togo exclude 17.5 percent of married women of reproductive age cited as using abstinence.

Table 8. (continued)

Condoms	Vaginals	Rhythm	With- drawal	Abstain- ence	Other	Year of survey	Country
14	0	0	0	0	14	1985	Taiwan
12	—	—	—	—	7	1986	
<1	0	—	—	—	—	1969-70	Thailand
<1	0	—	—	—	—	1972-73	
<1	<1	1	1	1	<1	1975	
1	0	—	—	—	—	1978-79	
2	0	—	—	—	—	1981	
2	0	—	—	—	—	1984	
1	0	1	1	—	<1	1987	
1	0	8	7	0	<1	1988	Vietnam
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>							
4	3	9	4	1	1	1981-82	Austria
3	0	16	43	0	3	1966	Belgium
8	0	7	32	0	0	1976	
6	0	4	13	0	0	1983	
2	0	4	59	5	1	1976	Bulgaria
8	1	2	1	0	0	1984	Canada
13	0	2	34	0	5	1970	Czechoslovakia
13	1	7	29	1	9	1977	
20	6	1	5	0	7	1970	Denmark
25	4	1	1	0	2	1975	
31	0	1	16	0	6	1971	Finland
32	1	1	2	0	0	1977	
8	1	9	33	0	1	1972	France
6	2	7	23	0	0	1978	
6	1	4	4	0	2	1985	Germany, W.
12	6	4	30	0	6	1958	Hungary
12	6	2	42	0	4	1966	
7	3	3	26	0	1	1974	
4	2	3	17	0	1	1977	
4	1	2	8	0	<1	1986	
13	2	9	36	0	1	1979	Italy
36	4	22	5	—	—	1965	Japan
36	4	18	4	—	—	1969	
47	2	18	4	—	—	1975	
45	1	12	3	—	4	1986	
14	1	11	5	0	0	1969	Netherlands
10	1	3	2	0	1	1975	
7	—	—	—	—	3	1982	
7	—	3	—	—	—	1985	
8	—	2	—	—	8	1976	New Zealand
16	2	3	4	0	0	1977	Norway
10	0	20	23	—	5	1972	Poland
14	3	30	19	—	—	1977	
6	3	4	26	0	3	1980	Portugal
3	1	24	26	0	3	1977	Romania
5	1	6	22	2	1	1977	Spain
12	—	4	16	—	2	1985	
—	25	—	—	—	7	1981	Sweden
8	2	4	2	—	<1	1980	Switzerland
28	4	3	17	—	1	1967	United Kingdom
16	2	1	5	0	1	1976	
17	3	2	6	0	3	1983	
9	6	3	2	—	2	1973	United States of America
7	6	3	2	—	2	1976	
10	7	3	1	—	1	1982	
11	6	4	—	—	1	1988	
4	0	2	43	—	5	1970	Yugoslavia
2	3	4	36	—	3	1977	

**Table 8. Percentage of Couples in Reproductive Ages Using Contraceptives, by Country, Date, and Method, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

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**Table 8. Percentage of Couples in Reproductive Ages Using Contraceptives, by Country, Date, and Method, Developing and Developed Countries (continued)**

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**Table 9. Prevalence of Contraceptive Use by Personal Characteristics, Selected Dates, Developing Countries**

Country	Year	Percent MWRA ever using	Percent all women currently using	Total	Percent MWRA currently using any method								
					Age						No. of living children		
					15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	0-1	2-3	4+
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>													
Benin	1982	36	u	20	12	19	21	22	20	18	12	22	25
Botswana	1984	56	u	29	20	33	34	34	26	15	23	32	32
	1988	63	30	33	17	26	37	36	38	18	21	40	33
Burundi	1987	30	6	9	17	26	7	36	38	19	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	10
Cameroon	1978	11	u	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Côte d'Ivoire	1980-81	70	u	3	2	4	3	5	2	2	2	4	3
Ghana	1979-80	41	u	10	5	8	12	13	10	9	7	12	11
	1988	37	12	13	5	11	13	14	15	19	26	33	45
Kenya	1977-78	32	u	7	2	6	6	10	7	10	2	7	9
	1989	45	23	27	13	20	26	32	34	27	12	26	31
Lesotho	1977	24	u	5	2	3	8	8	9	3	2	7	9
Liberia	1986	19	8	6	2	5	8	8	5	8	— <sup>b</sup>	— <sup>b</sup>	— <sup>b</sup>
Mali	1987	19	5	5	8	6	5	6	3	2	6	4	4
Mauritania	1979	2	u	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Mauritius	1985	77	u	75	55	72	78	84	85	63	57	85	88
Nigeria	1981-82	14	u	5	4	6	4	5	4	4	3	5	6
	1990	14	8	6	1	5	6	7	9	19	28	32	8
Senegal	1978	11	u	4	5	3	6	4	4	2	4	4	4
	1986	38	10	11	9	11	13	13	13	16	u	u	u
Senegal (rural)	1982	2	u	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Somalia (urban)	1983												
Baydhaba		1	u	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Hargeisa		4	u	3	4	7	2	3	4	0	1	4	4
Kismayu		1	u	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mogadishu		1	u	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1
Sudan (north)	1978-79	13	u	5	4	4	7	5	4	4	4	5	5
	1989-90	25	8	9	4	8	7	12	10	9	5	10	10
Togo	1988	74	33	34	17	34	35	39	37	34	25	33	41
Uganda	1988-89	22	6	5	2	3	4	6	8	8	2	4	7
Zaire (urban)	1982-84												
Kananga		40	u	12	10	11	9	7	18	20	9	8	16
Kinshasa		69	u	36	39	40	37	29	42	21	36	33	39
Kisangani		50	u	19	19	17	23	17	15	21	13	20	24
Lubumbasi		67	u	37	34	36	37	44	39	17	30	37	42
Zimbabwe	1984	67	u	40	25	44	42	43	37	38	25	43	48
	1988	79	32	43	30	46	50	51	42	22	31	48	46
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>													
Bolivia	1983	35	u	26	13	24	29	26	28	24	21	30	25
	1989	46	20	30	2	13	27	35	32	25	— <sup>d</sup>	— <sup>d</sup>	29
Brazil	1986	86	44	65	48	52	68	74	69	66	52	74	64
Northeast Region	1980	59	u	37	18	30	40	43	41	40	24	46	40
Southern Region	1981	88	u	66	45	65	68	71	70	61	52	77	66
Amazonas (urban)	1982	70	u	53	21	41	54	61	72	52	32	62	61
Colombia	1976	64	u	45	27	41	46	57	47	40	30	51	49
	1978	67	u	48	21	42	51	55	55	49	32	58	51
	1980	71	u	51	25	44	54	61	61	45	33	61	55
	1990	86	40	66	37	55	67	75	77	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>f</sup>	— <sup>f</sup>	71
Costa Rica	1976	87	u	67	u	63	68	69	71	64	51	74	71
	1978	84	u	66	48	59	67	74	70	67	49	75	71
	1981	89	u	66	47	58	65	72	76	70	50	71	74
Dominican Republic	1975	52	u	33	13	27	41	41	40	28	16	40	40
	1983	70	u	47	19	36	50	57	59	48	22	52	60
	1986	73	31	50	25	38	41	56	65	55	36	49	62
Ecuador	1979	55	u	35	14	29	37	43	42	35	21	42	37
	1989	u	34	53	25	39	55	63	61	57	21	u	37
El Salvador	1979	47	u	34	8	33	44	38	41	29	20	42	37
	1985	61	u	47	22	35	54	63	57	44	21	57	46
Guatemala	1978	28	u	18	5	12	21	24	28	14	11	21	20
	1983	37	u	25	9	16	30	32	31	28	15	33	23
	1987	34	16	23	5	16	21	30	31	28	16	29	24
Guyana	1975	57	u	35	15	27	37	47	41	35	16	37	44
Haiti	1977	37	u	19	17	15	18	23	15	27	12	24	25

Table 9. (continued)

Residence		Percent MWRA currently using any method										Year	Country
Rural	Urban	Completed years of education				Rural women by no. of children			Urban women by no. of children				
		0	1-3	4-6	7+	0-1	2-3	4+	0-1	2-3	4+		
8	12	9	14	11	19	11	20	24	13	26	26	1982	<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>
26	38	20	u	u	46	21	28	29	26	45	47	1984	Benin
29	42	20	33	29	45	u	u	u	u	u	u	1988	Botswana
8	26	8	10	12	27	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987	Burundi
2	6	1	3	4	16	2	2	2	4	8	6	1978	Cameroon
2	5	2	4	6	17	2	2	2	3	6	5	1980-81	Côte d'Ivoire
8	14	6	12	11	17	6	8	9	10	18	13	1979-80	Ghana
10	20	9	9	14	19	u	u	u	u	u	u	1988	
6	13	4	6	8	14	2	6	8	5	15	19	1977-78	Kenya
26	31	18	22	28	35	u	u	u	u	u	u	1989	
5	7	2	4	5	7	2	7	9	1	9	18	1977	Lesotho
3	12	3	3	11	27	u	u	u	u	u	u	1986	Liberia
2	11	3	8	7	34	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987	Mali
1	1	0	u	u	u	1	1	1	0	1	1	1979	Mauritania
76	74	u	— 76 <sup>c</sup> —	73	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1985	Mauritius
4	5	4	5	8	13	2	5	6	3	5	7	1981-82	Nigeria
4	15	2	— 10 —	— 24 <sup>oc</sup> —	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1990	
4	4	3	6	8	21	4	4	4	4	5	4	1978	Senegal
10	15	10	8	19	33	u	u	u	u	u	u	1986	
1	u	2	u	u	u	0	1	1	na	na	na	1982	Senegal (rural)
na	1	u	u	u	u	na	na	na	1	0	1	1983	Somalia (urban)
na	3	u	u	u	u	na	na	na	1	4	4		Baydhada
na	0	u	u	u	u	na	na	na	0	1	1		Hargeisa
na	1	u	u	u	u	na	na	na	0	1	1		Kismayu
2	12	2	11	12	35	3	2	2	7	15	13	1978-79	Mogadishu
4	17	3	— 12 <sup>o</sup> —	— 23 <sup>o</sup> —	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1989-90	Sudan (north)
14	23	13	16	21	34	u	u	u	u	u	u	1988	Togo
4	18	2	5	6	13	u	u	u	u	u	u	1988-89	Uganda
na	12	11	— 11 —	— 12 —	na	na	na	na	9	8	16	1982-84	Zaire (urban)
na	36	22	— 34 —	— 39 —	na	na	na	na	36	33	39		Kananga
na	19	11	— 14 —	— 31 —	na	na	na	na	13	20	24		Kinshasa
na	37	25	— 33 —	— 42 —	na	na	na	na	30	37	42		Kisangani
36	47	u	u	u	u	23	36	43	28	56	59	1984	Lubumbasi
40	52	32	36	42	51	u	u	u	u	u	u	1988	Zimbabwe
13	43	16	u	u	u	10	12	15	32	50	43	1983	<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>
19	39	12	23	31	49	u	u	u	u	u	u	1989	Bolivia
57	69	47	59	71	74	u	u	u	u	u	u	1986	
26	45	u	u	u	u	17	31	29	28	55	51	1980	Brazil
61	69	u	u	u	u	49	74	58	53	78	72	1981	Northeast Region
na	53	u	u	u	u	na	na	na	32	62	61	1982	Southern Region
27	52	22	34	51	68	15	26	35	37	62	60	1976	Amazonas (urban)
31	58	26	— 47 <sup>h</sup> —	— 58 —	19	35	35	38	38	66	65	1978	Colombia
39	56	30	— 45 <sup>i</sup> —	— 63 —	23	42	43	36	36	68	63	1980	
60	69	53	— 63 <sup>m</sup> —	— 71 —	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1990	
61	68	54	60	66	69	50	68	68	52	78	76	1976	Costa Rica
62	69	u	u	u	u	40	72	67	54	76	77	1978	
63	69	u	u	u	70 <sup>n</sup>	49	67	68	51	75	83	1981	
23	42	17	26	37	49	9	25	29	21	50	53	1975	Dominican Republic
42	51	u	u	u	u	15	44	55	26	57	67	1983	
46	52	38	47	51	53	u	u	u	u	u	u	1986	
23	48	12	21	36	54	11	27	26	29	56	55	1979	Ecuador
40	62	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1989	
26	48	u	u	u	u	15	29	30	26	54	59	1979	El Salvador
35	58	37	42	55	60	u	u	u	u	u	u	1985	
13	41	u	u	u	u	7	14	16	24	51	42	1978	Guatemala
19	49	10	— 37 <sup>o</sup> —	— u —	12	24	18	27	27	59	54	1983	
14	43	10	24	42	60	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987	
30	34	29	34	31	32	12	30	43	24	51	45	1975	Guyana
15	28	14	27	35	37	8	20	19	19	34	44	1977	Haiti

**Table 9. Prevalence of Contraceptive Use by Personal Characteristics, Selected Dates (continued)**

Country	Year	Percent MWRA ever using	Percent all women currently using	Total	Percent MWRA currently using any method						No. of living children		
					Age						0-1	2-3	4+
					15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44			
Haiti (continued)	1983	19	u	7	4	5	7	8	9	10	4	8	11
	1989	11	7	10	—	5	7	16	14	21	u	u	u
Honduras	1981	43	u	27	8	23	31	33	32	29	18	29	30
	1987	u	27	41	20	35	43	46	48	43	27	47	42
Jamaica	1975-76	69	u	40	31	39	43	50	43	32	29	42	49
	1983	76	u	52	34	49	59	56	58	59	39	61	64
	1989	71	u	55	48	53	57	58	59	16	18	21	16
Mexico	1976-77	48	u	32	14	27	39	38	38	25	19	39	34
	1978	58	u	42	24	42	45	52	43	34	33	52	44
	1979	52	u	40	20	38	45	50	43	34	25	48	43
	1987	65	34	53	30	47	54	62	61	60	— <sup>i</sup>	— <sup>i</sup>	— <sup>i</sup>
Panama	1976	76	u	55	u	44	59	57	58	56	38	60	58
	1980	78	u	61	29	49	62	70	74	69	42	70	67
Paraguay	1977	48	u	31	14	26	33	35	33	39	25	39	31
	1979	59	u	39	19	36	44	41	41	38	30	52	34
	1990	70	33	48	35	42	52	54	55	43	36	59	46
Peru	1977-78	52	u	34	17	29	37	41	35	29	22	40	33
	1981	63	u	43	22	38	46	52	48	37	33	50	42
	1986	65	28	46	23	39	50	55	54	37	— <sup>j</sup>	— <sup>j</sup>	58
Trinidad and Tobago	1977	82	u	55	32	48	59	63	62	45	32	65	63
	1987	83	37	53	42	55	54	57	56	21	— <sup>k</sup>	— <sup>k</sup>	56
Venezuela	1977	70	u	49	29	45	53	56	55	49	34	58	52
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>													
Egypt	1980	41	u	25	4	13	24	33	34	33	9	29	33
	1988	60	u	38	6	24	37	47	52	36	13	46	44
Jordan	1976	48	u	26	9	17	26	32	33	33	11	27	30
	1983	45	u	26	4	17	25	33	30	32	8	28	30
	1990	58	u	35	8	22	30	42	47	42	8	35	43
Morocco	1979-80	32	u	20	10	17	21	25	23	22	10	19	27
	1983-84	48	u	27	11	22	25	36	29	28	12	30	33
	1987	60	u	36	17	26	36	43	43	36	20	39	43
Syria	1978	34	u	20	9	15	19	24	31	24	8	22	25
Tunisia	1978	47	u	32	8	17	29	39	41	38	12	31	42
	1983	60	u	42	19	30	37	40	51	50	16	42	50
	1988	68	67	50	18	52	67	73	76	53	22	57	56
Yemen	1979	3	u	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	3
<b>ASIA</b>													
Bangladesh	1975-76	15	u	8	4	8	9	12	12	9	4	8	12
	1979-80	22	u	13	6	11	15	18	18	16	6	14	19
	1989	45	u	31	15	26	37	42	43	31	16	37	36
India	1988	u	u	45	—	19	—	43	58	65	60	u	u
Indonesia	1987	65	u	48	26	47	54	59	56	34	31	58	50
	1991	u	u	50	30	51	54	57	58	48	36	59	52
Indonesia (urban)	1983												
Jakarta		60	u	44	21	35	44	55	51	40	19	53	54
Medan		53	u	36	11	22	35	44	52	36	12	37	47
Semarang		69	u	54	38	48	59	59	60	49	30	64	66
Surabaya		62	u	47	18	37	51	57	55	38	19	59	59
Ujung Pandang		45	u	33	8	26	35	39	39	36	11	36	44
Korea, Republic of	1974	61	u	37	13	13	28	45	54	38	11	44	47
	1979	76	u	55	11	19	41	69	72	53	17	64	64
	1988	89	u	77	—	45	—	65	87	90	82	48	90
Nepal	1976	4	u	3	0	1	3	5	5	3	1	2	6
	1981	9	u	7	0	3	6	11	10	11	1	7	15
Pakistan	1975	10	u	5	0	2	5	7	10	7	1	4	9
	1984-85	12	u	8	2	3	6	10	11	12	u	u	u
Philippines	1978	61	u	39	16	29	39	43	46	37	20	43	43
Sri Lanka	1975	47	u	34	13	20	30	43	41	35	15	38	43
	1982	69	u	57	28	41	52	64	71	65	33	64	70
	1987	72	u	62	20	42	57	67	74	65	31	70	76
Thailand	1975	50	u	36	18	31	41	42	41	29	23	42	20
	1978	73	u	52	31	43	54	60	61	49	45	59	58

Table 9. (continued)

Percent MWRA currently using any method													Year	Country
Residence		Completed years of education				Rural women by no. of children			Urban women by no. of children					
Rural	Urban	0	1-3	4-6	7+	0-1	2-3	4+	0-1	2-3	4+			
6	13	3	—	7	—	27	2	6	9	8	16	22	1983	Haiti
9	15	8	11	12	19	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1989	
17	47	11	21	36	54 <sup>p</sup>	6	17	20	30	48	60	60	1981	Honduras
16	47	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987	
35	46	16	28	30	41	22	31	45	34	51	56	56	1975-76	Jamaica
51	53	u	u	u	52	37	60	62	41	62	65	65	1983	
52	56	u	—	52	—	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1989	
15	45	13	23	37	56	8	15	17	26	54	49	49	1976-77	Mexico
26	51	u	u	u	u	17	35	26	38	59	56	56	1978	
29	52	19	—	40	—	71 <sup>q</sup>	15	34	33	34	59	58	1979	
33	59	25	44	58	70	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987	
47	61	39	42	54	61	30	52	48	41	65	71	71	1976	Panama
55	67	u	u	u	u	30	64	59	48	75	79	79	1980	
24	54	u	u	u	u	15	29	26	44	59	61	61	1977	Paraguay
27	49	20	24	39	55	20	36	28	39	65	50	50	1979	
39	57	u	u	u	62	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1990	
12	45	12	25	43	54	6	14	13	30	51	47	47	1977-78	Peru
23	53	18	—	41 <sup>r</sup>	—	60	18	26	22	40	59	54	1981	
24	59	19	33	46	65	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1986	
50	52	30	43	44	54	27	62	64	35	67	62	62	1977	Trinidad and Tobago
52	54	31	42	49	55	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987	
29	54	32	40	52	58	15	40	28	36	62	61	61	1977	Venezuela
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>														
12	41	16	26	32	54	33	11	21	19	48	53	53	1980	Egypt
25	52	28	40	51	53	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1988	
8	34	14	28	31	42	1	9	10	15	34	39	39	1976	Jordan
13	32	u	u	u	u	2	15	14	10	33	37	37	1983	
22	39	26	—	38	—	37 <sup>s</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	1990	
10	39	16	36	53	56	5	8	14	19	39	49	49	1979-80	Morocco
16	44	21	—	46	—	62	6	15	23	24	51	51	1983-84	
25	52	31	52	60	66	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987	
6	35	11	37	35	43	3	5	7	13	39	42	42	1978	Syria
20	44	27	42	41	57	5	13	30	21	48	56	56	1978	Tunisia
29	55	36	—	48	—	68	8	22	37	22	57	67	1983	
35	61	42	43	61	67	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1988	
1	7	1	0	9	24	0	1	1	2	5	11	11	1979	Yemen
<b>ASIA</b>														
7	19	6	11	13	28	3	7	11	9	18	28	28	1975-76	Bangladesh
12	22	8	u	u	45	6	13	18	11	24	28	28	1979-80	
30	46	27	—	34 <sup>t</sup>	—	50 <sup>t</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	1989	
39	56	49	—	18	—	— <sup>dd</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	1988	India
45	54	33	45	51	63	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987	Indonesia
47	56	37	—	50 <sup>v</sup>	—	59	u	u	u	u	u	u	1991	
na	44	— <sup>w</sup>	— <sup>w</sup>	— <sup>w</sup>	— <sup>w</sup>	na	na	na	19	53	54	54	1983	Indonesia (urban)
na	36	— <sup>x</sup>	— <sup>x</sup>	— <sup>x</sup>	— <sup>x</sup>	na	na	na	12	37	47	47		Jakarta
na	54	— <sup>y</sup>	— <sup>y</sup>	— <sup>y</sup>	— <sup>y</sup>	na	na	na	30	64	66	66		Medan
na	47	— <sup>z</sup>	— <sup>z</sup>	— <sup>z</sup>	— <sup>z</sup>	na	na	na	19	59	59	59		Semarang
na	33	— <sup>aa</sup>	— <sup>aa</sup>	— <sup>aa</sup>	— <sup>aa</sup>	na	na	na	11	36	44	44		Surabaya
33	40	29	35	34	40	7	32	42	12	48	52	52	1974	Ujung Pandang
54	55	51	—	54	—	56	13	57	63	18	67	65	1979	Korea, Republic of
76	78	79	—	81	—	76	u	u	u	u	u	u	1988	
2	21	2	6	10	18	0	2	5	13	24	25	25	1976	Nepal
6	23	6	—	17	—	28 <sup>bb</sup>	1	6	14	5	26	40	1981	
3	12	4	11	10	22	1	2	5	2	10	20	20	1975	Pakistan
5	18	6	—	19	—	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1984-85	
31	47	9	22	34	49	15	36	37	28	56	57	57	1978	Philippines
30	38	19	26	33	42	13	36	41	20	43	53	53	1975	Sri Lanka
57	59	44	—	52	—	60	32	63	69	36	69	75	1982	
62	65	54	62	65	62	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987	
31	46	26	30	34	44	20	40	37	34	49	61	61	1975	Thailand
50	60	u	u	u	u	44	57	56	50	67	78	78	1978	



**Table 9. Prevalence of Contraceptive Use by Personal Characteristics, Selected Dates (continued)**

Country	Year	Percent MWRA ever using	Percent all women currently using	Percent MWRA currently using any method									
				Total	Age						No. of living children		
					15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	0-1	2-3	4+
Thailand (continued)	1981	80	u	59	29	48	61	68	69	56	37	69	67
	1987	84	u	68	43	57	69	75	73	60	47	81	73
Vietnam	1988	63	u	53	5	32	52	60	69	55	50	63	58

u = unknown. na = not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> Prevalence for number of living children: 0 = 1%, 1 = 7%, 2 = 11%, and 3 = 9%.

<sup>b</sup> Prevalence for number of living children: 0 = 3%, 1 = 4%, 2 = 6%, 3 = 6%, 4 = 10%, 5 = 7%, and 6 = 12%.

<sup>c</sup> Prevalence by education: less than complete primary = 74%, and completed primary = 80%.

<sup>d</sup> Prevalence for number of living children: 0 = 9%, 1 = 27%, 2 = 33%, and 3 = 38%.

<sup>e</sup> Prevalence by age: 40-44 = 74%, and 45-49 = 54%.

<sup>f</sup> Prevalence for number of living children: 0 = 20%, 1 = 63%, 2 = 72%, and 3 = 77%.

<sup>g</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 13%, complete primary = 12%, junior secondary = 19%, and senior secondary = 26%.

<sup>h</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 45%, and complete primary = 54%.

<sup>i</sup> Prevalence for number of living children: 0 = 15%, 1-2 = 57%, 3-4 = 63%, 5 and more = 48%.

<sup>j</sup> Prevalence for number of living children: 0 = 19%, 1 = 41%, 2 = 57%, and 3 = 58%.

<sup>k</sup> Prevalence for number of living children: 0 = 32%, 1 = 50%, 2 = 59%, and 3 = 61%.

<sup>l</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 42%, and complete primary = 52%.

<sup>m</sup> Prevalence by education: secondary = 69%, and post-secondary = 77%.

<sup>n</sup> Prevalence by education: secondary (1-4) = 71%, and completed secondary or university = 70%.

<sup>o</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 25%, and complete primary = 54%.

<sup>p</sup> Prevalence by education: secondary (1-3) = 52%, and secondary (4-6) or university = 56%.

<sup>q</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete secondary or prevocational = 68%, complete secondary or prevocational = 71%, incomplete preparatory or vocational = 78%, complete preparatory or vocational = 79%, and university or postgraduate = 66%.

<sup>r</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 36%, and complete primary = 46%.

<sup>s</sup> Prevalence by education: secondary = 37%, and post-secondary = 39%.

<sup>t</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 34%, complete primary = 34%, class VI-VII = 43%, and class VIII+ = 54%.

<sup>v</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 47%, and complete primary = 54%.

<sup>w</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 19%, complete primary and junior high school = 41%, and senior high school or university = 57%.

<sup>x</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 27%, complete primary and junior high school = 38%, and senior high school or university = 51%.

<sup>y</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 40%, complete primary and junior high school = 58%, and senior high school or university = 68%.

<sup>z</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 28%, complete primary and junior high school = 52%, and senior high school or university = 62%.

<sup>aa</sup> Prevalence by education: incomplete primary = 21%, complete primary and junior high school = 39%, and senior high school or university = 50%.

<sup>bb</sup> Prevalence by education: middle secondary = 26%, and completed secondary = 36%.

<sup>cc</sup> Prevalence by education: secondary = 21%, and university = 49%.

<sup>dd</sup> Prevalence by education: secondary = 19% and secondary and above = 14%.

Table 9. (continued)

Residence		Percent MWRA currently using any method											Year	Country
Rural	Urban	Completed years of education				Rural women by no. of children			Urban women by no. of children					
		0	1-3	4-6	7+	0-1	2-3	4+	0-1	2-3	4+			
58	65	49	53	u	u	36	67	65	41	77	82	1981	Thailand	
67	69	56	59	67	66	u	u	u	u	u	u	1987		
50	67	u	—	55	—	64	u	u	u	u	u	1988	Vietnam	

**Table 10. Contraceptive Prevalence by Method and by Public and Private Sector, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries**

Country and source of contraception	Year and data source	Sterilization		IUD	Orals	Injectables	Condoms	Vaginals	All modern
		Female	Male						
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>									
<b>Botswana</b>									
	1988 (DHS)								
Government		92	u	93	97	96	84	u	95
Private		8	u	7	3	4	16	u	5
Pharmacy		0	u	0	1	0	14	u	1
NGO		0	u	0	0	0	0	u	0
Other		8	u	7	2	4	1	u	4
<b>Burundi</b>									
	1987 (DHS)								
Government		87	u	u	85	97	u	u	u
Private		13	u	u	15	3	u	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	u	2	0	u	u	u
NGO		0	u	u	0	0	u	u	u
Other		13	u	u	12	3	u	u	u
<b>Ghana</b>									
	1988 (DHS)								
Government		93	u	u	34	u	u	u	46
Private		7	u	u	66	u	u	u	54
Pharmacy		0	u	u	34	u	u	u	29
NGO		3	u	u	28	u	u	u	23
Other		3	u	u	3	u	u	u	3
<b>Kenya</b>									
	1989 (DHS)								
Government		78	u	77	u	69	60	62	74
Private		22	u	23	u	31	40	38	26
Pharmacy		0	u	0	u	0	20	0	1
NGO		3	u	11	u	12	10	3	10
Other		19	u	12	u	19	10	35	15
<b>Liberia</b>									
	1986 (DHS)								
Government		62	u	u	21	u	u	u	u
Private		38	u	u	79	u	u	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	u	18	u	u	u	u
NGO		27	u	u	57	u	u	u	u
Other		11	u	u	4	u	u	u	u
<b>Nigeria</b>									
	1990 (DHS)								
Government		u	u	69	32	47	u	u	43
Private		u	u	31	68	53	u	u	57
Pharmacy		u	u	0	26	0	u	u	14
NGO		u	u	9	2	4	u	u	5
Other		u	u	22	40	49	u	u	39
<b>Senegal</b>									
	1986 (DHS)								
Government		u	u	72	48	u	u	u	u
Private		u	u	28	52	u	u	u	u
Pharmacy		u	u	0	3	u	u	u	u
NGO		u	u	0	0	u	u	u	u
Other		u	u	28	48	u	u	u	u
<b>Sudan</b>									
	1989-90 (DHS)								
Government		86	u	37	63	u	u	u	62
Private		14	u	63	37	u	u	u	38
Pharmacy		0	u	0	31	u	u	u	24
NGO		0	u	0	0	u	u	u	0
Other		14	u	63	5	u	u	u	14
<b>Togo</b>									
	1988 (DHS)								
Government		100	u	u	25	22	21	28	49
Private		0	u	u	75	78	79	72	51
Pharmacy		0	u	u	50	39	58	28	27
NGO		0	u	u	5	6	0	0	10
Other		0	u	u	20	33	21	44	14
<b>Uganda</b>									
	1988-89 (DHS)								
Government		90	u	u	32	40	u	u	u
Private		10	u	u	68	60	u	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	u	6	0	u	u	u
NGO		0	u	u	48	49	u	u	u
Other		10	u	u	13	11	u	u	u

**Table 10. Contraceptive Prevalence by Method and by Public and Private Sector, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and source of contraception	Year and data source	Sterilization		IUD	Orals	Injectables	Condoms	Vaginals	All modern
		Female	Male						
<b>Zimbabwe</b>									
	1988 (DHS)								
Government		83	u	75	92	u	76	u	u
Private		17	u	25	8	u	24	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	0	1	u	16	u	u
NGO		4	u	4	2	u	0	u	u
Other		13	u	20	5	u	8	u	u
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>									
<b>Bolivia</b>									
	1989 (DHS)								
Government		62	u	20	11	43	8	18	u
Private		38	u	80	89	57	92	83	u
Pharmacy		0	u	0	40	15	71	30	u
NGO		0	u	2	2	0	0	0	u
Other		38	u	78	47	42	22	53	u
<b>Brazil</b>									
	1986 (DHS)								
Government		57	u	u	4	u	0	4	u
Private		43	u	u	96	u	100	96	u
Pharmacy		0	u	u	95	u	100	0	u
NGO		0	u	u	0	u	0	0	u
Other		43	u	u	1	u	0	96	u
<b>Colombia</b>									
	1990 (DHS)								
Government		24	6	44	14	7	3	0	u
Private		76	94	56	86	93	97	100	u
Pharmacy		0	0	1	78	84	81	84	u
NGO		60	80	33	3	1	3	4	u
Other		16	15	22	5	8	12	11	u
<b>Dominican Republic</b>									
	1986 (DHS)								
Government		42	u	75	58	u	40	u	u
Private		58	u	25	42	u	60	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	0	24	u	51	u	u
NGO		0	u	2	4	u	7	u	u
Other		58	u	23	14	u	2	u	u
<b>Ecuador</b>									
	1989 (CDC)								
Government		59	u	28	33	10	13	30	u
Private		41	u	72	67	90	87	70	u
Pharmacy		0	u	0	20	15	63	21	u
NGO		6	u	38	15	5	16	16	u
Other		35	u	34	32	70	8	33	u
<b>El Salvador</b>									
	1988 (DHS)								
Government		97	u	95	72	u	35	u	u
Private		3	u	5	28	u	65	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	0	22	u	55	u	u
NGO		0	u	0	0	u	0	u	u
Other		3	u	5	6	u	10	u	u
<b>Guatemala</b>									
	1987 (DHS)								
Government		43	13	11	46	13	14	14	u
Private		57	87	89	54	87	86	86	u
Pharmacy		0	0	0	12	13	73	36	u
NGO		39	70	48	29	37	8	29	u
Other		18	16	41	12	37	5	21	u
<b>Haiti</b>									
	1989 (CDC)								
Government		87	u	u	89	u	u	u	u
Private		13	u	u	11	u	u	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	u	10	u	u	u	u
NGO		0	u	u	0	u	u	u	u
Other		13	u	u	1	u	u	u	u
<b>Honduras</b>									
	1987 (CPS)								
Government		11	u	50	18	u	6	u	u
Private		89	u	50	82	u	94	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	u	20	u	u	u	u
NGO		71	u	29	59	u	75	u	u
Other		18	u	21	2	u	19	u	u

**Table 10. Contraceptive Prevalence by Method and by Public and Private Sector, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and source of contraception	Year and data source	Sterilization		IUD	Orals	Injectables	Condoms	Vaginals	All modern
		Female	Male						
<b>Jamaica</b>									
	1989 (CDC)								
Government		89	u	56	65	93	43	u	u
Private		11	u	44	35	7	57	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	8	31	5	48	u	u
NGO		0	u	0	0	0	0	u	u
Other		11	u	35	4	2	8	u	u
<b>Mexico</b>									
	1987 (DHS)								
Government		79	83	75	34	14	u	u	u
Private		21	17	25	66	86	u	u	u
Pharmacy		0	0	0	64	81	u	u	u
NGO		0	0	0	0	0	u	u	u
Other		21	17	25	2	5	u	u	u
<b>Paraguay</b>									
	1990 (DHS)								
Government		60	u	51	19	5	6	33	u
Private		40	u	49	81	95	94	67	u
Pharmacy		0	u	0	77	87	90	58	u
NGO		0	u	0	1	0	0	0	u
Other		40	u	49	3	7	4	9	u
<b>Peru</b>									
	1986 (DHS)								
Government		70	u	66	58	46	u	u	31
Private		30	u	34	42	54	u	u	69
Pharmacy		0	u	0	6	10	u	u	0
NGO		0	u	0	0	0	u	u	7
Other		30	u	34	36	44	u	u	62
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>									
	1987 (DHS)								
Government		68	u	44	31	u	29	35	u
Private		32	u	56	69	u	71	65	u
Pharmacy		0	u	0	53	u	58	48	u
NGO		19	u	32	7	u	12	16	u
Other		12	u	23	9	u	1	1	u
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>									
<b>Egypt</b>									
	1988 (DHS)								
Government		73	u	43	u	u	1	u	u
Private		27	u	57	u	u	99	u	u
Pharmacy		0	u	0	u	u	98	u	u
NGO		2	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Other		25	u	57	u	u	1	u	u
<b>Jordan</b>									
	1990 (DHS)								
Government		73	u	12	9	u	13	8	24
Private		27	u	88	91	u	87	92	76
Pharmacy		0	u	1	65	u	60	72	15
NGO		0	u	49	10	u	25	3	31
Other		27	u	37	16	u	2	17	30
<b>Morocco</b>									
	1987 (DHS)								
Government		72	u	74	76	u	u	47	u
Private		28	u	26	24	u	u	53	u
Pharmacy		0	u	0	14	u	u	28	u
NGO		0	u	3	1	u	u	0	u
Other		28	u	23	9	u	u	24	u
<b>Tunisia</b>									
	1988 (DHS)								
Government		98	u	89	41	64	41	34	77
Private		2	u	11	59	36	59	66	23
Pharmacy		0	u	0	49	3	47	59	14
NGO		0	u	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		2	u	11	10	34	12	7	9
<b>ASIA</b>									
<b>Bangladesh</b>									
	1989 (National)								
Government		97	99	94	55	87	42	22	u
Private		3	1	6	45	13	58	78	u
Pharmacy		0	0	0	37	1	56	78	u
NGO		0	0	u	u	u	u	u	u
Other		3	1	6	8	12	2	0	u

**Table 10. Contraceptive Prevalence by Method, and by Public and Private Sector, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and source of contraception	Year and data source	Sterilization		IUD	Orals	Injectables	Condoms	Vaginals	All modern
		Female	Male						
<b>China</b>	1988 (National)								
Government		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmacy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NGO		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>India</b>	1988 (National)								
Government		u	u	u	44 <sup>b</sup>	u	33 <sup>c</sup>	u	u
Private		u	u	u	56 <sup>b</sup>	u	67 <sup>c</sup>	u	u
Pharmacy		u	u	u	53 <sup>b</sup>	u	65 <sup>c</sup>	u	u
NGO		u	u	u	0 <sup>b</sup>	u	0 <sup>c</sup>	u	u
Other		u	u	u	3 <sup>b</sup>	u	2 <sup>c</sup>	u	u
<b>Indonesia</b>	1991 (DHS)								
Government		71	89	79	89	61	45	u	77
Private		29	11	21	11	39	55	u	23
Pharmacy		0	0	0	2	0	48	u	2
NGO		0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0
Other		29	11	21	8	39	7	u	21
<b>Pakistan</b>	1990 (DHS)								
Government		86	u	84	38	56	20	u	64
Private		14	u	16	62	44	80	u	36
Pharmacy		0	u	0	46	4	50	u	15
NGO		0	u	0	0	0	0	u	0
Other		14	u	16	15	40	30	u	21
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	1987 (DHS)								
Government		97	88	95	72	68	46	0	u
Private		3	12	5	28	32	54	100	u
Pharmacy		0	0	0	15	0	49	0	u
NGO		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u
Other		3	12	5	13	32	5	100	u
<b>Thailand</b>	1987 (DHS)								
Government		92	80	97	71	87	52	u	u
Private		8	20	3	29	13	48	u	u
Pharmacy		0	0	0	21	1	42	u	u
NGO		0	0	0	1	0	0	u	u
Other		8	20	3	6	12	6	u	u
<b>Vietnam</b>	1988 (National)								
Government		100	100	100	67	u	83	u	u
Private		0	0	0	33	u	17	u	u
Pharmacy		0	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
NGO		0	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Other		0	0	0	33	u	u	u	u

u = unknown

<sup>a</sup> In cases where public and private sector do not sum to 100 (e.g., a significant percentage of respondents answered "don't know" or the source for contraceptives was listed as "friend" or "parent," etc.), the sum of public and private sector was used to weight the various categories as if they were on a 100 point scale, so that a residual category of "other source" (other than public or private sector) was not used.

<sup>b</sup> From *Family Planning Practices in India Third All India Survey*, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, Operations Research Group (Table 7.27a, p. 251).

<sup>c</sup> From *Family Planning Practices in India Third All India Survey*, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, Operations Research Group (Table 7.24, p. 247).

**Table 11. Family Planning Program Effort Scores (percent of maximum), by Effort Level and Program Components, 1982 and 1989; and Contraceptive Prevalence for 1990,<sup>a</sup> Developing Countries**

Program effort level and country <sup>c</sup>	Total		Policy and stage setting		Service and service-related		Record keeping and evaluation		Availability and accessibility		Contra- ceptive prevalence <sup>b</sup> 1990
	1989	1982	1989	1982	1989	1982	1989	1982	1989	1982	
<b>Maximum possible score</b>	120	120	32	32	52	52	12	12	24	24	
<b>STRONG</b>											
1 China	87	84	95	97	80	78	67	57	100	96	75
2 Korea, Republic of	81	79	69	73	77	72	94	88	100	98	76
3 Taiwan	81	79	64	63	84	74	76	96	100	100	78
4 Thailand	80	61	69	52	79	53	89	72	94	84	74
5 Sri Lanka	80	67	69	67	82	68	87	59	84	70	66
6 Indonesia	80	75	81	77	83	78	83	93	69	57	52
7 Mexico	77	66	71	71	73	60	82	65	93	73	58
8 Botswana	75	27	62	38	75	22	91	13	85	28	35
9 Bangladesh	72	57	73	58	73	55	56	43	78	68	33
10 India	72	66	81	81	63	62	58	60	87	58	45
11 Mauritius	69	68	67	80	57	68	88	73	90	52	80
12 Tunisia	69	59	65	62	64	49	88	63	77	73	54
13 El Salvador	68	63	59	56	65	63	74	58	84	75	53
14 Vietnam	68	53	69	52	67	53	49	49	77	58	56
<b>MODERATE</b>											
1 Trinidad and Tobago	66	47	72	53	47	37	67	50	100	58	55
2 Malaysia	66	51	71	59	53	35	82	73	79	63	57
3 Egypt	66	40	71	50	65	38	67	25	60	36	41
4 Jamaica	66	56	71	66	71	43	64	52	48	73	56
5 Cuba	65	52	46	27	62	55	74	45	92	83	61
6 Singapore	63	79	52	67	49	76	76	83	100	98	74
7 Honduras	63	25	46	24	65	20	82	15	72	44	46
8 Colombia	62	71	49	61	59	65	75	92	81	87	67
9 South Africa	62	u	59	u	65	u	96	u	42	u	56
10 Nepal	59	37	65	55	62	30	58	42	45	27	18
11 Ecuador	58	35	51	37	45	28	66	31	93	50	48
12 Chile	58	44	45	44	51	37	79	68	79	45	64
13 Kenya	58	28	57	43	64	24	60	32	43	15	28
14 Iran	57	11	51	13	58	9	56	17	64	10	31
15 Morocco	57	35	61	39	58	32	57	41	48	35	42
16 Zimbabwe	56	27	50	34	62	28	86	14	38	22	46
17 Costa Rica	55	33	41	32	51	23	64	37	80	55	71
18 Guyana	55	26	58	20	63	29	76	8	22	40	51
19 Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	54	50	59	57	55	46	65	21	42	63	68
20 Dominican Republic	54	55	51	54	42	54	58	48	83	65	55
21 Venezuela	54	31	63	40	48	28	53	23	56	31	41
22 Guatemala	53	28	27	18	60	22	67	46	65	48	27
23 Ghana	52	18	59	32	61	15	57	18	21	6	13
24 Panama	52	51	41	43	45	32	73	69	71	92	66
25 Peru	51	22	54	30	44	15	53	21	59	27	55
26 Philippines	49	56	51	57	48	52	39	47	57	67	49
27 Zambia	49	16	59	32	49	11	58	12	33	11	3
28 Lebanon	49	33	44	19	44	35	52	43	67	44	39
29 Pakistan	48	40	58	59	49	28	54	53	28	37	15
<b>WEAK</b>											
1 Algeria	46	25	50	42	43	19	92	43	23	5	45
2 Turkey	46	29	40	60	43	16	48	29	58	17	66
3 Burkina Faso	45	4	65	12	42	2	61	2	18	1	3
4 Lesotho	45	14	48	27	39	12	68	8	43	4	19
5 Syria	44	11	28	17	55	8	58	13	37	8	11
6 Senegal	44	23	59	32	45	20	65	25	9	15	15
7 Rwanda	43	23	59	52	40	16	76	17	12	3	14
8 Nigeria	43	13	50	18	46	11	42	11	28	10	7
9 Central African Republic	42	10	53	22	43	7	60	8	17	4	13
10 Uruguay	42	u	52	u	32	u	27	u	59	u	70

**Table 11. Family Planning Program Effort Scores (percent of maximum), by Effort Level and Program Components, 1982 and 1989; and Contraceptive Prevalence for 1990,<sup>a</sup> Developing Countries (continued)**

Program effort level and country <sup>c</sup>	Total		Policy and stage setting		Service and service-related		Record keeping and evaluation		Availability and accessibility		Contraceptive prevalence <sup>b</sup>
	1989	1982	1989	1982	1989	1982	1989	1982	1989	1982	1990
<b>WEAK (continued)</b>											
11 Tanzania	42	22	51	35	39	23	36	18	39	8	3
12 Haiti	42	36	53	45	35	29	41	43	42	34	11
13 Burundi	40	11	52	30	29	3	56	3	40	4	9
14 Madagascar	40	9	47	9	44	6	66	10	10	13	0
15 Guinea	40	5	45	7	38	4	47	2	32	3	0
16 Angola	39	u	54	u	39	u	59	u	11	u	3
17 Niger	38	5	59	9	28	2	7	2	48	5	0
18 Mali	38	11	44	14	31	10	74	18	26	8	5
19 Congo	36	15	41	32	32	10	50	12	33	7	11
20 Paraguay	36	8	19	8	38	4	65	2	41	19	47
21 Afghanistan	36	11	49	15	38	13	32	4	15	8	2
22 Sierra Leone	35	16	47	25	34	12	16	11	34	15	4
23 Cameroon	34	8	53	11	39	8	31	3	0	8	2
24 Uganda	33	17	46	38	32	10	22	17	25	4	5
25 Ethiopia	32	6	45	8	32	6	38	8	12	3	4
26 Brazil	32	43	41	36	20	36	0	67	61	53	69
27 Jordan	31	16	34	16	30	6	26	12	34	39	36
28 Togo	30	14	33	19	26	14	28	19	33	3	34
29 Guinea-Bissau	28	14	35	19	31	15	14	7	21	7	19
30 Benin	28	11	27	12	24	10	40	24	34	8	6
31 Zaire	28	13	27	15	32	10	48	21	12	11	14
32 Yemen	28	u	36	u	24	u	19	u	31	u	2
33 Mozambique	27	16	30	31	28	9	27	16	21	14	0
34 Papua New Guinea	26	26	46	40	23	18	9	26	15	23	13
35 Bolivia	23	8	11	8	26	10	35	8	28	3	31
36 Bhutan	22	u	48	u	18	u	0	u	4	u	9
37 Argentina	21	u	24	u	11	u	22	u	39	u	62
38 Mauritania	21	4	34	4	15	3	46	0	3	6	0
<b>VERY WEAK OR NONE</b>											
1 Sudan	20	8	24	18	23	5	19	2	10	1	3
2 Chad	20	7	42	16	16	6	6	0	3	2	17
3 Malawi	16	6	25	13	11	3	37	3	8	5	7
4 Côte d'Ivoire	16	6	28	12	15	1	0	3	12	8	3
5 Myanmar	12	4	12	3	10	0	0	0	22	17	u
6 United Arab Emirates	12	u	14	u	0	u	3	u	39	u	31
7 Namibia	11	u	21	u	9	u	0	u	6	u	14
8 Cambodia	9	0	8	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	24
9 Laos	8	0	19	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	5
10 Oman	5	u	4	u	9	u	3	u	0	u	0
11 Liberia	3	22	13	44	0	13	0	19	0	11	7
12 Iraq	1	3	4	6	0	2	0	0	0	4	12
13 Somalia	1	10	3	19	0	7	0	9	0	3	0
14 Gabon	0	u	0	u	0	u	0	u	0	u	31
15 Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
16 Kuwait	0	5	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	8	u
17 Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	1

u = unknown.

<sup>a</sup> Values shown are the percent of the maximum, which differs according to the number of indices that compose each component. Maximum values are shown in row 1. The original (raw) score can be reproduced by multiplying the percent shown by the maximum for the column concerned. (Only raw scores were published in the 1988 Compendium).

<sup>b</sup> Contraceptive prevalence is estimated for the common date of 1990 for all countries, based upon the latest available survey information.

<sup>c</sup> Countries are arranged by values in column 1 for total program effort score for 1989 (percent of maximum).



**Table 12. Community-Based Distribution Programs, 1989, Developing Countries**

Country	Year	Number of providers	Number of villages covered	Population covered		Services provided <sup>a</sup>	Charges for supplies or services
				% Rural	% Urban		
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
Botswana	1989	u	u	13.0	13.0	FP	Yes
Burkina Faso	1987	7800	7800	u	u	MCH, Immun	u
Gabon	1987	47	50	u	u	MCH, Immun	u
Kenya	1989	2950	1374	30.0	40.0	FP	Yes
Lesotho	1987	u	u	u	u	FP	Yes
Liberia	1987	59	5	u	u	FP	u
Mauritius	1989	357	28	— <sup>b</sup>	— <sup>b</sup>	FP	u
Nigeria (Oyo State)	1987	484	600	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	Yes
Sudan	1987	u	150	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	u
Zimbabwe	1989	750	2100	30.0	1.0	FP	Yes
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
Brazil (BEMFAM)	1987	2382	946	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	u
Colombia	1989	4000	750	— <sup>b</sup>	— <sup>b</sup>	FP	Yes
Costa Rica	1987	826	u	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	No
Dominican Republic	1989	456	u	28.0	58.0	FP	Yes
Ecuador	1989	1000	1000	40.0	u	FP	Yes
El Salvador	1989	579	579	29.0	u	FP	Yes
Guatemala	1989	2011	1400	40.0	60.0	FP	Yes
Guyana (GRPA)	1987	161	u	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	Yes
Haiti	1989	421	u	22.0	14.0	FP	Yes
Honduras	1989	1524	566	70.0	30.0	FP	Yes
Jamaica	1987	u	u	u	u	FP	No
Mexico	1989	4500	3500	60.0	20.0	FP	Yes
Mexico (IMSS)	1987	u	u	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	No
Mexico (MEXFAM)	1987	u	u	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	u
Paraguay	1987	98	21	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	Yes
Peru	1987	300	40	u	u	FP	Yes
Puerto Rico	1987	10	u	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	u
Trinidad and Tobago	1989	146	u	u	u	FP	Yes
Venezuela	1987	912	u	u	u	MCH, Immun	No
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>							
Algeria	1989	u	2000	50.0	40.0	FP	Yes
Iraq	1987	u	u	u	u	Immun	u
Morocco	1989	7545	3600	60.0	90.0	FP	Yes
Syria	1989	2500	u	22.0	u	FP	Yes
Turkey	1987	11000	20000	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	No
<b>ASIA</b>							
Bangladesh	1989	27894	68000	— <sup>b</sup>	— <sup>b</sup>	FP	Yes
China	1989	970000	800000	90.0	95.0	FP	Yes
Hong Kong	1987	6	6	u	u	FP	Yes
Indonesia	1989	18995	67000	70.0	30.0	FP	No
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	1989	u	u	— <sup>b</sup>	— <sup>b</sup>	FP	Yes
Korea, Republic of	1989	2500	15000	90.0	u	FP	Yes
Malaysia	1987	30	19	u	u	FP, MCH, Immun	No
Nepal	1989	u	u	25.0	u	FP	Yes
Pakistan	1987	23073	15000	u	u	FP, Immun	Yes
Philippines	1987	53458	— <sup>c</sup>	u	u	FP	u
Sri Lanka	1989	— <sup>d</sup>	30000	85.0	90.0	FP	Yes
Taiwan	1989	1200	700	— <sup>b</sup>	— <sup>b</sup>	FP	Yes
Thailand	1989	50000	50000	80.0	90.0	FP	Yes
Vietnam	1989	u	u	u	u	FP	Yes

FP = family planning    MCH = maternal and child health    Immun = immunizations    BEMFAM = Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil    GRPA = Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association    IMSS = Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social    MEXFAM = Fundación Mexicana Para la Planeación Familiar

<sup>a</sup> The 1989 questionnaire asked only about family planning (FP) services, not about MCH or other services. Therefore, an FP entry for 1989 means at least family planning services are included in the CBD program; MCH or immunization services may or may not be. For dates before 1989, FP means only family planning; if other services are included they are entered separately.

<sup>b</sup> The CBD system covers most of the population.

<sup>c</sup> Approximately 1,800 municipalities are covered.

<sup>d</sup> Approximately 1 provider per 600–700 families.

**Table 13. Social Marketing Programs, Selected Dates, Developing Countries**

Country and year	Percentage of urban population covered	Percentage of rural population covered	Number of pill cycles sold (000s)	Number of condoms sold (000s)	Number of spermicides sold (000s)
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>					
<b>Benin</b>					
1990	u	u	na	382	na
<b>Burundi</b>					
1990	u	u	na	94	na
<b>Cameroon</b>					
1989	<25	<25	na	736	na
1990	u	u	na	1990	na
<b>Ethiopia</b>					
1990	u	u	na	700	na
<b>Ghana</b>					
1989	25-50	25-50	433	3216	726
1990	u	u	452	3587	1602
<b>Kenya</b>					
1989	u	u	na	250	na
1990	u	u	na	301	na
<b>Nigeria</b>					
1986	u	u	728	93600	754
<b>Zaire</b>					
1989	u	u	na	4135	466
1990	u	u	na	7898	1659
<b>Zimbabwe</b>					
1989	<25	<25	32	301	na
1990	u	u	44	769	na
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>					
<b>Bolivia</b>					
1986	5	2	13	468	u
1989	<25	<25	48	na	na
1990	u	u	58	118	na
<b>Colombia</b>					
1989	25-50	<25	5444	6588	2777
1990	u	u	5444	6408	3007
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA)</b>					
1983	u	u	5312	5476	6528
1984	u	u	5795	5875	6105
<b>Costa Rica</b>					
1989	>50	>50	na	2186	na
1990	u	u	na	2281	na
<b>Dominican Republic</b>					
1989	>50	25-50	434	290	na
1990	u	u	580	450	na
<b>Ecuador</b>					
1989	u	u	551	na	na
1990	u	u	586	na	na
<b>El Salvador</b>					
1983	u	u	129	556	44
1984	u	u	115	606	79
1990	25-50	<25	297	1807	na
<b>Guatemala</b>					
1989	25-50	u	122	939	569
1990	u	u	170	1322	609

**Table 13. Social Marketing Programs, Selected Dates, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Percentage of urban population covered	Percentage of rural population covered	Number of pill cycles sold (000s)	Number of condoms sold (000s)	Number of spermicides sold (000s)
<b>Haiti</b>					
1989	u	u	na	252	na
1990	u	u	10	357	na
<b>Honduras</b>					
1986	u	90	194	336	u
1989	>50	25-50	218	491	na
1990	u	u	248	740	na
<b>Jamaica</b>					
1983	u	u	378	989	u
1984	u	u	401	1340	u
1989	>50	25-50	500	2105	na
1990	u	u	525	1793	na
<b>Mexico</b>					
1983	u	u	16	6200	na
1984	u	u	10	4658	u
1985	u	u	u	4209	u
1989	25-50	25-50	na	1542	na
1990	u	u	na	3975	na
<b>Peru</b>					
1989	<25	u	714	u	195
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>					
1989	>50	25-50	na	142	na
1990	u	u	na	209	na
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>					
<b>Egypt</b>					
1983	u	u	na	6016	4835
1984	u	u	1289	8253	2254
1986	16	2	99	1002	25
1989	25-50	25-50	1783	15772	na
1990	u	u	2082	16558	na
<b>Jordan</b>					
1990	u	u	na	334	na
<b>Morocco</b>					
1989	<25	u	na	280	na
1990	u	u	na	1054	na
<b>ASIA</b>					
<b>Bangladesh</b>					
1983	u	u	1638	85363	4910
1984	u	u	2216	115023	2202
1986	60	40	2425	96240	34884
1989	>50	25-50	6692	110492	3230
1990	u	u	6208	83699	212
<b>Hong Kong</b>					
1986	u	u	4	9	na
<b>India</b>					
1989	<25	<25	na	41853	na
1990	u	u	na	50374	na
<b>India (Nirodh)</b>					
1983	u	u	na	162700	na
1984	u	u	na	198500	na
1985	u	u	na	u	na
1986	u	u	na	228000	na
<b>Indonesia</b>					
1989	<25	<25	338	7868	na
1990	u	u	746	5858	na

**Table 13. Social Marketing Programs, Selected Dates, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Percentage of urban population covered	Percentage of rural population covered	Number of pill cycles sold (000s)	Number of condoms sold (000s)	Number of spermicides sold (000s)
<b>Malaysia</b>					
1986	u	u	1579	4320	u
<b>Nepal</b>					
1983	u	u	105	2621	161
1984	u	u	111	3327	165
1986	100	u	147	3387	199
1989	25-50	25-50	190	3036	623
1990	u	u	191	2947	487
<b>Pakistan</b>					
1986	u	u	u	18096	u
1989	<25	<25	na	44314	na
1990	u	u	na	73835	na
<b>Philippines</b>					
1990	u	u	na	202	na
<b>Sri Lanka</b>					
1983	u	u	338	6332	100
1984	u	u	362	4813	88
1987	u	u	526	5031	98
1989	>50	>50	496	5314	82
1990	u	u	548	5664	77
<b>Taiwan</b>					
1986	98	94	88	2111	u
<b>Thailand</b>					
1983	u	u	1630	4392	u
1984	u	u	1500	4321	u

u = unknown. na = not applicable. PROFAMILIA = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana.

**Table 14. Percentage of Population with Access to Family Planning Services, 1989, Developing Countries**

Country	IUD insertion	Pill	Injectable	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Condom	Abortion	Menstrual regulation
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>								
<b>Botswana</b>	95	95	95	80	u	95	u	u
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	u	u
Rural	85	85	85	60	60	85	u	u
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	30	50	50	2	0	65	u	u
Urban	60	80	80	3	0	85	u	u
Rural	15	20	20	0	0	25	u	u
<b>Central African Republic</b>	12	25	15	8	u	20	u	5
Urban	30	60	40	20	u	50	u	10
Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	2	8	u	1	u	15	u	u
Urban	3	15	u	2	u	30	50	u
Rural	1	3	u	0	u	5	u	u
<b>Ghana</b>	20	60	40	20	10	60	30	15
Urban	51	76	63	28	26	76	61	38
Rural	u	50	25	15	0	50	10	0
<b>Guinea</b>	2	2	2	0	u	2	u	u
Urban	5	5	5	0	u	6	u	u
Rural	0	0	0	0	u	0	u	u
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	30	15	0	5	0	30	3	0
Urban	30	20	0	10	0	30	5	0
Rural	30	10	0	0	0	30	0	0
<b>Kenya</b>	34	54	46	21	10	58	u	u
Urban	60	68	78	45	27	80	u	u
Rural	28	50	38	15	6	53	u	u
<b>Lesotho</b>	28	50	42	6	u	16	u	u
Urban	60	50	50	10	u	40	u	u
Rural	20	50	40	5	u	10	u	u
<b>Madagascar</b>	2	7	7	2	u	8	u	u
Urban	2	10	10	2	u	30	u	u
Rural	u	5	5	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Mauritania</b>	4	8	5	1	1	18	3	u
Urban	10	15	10	2	1	25	10	u
Rural	2	5	3	0	0	15	u	u
<b>Mauritius</b>	100	100	100	76	72	100	u	u
Urban	100	100	100	65	80	100	u	u
Rural	100	100	100	85	65	100	u	u
<b>Mozambique</b>	15	32	20	3	0	21	0	u
<b>Namibia</b>	u	20	30	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Nigeria</b>	24	24	24	6	3	29	u	15
Urban	65	65	65	25	8	70	u	u
Rural	10	10	10	u	u	15	u	u
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	14	23	6	15	10	26	15	5
Urban	35	60	15	60	40	70	60	20
Rural	5	10	2	0	0	10	0	0
<b>Sudan</b>	4	7	u	u	u	15	u	u
Urban	6	12	u	u	u	30	u	u
Rural	1	5	u	u	u	0	u	u
<b>Tanzania</b>	3	61	10	3	3	69	3	u

**Table 14. Percentage of Population with Access to Family Planning Services, 1989, Developing Countries**  
(continued)

Country	IUD insertion	Pill	Injectable	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Condom	Abortion	Menstrual regulation
<b>Togo</b>	25	48	25	4	0	63	48	u
Urban	100	100	100	15	0	100	100	u
Rural	0	30	0	0	0	50	30	u
<b>Zaire</b>	1	1	1	u	u	5	u	u
Urban	1	1	1	u	u	u	u	u
Rural	1	1	1	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Zambia</b>	30	40	u	28	5	30	u	u
Urban	50	55	u	50	10	40	u	u
Rural	10	25	u	5	u	20	u	u
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	24	52	38	5	4	60	u	u
Urban	52	72	65	10	10	84	u	u
Rural	10	44	30	3	1	50	u	u
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>								
<b>Argentina</b>	20	45	1	2	1	50	5	0
Urban	25	60	2	4	1	70	5	0
Rural	10	30	0	0	0	30	5	0
<b>Bolivia</b>	10	35	10	5	1	40	u	u
<b>Brazil</b>	1	90	1	50	3	95	u	u
Urban	2	100	2	80	5	95	u	u
Rural	u	80	u	30	u	95	u	u
<b>Chile</b>	90	85	25	60	1	90	u	u
Urban	100	100	30	70	1	90	u	u
Rural	80	80	20	50	0	85	u	u
<b>Colombia</b>	0	90	70	90	52	90	u	u
Urban	95	100	100	100	60	100	u	u
Rural	50	70	u	60	5	60	u	u
<b>Costa Rica</b>	75	90	8	45	25	90	15	15
Urban	90	95	10	60	30	95	20	20
Rural	40	85	5	25	20	85	10	5
<b>Cuba</b>	98	100	u	98	u	100	98	60
Urban	100	100	u	100	u	100	100	70
Rural	95	100	u	95	u	100	95	40
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	u	90	u	u	u	90	u	u
Urban	u	100	u	u	u	100	u	u
Rural	u	90	u	50	3	80	u	u
<b>Ecuador</b>	85	90	0	60	40	90	50	50
Urban	100	100	0	70	50	100	60	60
Rural	70	80	0	40	30	80	30	30
<b>El Salvador</b>	62	89	22	66	28	94	7	u
Urban	90	100	30	100	50	100	10	u
Rural	40	80	15	40	10	90	5	u
<b>Guatemala</b>	42	60	5	50	40	65	u	u
Urban	80	80	8	80	80	90	u	u
Rural	5	40	3	20	u	40	u	u
<b>Guyana</b>	3	32	0	u	u	9	u	u
Urban	1	33	0	u	u	5	u	u
Rural	2	14	0	u	u	12	u	u
<b>Honduras</b>	52	94	20	88	20	88	u	u
Urban	100	100	50	100	50	100	u	u
Rural	20	90	0	20	0	80	u	u

**Table 14. Percentage of Population with Access to Family Planning Services, 1989, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	IUD insertion	Pill	Injectable	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Condom	Abortion	Menstrual regulation
<b>Jamaica</b>	15	100	100	32	2	100	2	1
<b>Mexico</b>	90	97	70	90	56	97	u	u
Urban	100	100	80	100	70	100	u	u
Rural	70	90	50	70	12	90	u	u
<b>Nicaragua</b>	10	25	0	5	5	15	3	3
<b>Paraguay</b>	47	78	u	28	4	78	0	0
Urban	70	90	u	60	10	90	0	0
Rural	30	70	u	5	0	70	0	0
<b>Peru</b>	80	91	83	68	7	89	u	u
Urban	90	95	95	80	10	95	u	u
Rural	60	80	55	45	u	75	u	u
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	95	100	7	22	22	100	u	u
Urban	100	100	33	100	100	100	u	u
Rural	93	100	u	u	u	100	u	u
<b>Uruguay</b>	91	94	u	17	8	94	u	u
Urban	100	100	u	20	10	100	u	u
Rural	40	60	u	10	u	60	u	u
<b>Venezuela</b>	63	58	30	95	10	58	u	u
Urban	70	65	u	u	u	65	u	u
Rural	20	20	u	u	u	20	u	u
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>								
<b>Egypt</b>	84	97	34	10	0	84	46	u
Urban	100	100	50	15	0	100	70	u
Rural	95	98	20	5	0	95	25	u
<b>Iran</b>	40	50	u	u	u	40	u	u
Urban	55	60	u	u	u	55	u	u
Rural	25	40	u	u	u	25	u	u
<b>Jordan</b>	21	36	u	3	1	34	u	u
Urban	30	50	u	5	2	50	u	u
Rural	5	10	u	0	0	5	u	u
<b>Syria</b>	35	65	u	u	u	45	u	u
Urban	60	80	u	u	u	75	u	u
Rural	10	50	u	u	u	15	u	u
<b>Tunisia</b>	70	73	u	84	u	41	68	u
Urban	79	79	u	89	u	58	100	u
Rural	61	65	u	78	u	23	30	u
<b>Turkey</b>	58	74	0	22	6	74	49	u
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	90	90	u	25	u	u	u	u
<b>Yemen</b>	45	35	10	5	5	70	u	u
Urban	95	95	60	10	10	100	u	u
Rural	10	15	2	0	0	15	u	u
<b>ASIA</b>								
<b>Bangladesh</b>	76	86	30	83	83	93	u	35
Urban	80	90	60	87	87	95	u	43
Rural	73	85	20	80	63	93	u	33
<b>Hong Kong</b>	95	95	95	95	95	95	30	u
<b>India</b>	75	80	u	85	85	90	u	u
Urban	99	99	u	90	90	99	u	u
Rural	70	80	u	85	85	80	u	u

**Table 14. Percentage of Population with Access to Family Planning Services, 1989, Developing Countries**  
(continued)

Country	IUD insertion	Pill	Injectable	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Condom	Abortion	Menstrual regulation
<b>Indonesia</b>	68	88	68	53	50	88	27	46
Urban	93	95	93	88	85	95	65	80
Rural	63	85	63	43	38	88	15	35
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>	90	98	u	90	90	98	85	85
Urban	90	100	u	90	90	100	90	90
Rural	90	95	u	90	90	95	80	80
<b>Malaysia</b>	90	99	80	60	31	99	u	u
Urban	100	100	100	95	80	100	u	u
Rural	85	98	70	40	5	98	u	u
<b>Myanmar</b>	7	13	6	6	1	5	u	2
Urban	15	23	10	9	1	18	u	4
Rural	4	8	4	4	1	1	u	1
<b>Pakistan</b>	7	30	6	2	1	39	7	7
Urban	13	80	18	5	0	85	10	10
Rural	5	10	2	1	0	20	5	5
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	5	17	7	4	u	39	u	6
Urban	5	25	15	25	u	90	u	10
Rural	5	15	5	u	u	30	u	5
<b>Philippines</b>	27	40	12	16	16	38	u	u
Urban	32	42	17	21	21	40	u	u
Rural	24	39	9	13	13	36	u	u
<b>Singapore</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	72	86	72	68	68	86	u	56
Urban	100	100	100	80	80	100	u	80
Rural	65	83	65	65	65	83	u	50
<b>Taiwan</b>	99	99	2	98	98	100	98	98
Urban	100	100	3	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	99	99	1	95	96	99	95	95
<b>Thailand</b>	63	100	82	76	76	100	41	44
Urban	86	100	100	100	100	100	70	95
Rural	54	100	75	67	67	100	30	25

u = unknown.



**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries**

Country and year	Total <sup>a</sup>	IUD <sup>b</sup>	Orals	Injec- tables	Sterilization			Other program methods	Abortion <sup>a</sup>
					Male	Female	Total		
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>									
<b>Angola</b>									
1987	8.0	4.1	2.0	1.8	u	u	u	u	na
1988	8.0	3.0	2.6	2.4	u	u	u	u	na
1989	8.7	2.8	3.5	2.4	u	u	u	u	na
<b>Botswana</b>									
1983 <sup>c</sup>	22.9	4.2	10.9	1.2	u	u	u	6.6	u
1984	26.0	5.2	13.4	2.1	u	u	u	5.3	u
1985	32.1	5.4	16.4	3.4	u	u	u	6.9	u
<b>Burkina Faso</b>									
1986	13.8	1.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.4	u
1987	42.6	3.0	17.4	na	u	u	u	22.1	u
1988	24.8	3.9	20.9	na	u	u	u	u	u
1989	78.8	12.1	31.9	na	u	u	u	34.8	u
<b>Burundi</b>									
1986	12.8	0.8	4.2	6.7	u	u	u	1.1	u
<b>Ethiopia</b>									
1987	207.5	8.2	176.1	u	u	u	u	23.2	na
1988	249.9	8.6	200.2	u	u	u	u	41.2	na
<b>Ethiopia (FGAE)</b>									
1983	104.1	7.4	89.7	u	u	u	u	7.0	u
1984	114.7	8.3	98.4	u	u	u	u	8.0	u
1985	120.9	7.9	104.3	u	u	u	u	8.7	u
1986	171.7	8.1	148.4	u	u	u	u	15.2	u
<b>Ghana</b>									
1987	48.0	1.3	26.4	2.5	u	u	0.1	17.8	na
1988	67.0	3.0	36.2	4.3	u	u	0.1	23.5	na
1989	90.5	7.5	49.2	8.6	u	u	0.2	24.9	na
<b>Guinea</b>									
1987	35.1	0.7	13.7	0.3	u	u	u	20.4	na
1988	91.5	0.4	24.7	9.1	u	u	0.0	57.4	na
1989	76.9	0.7	20.1	9.2	u	u	0.0	46.9	na
<b>Kenya</b>									
1987	518.0	69.1	253.3	170.2	u	u	25.5	u	u
1988	688.9	82.5	341.4	236.5	u	u	28.5	u	u
1989	1109.6	79.4	632.0	368.8	u	u	29.3	u	u
<b>Lesotho</b>									
1983	5.5	1.5	2.5	1.0	u	u	u	0.5	u
1985	10.0	2.6	3.4	1.6	u	u	u	2.4	u
1986	11.4	2.2	4.0	2.6	u	u	u	2.6	u
1987	11.7	5.9	2.1	3.7	u	u	u	u	na
1988	15.2	5.2	5.3	3.1	u	u	u	1.7	na
1989	23.4	6.4	7.4	7.8	u	u	u	1.8	na
<b>Liberia</b>									
1983	u	u	u	u	u	4.3	4.3	u	u
1984	u	u	u	u	u	5.4	5.4	u	u
<b>Mauritius</b>									
1983	13.5	0.2	7.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.6	0.0
1984	u	0.1	7.5	u	u	u	u	u	u
1985	12.7	0.1	6.7	0.7	u	u	u	5.2	u
1986	12.8	0.1	6.9	0.8	u	u	u	5.0	u
1987	13.7	0.2	6.7	0.8	u	u	0.4	5.6	na
1988	13.9	0.2	6.5	0.9	u	u	0.4	6.0	na
1989	13.6	0.2	5.7	1.1	u	u	0.5	6.1	na
<b>Mozambique</b>									
1983	16.4	3.5	9.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.7	u
1987	58.6	12.5	21.3	23.7	u	u	1.1	u	u
1988	65.0	14.5	26.3	23.0	u	u	1.2	u	u
<b>Nigeria</b>									
1986	6209.0	39.5	70.0	22.6	u	1.7	1.7 <sup>d</sup>	75.2	u

**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total <sup>a</sup>	IUD <sup>b</sup>	Orals	Injec- tables	Sterilization			Other program methods	Abortion <sup>c</sup>
					Male	Female	Total		
<b>Nigeria (continued)</b>									
1987	573.4	45.5	175.5	65.0	u	u	1.4 <sup>d</sup>	286.0	u
1988	1079.2	187.0	297.0	110.0	u	u	1.2 <sup>d</sup>	484.0	u
<b>Senegal</b>									
1988	2.6	1.1	0.6	u	u	u	u	0.9	na
1989	3.3	1.3	0.7	u	u	u	u	1.3	na
<b>Sierra Leone</b>									
1983	10.2	1.3	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.0
1989	10.3	1.7	4.4	2.6	u	u	0.1	1.4	u
<b>Tanzania</b>									
1986	79.6	3.7	68.1	— <sup>e</sup>	u	u	u	7.8 <sup>e</sup>	u
1987	91.3	4.1	76.0	— <sup>e</sup>	u	u	u	11.3 <sup>e</sup>	u
1988	110.5	5.1	79.2	— <sup>e</sup>	u	u	6.9	19.3 <sup>e</sup>	u
<b>Togo</b>									
1985	25.7	3.9	1.0	0.3	u	u	u	20.5	u
1986	33.2	5.4	1.7	0.5	u	u	u	25.6	u
<b>Zaire</b>									
1987	9.4	1.9	2.7	3.2	u	u	0.2	1.6	u
1988	11.3	1.0	4.0	3.6	u	u	0.2	2.5	u
1989	12.6	2.0	5.2	4.0	u	u	0.1	1.3	u
<b>Zambia</b>									
1988	71.8	4.2	9.7	na	u	u	0.1	57.8	u
1989	48.4	3.1	9.5	na	u	u	0.7	35.0	u
<b>Zimbabwe</b>									
1984	171.0	u	157.0	5.0	u	u	u	9.0	u
1985	178.7	4.2	160.0	5.0	u	u	u	9.5	u
1986	225.6	10.0	198.0	6.6	u	u	u	11.0	u
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>									
<b>Brazil (BEMFAM)</b>									
1983	332.3	6.6	251.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	73.5	0.0
1987	400.0	8.5	178.8	1.3	u	u	12.9	198.5	na
1988	351.3	11.2	198.9	0.3	u	u	5.1	135.8	na
1989	408.9	8.6	200.8	0.1	u	u	4.8	194.6	na
<b>Chile</b>									
1987	259.7	174.5	73.8	u	u	u	u	11.4	na
1988	275.2	179.8	82.1	u	u	u	u	13.3	na
1989	274.2	175.9	84.9	u	u	u	u	13.5	na
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA)</b>									
1983	637.1	49.9	414.3	0.0	0.7	50.6	51.3	121.6	0.0
1984	670.0	48.1	453.1	0.0	0.8	45.1	45.9	122.9	0.0
1985	536.2	46.5	374.4	0.0	1.2	45.7	46.9	68.4	0.0
1986	480.6	45.9	306.2	0.0	2.2	59.7	61.9	66.6	0.0
1987	595.0	81.0	381.3	u	u	u	59.2	73.5	na
1988	666.7	86.9	429.7	u	u	u	67.9	82.1	na
1989	707.7	113.5	424.6	u	u	u	71.5	98.2	na
<b>Colombia (MOH)</b>									
1983	109.8	50.5	36.2	u	u	14.5	14.5	8.6	u
<b>Dominican Republic</b>									
1983	12.9	u	u	u	0.0	12.9	12.9	u	u
<b>Dominican Republic (PROFAMILIA)</b>									
1987	39.8	2.8	26.7	u	u	u	9.9	0.4	na
1988	52.4	3.8	37.7	u	u	u	9.1	1.8	na
1989	89.6	12.2	59.8	u	u	u	14.8	2.8	na
<b>El Salvador</b>									
1983	53.9	8.6	30.3	u	0.1	14.6	14.6 <sup>f</sup>	0.4	0.0
1984	38.8	7.4	17.4	u	u	u	14.0	u	u
1988	21.7	2.0	7.6	0.0	u	u	11.5	0.5	na
1989	30.3	2.3	15.0	0.0	u	u	12.0	0.9	na

**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total <sup>a</sup>	IUD <sup>b</sup>	Orals	Injec- tables	Sterilization			Other program methods	Abortion <sup>a</sup>
					Male	Female	Total		
<b>Guyana (GRPA)</b>									
1984	19.7	0.9	18.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
1985	44.4	3.7	24.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	14.8	0.0
1986	32.5	3.7	11.9	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	13.7	0.0
<b>Haiti</b>									
1983	43.6	0.5	31.5	0.2	0.3	2.2	2.5	8.9	u
1984	55.3	0.2	37.9	0.9	0.4	3.0	3.4	12.9	u
1985	70.6	0.6	52.2	3.2	0.9	3.9	4.8	9.8	u
1986	16.4	0.0	11.8	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.8	u
1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.6	u	na
1988	42.5	u	22.1	2.5	u	u	2.0	16.0	na
1989	34.6	u	17.8	2.0	u	u	2.7	12.1	na
<b>Jamaica</b>									
1983	47.1	0.8	20.1	11.0	u	u	5.9	9.3	u
1984	62.9	1.2	29.4	11.2	u	u	6.6	14.5	u
1985	62.2	1.0	31.2	12.0	u	u	5.4	12.6	u
1986	64.6	0.6	29.1	11.3	u	u	5.0	18.6	u
1987	58.6	0.6	25.0	11.0	u	u	4.0	18.0	na
1988	51.8	0.8	21.0	11.0	u	u	4.0	15.0	na
1989	70.7	0.7	28.0	13.0	u	u	4.0	25.0	na
<b>Mexico (IMSS)</b>									
1984	1038.4	377.7	495.1 <sup>g</sup>	— <sup>g</sup>	5.4	160.2	165.6	u	u
1985	1098.9	437.2	495.9 <sup>g</sup>	— <sup>g</sup>	4.8	161.0	165.8	u	u
1986	1099.0	478.4	440.0	9.6	5.0	166.0	171.0	u	u
1987	1107.1	482.6	456.0	u	u	u	168.5	u	na
1988	1080.9	476.2	446.6	u	u	u	158.1	u	na
1989	1091.9	494.5	443.6	u	u	u	153.8	u	na
<b>Mexico (MEXFAM)</b>									
1984	34.9	9.7	18.6	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.6	4.3	u
1985	58.6	7.3	34.0	2.2	0.0	3.5	3.5	11.6	u
1986	174.6	26.8	75.2	7.0	0.3	12.4	12.7	52.9	u
<b>Mexico (MOH)</b>									
1984	548.6	105.1	296.7	43.1	u	u	23.3	80.4	u
1985	523.9	110.6	270.6	37.6	u	u	25.0	80.1	u
<b>Nicaragua</b>									
1987	70.5	27.1	18.0	— <sup>h</sup>	u	u	u	25.4 <sup>h</sup>	9.5
1988	74.7	24.9	16.9	— <sup>h</sup>	u	u	u	32.9 <sup>h</sup>	11.0
1989	92.5	39.3	17.3	— <sup>h</sup>	u	u	u	35.9 <sup>h</sup>	11.2
<b>Panama</b>									
1987	33.2	13.6	14.3	u	u	u	u	5.2	na
1988	31.7	14.5	12.7	u	u	u	u	4.5	na
1989	43.5	5.2	29.8	u	u	u	u	8.5	na
<b>Paraguay (CEPEP)</b>									
1983	6.4	2.9	2.8	— <sup>i</sup>	u	0.0	0.0	0.7	u
1984	8.8	3.9	3.6	— <sup>i</sup>	u	0.2	0.2	1.1	u
1985	10.6	4.3	5.1	— <sup>i</sup>	u	0.3	0.3	0.9	u
1986	11.0	3.7	5.6	0.1	u	0.5	0.5	1.1	u
1987	18.3	5.3	10.7	0.2	u	u	0.7	1.4	na
1988	18.3	4.4	9.5	0.1	u	u	0.6	3.6	na
1989	21.9	5.7	10.8	0.3	u	u	0.8	4.4	na
<b>Peru</b>									
1987	96.3	52.7	43.6	u	u	u	u	u	na
1988	130.9	61.8	69.1	u	u	u	u	u	na
1989	184.0	85.3	87.0	11.7	u	u	u	u	na
<b>Peru (MOH)</b>									
1986	76.8	22.2	26.5	u	u	u	u	28.1	u
<b>Peru (INPPARES)</b>									
1986	86.7	28.5	29.7	u	u	0.1	0.1	28.4	u
<b>Puerto Rico</b>									
1985	10.6	0.4	5.9	u	u	u	0.0	4.3	u

**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total <sup>a</sup>	IUD <sup>b</sup>	Orals	Injec- tables	Sterilization			Other program methods	Abortion <sup>a</sup>
					Male	Female	Total		
<b>Puerto Rico (APPBF)</b>									
1987	57.5	0.2	18.5	u	0.0	0.5	0.5	38.3	u
1988	55.5	0.3	19.6	u	0.0	0.3	0.3	35.2	u
1989	50.6	0.4	18.8	u	0.0	0.3	0.4	31.0	u
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>									
1983	10.9	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0
<b>Venezuela</b>									
1983	142.3	1.0	121.9	u	u	u	u	19.4	u
1984	161.6	0.3	137.1	u	u	u	u	24.2	u
1985	187.5	0.9	157.9	u	u	u	u	28.7	u
1986	219.8	0.3	185.2	u	u	u	u	34.3	u
1987	116.7	64.1	45.9	u	u	u	u	6.8	na
1988	106.0	55.9	43.1	u	u	u	u	7.0	na
1989	96.9	47.4	43.6	u	u	u	u	5.9	na
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>									
<b>Egypt</b>									
1983	1459.0	326.0	814.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	318.6	0.0
1984	u	u	908.0	16.0	u	u	u	312.0	u
1985	1396.0	146.0	865.0	73.0	u	u	u	312.0	u
1986	1357.0	154.0	875.0	2.0	u	u	u	326.0	u
<b>Iran</b>									
1982	1005.8	25.4	431.4 <sup>i</sup>	u	u	u	u	549.0 <sup>k</sup>	u
1983	990.7	26.9	411.8 <sup>i</sup>	u	u	u	u	552.0 <sup>k</sup>	u
1984	1131.0	28.8	393.2 <sup>i</sup>	u	u	u	u	709.0 <sup>k</sup>	u
1985	1131.5	32.4	391.1 <sup>i</sup>	u	u	u	u	708.0 <sup>k</sup>	u
1986	1284.2	33.3	406.9 <sup>i</sup>	u	u	u	u	844.0 <sup>k</sup>	u
1987	u	55.6	415.4	u	u	u	u	u	na
<b>Iraq</b>									
1986	40.0	7.0	25.0	2.5	u	u	u	5.5	u
<b>Jordan</b>									
1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.1	u	na
1988	53.7	31.3	20.1	u	u	u	0.3	2.0	na
1989	67.2	41.1	22.8	u	u	u	0.6	2.8	na
<b>Lebanon</b>									
1987	22.7	3.7	17.3	0.0	u	u	0.0	1.6	na
1988	62.4	3.6	51.2	u	u	u	u	7.6	na
1989	45.3	3.6	35.6	u	u	u	u	6.1	na
<b>Morocco</b>									
1983	197.2	13.4	182.5	na	na	1.3	1.3	u	na
1984	225.8	25.8	196.9	na	na	3.1	3.1	u	na
1985	242.3	20.3	215.8	na	na	6.2	6.2	u	na
1986	233.2	16.7	210.8	na	na	5.7	5.7	u	na
1987	409.5	30.3	302.0	na	u	u	5.9	71.2	na
1988	429.8	34.1	304.3	na	u	u	5.6	85.8	na
1989	442.2	37.1	317.4	na	u	u	5.2 <sup>d</sup>	82.5	na
<b>Syria</b>									
1989	129.7	21.9	97.4	na	na	na	na	10.5	na
<b>Tunisia</b>									
1983	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	20.3
1984	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	20.9
1985	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	21.3
1986	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	20.0
1987	139.7	75.1	27.0	u	u	u	14.3 <sup>d</sup>	23.3	23.1
1988	153.2	83.0	28.7	u	u	u	12.7 <sup>d</sup>	28.7	23.3
1989	159.9	86.7	31.0	u	u	u	11.1	31.2	21.2
<b>Turkey</b>									
1987	290.7	256.2	26.1	na	u	u	5.2	3.2	58.9
1988	299.9	265.6	27.7	na	u	u	3.1	3.6	51.7
1989	315.7	286.4	22.3	na	u	u	3.4	3.6	48.2

**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total <sup>a</sup>	IUD <sup>b</sup>	Orals	Injec- tables	Sterilization			Other program methods	Abortion <sup>a</sup>
					Male	Female	Total		
<b>ASIA</b>									
<b>Afghanistan</b>									
1987	149.9	3.4	109.9	5.1	u	u	u	31.489	0
1988	165.9	4.1	123.1	6.3	u	u	u	32.438	0
1989	137.4	5.9	93.3	6.2	u	u	0.1	32.0	0
<b>Bangladesh</b>									
1982-83	1971.6	117.7	635.2	18.2	88.3	274.8	363.1	778.8	58.6
1983-84	2564.9	303.3	748.1	30.6	215.7	336.5	552.2	874.0	56.7
1984-85	2935.8	432.5	888.7	41.5	259.2	232.4	491.6	1012.9	68.6
1985-86	2598.0	367.7	933.6	54.1	151.1	116.4	267.5	906.0	69.1
1986-87	3080.4	420.3	1155.6	78.7	209.9	140.6	350.5	994.9	80.4
1987-88	3329.9	379.1	1469.2	97.3	99.8	96.2	196.0	1109.7	78.6
1988-89	3927.1	361.7	1893.8	149.7	100.0	130.9	230.9	1213.2	77.8
1989-90	4958.9	365.6	2642.0	314.4	83.1	142.0	225.1	1320.2	91.6
<b>China</b>									
1980	16697.5	11492.0	u	u	1363.5	3842.0	5205.5	u	u
1981	12549.5	10344.0	u	u	649.5	1556.0	2205.5	u	u
1982	19225.8	14069.0	u	u	1230.9	3925.9	5156.8	u	u
1983	38514.0	17756.0	u	u	4359.3	16398.0	20758.0	u	u
1984	18461.5	11751.0	u	u	1293.3	5417.2	6710.5	u	u
Anhui	1008.8	311.1	u	u	235.5	462.2	697.7	u	u
Beijing	99.7	78.7	u	u	0.9	20.1	21.0	u	u
Fujian	607.6	274.6	u	u	52.1	280.9	333.0	u	u
Gansu	280.3	122.3	u	u	0.8	157.2	158.0	u	u
Guangdong	1413.9	633.3	u	u	164.8	615.8	780.6	u	u
Guangxi Zhuang Zizh	447.3	409.8	u	u	14.9	22.6	37.5	u	u
Guizhou	474.6	156.8	u	u	142.4	175.4	317.8	u	u
Hebei	1127.5	755.9	u	u	46.8	324.8	371.6	u	u
Heilongjiang	532.9	285.5	u	u	0.8	246.6	247.4	u	u
Henan	1634.3	1141.8	u	u	106.8	385.7	492.5	u	u
Hubei	923.5	491.9	u	u	51.1	380.5	431.6	u	u
Hunan	1078.7	642.4	u	u	136.3	300.0	436.3	u	u
Jiangsu	1214.3	903.6	u	u	50.1	260.6	310.7	u	u
Jiangxi	744.0	183.0	u	u	7.3	553.7	561.0	u	u
Jilin	320.6	231.5	u	u	0.2	88.9	89.1	u	u
Liaoning	474.6	419.4	u	u	0.5	54.7	55.2	u	u
Nei Menggu Zizhiqu	306.7	153.2	u	u	0.8	152.7	153.5	u	u
Ningxia Hui Zizhiqu	44.3	21.7	u	u	0.0	22.6	22.6	u	u
Qinghai	31.7	14.2	u	u	0.2	17.3	17.5	u	u
Shaanxi	590.5	325.9	u	u	28.3	236.3	264.6	u	u
Shandong	1558.8	1241.8	u	u	160.2	156.8	317.0	u	u
Shanghai	196.3	191.8	u	u	0.5	4.1	4.5	u	u
Shanxi	562.6	334.1	u	u	4.2	224.3	228.5	u	u
Sichuan	1405.3	1091.5	u	u	223.8	90.0	313.8	u	u
Tianjin	95.6	89.5	u	u	0.6	5.5	6.1	u	u
Xinjiang Uighur Ziz	79.4	22.9	u	u	0.8	55.7	56.5	u	u
Xizang Zizhiqu	0.0	0.0	u	u	0.0	0.0	0.0	u	u
Yunan	440.9	261.2	u	u	56.7	123.0	179.7	u	u
Zhejiang	756.9	516.8	u	u	7.4	232.7	240.1	u	u
<b>Hong Kong (Government)</b>									
1983	49.0	4.1	25.3	2.3	u	u	u	17.3	13.4 <sup>1</sup>
1984	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	14.5 <sup>1</sup>
1985	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	15.4 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Hong Kong (FPAHK)</b>									
1983	31.4	0.8	14.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	15.1	u
1984 <sup>m</sup>	88.8 <sup>m</sup>	5.2	44.1	3.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	34.7	u
1985 <sup>m</sup>	64.4 <sup>m</sup>	4.3	29.3	3.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	26.4	u
1986 <sup>m</sup>	87.2 <sup>m</sup>	5.9	48.9	3.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	27.5	u
1987	87.5	6.7	45.8	3.9	u	u	0.9	30.1	1.9
1988	74.9	6.0	38.6	3.5	u	u	0.9	25.9	2.0
1989	75.5	6.8	40.0	3.7	u	u	0.7	24.4	1.8

**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total <sup>a</sup>	IUD <sup>b</sup>	Orals	Injec-tables	Sterilization			Other program methods	Abortion <sup>a</sup>
					Male	Female	Total		
<b>India <sup>n</sup></b>									
1983	14504.3	2134.1	525.0	0.0	661.0	3871.2	4532.2	7313.0	547.3 <sup>o</sup>
1984	u	2561.9	u	u	548.9	3533.4	4084.6	u	573.1 <sup>o</sup>
1985	u	3220.0	u	u	u	u	4901.6	u	u
1986-87	10807.2	3935.0 <sup>p</sup>	1829.0 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	u	5043.2 <sup>d</sup>	u	u
1987-88	11359.7	4356.0 <sup>p</sup>	2064.0 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	u	4939.8 <sup>d</sup>	u	u
1988-89	u	u	u	u	u	u	4678.2 <sup>d</sup>	u	u
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>									
1983	421.9	64.1	u	u	32.9	325.9	357.8	u	13.5 <sup>o</sup>
1984	451.7	78.1	u	u	29.9	343.7	373.6	u	13.0 <sup>o</sup>
1986-87	565.7	99.6 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	48.0 <sup>p</sup>	418.2 <sup>p</sup>	466.1 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	631.5	174.0 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	30.8 <sup>p</sup>	426.7 <sup>p</sup>	457.5 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
<b>Assam</b>									
1983	142.9	16.6	u	u	83.5	42.8	126.3	u	12.3 <sup>o</sup>
1984	142.6	17.1	u	u	54.8	70.7	125.5	u	11.9 <sup>o</sup>
1986-87	124.5	31.0 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	20.9 <sup>p</sup>	72.6 <sup>p</sup>	93.5 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	99.4	21.1 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	23.1 <sup>p</sup>	55.2 <sup>p</sup>	78.3 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
<b>Bihar</b>									
1983	483.0	87.1	u	u	35.2	360.7	395.9	u	13.4 <sup>o</sup>
1984	367.8	76.5	u	u	30.1	261.2	291.3	u	13.1 <sup>o</sup>
1986-87	563.6	200.9 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	48.9 <sup>p</sup>	313.8 <sup>p</sup>	362.7 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	716.5	206.4 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	52.2 <sup>p</sup>	457.9 <sup>p</sup>	510.1 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
<b>Delhi</b>									
1983	73.1	45.9	u	u	3.9	23.3	27.2	u	28.0 <sup>o</sup>
1984	78.0	50.3	u	u	3.7	24.0	27.7	u	13.1 <sup>o</sup>
1986-87	88.6	61.7 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	2.7 <sup>p</sup>	24.2 <sup>p</sup>	26.9 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	93.2	64.3 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	2.4 <sup>p</sup>	26.6 <sup>p</sup>	29.0 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
<b>Gujarat</b>									
1983	347.4	111.6	u	u	36.9	198.9	235.8	u	21.0 <sup>o</sup>
1984	470.7	214.2	u	u	44.9	211.6	256.5	u	20.0 <sup>o</sup>
1986-87	547.9	287.8 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	30.4 <sup>p</sup>	229.7 <sup>p</sup>	260.1 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	595.7	318.7 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	31.3 <sup>p</sup>	245.7 <sup>p</sup>	277.1 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
<b>Haryana</b>									
1983	205.0	102.9	u	u	6.8	95.3	102.1	u	11.5 <sup>o</sup>
1984	248.7	159.1	u	u	6.4	83.2	89.6	u	12.4 <sup>o</sup>
1986-87	238.1	161.8 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	4.5 <sup>p</sup>	71.9 <sup>p</sup>	76.4 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	260.2	182.6 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	3.3 <sup>p</sup>	74.3 <sup>p</sup>	77.6 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>									
1983	46.2	12.2	u	u	7.5	26.5	34.0	u	5.5 <sup>o</sup>
1984	47.7	19.8	u	u	5.4	22.5	27.9	u	u
1986-87	63.8	30.8 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	5.5 <sup>p</sup>	27.6 <sup>p</sup>	33.0 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	62.9	31.4 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	5.1 <sup>t</sup>	26.5 <sup>p</sup>	31.6 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>									
1983	33.1	8.3	u	u	3.2	21.6	24.8	u	u
1984	31.0	8.1	u	u	2.8	20.1	22.9	u	u
1986-87	48.2	13.1 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	7.6 <sup>p</sup>	27.5 <sup>p</sup>	35.1 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	38.4	12.7 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	2.3 <sup>p</sup>	23.4 <sup>p</sup>	25.7 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
<b>Karnataka</b>									
1983	337.0	97.1	u	u	5.1	234.8	239.9	u	16.8 <sup>o</sup>
1984	387.4	120.6	u	u	6.9	259.9	266.8	u	18.3 <sup>o</sup>
1986-87	521.6	187.5 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	13.6 <sup>p</sup>	320.5 <sup>p</sup>	334.1 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	509.5	189.8 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	6.0 <sup>p</sup>	313.8 <sup>p</sup>	319.8 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
<b>Kerala</b>									
1983	217.2	37.4	u	u	19.7	160.1	179.8	u	40.0 <sup>o</sup>
1984	253.2	44.1	u	u	12.1	197.0	209.1	u	44.0 <sup>o</sup>
1986-87	280.8	76.2 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	7.0 <sup>p</sup>	197.6 <sup>p</sup>	204.6 <sup>p</sup>	u	u
1987-88	280.8	85.5 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	5.7 <sup>p</sup>	189.6 <sup>p</sup>	195.3 <sup>p</sup>	u	u

**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total <sup>a</sup>	IUD <sup>b</sup>	Orals	Injec- tables	Sterilization			Other program methods	Abortion <sup>a</sup>
					Male	Female	Total		
<b>India (continued)</b>									
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>									
1983	446.6	114.4	u	u	38.7	293.5	332.2	u	23.0°
1984	408.1	154.7	u	u	36.9	216.5	253.4	u	24.8°
1986-87	668.9	216.2 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	82.7 <sup>P</sup>	370.0 <sup>P</sup>	452.7 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	551.9	233.5 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	50.1 <sup>P</sup>	268.2 <sup>P</sup>	318.3 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Maharashtra</b>									
1983	1378.4	726.0	u	u	215.4	437.0	652.4	u	u
1984	1153.9	601.7	u	u	163.0	389.2	552.2	u	95.8°
1986-87	976.2	420.8 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	85.7 <sup>P</sup>	469.7 <sup>P</sup>	555.4 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	854.3	393.7 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	38.6 <sup>P</sup>	422.0 <sup>P</sup>	460.6 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Manipur</b>									
1983	9.1	3.4	u	u	2.3	3.4	5.7	u	1.9°
1984	9.3	3.5	u	u	1.1	4.7	5.8	u	2.5°
1986-87	10.3	5.0 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.6 <sup>P</sup>	4.8 <sup>P</sup>	5.3 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	10.9	6.2 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.5 <sup>P</sup>	4.3 <sup>P</sup>	4.7 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Meghalaya</b>									
1983	0.9	0.5	u	u	0.0	0.4	0.4	u	0.0
1984	0.9	0.5	u	u	u	0.4	0.4	u	0.0
1986-87	2.0	1.5 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.0 <sup>P</sup>	0.5 <sup>P</sup>	0.5 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	1.8	1.2 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.0 <sup>P</sup>	0.5 <sup>P</sup>	0.6 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Ministry of Defense</b>									
1983	30.5	9.5	u	u	8.3	12.7	21.0	u	3.3°
1984	30.0	10.4	u	u	6.7	12.9	19.6	u	3.2°
1986-87	32.9	12.0 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	5.1 <sup>P</sup>	15.8 <sup>P</sup>	20.9 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	34.4	12.2 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	6.5 <sup>P</sup>	15.7 <sup>P</sup>	22.2 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Ministry of Railway</b>									
1983	27.8	5.5	u	u	2.9	19.4	22.3	u	3.7
1984	25.2	6.1	u	u	2.2	16.9	19.1	u	3.3
1986-87	29.5	9.3 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	2.2 <sup>P</sup>	18.0 <sup>P</sup>	20.3 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	33.5	10.8 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	2.6 <sup>P</sup>	20.1 <sup>P</sup>	22.7 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Nagaland</b>									
1983	0.5	0.3	u	u	0.0	0.2	0.2	u	0.5°
1984	0.6	0.4	u	u	0.0	0.2	0.2	u	0.5°
1986-87	1.7	1.0 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.0 <sup>P</sup>	0.7 <sup>P</sup>	0.7 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	1.0	0.5 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.0 <sup>P</sup>	0.5 <sup>P</sup>	0.5 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Orissa</b>									
1983	222.2	43.9	u	u	17.0	161.3	178.3	u	23.0°
1984	206.1	69.7	u	u	11.1	125.3	136.4	u	22.1°
1986-87	255.5	105.6 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	15.4 <sup>P</sup>	134.4 <sup>P</sup>	149.8 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	261.1	114.1 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	13.4 <sup>P</sup>	133.6 <sup>P</sup>	147.0 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Other territories</b>									
1983	33.2	14.4	u	u	1.8	17.0	18.8	u	7.4°
1984	33.2	13.5	u	u	1.5	18.2	19.7	u	6.7°
<b>Punjab</b>									
1983	335.3	195.1	u	u	12.4	127.8	140.2	u	25.5°
1984	361.0	240.0	u	u	14.8	106.2	121.0	u	24.9°
1986-87	457.7	313.6 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	32.9 <sup>P</sup>	111.2 <sup>P</sup>	144.1 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	497.9	348.8 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	33.9 <sup>P</sup>	115.2 <sup>P</sup>	149.0 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Rajasthan</b>									
1983	220.3	35.9	u	u	8.2	176.2	184.4	u	14.5°
1984	200.3	61.8	u	u	5.1	133.4	138.5	u	14.7°
1986-87	351.0	126.1 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	23.3 <sup>P</sup>	201.5 <sup>P</sup>	224.9 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	334.5	140.1 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	29.1 <sup>P</sup>	165.4 <sup>P</sup>	194.5 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Sikkim</b>									
1983	1.3	0.8	u	u	0.2	0.3	0.5	u	0.0
1984	1.4	0.8	u	u	0.1	0.5	0.6	u	0.0
1986-87	2.2	1.2 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.1 <sup>P</sup>	1.0 <sup>P</sup>	1.1 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	1.9	1.0 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.1 <sup>P</sup>	0.8 <sup>P</sup>	0.9 <sup>P</sup>	u	u

**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total <sup>a</sup>	IUD <sup>b</sup>	Orals	Injec- tables	Sterilization		Total	Other program methods	Abortion <sup>a</sup>
					Male	Female			
<b>India (continued)</b>									
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>									
1983	552.6	55.9	u	u	23.6	473.1	496.7	u	68.8°
1984	611.3	86.0	u	u	57.3	468.0	525.3	u	65.8°
1986-87	894.4	395.5 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	70.2 <sup>P</sup>	428.7 <sup>P</sup>	498.9 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	1005.5	493.8 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	73.6 <sup>P</sup>	438.2 <sup>P</sup>	511.8 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Tripura</b>									
1983	6.3	1.2	u	u	3.9	1.2	5.1	u	1.0°
1984	7.6	0.9	u	u	1.2	5.5	6.7	u	1.0°
1986-87	12.9	2.1 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.2 <sup>P</sup>	10.6 <sup>P</sup>	10.8 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	7.5	1.5 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	0.0 <sup>P</sup>	5.9 <sup>P</sup>	5.9 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>									
1983	607.3	229.0	u	u	9.3	369.0	378.3	u	97.1°
1984	798.4	477.7	u	u	10.6	310.1	320.7	u	103.3°
1986-87	1825.5	1082.3 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	279.3 <sup>P</sup>	463.9 <sup>P</sup>	743.2 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
1987-88	1949.5	1197.8 <sup>P</sup>	u	u	325.5 <sup>P</sup>	426.1 <sup>P</sup>	751.7 <sup>P</sup>	u	u
<b>West Bengal</b>									
1983	416.0	45.0	u	u	82.3	288.7	371.0	u	39.8
1984	317.7	46.1	u	u	40.4	231.2	271.6	u	34.5
1986-87	376.6	75.5	u	u	21.2	280.0	301.2	u	u
1987-88	419.6	95.0	u	u	16.2	308.4	324.6	u	u
<b>Indonesia <sup>n</sup></b>									
1983	5247.2	1425.5	2316.2	1226.0	16.6	93.4	110.0	169.5	0.0
1984	3970.5	979.9	1708.0	1055.0	7.1	83.9	91.0	136.6	0.0
1985	5076.9	1131.4	2054.5	1609.5	12.0	93.3	105.3	176.2	0.0
1986-87	4896.1	905.5	1888.0	1810.0	u	u	96.5	196.1	0.0
1987-88	5190.3	1136.5	1869.0	1749.0	u	u	122.8	313.0	0.0
1988-89	5380.5	1152.9	1962.0	1791.0	u	u	126.4	348.3	0.0
1989-90	4293.3	937.6	1307.0	1434.0	u	u	154.3	460.4	0.0
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>									
1983	849.9	213.1	82.4	u	97.2	329.9	427.1	127.3	244.7
1984	758.6	195.4	54.7	u	123.2	255.6	378.8	129.7	209.7
1985	673.5	176.9	44.0	u	110.1	217.6	327.7	124.9	184.0
1986	700.0	233.4	45.8	u	92.2	220.3	312.5	108.3	196.5
1987	720.8	242.5	39.3	u	u	u	294.9	144.1	185.6
1988	655.7	251.9	29.3	u	u	u	236.7	137.8	150.1
1989	631.1	235.9	29.4	u	u	u	221.8	144.0	70.2
<b>Malaysia</b>									
1983	64.5	3.0	47.1	0.5	0.1	5.0	5.0	8.9	u
1984	55.9	2.9	40.3	0.8	0.0	4.1	4.1	7.8	u
1985	51.3	2.8	37.8	0.8	0.0	3.5	3.5	6.4	u
1986	57.8	2.9	42.2	0.9	0.1	4.0	4.1	7.7	u
1987	78.3	3.9	58.5	1.7	u	u	4.5	9.7	0.0
1988	77.5	3.3	57.6	1.0	u	u	4.4	11.0	0.0
1989	79.8	3.5	61.0	0.8	u	u	4.3	10.2	0.0
<b>Nepal <sup>n</sup></b>									
1986-87	383.1	1.8	91.9	18.0	u	u	41.4	230.0	0.0
1987-88	374.2	3.2	90.9	20.0	u	u	47.7	212.5	0.0
1988-89	317.9	2.4	65.7	25.8	u	u	41.1	183.0	0.0
<b>Pakistan <sup>n</sup></b>									
1983	864.8	152.3	57.0	19.2	u	u	41.1	595.2	u
1984	1175.8	196.6	71.3	22.1	u	u	58.9	826.9	u
1985	1317.9	241.9	98.0	45.0	u	u	70.0	863.0	u
1986	1617.0	312.0	111.5	76.6	u	u	72.0	1044.9	u
1987	1401.1	421.6	135.2	106.0	u	u	77.4	796.0	0.0
1988	1551.0	421.2	130.7	123.5	u	u	79.2	927.0	0.0
1989	1808.0	512.1	123.4	160.2	u	u	86.2	1049.4	0.0



**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total <sup>a</sup>	IUD <sup>b</sup>	Orals	Injec- tables	Sterilization			Other program methods	Abortion <sup>a</sup>
					Male	Female	Total		
<b>Philippines</b>									
1983	229.2	35.1	109.4	u	u	u	30.7	54.0	u
1984	628.2	69.4	134.5	u	u	u	111.3	313.0	u
1985	u	u	u	u	u	u	88.5	271.2	u
1986	511.1	47.6	257.6	u	u	u	86.2	119.7	u
1987	403.9	242.9	u	u	u	u	70.6	90.4	u
1988	432.8	276.1	u	u	u	u	60.6	96.1	u
1989	494.0	32.3	327.4	0.5	1.2	49.6	50.8	83.0	u
<b>Singapore</b>									
1983	19.8	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.5	5.6	6.1	9.0	19.1
1984	u	0.4	4.1	u	u	u	u	8.0	22.2
1985	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	23.5
1987	12.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	u	u	3.7	5.3	21.2
1988	12.0	0.5	2.6	0.2	u	u	4.6	4.1	20.1
1989	12.0	0.6	2.5	0.2	u	u	4.5	4.2	20.6
<b>Sri Lanka</b>									
1983	170.0	15.0	32.2	11.0	48.3	63.5	111.8	u	u
1984	160.0	16.1	32.9	9.7	37.5	63.8	101.3	u	u
1985	138.9	13.9	34.2	19.1	17.4	54.3	71.7	u	u
1986	143.6	12.8	39.9	37.8	12.5	40.6	53.1	u	u
1987	135.4	12.3	36.2	45.8	u	u	41.0	u	u
1988	120.2	12.8	34.1	50.6	u	u	22.7	u	u
1989	121.1	10.9	31.4	59.5	u	u	19.3	u	u
1990	u	u	u	u	u	u	28.3	u	u
<b>Taiwan</b>									
1983	399.8	184.9	64.4	0.0	3.0	50.1	53.1	97.4	89.0
1984	403.0	188.0	67.0	u	3.0	50.0	53.0	95.0	108.5
1985	381.0	188.0	59.0	u	3.0	45.0	48.0	86.0	u
1986	343.0	167.0	51.0	u	3.0	44.0	47.0	78.0	u
1987	312.3 <sup>q</sup>	159.3	41.0	u	u	u	45.7	66.4	11.5
1988	308.1 <sup>q</sup>	166.4	34.3	u	u	u	51.0	56.3	9.5
1989	293.5 <sup>q</sup>	167.6	27.8	u	u	u	51.0	47.2	6.8
<b>Thailand</b>									
1983	1183.2	126.9	597.8	206.2	27.1	146.4	173.5	78.8	0.0
1984	1316.4	190.3	581.9	249.6	45.2	164.5	209.7	84.9	u
1985	1419.3	184.6	587.2	373.0	37.4	160.3	197.7	76.8	u
1986	1547.0	199.9	613.1	450.8	35.8	162.3	198.1	85.1	u
1987	1563.8	150.7	691.5	475.0	u	u	159.1	87.4	u
1988	1580.1	153.7	656.2	518.8	u	u	155.2	96.2	u
1989	1546.5	145.1	613.3	522.5	u	u	149.8	115.8	u
<b>Vietnam</b>									
1983	1229.0	534.0	105.0	u	u	u	20.0	570.0	u
1984	1396.0	722.0	41.0	u	u	u	29.0	604.0	u
1985	1662.0	935.0	81.0	u	u	u	31.0	615.0	u
1987	1590.0	908.6	132.3	0.0	u	u	24.3	524.8	827.8
1988	1522.3	993.5	123.7	0.0	u	u	20.3	384.8	1037.4
1989	1471.9	925.5	128.2	0.0	u	u	22.7	395.5	1048.0

u = unknown. na = not applicable.

FGAE = Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia. BEMFAM = Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil. PROFAMILIA (Colombia) = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana. MOH = Ministry of Health. PROFAMILIA (Dominican Republic) = Asociación Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia. GRPA = Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association. IMSS = Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social. MEXFAM = Fundación Mexicana Para la Planeación Familiar. CEPEP = Centro Paraguayo de Estudios en Población. INPPARES = Instituto Peruano de Paternidad Responsable. APPBF = Asociación Puertorriqueña Pro Bienestar de la Familia. FPAHK = Family Planning Association of Hong Kong.

<sup>a</sup> The total excludes abortion acceptors. It is the sum of acceptors of all contraceptive methods, including those in the "Other program methods" category. The data for "Other program methods" are often estimates of CYP generated from the quantities of resupply for methods not otherwise listed. Cells with a "u" or "na" entry are ignored in the total.

<sup>b</sup> Includes reinsertions and first insertions; most countries do not keep separate records. Examples of data on reinsertions as a proportion of all insertions are as follows: Paraguay, 6%; Korea, 15%; Peru, 28%; Togo, 30%; Lesotho, 36%; Taiwan, 39%; and Iran, 46%.

**Table 15. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services (000s), by Method and Year, Developing Countries (continued)**

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<sup>c</sup> Data for July–December 1983, doubled.

<sup>d</sup> Sterilization figures provided by the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception.

<sup>e</sup> The number of acceptors of injectables is included with condom and spermicide acceptors under "Other program methods."

<sup>f</sup> Estimate based on statistical data for January–June 1983.

<sup>g</sup> Figures for "Orals" include acceptors of injectables.

<sup>h</sup> Acceptors of injectables and condoms are grouped together under "Other program methods."

<sup>i</sup> Fewer than 50 acceptors.

<sup>j</sup> Cycles distributed through the program are divided by 13 to estimate CYP.

<sup>k</sup> Condoms distributed through the program are divided by 149.8 to estimate CYP.

<sup>l</sup> Includes abortions performed in the public and private sectors. Recent data indicate that 91 percent of abortions are performed in the private sector.

<sup>m</sup> Data for 1984–86 are for government and FPA activities combined.

<sup>n</sup> Data are for fiscal years. In India and Indonesia, the fiscal year begins April 1 of the indicated year and ends March 31 of the following year; in Nepal, the fiscal year begins July 15 of the indicated year and ends July 14 of the following year; in Pakistan, it begins July 1 and ends June 30.

<sup>o</sup> Medical termination of pregnancy is offered in government family hospitals and approved institutions as a health care measure for reducing maternal mortality and morbidity from illegal abortions, not for demographic reasons.

<sup>p</sup> Data from *Family Welfare Programme in India Year Book 1987–88*, Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Family Welfare, New Delhi, India, January 1989.

<sup>q</sup> These figures represent the number of coupons returned for reimbursement for each method. They are probably highly underreported.

**Table 16. Government Positions on Population Growth and Interventions, 1986 and 1989, Developing Countries**

Country	Growth rate too low		Growth rate satisfactory <sup>a,b</sup>	Growth rate too high	
	No direct intervention reported	Intervention to raise rate		Intervention to lower rate	No direct intervention reported
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>					
Angola	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Benin	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Botswana	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Burkina Faso	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Burundi	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Cameroon	—	—	—	—	X,Y
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	X,Y
Chad	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Congo	X,Y	—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	X,Y
Gabon	—	X,Y	—	—	—
Gambia	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Ghana	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Guinea	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Guinea-Bissau <sup>c</sup>	—	—	—	Y	—
Kenya	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Lesotho	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Liberia	—	—	—	Y	X
Madagascar	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Malawi	—	—	—	—	X,Y
Mali	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	Y	X	—
Mozambique	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Niger	—	—	X	Y	—
Nigeria	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Rwanda	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Senegal	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	X,Y
Somalia	—	—	X,Y	—	—
South Africa	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Sudan	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Tanzania	—	—	—	—	X,Y
Togo	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Uganda	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Zaire	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Zambia	—	—	—	—	X,Y
Zimbabwe	—	—	—	X,Y	—
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>					
Argentina	Y	—	X	—	—
Bolivia	X,Y	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Chile	X	—	Y	—	—
Colombia	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Costa Rica	—	—	X	Y	—
Cuba	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Ecuador	—	—	X	Y	—
El Salvador	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Guatemala	—	—	Y	—	X
Guyana	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Haiti	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Honduras	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Mexico	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Nicaragua	—	—	X	Y	—
Panama	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Paraguay	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Peru	—	—	—	X,Y	—

**Table 16. Government Positions on Population Growth and Interventions, 1986 and 1989, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Growth rate too low		Growth rate satisfactory <sup>a,b</sup>	Growth rate too high	
	No direct intervention reported	Intervention to raise rate		Intervention to lower rate	No direct intervention reported
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Uruguay	X	Y	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	X,Y	—	—
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>					
Algeria	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Egypt	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Iran	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Iraq	—	X,Y	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	X	—	Y
Kuwait	—	X,Y	—	—	—
Lebanon	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Libya	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Morocco	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Oman	—	X,Y	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	X,Y	—	—	—
Syria	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Turkey	—	—	—	X,Y	—
United Arab Emirates	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Yemen	—	—	X,Y	—	—
<b>ASIA</b>					
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	X,Y
Bangladesh	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Bhutan	X,Y	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	—	X,Y	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	X,Y	—
India	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Indonesia	—	—	Y	X	—
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	—	X,Y	—	—	—
Korea, Republic of	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Laos	—	X,Y	—	—	—
Malaysia	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Mongolia	—	X	Y	—	—
Myanmar	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Nepal	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Philippines	—	—	Y	X	—
Singapore	—	X	Y	—	—
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	X,Y	—
Thailand	—	—	X,Y	—	—
Vietnam	—	—	Y	X	—

X = Government's position in 1986.

Y = Government's position in 1989.

<sup>a</sup> Of the 37 developing countries in the third column for 1986, 30 reported no direct intervention to change the current growth rate. The seven others reported action of different types: Thailand reported efforts to lower the rate; Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, and United Arab Emirates, efforts to raise the rate; and Mali, Togo, and Malaysia, efforts to maintain the rate.

<sup>b</sup> Of the 38 developing countries in the third column for 1989, 26 reported no direct intervention to change the current growth rate. The twelve others reported action of different types: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam reported efforts to lower the rate; Côte d'Ivoire, Mongolia, Singapore, and United Arab Emirates, efforts to raise the rate; and Mali, Mauritius, Myanmar, and Togo, efforts to maintain the rate.

<sup>c</sup> Data on Guinea-Bissau's position in 1986 not available.

**Table 17. Legal Status of Female Sterilization, 1987, Developing Countries**

Country	No relevant laws	Illegal, no exceptions	Legal for medical reasons			Legal on request <sup>a</sup>
			Life	Health	Eugenic	
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>						
Botswana	X	—	—	—	—	X
Burkina Faso	X	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	X	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	—	X	—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	—	X	—	—	—	—
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	X
Kenya	—	—	—	—	—	X
Lesotho	—	—	X	—	—	X
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—	X
Mauritania	—	X	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	X	—	—	—
Niger	—	—	X	—	—	—
Nigeria	X	—	—	—	—	X
Senegal	—	X	—	—	—	—
Somalia	X	—	—	—	—	—
Sudan	X	—	—	—	—	X
Togo	—	—	X	—	—	—
Zimbabwe	—	—	—	—	—	X
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>						
Bolivia	—	—	X	—	—	X
Brazil	—	—	X	—	—	—
Chile	—	—	—	X	—	—
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	X
Costa Rica	—	—	X	X	X	—
Guyana	—	—	—	X	X	—
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	X
Honduras	—	—	X	X	—	X
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	X
Mexico	X	—	X	X	X	X
Panama	—	—	X	—	—	X
Paraguay	X	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	—	—	X	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	X	—	—	—	—	X
Trinidad and Tobago	X	—	—	—	—	X
Venezuela	X	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>						
Egypt	—	—	X	X	—	—
Iran	—	X	—	—	—	—
Iraq	—	—	X	X	X	—
Jordan	—	—	X	—	—	—
Morocco	—	—	X	X	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	X
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	X
<b>ASIA</b>						
Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	—	X
China	—	—	—	—	—	X
Hong Kong	X	—	—	—	—	X
India	—	—	—	—	—	X
Korea, Republic of	—	—	—	—	—	X
Laos	—	—	X	—	—	—
Malaysia	X	—	—	—	—	X
Mongolia	—	—	X	X	—	—
Pakistan	X	—	—	—	—	X
Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	X
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	X
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	—	X
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	X
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—	X

<sup>a</sup> If sterilization is allowed for contraceptive purposes, it was coded as legal on request of applicant.

**Table 18. Conditions for Performing Sterilization, 1989, Developing Countries**

Country	None	Requires approval of:			Must be performed by physician	Minimum age	Minimum number of living children
		Committee	Spouse	Other			
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
<b>Angola</b> Female	—	—	X	—	—	35	4
<b>Burkina Faso</b> Female	—	—	X	—	—	35	3
<b>Burundi</b> Female	—	—	X	—	—	u	u
<b>Cameroon</b> Female	—	—	—	—	—	35	u
<b>Central African Republic</b> Female	—	—	X	—	—	30	6
<b>Congo</b> Female	—	—	X	—	—	40	7
<b>Gambia</b> Female	—	—	X	—	X	none	none
Male	—	—	X	—	—	u	u
<b>Ghana</b> Female	—	—	X	—	X	none	none
Male	—	—	—	—	X	u	u
<b>Kenya</b> Female	—	—	X	—	X	u	u
<b>Lesotho</b> Female	—	—	X	—	X	35	u
Male	—	—	X	—	X	35	u
<b>Liberia</b> Female	—	—	X	—	X	none	none
Male	—	—	X	—	X	u	u
<b>Madagascar</b> Female	—	—	X	—	—	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>
<b>Mali</b> Female	X	—	—	—	—	u	u
Male	X	—	—	—	—	u	u
<b>Mauritius</b> Female	—	X	X	—	X	30	2
Male	—	—	X	—	—	30	2
<b>Mozambique</b> Female	—	—	X	—	—	u	5
<b>Niger</b> Female	—	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>	X	u	u
<b>Nigeria</b> Female	—	—	X	—	X	none	none
Male	—	—	—	—	X	none	none
<b>Rwanda</b> Female	—	—	X	—	—	u	3
Male	—	—	X	—	—	u	3
<b>Senegal</b> Female	—	—	X	—	—	40	6
<b>Sierra Leone</b> Female	—	—	—	—	X	none	none

**Table 18. Conditions for Performing Sterilization, 1989, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	None	Requires approval of:			Must be performed by physician	Minimum age	Minimum number of living children
		Committee	Spouse	Other			
<b>South Africa</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	22 <sup>c</sup>	2 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Sudan</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	18	none
Male	—	—	—	—	X	u	none
<b>Togo</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	u	— <sup>d</sup>
<b>Zaire</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	30	5
<b>Zambia</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	none	none
Male	—	—	X	—	—	none	none
<b>Zimbabwe</b>							
Female	—	—	X	X <sup>e</sup>	X	u	2
Male	—	—	X	X <sup>e</sup>	X	u	2
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
<b>Bolivia</b>							
Female	—	—	X	X	X	35	4
Male	—	—	X	—	X	u	u
<b>Brazil</b>							
Female	—	X	X	—	X	u	u
Male	—	X	X	—	X	u	u
<b>Chile</b>							
Female	—	X	X	—	X	32	4
<b>Colombia</b>							
Female	—	—	—	X <sup>e</sup>	X	u	u
Male	—	—	—	X <sup>e</sup>	X	u	u
<b>Costa Rica</b>							
Female	—	X	X	X	X	u	u
Male	—	X	X	—	X	u	u
<b>Cuba</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	—	28	3
<b>Dominican Republic</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	25	2
Male	—	—	—	—	—	25	2
<b>Ecuador</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	25	3
Male	—	—	—	—	—	u	3
<b>El Salvador</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	—	21	2
Male	—	—	—	—	—	21	2
<b>Guatemala</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	25	3
Male	—	—	—	—	—	25	3
<b>Haiti</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	30	2
Male	—	—	X	—	—	30	2
<b>Honduras</b>							
Female	—	X	X	X	X	24	3
Male	—	—	—	—	—	30	3

**Table 18. Conditions for Performing Sterilization, 1989, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	None	Requires approval of:			Must be performed by physician	Minimum age	Minimum number of living children
		Committee	Spouse	Other			
<b>Jamaica</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	none	2
Male	—	—	—	—	X	none	2
<b>Mexico (MOH)</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	X	u	u
Male	—	—	—	—	X	u	u
<b>Mexico (IMSS)</b>							
Male	—	—	—	X <sup>l</sup>	X	u	u
Female	—	—	—	X <sup>l</sup>	X	u	u
<b>Mexico (MEXFAM)</b>							
Female	—	—	—	X <sup>e</sup>	—	u	2 <sup>g</sup>
<b>Nicaragua</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	28	3
<b>Panama</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	X	29	3
Male	—	—	—	—	X	u	u
<b>Paraguay</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	35	3
<b>Paraguay (CEPEP)</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	X	u	— <sup>h</sup>
<b>Peru</b>							
Female	—	X	X	—	X	35	4
<b>Puerto Rico</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	X	u	u
Male	—	—	—	—	X	u	u
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	u	u
Male	—	—	—	—	X	u	u
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>							
<b>Egypt</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	— <sup>i</sup>	— <sup>i</sup>
Male	—	—	—	—	X	u	u
<b>Iran</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	30	3
Male	—	—	X	—	—	40	3
<b>Iraq</b>							
Female	—	X	X	—	X	35	7
<b>Jordan</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	35	6
<b>Morocco</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	—	28	3 <sup>j</sup>
<b>Tunisia</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	30 <sup>k</sup>	3 <sup>k</sup>
Male	—	—	—	—	X	u	3
<b>Turkey</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	30 <sup>l</sup>	2 <sup>l</sup>
Male	—	—	X	—	X	30 <sup>l</sup>	2 <sup>l</sup>
<b>ASIA</b>							
<b>Afghanistan</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	—	35	6



**Table 18. Conditions for Performing Sterilization, 1989, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	None	Requires approval of:			Must be performed by physician	Minimum age	Minimum number of living children
		Committee	Spouse	Other			
<b>Bangladesh</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	X	none	2 <sup>m</sup>
Male	—	—	—	—	X	none	2 <sup>m</sup>
<b>China</b>							
Female	u	u	u	u	u	u	2
Male	u	u	u	u	u	u	2
<b>Hong Kong</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	u	u
Male	—	—	X	—	X	u	u
<b>India</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	—	20 <sup>n</sup>	2
Male	—	—	—	—	—	25	2
<b>Indonesia</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	none	2
Male	—	—	X	—	X	none	2
<b>Korea, Dem. People's Rep.</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	30	2
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	15 <sup>o</sup>	none
Male	—	—	X	—	X	15 <sup>o</sup>	none
<b>Malaysia</b>							
Female	—	—	X	X <sup>p</sup>	X	30	2
Male	—	—	X	X <sup>p</sup>	X	30 <sup>q</sup>	2
<b>Mongolia</b>							
Female	—	X	—	—	X	u	u
<b>Nepal</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	X	none	2
Male	—	—	—	—	X	none	2
<b>Pakistan</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	none	2
Male	—	—	—	—	X	none	2
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	—	18	none
Male	—	—	—	—	—	18	none
<b>Philippines</b>							
Female	—	—	X	X <sup>e</sup>	X	u	u
Male	—	—	—	X <sup>e</sup>	X	u	u
<b>Singapore</b>							
Female	—	—	—	—	—	none	none
Male	—	—	—	—	—	none	none
<b>Sri Lanka</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	X	u	2
Male	—	—	X	—	X	u	2
<b>Taiwan</b>							
Female	—	—	X	X <sup>o</sup>	X <sup>r</sup>	25 <sup>s</sup>	none
Male	—	—	X	X <sup>e</sup>	X <sup>r</sup>	25 <sup>s</sup>	none
<b>Thailand</b>							
Female	—	—	X	—	— <sup>t</sup>	20	2
Male	—	—	X	—	— <sup>t</sup>	20	2
<b>Vietnam</b>							
Female	X	—	—	—	—	35	2
Male	X	—	—	—	—	40	2

**Table 18. Conditions for Performing Sterilization, 1989, Developing Countries (continued)**

NOTE: Some countries have data for females only because vasectomy is rare.

u = unknown value. — = condition does not apply. X = condition applies.

MOH = Ministry of Health. IMSS = Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social. MEXFAM = Fundación Mexicana Para la Planeación Familiar.  
CEPEP = Centro Paraguayo de Estudios en Población.

- <sup>a</sup> The "Rule of 120" applies. That is, the woman's age times her number of children must equal 120 or more. For example, age 30 times 4 children or age 25 times 5 children.
- <sup>b</sup> A woman must have the approval of her parents and her husband's parents.
- <sup>c</sup> The rule of "individual case assessment" applies. No legal restrictions, but health professionals tend to set their own rules.
- <sup>d</sup> A woman must have children from each husband if she is in a second marriage.
- <sup>e</sup> Mentally incompetent persons need the approval of a parent or guardian.
- <sup>f</sup> Parental approval is needed.
- <sup>g</sup> A woman must have had two cesarean sections.
- <sup>h</sup> A sterilization applicant must receive counseling.
- <sup>i</sup> There are neither legal nor universally applied age/parity requirements. Some facilities require a minimum age of 30, and it is unlikely that any parity under three would be widely accepted.
- <sup>j</sup> At least one of the three children must be male.
- <sup>k</sup> Minimum age and parity criteria are becoming less rigid. On a policy level, any woman requesting a sterilization is legally entitled to obtain it.
- <sup>l</sup> Common practice. Legal minimum age is 18 years, and there is no legal minimum for number of children.
- <sup>m</sup> The last child should be at least one year old.
- <sup>n</sup> The maximum age is 45.
- <sup>o</sup> The maximum age is 44.
- <sup>p</sup> A physician can refuse to perform a sterilization.
- <sup>q</sup> The wife's age must be at least 30.
- <sup>r</sup> The physician performing the sterilization must have a "eugenic protection license."
- <sup>s</sup> This is not a formal rule, but generally physicians will advise clients aged under 25 not to use this method.
- <sup>t</sup> Sterilization may be performed by a paramedic under supervision.

**Table 19. Legal Status of Abortion, 1989, Developing Countries**

Country	Illegal, no exceptions	Legal for medical reasons			Legal for other reasons		
		Life	Health <sup>a</sup>	Eugenic	Juridical	Socioeconomic	On request <sup>b</sup>
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
Angola	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Benin	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Botswana	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	—	X	X	—	—	X	—
Cameroon	—	X	X	—	X	—	—
Central African Republic	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Congo	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	—	X	X	X	—	—	—
Gabon	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana	—	X	X	X	X	X	—
Guinea	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Kenya	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Lesotho	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Liberia	—	X	X	X	X	—	—
Madagascar	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mozambique	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Namibia	—	—	X	X	X	—	—
Niger	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Senegal	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Somalia	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	X	X	X	—	—
Sudan	—	X	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>d</sup>	—	—	—
Tanzania	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Togo	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Uganda	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Zaire	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Zambia	—	—	X	X	—	X <sup>e</sup>	—
Zimbabwe	—	X	X	X	X	—	—
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
Argentina	—	X	X	—	X	—	—
Bolivia	—	X	X	—	X	—	—
Brazil	—	X	—	—	X	—	—
Chile	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	—	X	X	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	X <sup>f</sup>
Dominican Republic	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	—	X	—	—	X	—	—
El Salvador	—	X	—	X	X	—	—
Guatemala	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Guyana	—	X	X	X	X	—	—
Haiti	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	X	X	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	—	X	X	X	X	—	—
Nicaragua	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	— <sup>g</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	X <sup>e</sup>
Trinidad and Tobago	X	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table 19. Legal Status of Abortion, 1989, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Illegal, no exceptions	Legal for medical reasons			Legal for other reasons		
		Life	Health <sup>a</sup>	Eugenic	Juridical	Socioeconomic	On request <sup>b</sup>
Uruguay	—	X	—	—	X	X <sup>h</sup>	—
Venezuela	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>							
Algeria	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Egypt	—	X	X	X	—	—	—
Iran	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Iraq	—	X	X	X	—	—	—
Jordan	—	X	X	—	X	—	—
Kuwait	—	—	X	X	—	—	—
Lebanon	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Libya	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	—	X	X	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	X	X	—	—	—	—
Syria	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	X <sup>i</sup>
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	X <sup>i</sup>
Yemen	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ASIA</b>							
Afghanistan	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	—	X	—	—	X	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	X <sup>i</sup>
Hong Kong	—	X	X	X	X	—	—
India	—	X	X	X	X	X <sup>k</sup>	—
Indonesia	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. <sup>l</sup>	—	—	X	X	X	X	—
Korea, Republic of	—	X	X	X	X	—	—
Laos	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	—	X	X	X	X	—	—
Mongolia	—	X	X	—	—	—	—
Myanmar	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	X	X	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Philippines	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	X <sup>m</sup>
Sri Lanka	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	X	X	X	X	X <sup>n</sup>	—
Thailand	—	—	X	—	X	—	—
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	X <sup>n</sup>

— = condition does not apply. X = condition applies.

<sup>a</sup> In countries where abortion is permitted if necessary to protect a woman's health, the law may not specifically state that condition.

<sup>b</sup> In countries where abortion is permitted on request, it is also permitted where necessary to protect a woman's life or health, and on eugenic, juridical, and socioeconomic grounds.

<sup>c</sup> This applies only to serious psychiatric cases.

<sup>d</sup> Abortion on eugenic grounds is rare because fetal tests are virtually unavailable.

<sup>e</sup> Prior to viability of fetus.

<sup>f</sup> During the first 10 weeks.

<sup>g</sup> Puerto Rican law prohibits abortion; however, since United States law overrules Puerto Rican legislation regarding constitutional rights, the *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court decision applies and abortion is performed openly.

<sup>h</sup> Penalty may be waived when abortion is performed during the first three months of pregnancy because of serious economic difficulty.

<sup>i</sup> During the first three months or 12 weeks.

<sup>j</sup> No legal limit, but most abortions are performed during the first trimester.

<sup>k</sup> During the first 20 weeks.

<sup>l</sup> For "important reasons."

<sup>m</sup> During the first 24 weeks.

<sup>n</sup> Gestational limit not ascertained.

**Table 20. Conditions for Performing Legal Abortion, and Average Price of Abortion, 1989, Developing Countries**

Country	None	Requires approval of:		Must be performed by physician	Maximum gestation (weeks)	Average price (U.S.\$)	
		Committee	Husband			Public	Private
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
Benin	u	u	u	u	u	u	63
Botswana	—	—	X	—	u	u	u
Burundi	—	X	X	X	12	u	173–259
Cameroon	—	—	—	X	18	u	94–470
Central African Republic	u	u	u	u	u	u	78–313
Chad	—	—	X	X	u	u	157
Congo	u	u	u	u	u	u	78
Côte d'Ivoire	na	na	na	na	na	na	94–219
Ethiopia	—	—	—	X	u	u	u
Ghana	—	—	X	X	10	0	19–37
Kenya	u	u	u	u	u	na	232–463
Lesotho	u	u	u	u	u	na	38–115
Liberia	—	X	—	—	u	u	u
Madagascar	u	u	u	u	u	u	19
Mali	u	u	u	u	u	u	31–157
Mauritius	na	na	na	na	na	na	33–197
Mozambique	—	X	X	u	u	25	50–60 <sup>a</sup>
Nigeria	u	u	u	u	u	u	14–41
Senegal	—	X	—	X	u	u	157–188
Sudan	—	X	X <sup>b</sup>	X	u	0	u
Tanzania	—	—	X	—	12	0	10–52
Togo	—	—	X	X	u	0	47–157
Zaire	u	u	u	u	u	u	77
Zimbabwe	—	X	X	X	u	u	47–95
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
Argentina	u	u	u	u	u	u	250–505
Bolivia	—	X	X	X	12	u	40–302
Brazil	—	X	—	X	u	na	571–3810
Colombia	na	na	na	na	na	na	35–46
Cuba	—	—	—	X	10	0	u
El Salvador	—	—	—	X	16	u	60–120
Guyana	—	—	X	X	12	0	25
Haiti	na	na	na	na	na	na	60–300
Honduras	—	X	X	X	8	na	200
Jamaica	na	na	na	na	na	na	104–209
Mexico (IMSS)	—	—	X	X	8	na	35–141
Mexico (MEXFAM)	—	X	—	X	12	u	u
Nicaragua	—	u	X	u	u	na	200
Panama	—	—	—	X	u	u	200–700
Peru	na	na	na	na	na	na	200
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	X	— <sup>c</sup>	na	150–400
Venezuela	—	X	—	X	14	na	345–1379
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>							
Algeria	u	u	u	u	u	u	526
Egypt	—	—	X	X	u	0	83–417
Iraq	—	X	—	— <sup>d</sup>	12	u	966
Jordan	—	X	X	X	u	43	170–213
Morocco	—	—	X <sup>e</sup>	X	u	u	u
Tunisia	—	—	—	X	12	0	32–158
Turkey	—	—	X	X	10	1	70–236
Yemen	u	u	u	u	u	u	205–307
<b>ASIA</b>							
Bangladesh	—	—	—	X	u	u	31–124
China	X	—	—	—	u	0	u
Hong Kong	—	—	—	X	10	83	513
India	—	u	u	X	20	0	15–46
Indonesia	—	u	u	X	u	na	56–167
Korea, Republic of	—	—	X	X	28	na	74–104
Malaysia	u	u	u	u	u	na	111–370

**Table 20. Conditions for Performing Legal Abortion, and Average Price of Abortion, 1989, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	None	Requires approval of:		Must be performed by physician	Maximum gestation (weeks)	Average price (U.S.\$)	
		Committee	Husband			Public	Private
Mongolia <sup>f</sup>	—	X	—	X	12	0	u
Myanmar	—	X	u	u	u	na	77–500
Pakistan	—	—	X	X	u	na	24–49
Singapore	—	—	—	X	24	3	142
Sri Lanka	—	X	—	X	u	u	u
Taiwan	—	—	X	X	24	57 <sup>g</sup>	114–190 <sup>h</sup>
Thailand	—	—	—	X	u	u	58–195
Vietnam	—	—	—	X	u	0	u

u = unknown. na = abortion is illegal, or not offered in the public sector. — = condition does not apply. X = condition applies.  
 IMSS = Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social. MEXFAM = Fundación Mexicana Para la Planeación Familiar.

<sup>a</sup> Private health services are officially illegal in Mozambique.

<sup>b</sup> Husband's consent is preferred, but not required.

<sup>c</sup> Prior to viability of fetus.

<sup>d</sup> Abortion may be performed by a paramedic under supervision.

<sup>e</sup> If the husband is not available, the approval of the medical director of the facility where the procedure will be performed is required.

<sup>f</sup> Mongolia also requires that the woman have at least four children and be at least 40 years old.

<sup>g</sup> The government pays a subsidy of U.S.\$57 to public hospitals for each procedure. There is no charge to the acceptor.

<sup>h</sup> The government pays a subsidy of U.S.\$38 to private hospitals for each procedure. The acceptor pays the balance.

**Table 21. Annual Family Planning, Health, and Total Government Budgets, Developing Countries**

Country and year	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Budget in local currency (in millions)			Family planning		Health as percent of total budget
		Family planning program	Health ministry	Total government budget	As percent of health budget	As percent of total budget	
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
<b>Botswana</b>							
1984	exp.	u	23.550	728.770	u	u	3.23
1985	exp.	0.082	27.860	893.070	0.29	0.01	3.12
1987-88	exp.	u	42.182	1372.280	u	u	3.07
1988-89	exp.	u	53.319	1960.029	u	u	2.72
1989-90	prop.	u	63.176	2424.089	u	u	2.61
<b>Congo</b>							
1987	u	1.510	u	u	u	u	u
1988	u	1.457	6501.121	226732.000	0.02	0.00	2.87
1989	u	u	7140.000	320102.700	u	u	2.23
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>							
1987	alloc.	u	48.390	626.850	u	u	7.72
1988	alloc.	u	49.600	637.100	u	u	7.79
1989	alloc.	u	44.020	644.300	u	u	6.83
<b>Ghana <sup>b</sup></b>							
1987	u	u	6952.000	80583.000	u	u	8.63
1988	u	u	9833.000	100841.000	u	u	9.75
1989	u	161.000	15830.000	189300.000	1.02	0.09	8.36
<b>Guinea</b>							
1988	exp.	14.000	u	u	u	u	u
1989	exp.	14.700	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Kenya</b>							
1984	u	1.024	65.803	u	1.56	u	u
1985	u	1.090	98.949	u	1.10	u	u
1986	u	1.121	72.326	u	1.55	u	u
1987	alloc.	1.119	97.005 <sup>c</sup>	1581.579 <sup>c</sup>	1.15	0.07	6.13
1988	alloc.	1.037	102.753 <sup>c</sup>	1882.617 <sup>c</sup>	1.01	0.06	5.46
1989	alloc.	1.249	104.833 <sup>c</sup>	2224.920 <sup>c</sup>	1.19	0.06	4.71
<b>Mauritius</b>							
1982	exp.	13.500 <sup>d</sup>	241.000	3716.000	5.60	0.40	6.50
1987	u	19.800	438.600	6965.950	4.51	0.28	6.30
1988	u	22.200	553.330	8343.000	4.01	0.27	6.63
1989	u	26.950	673.430	9509.750	4.00	0.28	7.08
<b>Nigeria</b>							
1986	alloc.	u	36.000	u	u	u	u
1987	alloc.	u	166.896	u	u	u	u
<b>Rwanda</b>							
1987	exp.	96.012	1327.881	22417.339	7.23	0.43	5.92
1988	exp.	95.180	1007.915	22561.373	9.44	0.42	4.47
1989	exp.	82.740	976.228	23349.223	8.48	0.35	4.18
<b>Sierra Leone</b>							
1987	u	0.200	u	u	u	u	u
1988	u	0.300	u	u	u	u	u
1989	u	0.300	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Zambia</b>							
1987	alloc.	u	228.000	6001.000	u	u	3.80
1988	exp.	0.049	678.800	8003.000	0.01	0.00	8.48
1989	exp.	0.980	473.500	10002.000	0.21	0.01	4.73
<b>Zimbabwe</b>							
1982-83	u	2.400	10.600	212.900	22.64	1.13	4.98
1983-84	u	3.400	12.400	228.300	27.42	1.49	5.43
1984-85	u	4.594	u	u	u	u	u
1985-86	u	5.004	u	u	u	u	u
1987	u	4.770	u	u	u	u	u

**Table 21. Annual Family Planning, Health, and Total Government Budgets, Developing Countries**  
(continued)

Country and year	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Budget in local currency (in millions)			Family planning		Health as percent of total budget
		Family planning program	Health ministry	Total government budget	As percent of health budget	As percent of total budget	
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
<b>Chile</b>							
1987	exp.	u	132338.000	1778602.000	u	u	7.44
1988	exp.	u	147094.000	2210262.000	u	u	6.66
1989	exp.	u	163013.000	2225686.000	u	u	7.32
<b>Colombia</b>							
1987	exp.	657.871	u	u	u	u	u
1988	exp.	1083.910	u	u	u	u	u
1989	exp.	1459.827	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA)</b>							
1983	exp.	539.000	u	u	u	u	u
1984	alloc.	685.000	u	u	u	u	u
1986	alloc.	621.635	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Costa Rica</b>							
1982	u	u	456.000	16708.000	u	u	2.70
1983	prop.	u	524.000	17714.000	u	u	3.00
1987	alloc.	u	1440.000	52300.000	u	u	2.75
<b>Dominican Republic</b>							
1987	exp.	2.124	101.292	6856.783	2.10	0.03	1.48
1988	exp.	2.786	169.601	8613.731	1.64	0.03	1.97
1989	prop.	2.904	382.796	6358.376	0.76	0.05	6.02
<b>Ecuador</b>							
1987	exp.	u	134.830	u	u	u	u
1988	exp.	u	222.899	u	u	u	u
1989	exp.	u	228.416	u	u	u	u
<b>El Salvador</b>							
1987	alloc.	38.910	389.100	3588.750	10.00	1.08	10.84
1988	alloc.	39.980	399.800	3612.500	10.00	1.11	11.07
1989	alloc.	41.230	412.300	3767.500	10.00	1.09	10.94
<b>Haiti</b>							
1984	alloc.	9.060	u	u	u	u	u
1985	alloc.	11.590	u	u	u	u	u
1987	alloc.	u	144.406	1400.000	u	u	10.31
1988	alloc.	25.150	146.000	1360.000	17.23	1.85	10.74
1989	alloc.	u	137.240	1334.700	u	u	10.28
<b>Mexico</b>							
1983	alloc.	1608.500	311492.000	2778799.000	0.52	0.06	11.20
1984	alloc.	2228.800	424521.000	3611230.000	0.52	0.06	11.70
<b>Mexico (IMSS)</b>							
1985	alloc.	1856.240	u	u	u	u	u
1986	alloc.	2794.295	u	u	u	u	u
1987	alloc.	5744.253	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Panama</b>							
1983	exp.	0.117	u	u	u	u	u
1984	exp.	0.200	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Paraguay</b>							
1986	u	0.000	8459.000	143400.000	0.00	0.00	6.00
<b>Peru</b>							
1986	u	u	2411.815	37463.536	u	u	6.44
1989	exp.	513.213	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Venezuela</b>							
1987	exp.	2.988	u	u	u	u	u
1988	exp.	0.968	u	u	u	u	u
1989	alloc.	11.963 <sup>e</sup>	u	u	u	u	u



**Table 21. Annual Family Planning, Health, and Total Government Budgets, Developing Countries**  
(continued)

Country and year	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Budget in local currency (in millions)			Family planning		Health as percent of total budget
		Family planning program	Health ministry	Total government budget	As percent of health budget	As percent of total budget	
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>							
<b>Algeria</b>							
1987	u	u	3961.000	u	u	u	u
1988	u	u	3872.000	u	u	u	u
1989	u	u	3921.000	u	u	u	u
<b>Egypt<sup>1</sup></b>							
1982	exp.	2.000	u	u	u	u	u
1983	exp.	2.300	u	u	u	u	u
1984	exp.	2.800	u	u	u	u	u
1985	alloc.	2.700	u	u	u	u	u
1986	alloc.	2.700	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Iran</b>							
1983	alloc.	1465.000	202931.000	3531044.000	0.72	0.04	5.75
1984	alloc.	1494.000	268078.000	4087831.000	0.49	0.04	6.56
1985	alloc.	1460.000	297745.000	4134885.000	0.49	0.04	7.47
1986	alloc.	1378.000	308878.000	4157828.000	0.45	0.03	7.43
1987	alloc.	— <sup>1</sup>	259529.000	3970793.000	u	u	6.54
1988	alloc.	u	280074.000	4394826.000	u	u	6.37
1989	alloc.	117911.000	356756.000	4734971.000	33.05	2.49	7.53
<b>Iraq</b>							
1986	u	0.062	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Jordan</b>							
1984	exp.	0.120	19.862	729.435	0.60	0.02	2.72
1985	exp.	0.125	23.956	812.848	0.52	0.02	2.95
1986	exp.	0.130	28.600	1002.633	0.45	0.01	2.85
1987	exp.	u	28.992	964.137	u	u	3.01
1988	exp.	u	30.883	1054.632	u	u	2.93
1989	exp.	u	19.253	1112.913	u	u	1.73
<b>Morocco</b>							
1987	prop.	40.701	1693.403	43601.163	2.40	0.09	3.88
1988	prop.	54.632	1721.145	41185.283	3.17	0.13	4.18
1989	prop.	73.859	1737.145	u	4.25	u	u
<b>Tunisia</b>							
1987	alloc.	2.951	173.528	3321.000	1.70	0.09	5.23
1988	alloc.	3.050	188.101	3478.000	1.62	0.09	5.41
1989	alloc.	3.804	207.405	3795.000	1.83	0.10	5.47
<b>Turkey</b>							
1984	alloc.	u	100106.514	3211982.000	u	u	3.10
1985	alloc.	3848.936	137462.000	5412082.049	2.80	0.07	2.50
1986	alloc.	6595.692	178261.960	7101500.000	3.70	0.06	2.50
1987	exp.	7874.000	307420.000	10885686.000	2.56	0.07	2.82
1988	exp.	15454.000	565090.000	20706923.000	2.73	0.07	2.73
1989	exp.	29163.000	898995.000	32733446.000	3.24	0.09	2.75
<b>ASIA</b>							
<b>Bangladesh<sup>b</sup></b>							
1986	alloc.	1674.700 <sup>g</sup>	u	u	u	u	u
1987	alloc.	2054.100 <sup>g</sup>	6481.000	132800.000	31.69	1.55	4.88
1988	alloc.	u	7658.000	144819.000	u	u	5.29
1989	alloc.	u	8993.000	155894.000	u	u	5.77
<b>China</b>							
1986	u	3720.000	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Hong Kong</b>							
1982	alloc.	3.800	2135.000	27778.200	0.18	0.01	7.68
1983	alloc.	3.900	2391.500	34597.800	0.16	0.01	6.91
1984	alloc.	4.300	2725.300	33393.100	0.15	0.01	8.16
1985	alloc.	4.900	3118.400	36910.700	0.16	0.01	8.45
1986	alloc.	5.500	3766.900	43444.000	0.15	0.01	8.67

**Table 21. Annual Family Planning, Health, and Total Government Budgets, Developing Countries**  
(continued)

Country and year	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Budget in local currency (in millions)			Family planning		Health as percent of total budget
		Family planning program	Health ministry	Total government budget	As percent of health budget	As percent of total budget	
<b>India</b>							
1982-83	exp.	2946.000	25385.000	480149.000	11.60	0.61	5.29
1983-84	exp.	3921.000	30945.000	556940.000	12.67	0.70	5.56
1984-85	exp.	4289.000	34565.000	666340.000	12.41	0.64	5.19
1985-86	prop.	5745.000	40459.000	774323.000	14.20	0.74	5.23
1986-87	exp.	6232.000	43800.000	830214.000	14.23	0.75	5.28
1987-88	alloc.	6795.000	49959.000	979899.000	13.60	0.69	5.10
<b>Indonesia<sup>b</sup></b>							
1983-84	alloc.	59538.000	270824.000	10755230.000	21.98	0.55	2.52
1984-85	alloc.	68890.000	u	u	u	u	u
1985-86	alloc.	78798.000	u	u	u	u	u
1986-87	alloc.	89507.000	u	u	u	u	u
1987-88	alloc.	90168.000	u	u	u	u	u
1988-89	alloc.	107560.000	u	u	u	u	u
1989-90	alloc.	147900.000	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Korea, Republic of<sup>h</sup></b>							
1984	exp.	22200.000	375600.000	20306700.000	5.91	0.11	1.85
1985	exp.	30200.000	435200.000	21935000.000	6.94	0.14	1.98
1987	exp.	27599.000	508609.000	16059629.000	5.43	0.17	3.17
1988	exp.	26767.000	714896.000	18429074.000	3.74	0.15	3.88
1989	exp.	19133.000	928242.000	22046825.000	2.06	0.09	4.21
<b>Malaysia<sup>b</sup></b>							
1984	exp.	24.617	1101.810	27691.803	2.23	0.09	3.98
1985	exp.	23.146	1256.322	29191.096	1.84	0.08	4.30
1986	exp.	20.120	1333.622	30811.911	1.51	0.07	4.33
1987	alloc.	18.410	1174.786	27411.630	1.57	0.07	4.29
1988	u	19.039	u	u	u	u	u
1989	u	19.230	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Nepal</b>							
1984	alloc.	54.710	332.800	6729.900	16.44	0.81	4.94
1987-88	alloc.	75.350	583.300	15187.700	12.92	0.50	3.84
1988-89	alloc.	80.872	819.000	19520.200	9.87	0.41	4.20
1989-90	alloc.	115.171	614.900	20241.900	18.73	0.57	3.04
<b>Pakistan<sup>b</sup></b>							
1984	exp.	150.151	u	u	u	u	u
1985	exp.	176.925	u	u	u	u	u
1986	alloc.	156.112	u	u	u	u	u
1987-88	exp.	154.166	u	u	u	u	u
1988-89	exp.	157.660	u	u	u	u	u
1989-90	exp.	162.925	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Philippines<sup>b</sup></b>							
1984	alloc.	118.600	u	u	u	u	u
1985	alloc.	111.600	u	u	u	u	u
1986	alloc.	125.000	u	u	u	u	u
1987	exp.	229.800	10717.000	108451.000	2.14	0.21	9.88
1988	exp.	226.280	u	128867.000	u	0.18	u
1989	exp.	232.000	u	145800.000	u	0.16	u
<b>Singapore</b>							
1983	alloc.	3.900	363.500	8871.000	1.10	0.04	4.10
1987	u	2.174	u	u	u	u	u
1988	u	1.221	u	u	u	u	u
1989	u	1.597	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Sri Lanka</b>							
1985	exp.	15.369	1955.215	64000.000	0.79	0.02	3.06
1986	alloc.	37.760	2163.049	67000.000	1.74	0.06	3.23
1987	alloc.	39.218	2975.000	72000.000	1.32	0.05	4.13

**Table 21. Annual Family Planning, Health, and Total Government Budgets, Developing Countries  
(continued)**

Country and year	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Budget in local currency (in millions)			Family planning		Health as percent of total budget
		Family planning program	Health ministry	Total government budget	As percent of health budget	As percent of total budget	
<b>Taiwan</b>							
1984	alloc.	382.080	16076.000	519049.000	2.40	0.07	3.10
1985	alloc.	386.880	19494.400	563729.000	2.00	0.07	3.50
1987	alloc.	249.736	4568.553 <sup>l</sup>	171438.060 <sup>l</sup>	5.47	0.15	2.66
1988	alloc.	262.847	5314.071 <sup>l</sup>	160338.510 <sup>l</sup>	4.95	0.16	3.31
1989	alloc.	286.099	4332.113 <sup>l</sup>	183663.130 <sup>l</sup>	6.60	0.16	2.36
<b>Thailand</b>							
1984	alloc.	184.000	8618.000	192000.000	2.14	0.10	4.49
1985	alloc.	196.000	9044.000	209000.000	2.17	0.09	4.33
1986	alloc.	210.000	9447.000	218000.000	2.22	0.10	4.33
1987	exp.	267.000	9525.000	228000.000	2.80	0.12	4.18
1988	exp.	278.000	10373.000	u	2.68	u	u
1989	exp.	341.000	11733.000	u	2.91	u	u
1990	exp.	492.000	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Vietnam</b>							
1989	u	u	418000.000	u	u	u	u

u = unknown.

PROFAMILIA = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana. IMSS = Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social.

<sup>a</sup> In this column, "alloc." refers to allocated, "exp." refers to expended, and "prop." refers to proposed.

<sup>b</sup> The family planning budget is not included in the Ministry of Health budget. Hence, for the column family planning as a percentage of health budget, the figure shown is the ratio of the family planning budget to the (separate) health budget.

<sup>c</sup> Figure represents only the recurrent expenditure budget and excludes the development budget.

<sup>d</sup> About half of the family planning program budget is for the maternal and child health component of the MCH/FP budget.

<sup>e</sup> In 1989, the national budget set aside very little money for the purchase of contraceptives. However, service centers did not lack supplies thanks to international donors who allowed adequate coverage for that year.

<sup>f</sup> In 1987, the family planning budget was integrated into the public health budget.

<sup>g</sup> Includes international as well as domestic funds. The totals shown here break down for 1986 into 250 million Taka domestic and 1424.7 million Taka international, and for 1987 into 300 million Taka domestic and 1754.1 million Taka international.

<sup>h</sup> The family planning program budget excludes local government funds.

<sup>l</sup> Figures do not include data for Taipei City.

**Table 22. Annual Total and Per Capita Funding for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source, Developing Countries**

Country and year	Exchange rate (U.S.\$)	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Funding by major sources (000s of U.S.\$)					Per capita (U.S. cents)	
			Govt.	International agency	Foreign govt.	Private org.	All sources	Govt.	All sources including govt.
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>									
<b>Angola</b>									
1987	29.92	u	u	u	u	70.62	u	u	u
1988	29.92	u	u	277.35	u	83.54	u	u	u
1989	29.92	u	u	571.22	u	203.60	u	u	u
<b>Botswana</b>									
1982	1.02	u	u	3.00	u	2.00	5.00	u	0.47
1983	1.10	u	u	9.00	u	41.00	50.00	u	4.82
1984	1.28	u	u	16.00	u	68.00	84.00	u	7.84
1985	1.89	exp.	44.00	150.00	u	16.00	209.00	3.93	18.86
<b>Burkina Faso</b>									
1987	300.54	alloc.	325.00	250.00	415.00	170.00	1160.00	4.43	15.82
<b>Cameroon</b>									
1989	319.01	u	u	450.00	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Central African Republic</b>									
1988	297.85	u	323.00	235.00	u	u	u	u	u
1989	319.01	u	321.00	433.00	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Congo</b>									
1987	300.54	u	4.63	u	u	51.11	u	u	u
1988	297.85	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
1989	319.01	u	4.80	u	225.00	144.70	u	u	u
<b>Ethiopia</b>									
1984	2.07	u	u	u	u	828.00	u	u	u
1985	2.07	u	u	u	u	858.00	u	u	u
1986	2.07	u	u	u	u	974.00	u	u	u
1988	2.07	exp.	u	747.98	u	u	u	u	u
1989	2.07	exp.	u	898.01	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Ghana</b>									
1987	147.06	u	u	79.13	u	606.95	u	u	u
1988	200.00	u	u	94.86	u	462.41	u	u	u
1989	270.27	u	u	52.00 <sup>b</sup>	u	542.82	u	u	u
<b>Guinea</b>									
1987	530.00	prop.	u	350.00	u	50.35	400.30	u	7.56
1988	580.00	prop.	24.14	350.30	u	80.90	455.34	0.44	8.36
1989	620.00	prop.	24.50	558.07	u	90.62	673.19	0.44	12.02
<b>Kenya</b>									
1969	7.14	alloc.	28.00	368.00	447.00	95.00	938.00	0.25	8.50
<b>Madagascar</b>									
1987	1069.20	alloc.	116.00	3.50	0.20	55.00	174.70	1.06	1.60
1988	1407.10	alloc.	95.20	23.00	14.80	229.00	362.00	0.84	3.20
1989	1603.40	alloc.	87.30	2.50	12.40	142.00	244.20	0.75	2.10
<b>Mauritania</b>									
1989	83.05	alloc.	u	345.00	u	u	u	u	u
1990	83.55	alloc.	u	873.00	u	u	u	u	u
1991	83.78	alloc.	u	527.00	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Mauritius</b>									
1987	12.88	u	1537.51	100.00	622.10	200.00	2459.61	147.13	235.37
1988	13.44	u	1652.03	100.00	729.36	225.00	2706.39	156.29	256.04
1989	15.25	u	1767.21	100.00	780.25	230.00	2877.46	165.16	268.92
<b>Mozambique</b>									
1987	u	u	u	82.46	u	u	u	u	u
1988	u	u	u	55.71	u	u	u	u	u
1989	909.10	u	u	48.61	u	u	u	u	u

**Table 22. Annual Total and Per Capita Funding for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Exchange rate (U.S.\$)	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Funding by major sources (000s of U.S.\$)					Per capita (U.S. cents)	
			Govt.	International agency	Foreign govt.	Private org.	All sources	Govt.	All sources including govt.
<b>Nigeria</b>									
1984	0.76	exp.	u	826.00	1840.00	1342.00	4008.00	u	4.34
1985	0.89	exp.	u	1042.00	3140.00	1040.00	5222.00	u	5.49
1986	1.35	alloc.	u	825.00	3009.00	1210.00	5044.00	u	5.10
1987	4.00	alloc.	u	203.00	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Rwanda</b>									
1987	79.67	exp.	1200.15	237.49	927.47	20.01	2385.12	18.31	36.38
1988	76.45	exp.	1189.76	123.33	502.60	147.95	1963.63	17.54	28.95
1989	79.98	exp.	1196.47	467.10	660.58	30.25	2354.39	17.07	33.59
<b>Sierra Leone</b>									
1987	30.77	u	u	57.00	u	u	u	u	u
1988	31.25	u	u	400.00	u	u	u	u	u
1989	58.14	u	u	358.78	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Somalia</b>									
1984	20.02	exp.	u	32.00 <sup>c</sup>	u	u	32.00	u	u
1985	38.00	exp.	u	77.00 <sup>c</sup>	u	u	77.00	u	u
1986	83.61	exp.	u	154.00 <sup>c</sup>	u	u	154.00	u	u
<b>Tanzania</b>									
1987	64.26	exp.	u	1243.45	109.96	560.79	u	u	u
1988	99.29	exp.	u	409.51	198.47	508.55	u	u	u
1989	143.38	exp.	u	671.50	101.03	669.01	u	u	u
<b>Togo</b>									
1987	300.54	u	u	u	u	458.00	u	u	u
1988	297.85	u	u	u	500.00	500.00	u	u	u
1989	319.01	u	u	375.00	500.00	459.00	u	u	u
<b>Zambia</b>									
1987	8.89	alloc.	400.00	48.60	u	572.00	1020.60	5.27	13.46
1988	8.22	alloc.	3.06	292.00	u	624.00	919.06	0.04	11.67
1989	12.90	alloc.	61.25	607.00	u	638.50	1306.75	0.75	16.01
<b>Zimbabwe</b>									
1982	0.76	u	3168.00	u	106.00	60.00	3334.00	39.94	42.03
1983	1.01	u	3366.00	u	445.00	232.00	4043.00	40.98	49.22
1984	1.25	u	3675.00	u	960.00	212.00	4847.00	43.26	57.05
1985	1.61	u	3102.00	u	1357.00	203.00	4662.00	35.35	53.11
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>									
<b>Bolivia</b>									
1987	2.60	alloc.	u	u	20.00	1118.00	1138.00	u	16.86
<b>Brazil</b>									
1982	252.53	exp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	5215.00	5215.00	0.00	4.10
1983	980.39	exp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	4487.00	4487.00	0.00	3.40
1984	1904.76	prop.	0.00	0.00	0.00	5291.00	5291.00	0.00	3.90
1985	4784.69	prop.	0.00	0.00	0.00	7138.00	7138.00	0.00	5.20
1986	7.42	prop.	0.00	0.00	0.00	8810.00	8810.00	0.00	6.30
<b>Brazil (BEMFAM)</b>									
1987	34.53	exp.	0.00	20.00	2652.02	2377.53	5049.55	0.00	3.57
1988	201.09	exp.	0.00	0.00	2783.96	1945.54	4729.50	0.00	3.27
1989	52.50	exp.	0.00	872.67	3552.87	2507.27	6932.81	0.00	4.70
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA)</b>									
1987	242.61	exp.	2730.00	20.00	908.00	4266.00	7924.00	8.77	25.46
1988	299.17	exp.	3630.00	84.00	1065.00	3926.00	8705.00	11.44	27.43
1989	382.57	exp.	3885.00	21.00	826.00	4656.00	9388.00	12.01	29.01
<b>Costa Rica</b>									
1987	62.78	u	u	640.00	u	300.00	u	u	u
1988	75.81	u	2400.00	480.00	400.00	300.00	3580.00	83.74	124.91
1989	81.50	u	2400.00	500.00	600.00	300.00	3800.00	81.63	129.25

**Table 22. Annual Total and Per Capita Funding for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Exchange rate (U.S.\$)	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Funding by major sources (000s of U.S.\$)					Per capita (U.S. cents)	
			Govt.	International agency	Foreign govt.	Private org.	All sources	Govt.	All sources including govt.
<b>Dominican Republic (PROFAMILIA)</b>									
1987	3.84	exp.	204.08	554.76	120.38	420.97	1300.20	3.04	19.35
1988	6.11	exp.	217.28	474.18	189.75	390.29	1271.51	3.16	18.51
1989	6.34	exp.	472.15	591.30	314.83	507.42	1885.70	6.73	26.87
<b>Ecuador</b>									
1987	170.46	exp.	u	411.00	584.00	u	u	u	u
1988	301.61	exp.	u	226.00	1300.00	u	u	u	u
1989	526.35	exp.	u	180.00	1920.00	u	u	u	u
<b>El Salvador</b>									
1987	5.00	alloc.	7782.00	214.90	2000.00	500.00	10496.90	156.83	211.55
1988	5.00	alloc.	6150.80	415.50	2000.00	450.00	9016.30	121.61	178.26
1989	5.00	alloc.	5497.30	52.00	2000.00	450.00	7999.30	106.64	155.18
<b>Guatemala</b>									
1988	2.71	exp.	u	u	630.67	u	u	u	u
1989	3.40	exp.	u	u	1327.90	u	u	u	u
<b>Honduras</b>									
1984	2.00	alloc.	0.00	u	2097.00	700.00	2797.00	u	66.03
1985	2.00	alloc.	0.00	u	2097.00	700.00	2494.00	u	57.05
1986	2.00	alloc.	0.00	u	2900.00	600.00	2797.00	u	61.89
1987	2.00	exp.	u	250.00	1250.00	u	u	u	u
1988	2.00	exp.	u	265.00	435.00	u	u	u	u
1989	2.00	exp.	u	203.00	397.00	u	u	u	u
<b>Jamaica</b>									
1987	5.49	u	u	656.60	907.07	93.50	u	u	u
1988	5.49	u	u	669.73	768.20	84.10	u	u	u
1989	5.74	u	u	u	988.80	82.10	u	u	u
<b>Mexico (IMSS)</b>									
1985	256.90	alloc.	9388.00	u	u	u	u	11.88	u
1986	611.80	alloc.	6953.00	u	u	u	u	8.58	u
1987	1378.20	alloc.	5871.00	u	u	u	u	7.07	u
<b>Nicaragua</b>									
1987	0.10	u	441.80	u	u	u	u	12.58	u
1988	269.73	u	5650.42	u	u	u	u	155.62	u
1989	u	u	7390.89	u	u	u	u	197.04	u
<b>Panama</b>									
1982	0.91	exp.	1390.00	u	1159.00	u	2549.00	67.94	124.58
1983	0.94	exp.	117.00	u	664.00	u	781.00	5.60	37.35
1984	0.98	exp.	200.00	u	322.00	u	522.00	9.36	24.44
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>									
1987	3.60	u	261.53	u	u	u	u	21.45	u
1988	3.84	u	178.62	u	u	u	u	14.41	u
1989	4.25	u	134.31	u	u	u	u	10.66	u
<b>Venezuela</b>									
1987	14.50	exp.	206.08	u	u	u	u	1.13	u
1988	14.50	exp.	66.76	u	u	u	u	0.36	u
1989	34.68	exp.	234.56	u	u	u	u	1.22	u
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>									
<b>Egypt</b>									
1982	0.80	exp.	2500.00	8850.00	u	u	u	5.60	u
1983	0.83	exp.	2750.00	2200.00	u	u	u	6.00	u
1984	0.83	alloc.	u	1400.00	20000.00	u	u	u	u
1985	0.80	prop.	u	1300.00	20000.00	u	u	u	u
<b>Iran</b>									
1983	86.43	alloc.	20.00	u	u	u	u	0.05	u
1984	90.09	alloc.	20.00	u	u	u	u	0.05	u
1985	91.07	alloc.	20.00	u	u	u	u	0.04	u
1986	78.76	alloc.	19.00	u	u	u	u	0.04	u
1989	72.02	alloc.	1684.40	2230.00	0.00	0.00	3914.40	3.17	7.36

**Table 22. Annual Total and Per Capita Funding for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Exchange rate (U.S.\$)	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Funding by major sources (000s of U.S.\$)					Per capita (U.S. cents)	
			Govt.	International agency	Foreign govt.	Private org.	All sources	Govt.	All sources including govt.
<b>Iraq</b>									
1986	0.31	u	200.00	u	u	90.00	290.00	1.21	1.76
<b>Jordan</b>									
1984	0.39	exp.	359.00	110.00	u	266.00	735.00	10.57	21.64
1985	0.40	exp.	374.00	128.00	343.00	249.00	1094.00	10.64	31.12
1986	0.35	exp.	389.00	165.00	779.00	318.00	1651.00	10.60	44.98
1987	0.33	exp.	432.00	61.00	u	144.00	u	u	u
1988	0.48	exp.	533.00	75.00	500.00	138.00	1246.00	14.15	33.07
1989	0.57	exp.	605.00	260.00	700.00	189.00	1754.00	15.56	45.10
<b>Morocco</b>									
1987	8.70	u	4869.00	262.79	1733.66	u	6865.45	20.95	29.54
1988	8.21	u	6655.00	0.00	1291.13	u	7946.13	27.91	33.32
1989	8.49	u	8441.00	0.00	1003.35	u	9444.35	34.52	38.62
<b>Syria</b>									
1987	3.93	u	u	650.00	u	u	u	u	u
1988	11.23	u	u	850.00	u	u	u	u	u
1989	11.23	u	u	900.00	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Tunisia</b>									
1987	0.83	alloc.	3935.00	663.56	1740.89	u	6339.00	51.58	83.09
1988	0.86	alloc.	3815.00	714.59	1737.38	u	6267.00	48.84	80.22
1989	0.95	alloc.	5075.00	651.96	2203.73	u	7931.00	63.47	99.19
<b>Turkey</b>									
1983	250.00	u	2500.00	u	u	u	u	5.28	u
1984	400.00	alloc.	2500.00	350.00	20.00	10.00	2880.00	5.17	5.96
1985	500.00	alloc.	2566.00	470.00	15.00	5.00	3056.00	5.21	6.20
1986	700.28	alloc.	3141.00	420.00	30.00	10.00	3601.00	6.24	7.15
1987	857.21	u	9263.53	213.00	u	u	9476.53	17.63	18.03
1988	1422.35	u	11158.12	250.00	u	u	11408.12	20.79	21.26
1989	2121.68	u	13627.57	644.00	u	u	14271.57	24.88	26.06
<b>ASIA</b>									
<b>Afghanistan</b>									
1987	50.60	u	0.00	— <sup>d</sup>	0.00	259.17	259.17	0.00	1.69
1988	50.60	u	0.00	— <sup>d</sup>	0.00	266.10	266.10	0.00	1.69
1989	50.60	u	0.00	— <sup>d</sup>	0.00	203.20	203.20	0.00	1.26
<b>Bangladesh</b>									
1986	31.01	alloc.	54023.00	8500.00	28000.00	u	u	51.96	u
1987	30.95	alloc.	21000.00	45000.00	45000.00	5000.00	116000.00	19.64	108.49
1988	31.73	alloc.	23000.00	56000.00	35000.00	5000.00	119000.00	20.94	108.36
1989	32.27	alloc.	28000.00	61500.00	40000.00	5000.00	134500.00	24.84	119.34
<b>Hong Kong</b>									
1984	7.30	exp.	1560.00	0.00	53.00	180.00	1793.00	28.65	32.92
1985	7.80	exp.	1731.00	0.00	29.00	156.00	1917.00	31.20	34.55
1986	7.80	exp.	1983.00	0.00	39.00	206.00	2228.00	35.13	39.47
<b>India</b>									
1982	9.00	exp.	260289.00	24557.00	35477.00	0.00	320323.00	37.00	45.00
1983	10.00	exp.	331716.00	23360.00	19825.00	0.00	374900.00	46.00	52.00
1986–87	12.96	exp.	509397.00	37340.00	16906.00	u	u	64.13	u
1987–88	13.92	alloc.	524225.00	39014.00	17142.00	u	u	64.63	u
<b>Indonesia</b>									
1984–85	1055.97	alloc.	65239.00	6173.00	7020.00	474.00	80396.00	39.77	49.00
1985–86	1112.35	alloc.	70839.00	1166.00	12949.00	u	87186.00	42.33	52.10
1986–87	1126.13	u	79482.00	21033.00	16328.00	u	117444.00	46.57	68.81
1987–88	1465.00	u	61548.00	18876.00	18793.00	0.00	99217.00	35.36	57.01
1988–89	1760.00	u	61114.00	12506.00	41963.00	0.00	115583.00	34.45	65.15
1989–90	1860.00	u	79576.00	9804.00	9238.00	0.00	98618.00	44.00	54.53

**Table 22. Annual Total and Per Capita Funding for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Exchange rate (U.S.\$)	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Funding by major sources (000s of U.S.\$)					Per capita (U.S. cents)	
			Govt.	International agency	Foreign govt.	Private org.	All sources	Govt.	All sources including govt.
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>									
1984	827.13	exp.	26877.00	1064.00	u	3944.00	31885.00	66.74	79.18
1985	890.47	exp.	33974.00	915.00	u	4364.00	39253.00	83.26	96.19
1986	861.33	exp.	28545.00	1088.00	u	5873.00	35506.00	69.20	86.07
1987	861.00	exp.	41817.00	241.00	0.00	1705.00	43763.00	100.37	105.04
1988	731.47	exp.	39363.00	259.00	0.00	1220.00	40842.00	93.62	97.13
1989	671.46	exp.	27332.00	189.00	0.00	1032.00	28553.00	64.43	67.31
<b>Malaysia</b>									
1984	2.30	exp.	10703.00	476.00	u	134.00	11314.00	70.42	74.44
1985	2.50	exp.	9258.00	318.00	u	82.00	9659.00	59.51	62.09
1986	2.60	exp.	7738.00	318.00	u	95.00	8151.00	48.65	51.24
1987	2.50	alloc.	6793.36	19.69	177.25	14.34	7004.64	41.02	42.29
1988	2.62	alloc.	7025.30	36.77	121.23	251.55	7434.85	41.31	43.72
1989	2.71	alloc.	7095.94	232.80	39.64	162.14	7530.52	40.67	43.16
<b>Nepal</b>									
1984-85	21.20	exp.	u	511.00	2300.00 <sup>e</sup>	u	u	u	u
1985-86	21.20	exp.	u	413.00	2600.00 <sup>e</sup>	u	u	u	u
1986-87	22.00	exp.	1860.00	402.00	891.00	0.00	3153.00	10.58	17.93
1987-88	21.60	exp.	3425.00	373.00	257.00	0.00	4055.00	19.00	22.49
1988-89	25.20	exp.	3222.00	411.00	79.00	0.00	3712.00	17.44	20.09
1989-90	28.60	alloc.	3999.00	843.00	253.00	0.00	5095.00	21.14	26.93
<b>Pakistan</b>									
1983-84	13.34	exp.	8848.00	2428.00	3858.00	7.00	15155.00	9.34	16.01
1984-85	14.50	exp.	10355.00	4050.00	7755.00	u	22161.00	10.62	22.72
1985-86	15.75	exp.	11233.00	2816.00	10610.00	1.00	24681.00	11.19	24.59
1986-87	16.90	alloc.	9237.00	8454.00	15215.00	u	32906.00	8.99	32.03
1987-88	17.35	alloc.	10025.00	u	u	u	32911.00	9.54	31.31
1988-89	18.65	exp.	u	u	u	u	24257.00	u	20.77
1989-90	21.42	alloc.	u	u	u	u	21651.00	u	17.94
<b>Philippines</b>									
1984	16.70	alloc.	7102.00	2066.00	4305.00	u	13473.00	13.33	25.30
1985	18.62	alloc.	5994.00	3453.00	3862.00	u	13309.00	11.00	24.42
1986	20.50	alloc.	6098.00	4351.00	3507.00	u	13956.00	10.93	25.01
1987	20.57	exp.	11155.00	1708.00	4184.00	u	17047.00	19.22	29.37
1988	21.10	exp.	10724.00	910.00	3929.00	u	15563.00	18.02	26.16
1989	21.74	exp.	10642.00	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Singapore</b>									
1984	2.18	exp.	1775.00	u	u	u	1775.00	70.19	70.19
1987	2.11	u	998.81	u	u	u	998.81	38.06	38.06
1988	2.01	u	610.72	u	u	u	610.72	22.99	22.99
1989	1.95	u	818.01	u	u	u	818.01	30.41	30.41
<b>Sri Lanka</b>									
1985	2.50	exp.	617.00	541.00	u	u	1158.00	3.81	7.15
1986	2.80	alloc.	1351.00	330.00	u	u	1717.00	8.21	10.43
1987	30.00	alloc.	1310.00	488.00	u	u	1798.00	7.84	10.76
<b>Taiwan</b>									
1984	40.00	exp.	8514.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8514.00	45.05	45.05
1985	40.00	exp.	9060.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9060.00	47.43	47.43
1987	40.00	alloc.	11981.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	11983.00	60.90	60.91
1988	28.68	alloc.	12407.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	12429.00	62.33	62.44
1989	26.40	alloc.	14572.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	14634.00	72.47	72.78
<b>Thailand</b>									
1984	26.00	u	7077.00	385.00	3385.00	u	10847.00	14.03	21.51
1985	26.00	u	7538.00	708.00	4492.00	u	12738.00	14.66	24.78
1986	26.00	u	8077.00	381.00	4127.00	u	12585.00	15.45	24.08
1987	25.72	exp.	10389.00	389.00	2335.00	u	13113.00	19.51	24.63
1988	25.29	exp.	11054.00	398.00	3300.00	u	14751.00	20.45	27.28
1989	25.70	exp.	13425.00	394.00	3346.00	u	17165.00	24.46	31.28
1990	25.96	exp.	19680.00	400.00	u	u	20080.00	35.33	36.05



**Table 22. Annual Total and Per Capita Funding for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Exchange rate (U.S.\$)	Budget status <sup>a</sup>	Funding by major sources (000s of U.S.\$)					Per capita (U.S. cents)	
			Govt.	International agency	Foreign govt.	Private org.	All sources	Govt.	All sources including govt.
<b>Vietnam</b>									
1987	u	u	u	3500.00	u	200.00	u	u	u
1988	u	u	2000.00	6200.00	u	250.00	u	3.13	u
1989	4500.00	u	3500.00	6200.00	u	250.00	u	5.36	u

u = unknown.

BEMFAM = Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil.

PROFAMILIA (Colombia) = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana.

PROFAMILIA (Dominican Republic) = Asociación Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia.

IMSS = Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social.

<sup>a</sup> In this column, "alloc." refers to allocated, "exp." refers to expended, and "prop." refers to proposed.

<sup>b</sup> The figure does not include part of December allocation.

<sup>c</sup> UNFPA-supported MCH/FP project.

<sup>d</sup> UNFPA assists in providing contraceptives.

<sup>e</sup> USAID only.

**Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Family Planning Program Expenditures, by Type of Expenditure, Developing Countries**

Country and year	Expenditure base (000s of U.S.\$) <sup>a</sup>	Salaries and wages				Contra- ceptive supplies	Maint., operation <sup>b</sup>	Capital construction, improvement	Other	Total
		Medical, para- medical	Field workers	Admin., clerical	Promotion, information, education					
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>										
<b>Central African Republic</b>										
1989	321		86			0	3	11	0	100
<b>Lesotho</b>										
1989	176	10	0	8	0	7	43	0	32	100
<b>Madagascar</b>										
1989	258	9	5	19	0	0	25	10	32	100
<b>Mauritius</b>										
1989	2877	35	14	14	8	8	9	10	3	100
<b>Rwanda</b>										
1989	2354		32			9	17	3	39	100
<b>Sudan</b>										
1986	394 <sup>c</sup>	15		9	34	u	32	10	u	100
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>										
<b>Brazil (BEMFAM)</b>										
1989	9352	0	18	13	3	25	42	0	0	100
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA)</b>										
1983	7569	34	3		9	11	43			100
1989	9388	41	10	12	3	0	25	1	9	100
<b>Costa Rica (ADC)</b>										
1987	614	u	u	u	22	23	u	u	54	100
<b>El Salvador</b>										
1989	7999		55			25	5	5	10	100
<b>Honduras</b>										
1986	3500		36			15	18	8	23	100
<b>Mexico (IMSS)</b>										
1987	5871	20	64	u	<1	4	1	u	11	100
<b>Puerto Rico (APPBF)</b>										
1986	403	5	20	32	18	11	8	5	<1	100
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>										
<b>Egypt</b>										
1986	691	u	u	u	69	u	30	<1	u	100
<b>Iran</b>										
1987	18635		60			u	u	u	u	100
<b>Iraq</b>										
1986	46		41			u	21	u	38	100
<b>Jordan</b>										
1986	1651	11	35	2	<1 <sup>d</sup>	9	26	u	16	100
1989	1754	41	7	5	5	6	22	0	14	100
<b>Syria</b>										
1989	2956	59	2	1	0	0	29	8	0	100
<b>Tunisia</b>										
1989	9747		17		44	5	24	10	<1	100
<b>Turkey</b>										
1987	377		58			— <sup>e</sup>	20	17	3	100
<b>ASIA</b>										
<b>Bangladesh</b>										
1989	134500	4	37	13	13	19	4	7	4	100

**Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Family Planning Program Expenditures, by Type of Expenditure, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Expenditure base (000s of U.S.\$) <sup>a</sup>	Salaries and wages					Contra- ceptive supplies	Maint., operation <sup>b</sup>	Capital construction, improvement	Other	Total
		Medical, para- medical	Field workers	Admin., clerical	Promotion, information, education						
<b>Hong Kong</b>											
1983	1605	45	6	9	15	6	14	3	2	100	
1986	2257	42	u	15	15	7	19	2	u	100	
<b>Indonesia</b>											
1987	117	u	4	21	19	15	4	1	35	100	
1989-90	98558	—	29	—	13	36	2	1	18	100	
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>											
1986	35506	—	—	16	—	79	<1	u	4	100	
1989	27332	— <sup>†</sup>	— <sup>†</sup>	14	21	65	0	0	1	100	
<b>Malaysia</b>											
1987	7364	—	—	78	—	11	5	4	2	100	
<b>Philippines</b>											
1989	10734	—	13	—	25	21	0	1	40	100	
<b>Singapore</b>											
1983	1810 <sup>d</sup>	—	—	75	—	13	12	0	0	100	
1984	1775	—	—	86	—	u	14	u	u	100	
1989	818	59	0	12	0	17	11	0	0	100	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>											
1986	1714	—	—	60	—	12	4	<1	23	100	
<b>Taiwan</b>											
1985	9060	15	17	1	40	10	7	1	9	100	
1989	12846	—	—	48	—	17	3	12	20	100	
<b>Thailand</b>											
1990	20000	—	5	—	10	70	15	0	0	100	

u = unknown.

BEMFAM = Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil. PROFAMILIA = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana. ADC = Asociación Demografica Costarricense. IMSS = Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social. APPBF = Asociación Puertorriqueño Pro Bienestar de la Familia.

<sup>a</sup> The figures in column 1 of this table are sometimes based upon only one source of funds in the national budget and may differ from the figures in Tables 21 and 22.

<sup>b</sup> Includes rent, telephone, electricity, stationery, office equipment, computers, and other such costs.

<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for the national MCH/FP program funded by UNFPA and executed by WHO. Bilateral and NGO funds are not channeled through the government and thus are not included.

<sup>d</sup> Government funds only.

<sup>e</sup> Contraceptive supplies donated free of charge; no monetary estimate was made.

<sup>†</sup> Medical and paramedical personnel and fieldworkers became regular government officials in 1982. Therefore, their salaries are not included in the program budget.

**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Family Planning Program Expenditures, by Program Function, Developing Countries**

Country and year	Total expenditure (000s of U.S.\$) <sup>a</sup>	Contra-ceptive services	Information, education	Research, evaluation	Personnel training	Adminis-tration	Other	Total
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>								
<b>Lesotho</b>								
1989	176	39	24	8	17	12	0	100
<b>Madagascar</b>								
1989	258	22	13	1	4	59	<1	100
<b>Mauritius</b>								
1980	814	62	5	4	0	14	14	100
1982	639	62	6	5	0	13	14	100
<b>Tanzania</b>								
1989	1600	62	9	3	19	6	0	100
<b>Togo</b>								
1990	1333	30	5	2	2	20	41	100
<b>Zaire</b>								
1989	356	1	13	<1	15	54	17	100
<b>Zambia</b>								
1989	525	80	0	7	13	0	0	100
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>								
<b>Brazil (BEMFAM)</b>								
1989	9352	35	15	6	1	30	13	100
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA)</b>								
1983	7569	81	2	2	1	13	1	100
1989	9388	76	1	5	1	17	0	100
<b>Costa Rica (ADC)</b>								
1987	614	23	15	9	7	u	45	100
<b>El Salvador</b>								
1989	7999	50	15	5	10	15	5	100
<b>Honduras</b>								
1986	3500	26	6	17	6	23	23	100
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>								
1989	134	93	7	0	0	0	0	100
<b>Venezuela</b>								
1990	304	71	0	<1	0	28	0	100
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>								
<b>Jordan</b>								
1986	1651	44	<1	3	14	40	u	100
1989	1754	34	<1	14	20	31	0	100
<b>Syria</b>								
1989	670	67	15	4	14	0	0	100
<b>Tunisia</b>								
1974	5121	18	4	1	3	31	43	100
1989	1085	64	11	11	13	0	0	100
<b>Turkey</b>								
1989	4000	0	25	19	25	31	0	100
<b>ASIA</b>								
<b>Afghanistan</b>								
1989	203	43	5	0	3	17	32	100
<b>Bangladesh</b>								
1989	134500	22	46	4	4	24	0	100

**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Family Planning Program Expenditures, by Program Function, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total expenditure (000s of U.S.\$) <sup>a</sup>	Contraceptive services	Information, education	Research, evaluation	Personnel training	Administration	Other	Total
<b>Hong Kong</b>								
1983	1605	61	24	3	0	10	2	100
1986	2257	63	15	<1	4	18	0	100
<b>India</b>								
1982	320323	61	2	<1	<1	<1	35 <sup>b</sup>	100
1983	382984	73	2	<1	<1	1	22 <sup>c</sup>	100
1984	343190	71	2	<1	<1	2	23 <sup>c</sup>	100
1987-1988	313654	89	4	2	2	4	0	100
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>								
1989	27332	62	14	2	1	1	21 <sup>d</sup>	100
<b>Malaysia</b>								
1987	7364	41	11	8	2	14	25	100
1989	7531	14	2	3	1	80	0	100
<b>Pakistan</b>								
1989-90	22300	62	3	4	6	24	1	100
<b>Philippines</b>								
1980	29351	42	11	7	9	10	21	100
1983	22444	51	8	3	5	9	24	100
1986	9862	45	8	4	5	20	18	100
<b>Singapore</b>								
1989	324	46	0	12	11	31	0	100
<b>Taiwan</b>								
1983	6239	42	22	3	2	10	21	100
1985	9060	47	30	5	3	5	11	100
1989	12846	18	6	1	6	5	64 <sup>e</sup>	100
<b>Thailand</b>								
1990	28240	71	14	<1	<1	14	0	100

u = unknown.

BEMFAM = Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil.

PROFAMILIA = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana.

ADC =

Asociación Demografica Costarricense.

<sup>a</sup> The figures in column 1 of this table are sometimes based upon only one source of funds in the national budget and may differ from the figures in Tables 21, 22, and 23.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 12.8 percent for MCH services, 21.3 percent for area and village health projects, and 1.1 percent for buildings.

<sup>c</sup> May include MCH worker or village health guide.

<sup>d</sup> Includes incentives for contraceptives acceptors, salaries for temporary workers, etc.

<sup>e</sup> Includes some subsidies for special projects of counties.

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>									
<b>Benin</b>									
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	9.40	9.40
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.41	1.41
<b>Botswana</b>									
IUD	1984	u	u	u	24.50	24.50	0.00	u	u
	1985	u	u	u	72.60	72.60	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	0.00	0.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	u	u	9.50	9.50	0.00	14.18	17.34
	1988	u	u	u	14.00	14.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	13.00	13.00	0.00	32.34	40.30
Orals	1984	u	u	u	366.00	366.00	0.00	u	u
	1985	u	u	u	774.00	774.00	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	336.00	336.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	u	u	694.00	694.00	0.00	1.58	4.53
	1988	u	u	u	539.00	539.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	797.60	797.60	0.00	2.84	3.98
Injectables	1984	u	u	u	13.00	13.00	0.00	u	u
	1985	u	u	u	20.00	20.00	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	23.80	23.80	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	u	u	25.40	25.40	0.00	8.68	8.68
	1988	u	u	u	36.70	36.70	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	48.90	48.90	0.00	6.97	7.96
Condoms	1984	u	u	u	41.66	41.66	0.00	u	u
	1985	u	u	u	40.00	40.00	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	40.00	40.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	u	u	1313.50	1313.50	0.00	4.02	5.79
	1988	u	u	u	1860.40	1860.40	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	2137.00	2137.00	0.00	2.99	4.93
Diaphragm	1984	u	u	u	0.97	0.97	0.00	u	u
	1985	u	u	u	2.19	2.19	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	0.00	0.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	u	u	u	u	u	22.11	22.11
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	50.25	69.65
Spermicides	1984	u	u	u	13.23	13.23	0.00	u	u
	1985	u	u	u	6.48	6.48	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	0.00	0.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	u	u	u	u	u	10.34	11.18
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	13.43	13.43
<b>Burkina Faso</b>									
IUD	1985	u	u	u	28.29	28.29	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	2.70	2.70	0.00	30.00	30.00
	1988	u	u	u	2.90	2.90	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	6	3.30	3.30	0.00	2.51	6.27
Orals	1985	u	u	u	149.98	149.98	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	14.20	14.20	0.00	1.00	1.00
	1988	u	u	u	76.60	76.60	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	6	143.40	143.40	0.00	0.31	0.31
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.00	4.00
	1989	Yes	u	6	0.20	0.20	0.00	1.57	1.57
Condoms	1985	u	u	u	29.46	29.46	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	60.00	60.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	56.30	56.30	0.00	0.42	0.42
	1988	u	u	u	485.70	485.70	0.00	u	u
Condoms (3)	1989	No	u	6	510.90	510.90	0.00	0.09	0.09
Spermicides	1985	u	u	u	38.75	38.75	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	8.15	8.15	0.00	8.33	8.33
	1988	u	u	u	7.06	7.06	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	6	16.09	16.09	0.00	0.47	0.47
<b>Burundi</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	3.50	3.50	0.00	u	u
Orals	1989	u	u	u	130.99	130.99	0.00	6.30	6.30

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Burundi (continued)</b>									
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	110.00	110.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	36.86	36.86	0.00	3.21	3.21
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	10.00	10.00	0.00	u	u
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.76	15.76
<b>Cameroon</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	5.55	5.55	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	18.81	23.51
Orals	1988	u	u	u	17.28	17.28	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.15	7.84
Injectables	1988	u	u	u	0.17	0.17	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	5.96	7.52
Condoms	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.47	1.57
Spermicides (12 tablets)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	7.57	7.57
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.37	156.73
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	188.08	188.08
<b>Central African Republic</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	1.50	1.50	0.00	47.02	78.37
Orals	1989	u	u	u	40.00	40.00	0.00	3.13	4.70
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	10.00	10.00	0.00	6.63	7.84
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.71	1.57
Diaphragm	1989	u	u	u	0.50	0.50	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (tube)	1989	u	u	u	3.60	3.60	0.00	4.70	4.70
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	31.35	47.02
<b>Chad</b>									
IUD	1985	u	u	u	0.12	0.12 <sup>c</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	0.00	0.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	21.93	21.93
	1988	u	u	u	7.40	7.40	0.00	u	u
	1990	Yes	u	u	7.00	7.00	0.00	47.02	156.73
Orals	1985	u	u	u	12.56	12.56 <sup>c</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	24.10	24.10 <sup>c</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	1.29	1.29
	1988	u	u	u	540.00	540.00	0.00	u	u
	1990	Yes	u	u	547.30	547.30	0.00	2.82	2.82
Injectables	1985	u	u	u	0.18	0.18 <sup>c</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	1.70	1.70 <sup>c</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	7.42	7.42
	1990	u	u	u	u	u	u	15.67	28.21
Condoms	1987	No	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	3.54
	1988	u	u	u	708.00	708.00	0.00	u	u
	1990	Yes	u	u	1008.00	1008.00	0.00	u	u
Spermicides	1988	u	u	u	9.60	9.60	0.00	u	u
<b>Congo</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.13	27.27
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.47	1.41
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.51	2.51
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.47	5.02
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.45	6.90
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>									
Orals	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.67	2.67
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.47	0.47
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.00	1.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.57	1.57
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.67	0.67
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.94	0.94
Spermicides (12 tablets)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.94	0.94
<b>Ethiopia</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	12.50	12.50	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	18.42	18.42	0.00	2.42	19.32

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Ethiopia (continued)</b>									
Orals	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.41	3.38
	1988	u	u	u	1325.00	1325.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	1078.88	1078.88	0.00	2.9	02.90
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	20.00	20.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.43	5.98
	1988	u	u	u	792.00	792.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	259.20	259.20	0.00	2.90	5.80
Diaphragm	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.48	7.25
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	16.50	16.50	0.00	u	u
Female sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	24.15	72.46
<b>Ghana</b>									
IUD	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	1.85	5.55
Orals	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	0.74	0.74
Injectables	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	1.85	1.85
Condoms	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	0.22	0.44
Diaphragm	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	1.85	3.70
Spermicides (8 tablets)	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	0.74	1.11
<b>Guinea</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	5.00	5.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	5.00	5.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	77	u	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.81	1.61
Orals	1987	u	u	u	20.00	20.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	25.00	25.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	3.00	3.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	3.00	3.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.24	0.81
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	20.00	20.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	60.00	60.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	77	u	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.19	0.48
Diaphragm	1989	Yes	77	u	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1987	u	u	u	6.00	6.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	7.00	7.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.32	0.48
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>									
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.85	6.92
<b>Kenya</b>									
IUD	1987	No	0	0	160.00	160.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	81.00	81.00	0.00	38.89	63.20
Orals	1987	No	0	0	6865.00	6865.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	4365.00	4365.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	7000.00	7000.00	0.00	17.02	18.47
Injectables	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	800.00	800.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	800.00	800.00	0.00	21.39	24.31
Condoms	1987	No	0	0	5000.00	5000.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	10000.00	10000.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	10416.00	10416.00	0.00	2.92	4.86
Diaphragm	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	14.58	14.58
Spermicides	1987	No	0	0	548.40	548.40	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	1771.20	1771.20	0.00	2.43	2.43
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	340.30	340.30
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	194.46	194.46
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Lesotho</b>									
IUD	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	14.07	14.07
	1989	No	0	0	10.75 <sup>d</sup>	10.75 <sup>d</sup>	0.00	15.27	38.17
Orals	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	2.01	2.01
	1989	No	0	0	345.83 <sup>d</sup>	345.83 <sup>d</sup>	0.00	10.69	10.69
Injectables	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	5.02	5.02
	1989	No	0	0	9.36 <sup>d</sup>	9.36 <sup>d</sup>	0.00	11.45	19.08



**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Lesotho (continued)</b>									
Condoms	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	5.04	5.04
	1989	No	0	0	498.00 <sup>e</sup>	498.00 <sup>e</sup>	0.00	2.86	2.86
Diaphragm	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	5.04	5.04
Spermicides	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Female sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	15.27	38.17
<b>Liberia</b>									
Orals	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.52	4.52
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.08	4.08
Spermicides (12)	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.93	2.93
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	35.00	35.00
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	50.00	50.00
<b>Madagascar</b>									
IUD	1989	No	25	u	u	u	u	3.12	18.71
Orals	1989	No	25	u	u	u	u	0.19	1.25
Injectables	1989	No	25	u	u	u	u	6.24	6.24
Condoms	1989	No	25	u	u	u	u	0.12	4.49
Diaphragm	1989	No	25	u	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1989	No	25	u	u	u	u	u	u
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	24.95	24.95
<b>Mali</b>									
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.63	0.63
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.63	0.63
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.63	0.63
<b>Mauritania</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	2.70	2.70	0.00	60.20	66.23
Orals	1989	u	u	u	25.00	25.00	0.00	1.99	2.81
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	2.20	2.20	0.00	1.81	8.43
Condoms	1989	u	u	u	676.00	676.00	0.00	7.47	8.07
Spermicides (10 tablets)	1989	u	u	u	3.22	3.22	0.00	0.40	0.40
<b>Mauritius</b>									
IUD	1984	Yes	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.47	8.47
	1988	u	u	u	u	u	u	7.87	7.87
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	21.31	21.31
Orals	1984	Yes	0	0	11.70	11.70	0.00	2.48	2.48
	1988	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.97	1.97
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.31	5.90
Injectables	1988	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.72	4.72
Condoms	1984	Yes	0	0	u	u	0.00	1.81	1.81
	1988	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.72	4.72
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.36	2.36
Diaphragm	1984	Yes	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.65	5.65
	1988	u	u	u	u	u	u	7.87	7.87
Spermicides	1988	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.72	4.72
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.31	2.62
Female sterilization	1988	na	na	na	na	na	na	157.48	157.48
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	131.15	131.15
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	131.15	131.15
<b>Mozambique</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	1.60	1.60	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	32.40	32.40	0.00	u	u
Orals	1987	u	u	u	131.58	131.58	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	199.89	199.89	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	164.41	164.41	0.00	u	u
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	29.40	29.40	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	62.96	62.96	0.00	u	u
Condoms	1988	u	u	u	2425.00	2425.00	0.00	u	u
<b>Niger</b>									
IUD	1987	u	30	u	u	u	u	15.00	20.00
Orals	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.00	2.00

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Niger (continued)</b>									
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	10.00	10.00
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	8.00	8.00
Spermicides (6)	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.00	4.00
<b>Nigeria</b>									
IUD	1987	No	15	u	u	u	u	30.25	130.25
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	6.79	20.38
Orals	1987	No	25	u	u	u	u	0.25	2.38
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	0.68	4.08
Injectables	1985	u	u	u	40.00	40.00	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	235.60	235.60	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	25	u	u	u	u	1.75	3.75
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	0.68	6.79
Condoms	1987	No	15	u	u	u	u	0.75	1.50
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	0.82	3.26
Spermicides	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	0.68	1.36
Female sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	20.38	67.93
Male sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	20.38	67.93
<b>Rwanda</b>									
IUD	1989	Yes	10	u	1.00	1.00	0.00	25.01	25.01
Orals	1988	u	u	u	226.80	226.80	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	10	u	68.00	68.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
Injectables	1988	u	u	u	178.20	178.20	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	10	u	115.00	115.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	504.00	504.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	78.00	78.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms (3)	1989	Yes	10	u	1407.67	1407.67	0.00	0.94	0.94
Spermicides	1989	Yes	10	u	3.68	3.68	0.00	u	u
<b>Senegal</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	84.64	84.64
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.88	3.76
<b>Sierra Leone</b>									
IUD	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	17.20	17.20
Orals	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	1.72	1.72
Injectables	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	1.72	1.72
Condoms	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	0.10	0.21
Spermicides	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	0.86	0.86
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	34.40	361.20
<b>South Africa</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	34.35	38.17
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	12.21	30.53
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	12.21	30.53
Condoms	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.58	4.58
Diaphragm	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	38.17	53.44
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.46	0.76
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	114.50	190.84
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	38.17	76.34
<b>Sudan</b>									
IUD	1986	u	u	u	0.35	0.35	0.00	u	u
	1987	Yes	0	0	41.95	41.95	0.00	30.61	40.82
	1988	u	u	u	14.00	14.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	4.60	4.60	0.00	40.00	66.67
Orals	1987	Yes	0	0	3000.00	3000.00	0.00	0.41	1.63
	1988	u	u	u	1600.00	1600.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	500.00	500.00	0.00	3.33	4.44
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	12.00	12.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1.50	1.50	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	0.50	0.50	0.00	11.11	22.22
Condoms	1987	Yes	0	0	301.00	301.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	215.00	215.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	70.00	70.00	0.00	u	u

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Sudan (continued)</b>									
Diaphragm	1987	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1987	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1987	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Tanzania</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	7.02	7.02	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	16.88	16.88	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	11.68	11.68	0.00	6.97	20.92
Orals	1987	u	u	u	1640.37	1640.37	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	2017.20	2017.20	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	278.58	278.58	0.00	1.05	3.49
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	2.95	2.95	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	5.56	5.56	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.70	0.70
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	1338.77	1338.77	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1306.37	1306.37	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	2386.08	2386.08	0.00	0.84	1.26
Diaphragm	1987	u	u	u	0.14	0.14	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	0.06	0.06	0.00	u	u
Spermicides	1987	u	u	u	6.87	6.87	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	4.28	4.28	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	0.63	0.63	0.00	3.49	3.49
Female sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	13.95	104.62
<b>Togo</b>									
IUD	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	3.33	3.33
	1988	u	u	u	3.00	3.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	28.21	94.04
Orals	1987	No	0	0	8.16	8.16	0.00	0.03	0.03
	1988	u	u	u	4.20	4.20	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	7.60	7.60	0.00	1.57	1.57
Injectables	1987	No	0	0	1.60	1.60	0.00	3.33	3.33
	1988	u	u	u	2.00	2.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	10.00	10.00	0.00	6.90	6.90
Condoms	1987	No	0	0	360.00	360.00	0.00	1.67	1.67
	1988	u	u	u	1304.00	1304.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms (6)	1989	u	u	u	1182.00	1182.00	0.00	5.89	5.89
Diaphragm	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	3.33	3.33
Spermicides	1987	No	0	0	27.05	27.05	0.00	1.67	1.67
	1988	u	u	u	451.20	451.20	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (tube)	1989	u	u	u	3181.83	3181.83	0.00	1.88	1.88
<b>Zaire</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	2.00	2.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	6.90	6.90	0.00	16.65	16.65
Orals	1987	u	u	u	150.00	150.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	167.40	167.40	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	375.30	375.30	0.00	0.42	0.83
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	18.50	18.50	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	14.80	14.80	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	38.00	38.00	0.00	4.99	4.99
Condoms	1988	u	u	u	180.00	180.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	856.08	856.08	0.00	0.25	0.25
Spermicides	1987	u	u	u	5.89	5.89	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	2.52	2.52	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (tube)	1989	u	u	u	325.57	325.57	0.00	0.42	0.83
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	133.17	133.17
<b>Zambia</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	1.80	1.80	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	5.00	5.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	0.60	0.60	0.00	11.63	38.76
Orals	1988	u	u	u	182.80	182.80	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	331.20	331.20	0.00	1.94	2.71
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.55	1.55

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Zambia (continued)</b>									
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	474.00	474.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1416.00	1416.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	894.00	894.00	0.00	0.47	2.79
Diaphragm	1987	u	u	u	1.03	1.03	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1987	u	u	u	25.42	25.42	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	3.04	3.04	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (tube)	1989	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	0.08	0.31
<b>Zimbabwe</b>									
IUD	1986	u	u	u	21.00	u	u	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	9.38	9.38
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	7.11	21.33
Orals	1986	u	u	u	5400.00	u	u	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.88	1.88
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.19	0.24
Injectables	1986	u	u	u	42.00	u	u	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.74	11.85
Condoms	1986	u	u	u	10400.00	u	u	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	9.38	9.38
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.42	5.69
Diaphragm	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	9.38	9.38
Spermicides (tube)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.47	0.47
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.59	426.54
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.70	165.88
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>									
<b>Argentina</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	100.91	201.82
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.41	12.11
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.23	3.23
Condoms	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	4.04	20.00
Diaphragm	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	24.22	50.45
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.03	4.04
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	1009.08	1009.08
<b>Bolivia</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	22	25	u	u	u	12.31	14.78
	1989	Yes	21	u	u	u	u	5.57	33.44
Orals	1987	Yes	22	25	u	u	u	1.48	1.48
	1989	Yes	21	u	u	u	u	2.04	5.31
Injectables	1987	Yes	22	25	u	u	u	1.48	1.48
	1989	Yes	21	u	u	u	u	13.00	13.00
Condoms	1987	Yes	22	25	u	u	u	4.93	4.93
	1989	Yes	21	u	u	u	u	1.49	7.43
Diaphragm	1987	Yes	22	25	u	u	u	9.85	12.31
	1989	Yes	21	u	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1987	Yes	22	25	0.00	0.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	21	u	u	u	u	0.37	3.72
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	197.00	295.00
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	141.17	334.36
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	197.00	295.00
<b>Brazil</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	43.00	85.23
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	95.24	285.71
Orals	1987	u	117	u	u	u	u	0.23	0.43
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	0.76	9.52
Injectables	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	0.77	1.30
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	1.90	4.76
Condoms	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	1.30	4.69
Diaphragm	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	26.00	42.62
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides (tube)	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	2.00	17.05
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	190.48	1142.86
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	342.86	380.95

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Brazil (continued)</b>									
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	190.48	952.38
<b>Chile</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	u	u	270.00	270.00	0.00	15.49	15.49
	1988	u	u	u	350.00	350.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	15	15	300.00	300.00	0.00	18.72	26.20
Orals	1987	Yes	u	u	900.00	900.00	0.00	3.31	3.31
	1988	u	u	u	900.00	900.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	15	15	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	2.99	5.24
Injectables	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	14.30	14.30
	1989	No	15	15	u	u	0.00	16.84	18.72
Condoms	1987	Yes	u	u	600.00	600.00	0.00	2.38	2.38
	1988	u	u	u	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	15	15	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	11.23	11.23
Diaphragm	1987	Yes	u	u	1.20	1.20	0.00	17.60	17.60
	1988	u	u	u	1.20	1.20	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	15	15	u	u	0.00	13.85	13.85
Spermicides	1987	Yes	u	u	4.50	4.50	0.00	2.60	2.60
	1988	u	u	u	3.00	3.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	15	15	u	u	0.00	14.22	14.22
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	224.59	449.18
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	67.38	67.38
<b>Colombia</b>									
IUD	1986	u	u	u	70.00	70.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	7.84	26.14
	1991	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	25.00 <sup>1</sup>
Orals	1986	u	u	u	1950.00	750.00	1200.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.52	3.92
	1991	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.69 <sup>1</sup>	0.69 <sup>1</sup>
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.91	0.91
Condoms	1986	u	u	u	150.00	150.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.25	1.88
Diaphragm	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	7.84	13.07
Spermicides (20)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.57	2.61
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	65.35	130.70
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.42	78.42
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	36.59	65.35
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA)</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	57	u	u	u	u	2.89	2.89
	1991	u	u	u	u	u	u	8.00 <sup>1</sup>	8.00 <sup>1</sup>
Orals	1987	Yes	57	u	u	u	u	0.21	0.40
Injectables	1987	Yes	57	u	0.00	0.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms	1987	Yes	57	u	u	u	u	0.76	0.76
Diaphragm	1987	Yes	57	u	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides (1 tablet)	1987	Yes	57	u	u	u	u	0.10	0.10
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.07	33.06
	1991	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.00 <sup>1</sup>	7.00 <sup>1</sup>
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.07	8.26
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1987	Yes	57	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Costa Rica</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	na	u	13.00 <sup>g</sup>	13.00 <sup>g</sup>	0.00	22.40	29.86
	1988	u	u	u	28.60 <sup>g</sup>	28.60 <sup>g</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	7.00 <sup>g</sup>	7.00 <sup>g</sup>	0.00	18.40	98.15
Orals	1987	Yes	na	u	399.60 <sup>g</sup>	399.60 <sup>g</sup>	0.00	2.99	5.97
	1988	u	u	u	1390.80 <sup>g</sup>	1390.80 <sup>g</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	4.91	8.59
Injectables	1986	u	u	u	2.00	2.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	Yes	na	u	u	u	u	1.79	3.73
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	13.50	17.91
Condoms	1987	Yes	na	22	1584.00 <sup>g</sup>	1584.00 <sup>g</sup>	0.00	0.90	2.99
	1988	u	u	u	12010.00 <sup>g</sup>	12010.00 <sup>g</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	4554.00 <sup>g</sup>	4554.00 <sup>g</sup>	0.00	0.59	3.68

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Costa Rica (continued)</b>									
Diaphragm	1986	u	u	u	1.21	1.21	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	5.23	5.23
Spermicides	1986	u	u	u	76.12	76.12	0.00	u	u
	1987	Yes	na	u	u	u	u	2.99	5.97
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	149.32	746.61
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	368.10	1595.09
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	44.80	149.32
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	147.24	490.80
<b>Dominican Republic</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	3.00	3.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.00	6.31	78.86
Orals	1987	u	u	u	180.00 <sup>h</sup>	180.00 <sup>h</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	300.00 <sup>h</sup>	300.00 <sup>h</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	482.20 <sup>h</sup>	482.20 <sup>h</sup>	0.00	0.32	10.09
Injectables	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Condoms	1988	u	u	u	102.00 <sup>h</sup>	102.00 <sup>h</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	402.00 <sup>h</sup>	402.00 <sup>h</sup>	0.00	0.47	3.15
Diaphragm	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1989	No	0	0	u	u	u	0.12	4.73
Female sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	19.72	315.46
Male sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	15.77	315.46
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	31.55	55.21
<b>Ecuador</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	36.00	36.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	37.89	37.89	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	9.50	38.00
Orals	1987	u	u	u	332.40	332.40	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	141.83	141.83	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.80	19.00
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	2.80	2.80	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	6.81	6.81	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	1.03	1.03	0.00	2.28	3.42
Spermicides	1987	u	u	u	2.50	2.50	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (tube)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.57	0.57
Female sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	38.00	57.00
Male sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	38.00	57.00
<b>El Salvador</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	20.00	20.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	20.00	20.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	5	25.00	25.00	0.00	15.00	36.00
Orals	1987	u	u	u	768.00 <sup>i</sup>	768.00 <sup>i</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	415.60 <sup>i</sup>	415.60 <sup>i</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	1	702.00 <sup>i</sup>	702.00 <sup>i</sup>	0.00	1.00	8.00
Injectables	1989	Yes	u	1	12.00	12.00	0.00	2.00	20.00
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	1350.00 <sup>i</sup>	1350.00 <sup>i</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	700.00 <sup>i</sup>	700.00 <sup>i</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	5	1469.85 <sup>i</sup>	1469.85 <sup>i</sup>	0.00	2.40	4.80
Diaphragm	1989	Yes	u	5	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1989	Yes	u	5	129.50	129.50	0.00	1.00	1.00
Female sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	50.00	120.00
Male sterilization	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	50.00	120.00
<b>Guatemala</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	1.00	1.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1.00	1.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	1.00	1.00	0.00	8.82	29.41
Orals	1987	u	u	u	116.00	116.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	206.00	206.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	288.00	288.00	0.00	4.41	6.18
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	7.94	7.94
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	5.29	17.65

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Guatemala (continued)</b>									
Spermicides	1987	u	u	u	90.00	90.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	122.00	122.00	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (6)	1989	u	0	0	134.00	134.00	0.00	1.03	1.03
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.76	147.06
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	44.12	147.06
<b>Guyana</b>									
IUD	1988	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	4.00	4.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	6.08	6.08
Orals	1988	yes	0	0	u	u	u	2.10	2.10
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.88	1.47
Injectables	1988	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	1.00	1.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	10.49	10.49
Condoms	1988	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	6.00	6.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.65	2.65
Diaphragm	1988	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	8.47	8.47
Spermicides	1988	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	4.00	4.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	7.00	7.00
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1988	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Haiti</b>									
Orals	1983	u	u	u	584.40	584.40	0.00	u	u
	1984	u	u	u	967.20	967.20	0.00	u	u
	1985	u	u	u	974.40	974.40	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	1099.20	1099.20	0.00	u	u
	1987	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	1.80	2.00
	1989	u	u	u	410.08	410.08	0.00	3.00	3.00
Injectables	1987	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	0.80	0.80
	1988	u	u	u	32.10	32.10	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	65.00	65.00	0.00	11.00	11.00
Condoms	1985	u	u	u	1448.50	1448.50	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	1050.50	1050.50	0.00	u	u
	1987	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	0.60	0.60
	1989	u	u	u	3657.60	3657.60	0.00	2.00	2.00
Spermicides	1987	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	1.00	1.00
	1989	u	u	u	66.00	66.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	350.00	350.00
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	300.00	500.00
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	250.00	250.00
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	150.00
<b>Honduras</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	11.00	11.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	14.60	14.60	0.00	40.00	65.00
Orals	1987	u	u	u	453.00	453.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	1.50	12.50
Injectables	1989	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	11.00	11.00
Condoms	1988	u	u	u	1002.00	1002.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	1162.00	1162.00	0.00	4.00	12.00
Diaphragm	1989	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1986	u	u	u	4.00	4.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	893.00	893.00	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (tube)	1989	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	6.00	8.00
<b>Jamaica</b>									
IUD	1986	u	u	u	3.00	3.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	15	25	— <sup>j</sup>	— <sup>j</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	— <sup>j</sup>	— <sup>j</sup>	0.00	26.13	37.98
Orals	1987	Yes	15	60	901.35	901.35	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	915.75	915.75	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	1058.40	1058.40	0.00	1.57	10.45
Injectables	1987	Yes	15	25	185.00	185.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	70.00	70.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	170.00	170.00	0.00	26.13	30.49

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Jamaica (continued)</b>									
Condoms	1987	No	15	60	6158.00	6158.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	3775.00	3775.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	5130.00	5130.00	0.00	1.25	6.97
Diaphragm	1987	No	15	25	u	u	u	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	0.30	0.30	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	0.20	0.20	0.00	38.33	41.81
Spermicides	1987	No	15	60	7.20	7.20	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	16.20	16.20	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (tube)	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	12.20	12.20
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	261.32	348.43
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	261.32	313.59
Norplant®	1987	Yes	15	25	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Mexico</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	u	u	584.00	294.00	290.00	21.19	21.19
	1988	u	u	u	590.00	290.00	300.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	600.00	280.00	320.00	20.31	20.31
Orals	1987	Yes	u	u	3285.00	2495.00	790.00	1.11	1.11
	1988	u	u	u	3270.00	3270.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	3253.00	3253.00	0.00	1.63	1.63
Injectables	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	2.53	2.53
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.03	2.03
Condoms	1987	Yes	u	u	4000.00	4000.00	0.00	4.26	4.26
	1988	u	u	u	5000.00	5000.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	8000.00	8000.00	0.00	3.66	3.66
Diaphragm	1987	No	u	u	u	u	u	10.59	10.59
Spermicides	1987	Yes	u	u	0.00	0.00	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (12)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.63	1.63
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	49.44	141.25
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	17.66	70.63
Norplant®	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Nicaragua</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	4.88	4.88	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	4.15	4.15	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	7.21	7.21	0.00	20.00	30.00
Orals	1987	u	u	u	136.47	136.47	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	180.07	180.07	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	207.99	207.99	0.00	3.00	3.00
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	3.91	3.91	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	4.31	4.31	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	2.50	2.50	0.00	u	u
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	453.12	453.12	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	453.12	453.12	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	567.64	567.64	0.00	2.40	2.40
Spermicides	1989	No	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	200.00	200.00
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	200.00	200.00
<b>Panama</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	35.00	75.00
	1989	Yes	u	u	12.33	12.33	0.00	40.00	80.00
Orals	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.40	7.96
	1989	Yes	u	u	370.31	370.31	0.00	5.00	5.00
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	15.00	30.00
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	7.00	7.00
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.00	6.00
	1989	Yes	u	u	3372.62	3372.62	0.00	3.60	3.60
Diaphragm	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	15.00	20.00
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	10.00	10.00
Spermicides (tube)	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	5.00	5.00
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	4.00	5.00
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	200.00	500.00
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	400.00	600.00
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	200.00	300.00
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	200.00	200.00



**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Paraguay</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.64	21.82
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	37.87	37.87
Orals	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.55	2.73
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	1.42	1.42
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.64	6.23
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	1.70	1.70
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.64	4.00
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	3.41	3.41
Diaphragm	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.18	2.18
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides (10)	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.55	3.55
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	3.79	3.79
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	113.61	113.61
<b>Peru</b>									
IUD	1986	u	u	u	85.68	85.68	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	0 <sup>k</sup>	0 <sup>k</sup>	71.00	71.00	0.00	50.18	57.35
	1988	u	u	u	48.00	48.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	75.00	75.00	0.00	24.59	40.98
Orals	1987	No	0 <sup>k</sup>	0 <sup>k</sup>	700.00	700.00	0.00	0.80	0.80
	1988	u	u	u	568.00	568.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	0.28	0.36
Injectables	1987	No	0 <sup>k</sup>	0 <sup>k</sup>	21.50	21.50	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	14.00	14.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	28.50	28.50	0.00	0.33	1.33
Condoms	1987	No	0 <sup>k</sup>	0 <sup>k</sup>	750.00	750.00	0.00	5.40	5.40
	1988	u	u	u	500.00	500.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	0.98	2.95
Diaphragm	1987	No	0 <sup>k</sup>	0 <sup>k</sup>	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1987	No	0 <sup>k</sup>	0 <sup>k</sup>	1120.00	1120.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1167.00	1167.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	1900.00	1900.00	0.00	0.98	0.98
Spermicides (tube)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.98	0.98
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	81.97	327.87
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	65.57	327.87
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1987	No	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	6.56	6.56
<b>Puerto Rico</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	150.00	150.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	350.00	350.00
Orals	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	18.00	18.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	20.00	25.00
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.50	3.50
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	20.00	40.00
Diaphragm	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	15.00	15.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	20.00	20.00
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	12.50	12.50
Spermicides (12)	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	8.50	8.50
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	300.00 <sup>l</sup>	800.00 <sup>l</sup>
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	600.00	1000.00
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	300.00	300.00
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	600.00	1000.00
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	0.50	0.50	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1.37	1.37	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	117.65	176.47
Orals	1987	u	u	u	42.95	42.95	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	460.20	460.20	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	412.60	412.60	0.00	2.35	7.06
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	17.65	35.29
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	475.56	475.56	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	3156.00	3156.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	2129.80	2129.80	0.00	3.20	6.12
Diaphragm	1987	u	u	u	0.15	0.15	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	0.29	0.29	0.00	u	u

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Trinidad and Tobago (continued)</b>									
Spermicides	1987	u	u	u	2.19	2.19	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (24)	1989	u	u	u	25.00	25.00	0.00	6.24	6.24
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	282.35	705.88
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	188.24	588.24
<b>Uruguay</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	94.14	94.14
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.64	15.34
Condoms	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	6.94	6.94
Diaphragm	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	49.54	49.54
Spermicides (12)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	11.23	11.23
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	165.15	247.72
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	165.15	165.15
<b>Venezuela</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	20.00	20.00	0.00	103.45	172.41
	1989	u	u	u	195.00	195.00	0.00	27.86	116.07
Orals	1987	u	u	u	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.38	1.38
	1989	u	u	u	1400.00	1400.00	0.00	3.48	23.21
Condoms	1988	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.07	2.07
	1989	u	u	u	99.79	99.79	0.00	2.37	11.61
Spermicides (10)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.48	11.61
Female sterilization	1988	na	na	na	na	na	na	1241.38	1379.31
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	464.27	696.40
Male sterilization	1988	na	na	na	na	na	na	1241.38	1379.31
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	464.27	580.33
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>									
<b>Algeria</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	150.00	150.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	95.00	95.00	0.00	105.12	105.12
Orals	1987	u	u	u	11000.00	11000.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	0.00	0.66	9.20
Condoms (10)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.97	9.20
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.63	9.20
<b>Egypt</b>									
IUD	1986	u	u	u	600.00	600.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	0	0	u	u	u	8.92	8.92
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	18.52	37.04
Orals	1986	u	u	u	10900.00	1400.00	9500.00	u	u
	1987	u	0	0	u	u	u	0.07	0.24
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.43	0.43
Injectables	1985	u	u	u	290.00	290.00	0.00	u	u
	1986	u	u	u	10.00	10.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	0	0	u	u	u	2.45	2.45
Condoms	1986	u	u	u	29000.00	29000.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	0	0	u	u	u	0.28	0.28
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.12	0.37
Spermicides	1986	u	u	u	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (8)	1987	u	0	0	u	u	u	0.35	0.35
<b>Iran</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	135.00	270.00
	1988	u	u	u	30.30	30.30	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	596.50	596.50	0.00	416.55	416.55
Orals	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	1.15	1.15
	1988	u	u	u	u	u	8784.66	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	13000.00	0.97	0.97
Condoms	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	2.70	2.70
	1988	u	u	u	u	1402.70	u	u	u
Condoms (3)	1989	Yes	u	u	u	84936.24	u	0.26	0.26

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Iraq</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	8.53	8.53
Orals	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.97	0.97
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.42	2.42
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.22	3.22
Spermicides (20)	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.42	2.42
Spermicides (bottle)	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.93	1.93
<b>Jordan</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	u	7 <sup>m</sup>	0.80	0.80	0.00	71.00	99.40
	1988	u	u	u	1.90	1.90	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	14	8.25	8.25	0.00	35.09	70.18
Orals	1987	Yes	u	7 <sup>m</sup>	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.85	0.85
	1988	u	u	u	22.36	22.36	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	7	31.04	31.04	0.00	1.05	3.51
Condoms	1988	u	u	u	45.00	45.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms (6)	1989	Yes	u	32	90.50	90.50	0.00	1.05	3.33
Diaphragm	1989	Yes	u	32	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides (20)	1987	Yes	u	7 <sup>m</sup>	u	u	u	1.70	1.70
Spermicides	1989	Yes	u	7	u	u	u	3.51	5.26
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	87.72	236.84
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	105.26	105.26
<b>Kuwait</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	172.41	172.41
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	10.34	10.34
<b>Lebanon</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	5.20	5.20	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	9.03	9.03	0.00	30.20	112.75
Orals	1988	u	u	u	74.62	74.62	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	65.39	65.39	0.00	2.52	14.09
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.21	1.51
Spermicides	1987	u	u	u	1.44	1.44	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	5.24	5.24	0.00	2.52	9.66
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	302.00	302.00
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	302.00	302.00
<b>Morocco</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	40.00	40.00	0.00	2.36	23.56
Orals	1987	u	u	u	8833.80	8833.80	0.00	0.96	2.05
	1988	u	u	u	9883.60	9883.60	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	5910.00	5910.00	0.00	1.06	4.71
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	2700.00	2700.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	966.00	966.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	2586.00	2586.00	0.00	0.59	1.53
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	65.01	65.01	0.00	u	u
<b>Syria</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	40.00	40.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	40.30	40.30	0.00	44.52	89.05
Orals	1987	u	u	u	532.46	532.46	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	600.00	600.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	1600.00	1600.00	0.00	2.23	2.67
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	719.66	719.66	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1082.88	1082.88	0.00	u	u
Condoms (3)	1989	No	u	u	u	u	u	1.34	1.34
Spermicides	1988	u	u	u	160.00	160.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	220.24	220.24	0.00	u	u
<b>Tunisia</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	u	u	130.00	130.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	89.00	89.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	66.20	66.20	0.00	21.05	36.84
Orals	1987	Yes	u	u	1394.00	1394.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
	1988	u	u	u	1395.20	1395.20	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	2209.00	2209.00	0.00	0.32	0.53

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Tunisia (continued)</b>									
Condoms	1987	Yes	u	u	4014.00	4014.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
	1988	u	u	u	2208.00	2208.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	4038.00	4038.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
Spermicides	1987	Yes	u	u	504.00	504.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	551.00	551.00	0.00	6.32	6.32
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	210.53	210.53
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	157.89	157.89
<b>Turkey</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	u	u	307.00	307.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
	1988	u	u	u	377.75	377.75	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	0	0	601.20	601.20	0.00	28.28	70.70
Orals	1987	Yes	u	u	930.00	930.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
	1988	u	u	u	962.00	962.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	0	0	962.00	962.00	0.00	1.18	3.06
Injectables	1987	No	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Condoms	1987	Yes	u	u	14000.00	14000.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
	1988	u	u	u	10500.00	10500.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms (6)	1989	u	0	0	18900.00	18900.00	0.00	0.71	2.83
Diaphragm	1987	No	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides (10)	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	2.00	2.00
Spermicides (12 tablets)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.46	4.71
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	117.83	235.66
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	70.701	41.40
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	149.86	149.86
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	6.81	6.81
<b>Yemen</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	10.25	30.74
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.07	4.10
Injectables	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	10.25	15.37
Condoms (3)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.54	1.54
Spermicides (20 tablets)	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	6.15	6.15
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	51.23	51.23
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	71.72	71.72
<b>ASIA</b>									
<b>Afghanistan</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	2.00	2.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1.60	1.60	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	2.00	2.00	0.00	9.88	9.88
Orals	1987	u	u	u	119.89	119.89	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	179.13	179.13	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	18.87	18.87	0.00	u	u
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	0.63	0.63	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	0.91	0.91	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	1.00	1.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	4.30 <sup>n</sup>	4.30 <sup>n</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1.99 <sup>n</sup>	1.99 <sup>n</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	2.50 <sup>n</sup>	2.50 <sup>n</sup>	0.00	u	u
Spermicides	1987	u	u	u	5.55	5.55	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	3.53	3.53	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	2.00	2.00	0.00	u	u
<b>Bangladesh</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	500.00	500.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	423.00	423.00	0.00	4.65	9.30
Orals	1987	u	u	u	25500.00 <sup>o</sup>	25500.00 <sup>o</sup>	0.00	0.05	0.13
	1988	u	u	u	28500.00 <sup>o</sup>	28500.00 <sup>o</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	27650.00 <sup>o</sup>	27650.00 <sup>o</sup>	0.00	0.15	0.93
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	1650.00	1650.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	1825.00	1825.00	0.00	0.31	0.31

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Bangladesh (continued)</b>									
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	125905.00	125905.00	0.00	0.14	0.14
	1988	u	u	u	208456.80	208456.80	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	76376.60	76376.60	0.00	0.03	0.12
<b>China</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	32040.00	0.00	32040.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	44370.00	100.00	44270.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	42200.00	50.00	42150.00	1.33	1.33
Orals	1987	u	u	u	216000.00	0.00	216000.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	175000.00	0.00	175000.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	140000.00	0.00	140000.00	0.08	0.08
Injectables	1988	u	u	u	5700.00	0.00	5700.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	5120.00	0.00	5120.00	2.12	2.12
Condoms	1986	na <sup>p</sup>	u	u	900000.00	0.00	900000.00	u	u
	1987	u	u	u	840000.00	0.00	840000.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	760000.00	0.00	760000.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	800000.00	0.00	800000.00	0.29	0.29
Spermicides	1988	u	u	u	310720.00	0.00	310720.00	u	u
Spermicides (10 tablets)	1989	u	u	u	330670.00	0.00	330670.00	0.53	0.53
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.61	10.61
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.31	5.31
<b>Hong Kong</b>									
IUD	1987	No	u	u	u	u	u	64.10	64.10
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Orals	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	1.15	1.15
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Injectables	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	6.41	6.41
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Condoms	1987	No	u	u	u	u	u	2.56	2.56
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Diaphragm	1987	No	u	u	u	u	u	44.87	44.87
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	320.51	320.51
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	128.20	128.20
<b>India</b>									
IUD	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	6.16	12.33
Orals	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.31	0.62
Condoms	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.74	1.48
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.31	1.85
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.33	61.63
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.16	18.49
<b>Indonesia</b>									
IUD	1986	u	u	u	3377.65	2555.55	822.10	u	u
	1987	u	0	0	1485.84	1235.84	250.00	0.17	0.17
	1988	u	u	u	254.55	166.55	88.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	8.47	8.47
Orals	1986	u	u	u	36228.80	14948.12	21280.70	u	u
	1987	u	0	0	14588.70	7574.70	7014.00	0.19	0.19
	1988	u	u	u	23363.20	13363.20	10000.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	88163.10	9339.20	78823.90	0.76	1.55
Injectables	1986	u	u	u	10945.37	0.00	10945.40	u	u
	1987	u	0	0	676.27	0.00	676.27	0.79	0.79
	1988	u	u	u	1056.48	0.00	1056.48	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	1372.83	0.00	1372.83	2.20	2.82
Condoms	1986	u	u	u	110.00	110.00	0.00	u	u
	1987	u	0	0	35876.45	0.00	35876.45	0.46	0.46
	1988	u	u	u	39981.74	0.00	39981.74	u	u
	1989	No	u	u	41520.96	0.00	41520.96	1.19	1.19
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	28.25	56.50
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.12	16.95

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Korea, Dem. People's Rep.</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	400.00	100.00	300.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	365.00	65.00	300.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	270.00	70.00	200.00	u	u
Condoms	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	12.37	12.37
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>									
IUD	1986	u	u	u	350.00	100.00	250.00	u	u
	1987	Yes	0	0	242.50	113.70	128.79	11.61	17.42
	1988	u	u	u	251.90	118.21	133.69	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	235.93	0.00	235.93	17.87	44.68
Orals	1986	u	u	u	600.00	0.00	600.00	u	u
	1987	Yes	15	u	511.30	0.00	511.30	1.04	1.28
	1988	u	u	u	385.15	0.00	385.15	0.00	0.00
	1989	Yes	0	0	382.54	0.00	382.54	1.64	5.21
Injectables	1987	Yes	15	u	u	u	u	na	na
	1989	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Condoms	1986	u	u	u	1500.00	0.00	1500.00	u	u
	1987	Yes	25	u	10380.46	0.00	10380.46	1.16	1.74
	1988	u	u	u	9923.40	0.00	9923.40	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	10066.75	0.00	10066.75	1.49	2.38
Spermicides (12 tablets)	1987	Yes	0	0	u	u	u	2.32	2.32
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.79	2.68
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	49.94	81.30
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	71.78	145.95
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	44.13	69.69
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	63.29	125.10
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1987	Yes	15	na	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Laos</b>									
Condoms	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	3.37	3.37
<b>Malaysia</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	16.00	32.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	27.68	55.35
Orals	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	0.80	1.40
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.29	3.69
Injectables	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	4.00	6.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	5.54	9.23
Condoms	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	1.28	1.28
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.51	3.69
Diaphragm	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	8.00	16.00
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	12.92	18.45
Spermicides (tube)	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	1.60	2.00
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.85	2.95
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	80.00	160.00
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	166.05	442.80
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	80.00	160.00
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.25	166.05
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1987	Yes	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Nepal</b>									
IUD	1987	No	0	0	0.20	0.20	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	5.00	5.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	7.43	7.43	0.00	u	u
Orals	1987	No	0	0	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.09	0.14
	1988	u	u	u	603.60	603.60	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	782.00	782.00	0.00	0.11	0.18
Injectables	1987	No	0	0	10.00	10.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	150.00	150.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	156.10	156.10	0.00	u	u
Condoms	1987	No	0	0	8418.00	8418.00	0.00	0.28	0.28
	1988	u	u	u	1506.00	1506.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	6630.00	6630.00	0.00	0.44	0.44
Diaphragm	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides (9)	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	0.14	0.14
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range In Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Pakistan</b>									
IUD	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	750.00	300.00	450.00	2.43	4.87
Orals	1987	No	0	0	3461.00	3461.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
	1988	u	u	u	1813.00	1813.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	u	1483.20	1483.20	0.00	0.29	0.97
Injectables	1986	u	u	u	399.40	399.40	0.00	u	u
	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	1.18	1.77
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.46	3.41
Condoms	1987	No	0	0	100002.00	100002.00	0.00	0.24	0.59
	1988	u	u	u	144348.00	144348.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	No	0	0	57606.00	57606.00	0.00	0.70	1.40
Diaphragm	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1986	u	u	u	185.36	185.36	0.00	u	u
Spermicides (bottle)	1987	No	0	0	u	u	u	0.30	0.59
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.97	0.97
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.87	9.74
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.74	14.60
<b>Philippines</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	u	u	u	2.44	24.39
	1988	u	u	u	85.80 <sup>q</sup>	85.80 <sup>q</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	15	u	18.00 <sup>q</sup>	18.00 <sup>q</sup>	0.00	3.45	6.90
Orals	1987	u	u	u	7369.20 <sup>q</sup>	7369.20 <sup>q</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	10806.00 <sup>q</sup>	10806.00 <sup>q</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	15	u	u	u	u	0.69	5.75
Injectables	1985	u	u	u	u	220.00	u	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	1.61	5.98
Condoms	1988	u	u	u	576.00 <sup>q</sup>	576.00 <sup>q</sup>	0.00	u	u
	1989	Yes	15	u	u	u	u	0.92	2.76
Spermicides	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	0.37	0.37
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.60	13.80
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.60	9.20
<b>Singapore</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	0.33	0.33	0.00	71.16	71.16
	1988	u	u	u	0.45	0.45	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	0.57	0.57	0.00	8.21	8.21
Orals	1987	u	u	u	287.89	287.89	0.00	2.37	2.37
	1988	u	u	u	276.61	276.61	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	233.22	233.22	0.00	0.51	0.51
Injectables	1987	u	u	u	3.08	3.08	0.00	7.12	7.12
	1988	u	u	u	3.50	3.50	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	3.05	3.05	0.00	2.56	2.56
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	3000.00	3000.00	0.00	2.37	2.37
	1988	u	u	u	3000.00	3000.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	0.62	0.62
Diaphragm	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	6.67	6.67
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	284.63	284.63
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	189.75	189.75
<b>Sri Lanka</b>									
IUD	1987	u	u	u	30.00	30.00	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	3.00	3.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	10.00	10.00	0.00	2.08	4.16
Orals	1987	Yes	u	u	700.00	700.00	0.00	0.12	0.12
	1988	u	u	u	500.00	500.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.07	1.03
Injectables	1987	Yes	u	u	200.00	200.00	0.00	2.50	2.50
	1988	u	u	u	450.00	450.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	720.00	720.00	0.00	2.08	4.16
Condoms	1987	u	u	u	1296.00	1296.00	0.00	0.13	0.13
	1988	u	u	u	1152.00	1152.00	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	864.00	864.00	0.00	0.11	1.66
Female sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.94	13.87
Male sterilization	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.94	13.87

**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and method	Year	Import regulations			Supplies available by source (000s) <sup>b</sup>			Price in private sector (U.S.\$) <sup>b</sup>	
		License required	Duty as % of import value	Duty as % of CIF <sup>a</sup>	Total	Imports	Domestic manufacture	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Taiwan</b>									
IUD	1987	Yes	10	5	173.39	40.10	133.29	20.00	37.50
	1988	u	u	u	166.29	134.12	32.17	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	163.69	u	u	37.88	37.88
Orals	1987	Yes	10	5	1110.80	0.00	1110.80	1.25	2.00
	1988	u	u	u	11013.99	0.00	11013.99	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	966.10	0.00	966.10	1.89	1.89
Injectables	1984	Yes	10	0	u	u	u	u	u
Condoms	1987	Yes	10	5	2000.92	0.00	2000.92	1.25	5.00
	1988	u	u	u	2103.31	0.00	2103.31	u	u
	1989	Yes	0	0	2118.14	0.00	2118.14	5.68	5.68
Diaphragm	1987	Yes	10	5	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1987	Yes	10	5	u	u	u	1.25	11.50
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	u	5.68	5.68
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.00	100.00
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	151.52	227.27
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	42.50	42.50
	1989	na	na	na	na	na	na	56.82	75.76
<b>Thailand</b>									
IUD	1987	u	15	u	u	u	u	0.84	7.94
	1989	Yes	u	15	u	u	u	5.84	13.03
Orals	1987	u	15	u	u	u	13620.70	0.18	0.81
	1988	u	u	u	u	u	10536.38	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	30	u	u	11632.54	0.78	3.89
Injectables	1987	u	15	u	u	2055.45	u	0.57	2.40
	1988	u	u	u	u	2064.00	u	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	30	u	2198.75	u	2.33	5.84
Condoms	1987	u	15	u	u	u	16760.00	0.29	0.82
	1988	u	u	u	u	u	11244.50	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	50	u	u	9824.29	2.18	3.11
Diaphragm	1989	Yes	u	15	u	u	u	u	u
Spermicides	1987	u	15	u	u	u	u	u	u
	1989	Yes	u	30	u	u	u	u	u
Female sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.88	35.42
Male sterilization	1987	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.01	14.27
Norplant <sup>®</sup>	1987	u	u	u	10.10	10.10	0.00	u	u
	1988	u	u	u	23.74	23.74	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	30.74	30.74	0.00	u	u
<b>Vietnam</b>									
IUD	1988	u	u	u	1545.50	1545.50	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	u	u
Orals	1988	u	u	u	2117.50	2117.50	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	u	u
Condoms	1988	u	u	u	27021.60	27021.60	0.00	u	u
	1989	u	u	u	u	u	9000.00	u	u

u = unknown. na = not applicable.

PROFAMILIA = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana.

<sup>a</sup> Cost insurance freight price.

<sup>b</sup> Supplies are given as follows: IUD, units; orals, cycles; injectables, doses; condoms, dozens; diaphragms, units; spermicides, variable, usually unspecified by respondent. Prices of condoms are per dozen, unless otherwise marked. Prices of orals are per cycle.

<sup>c</sup> Imports are from France.

<sup>d</sup> Imports are from USAID.

<sup>e</sup> Imports are from USAID and WHO.

<sup>f</sup> Because this column pertains to commercial sector prices, it omits charges by the Ministry of Health. PROFAMILIA information, however, is included both here and in Table 26, as it provides a substantial share of contraceptive services in Colombia and is variously considered both private and public. For orals, pharmacy prices are shown here. For IUDs, the private sector's share of insertions is about 20 percent and the charge is generally no more than U.S. \$25. PROFAMILIA's share of IUD insertions is about 35 percent and the charge is U.S. \$8. The Ministry's share is about 45 percent and the charge is only U.S. \$0.50. The weighted average is U.S. \$17. For sterilization, the private sector's share is quite small. PROFAMILIA's share is about 70 percent and the average charge to acceptors is U.S. \$7. The Ministry's share is 15–20 percent and the charge is nominal.



**Table 25. Import Regulations, Contraceptive Supplies Available, and Price Range in Private Sector, Developing Countries (continued)**

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<sup>a</sup> Includes only USAID donations.

<sup>b</sup> For social marketing programs only.

<sup>i</sup> Does not include contraceptive supplies for El Salvador's social marketing program, which is implemented by the private sector.

<sup>j</sup> There were no imports of IUDs between 1987 and 1989 because the existing stock of Lippes Loops was adequate.

<sup>k</sup> Imported as "donations."

<sup>l</sup> U.S. \$300 is charged at outpatient clinics. U.S. \$800 is charged at private hospitals; this fee includes the cost of hospitalization.

<sup>m</sup> Clearance charges of 5 percent are required for all contraceptives.

<sup>n</sup> Figures are quoted in "boxes" containing an unspecified number of condoms.

<sup>o</sup> Only includes orals imported for the commercial sector, excluding the social marketing program.

<sup>p</sup> All contraceptives are produced domestically.

<sup>q</sup> Figures represent only USAID contributions to the program. UNFPA and IPPF have also contributed relatively small amounts of contraceptives to the program.

**Table 26. Charges to Acceptors of Family Planning Services and Supplies, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries**

Country and supply or service <sup>b</sup>	Year	Fee charged (U.S.\$)	Country and supply or service <sup>b</sup>	Year	Fee charged (U.S.\$)
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>			<b>Guinea</b>		
<b>Benin</b>			IUD insertion	1989	0.81
IUD insertion	1989	1.88	Orals	1989	0.32
Orals	1989	0.47	Injectables	1989	0.48
Injectables	1989	3.13	Condoms (1)	1989	0.02
Condoms (1)	1989	0.04	Spermicides	1989	0.40
Spermicides (24 tablets)	1989	0.47			
			<b>Kenya</b>		
<b>Botswana</b>			All types	1981	0.00
Condoms	1987	0.03		1987	0.00
All types (except condoms)	1987	0.25			
All types	1984	0.31 <sup>c</sup>	<b>Lesotho</b>		
	1989	0.00	IUD insertion	1987	0.29
				1989	0.38
<b>Burkina Faso</b>			Orals	1987	0.29
IUD insertion	1987	2.66		1989	0.38
Orals	1987	0.33	Injectables	1987	0.29
Condoms	1987	0.08		1989	0.38
Female sterilization	1987	0.00	Condoms (20)	1989	0.38
Male sterilization	1987	0.00	Female sterilization	1987	0.00
Spermicides	1987	0.50		1989	3.82
All types	1989	0.00	Male sterilization	1987	0.00
				1989	3.82
<b>Burundi</b>			Diaphragm	1987	0.00
All types	1987	0.00		1989	0.38
	1989	0.00	Spermicides	1987	0.00
			Spermicides (12 tablets)	1989	0.38
<b>Cameroon</b>			Other	1987	0.29
All types	1989	0.00			
			<b>Madagascar</b>		
<b>Central African Republic</b>			IUD insertion	1989	3.12
All types	1989	0.00	Orals	1989	0.37
			Injectables	1989	1.09
<b>Chad</b>			Condoms (2)	1989	0.06
All types	1990	0.00	Female sterilization	1989	1.56
			Diaphragm	1989	1.56
<b>Congo</b>			Spermicides	1989	0.03
IUD insertion	1989	3.13			
Orals	1989	0.47	<b>Mali</b>		
Injectables	1989	2.51	All types	1989	0.00
Condoms (1)	1989	0.16			
Spermicides	1989	0.31	<b>Mauritania</b>		
			All types	1989	0.00
<b>Ethiopia</b>					
IUD insertion: Loop	1987	0.97	<b>Mauritius</b>		
IUD insertion: CuT	1987	2.42	All types	1984	0.00
IUD insertion	1989	0.48		1988	0.00
Orals	1987	0.48-0.72			
	1989	0.48	<b>Mozambique</b>		
Injectables	1989	0.00	All types	1989	0.00
Condoms	1987	0.48			
	1989	0.48	<b>Niger</b>		
Female sterilization	1989	24.15	All types	1987	0.00
Diaphragm	1989	0.48			
Spermicides (tube)	1987	0.97	<b>Nigeria</b>		
			IUD insertion	1989	2.72
<b>Ghana</b>			Orals (3-month cycle)	1989	0.68
IUD insertion	1987	0.57	Injectables	1989	0.68
	1989	0.56	Condoms (3)	1989	0.14
Orals	1987	0.09	Female sterilization	1989	0.00
	1989	0.06	Male sterilization	1989	0.00
Injectables	1987	0.23	Spermicides (10 tablets)	1989	0.27
	1989	0.15-0.37	All types	1987	0.00
Condoms (4)	1987	0.06			
	1989	0.04	<b>Rwanda</b>		
Female sterilization	1989	1.85-7.40	All types	1989	0.00
Spermicides	1987	— <sup>d</sup>			
Spermicides (12 tablets)	1989	0.19	<b>Sierra Leone</b>		
			All types	1989	0.00

**Table 26. Charges to Acceptors of Family Planning Services and Supplies, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries  
(continued)**

Country and supply or service <sup>b</sup>	Year	Fee charged (U.S.\$)	Country and supply or service <sup>b</sup>	Year	Fee charged (U.S.\$)
<b>Sudan</b>			<b>Guatemala (continued)</b>		
All types	1987	0.00	Condoms	1989	0.07
	1989	0.00	Spermicides (tablets)	1989	0.03
<b>Tanzania</b>			<b>Guyana (GRPA)</b>		
All types	1989	0.00	All types	1988	0.00
<b>Togo</b>			<b>Haiti</b>		
All types	1987	0.00	All types	1987	0.00
	1989	0.00		1989	0.00
<b>Uganda</b>			<b>Honduras</b>		
All types	1989	0.00	IUD insertion	1987	0.00
<b>Zaire</b>			Orals	1987	0.00
IUD insertion	1989	0.33	Injectables	1987	0.00
Orals	1989	0.33	Condoms	1987	0.00
Injectables	1989	0.33	Female sterilization	1987	15.00
Condoms	1989	0.09	Male sterilization	1987	15.00
Female sterilization	1989	4.99	Spermicides	1987	0.00
Spermicides	1989	0.33	All types	1989	0.00
<b>Zambia</b>			<b>Jamaica</b>		
All types	1989	0.00	All types	1989	0.00
<b>Zimbabwe</b>			<b>Mexico</b>		
All types	1987	0.00	All types	1989	0.00
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>			<b>Nicaragua</b>		
<b>Brazil</b>			All types	1989	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	<b>Panama</b>		
<b>Chile</b>			IUD insertion	1989	0.50
All types	1989	0.00	Orals	1989	0.50
<b>Colombia</b>			Condoms	1989	0.00
All types	1987	0.00	Female sterilization	1989	55.00
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA) <sup>a</sup></b>			Male sterilization	1989	20.00
IUD insertion	1991	8.00 <sup>f</sup>	Spermicides	1989	2.50
Norplant®	1991	32.02 <sup>g</sup>	<b>Paraguay</b>		
Female sterilization	1991	7.00 <sup>h</sup>	All types	1987	0.00
Male sterilization	1991	7.00 <sup>h</sup>	<b>Peru</b>		
<b>Costa Rica</b>			All types	1987	0.19
Orals	1984	0.00–0.21 <sup>i</sup>		1990	1.80–4.50
All types (except orals)	1984	0.00	<b>Puerto Rico</b>		
All types	1987	0.00	IUD insertion	1989	100.00
	1989	0.00	Orals	1989	6.00
<b>Dominican Republic</b>			Condoms (12)	1989	3.00
IUD insertion	1989	0.00	Female sterilization	1989	325.00
Orals	1989	0.00	Male sterilization	1989	250.00
Condoms	1989	0.00	Diaphragm	1989	10.50
Female sterilization	1989	3.15	Spermicides	1989	6.00
Spermicides	1989	0.00	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>		
<b>Ecuador</b>			All types	1984	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	<b>Venezuela</b>		
<b>El Salvador</b>			IUD insertion	1988	13.79
All types	1984	0.00	Orals	1988	0.00
	1989	0.00	Injectables	1988	0.00
<b>Guatemala</b>			Female sterilization	1988	68.97
IUD insertion	1989	0.07	Spermicides	1988	1.72
Orals	1989	0.07			

**Table 26. Charges to Acceptors of Family Planning Services and Supplies, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries**  
(continued)

Country and supply or service <sup>b</sup>	Year	Fee charged (U.S.\$)	Country and supply or service <sup>b</sup>	Year	Fee charged (U.S.\$)
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>			<b>Hong Kong (continued)</b>		
<b>Algeria</b>			Condoms	1984	0.00-1.37
All types	1989	0.00		1987	0.77-1.28
				1989	0.00-1.54
<b>Egypt</b>			Female sterilization	1984	0.00-34.25
IUD insertion	1984	1.20		1987	32.05
Orals	1984	0.06		1989	64.00
Condoms (10)	1984	0.24	Male sterilization	1984	0.00-27.40
Diaphragm	1984	0.30		1987	25.64
All types	1987	0.00		1989	51.20
			Diaphragm	1984	0.00-6.85
<b>Iran</b>				1987	6.41
All types	1987	0.00		1989	0.00-10.24
	1989	0.00	Aerosol foam	1984	0.00-0.68
			Spermicides	1987	1.03
<b>Jordan</b>			Spermicides (tube)	1989	0.00-2.56
IUD insertion	1987	9.52			
Orals	1987	0.00	<b>India</b>		
All types	1989	0.00	IUD insertion	1987	0.00
			Female sterilization	1987	0.00
<b>Lebanon</b>			Male sterilization	1987	0.00
IUD insertion	1990	3.51-8.76			
Orals	1990	0.44-2.19	<b>Indonesia</b>		
Condoms (4)	1990	0.18-1.75	IUD insertion	1989	0.00
Spermicides (20 tablets)	1990	0.44-1.75	Orals	1989	0.00
			Injectables	1989	0.00
<b>Morocco</b>			Norplant®	1989	1.41-2.82
All types	1987	0.00	Condoms	1989	0.00
	1989	0.00	Female sterilization	1989	11.30
			Male sterilization	1989	11.30
<b>Syria</b>			All types	1983	0.00
Injectables	1989	0.00			
Norplant®	1989	0.00	<b>Korea, Dem. People's Rep.</b>		
Condoms (3)	1989	1.34	All types	1989	0.00
Female sterilization	1989	0.00			
Male sterilization	1989	0.00	<b>Korea, Republic of</b>		
			IUD insertion	1987	2.90
<b>Tunisia</b>				1989	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	Orals	1987	0.23
				1989	0.30
<b>Turkey</b>			Condoms (6)	1987	0.23
IUD insertion	1987	0.00		1989	0.30
Orals	1987	0.00	Female sterilization	1987	0.00
Condoms	1987	0.00		1989	0.00
Female sterilization	1987	2.00	Male sterilization	1987	0.00
Male sterilization	1987	2.00		1989	0.00
Diaphragm	1987	0.00	Menstrual regulation	1989	0.00
All types (except sterilization)	1987	0.00			
All types	1989	0.00	<b>Malaysia</b>		
			IUD insertion	1987	2.00
<b>Bangladesh</b>				1989	1.85-12.92
All types	1987	0.00	Orals	1987	0.64
	1989	0.00		1989	0.55-1.11
			Injectables	1987	1.60
<b>China</b>				1989	2.22-4.43
All types	1987	0.00	Condoms (1)	1987	0.10
	1989	0.00	Condoms (10)	1989	0.37-0.74
			Female sterilization	1987	8.00-12.00
<b>Hong Kong</b>				1989	0.00
IUD insertion	1984	0.00-6.85	Male sterilization	1987	20.00
	1987	6.41		1989	0.00
	1989	0.00-10.24	Diaphragm	1987	0.00
Orals	1984	0.00-0.55		1989	2.95
	1987	0.51-0.64	Spermicides	1987	0.00
	1989	0.00-1.02		1989	1.85
Injectables	1984	0.00-1.37			
	1987	1.28	<b>Mongolia</b>		
	1989	0.00-2.56	All types	1987	0.00

**Table 26. Charges to Acceptors of Family Planning Services and Supplies, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries  
(continued)**

Country and supply or service <sup>b</sup>	Year	Fee charged (U.S.\$)	Country and supply or service <sup>b</sup>	Year	Fee charged (U.S.\$)
<b>Nepal</b>			<b>Sri Lanka</b>		
Female sterilization	1989	0.00	IUD insertion	1987	0.00
Male sterilization	1989	0.00		1989	0.00
All types	1987	0.00	Orals	1987	0.02
				1989	0.02
<b>Pakistan</b>			Injectables	1987	0.00
IUD insertion	1989	0.00		1989	0.00
Orals	1987	0.06	Norplant®	1989	0.00
	1989	0.05	Condoms	1987	0.02
Injectables	1989	0.00		1989	0.02
Condoms	1987	0.06	Female sterilization	1983	0.00
Condoms (10)	1989	0.05		1987	0.00
Female sterilization	1987	0.00		1989	0.00
	1989	0.00	Male sterilization	1983	0.00
Male sterilization	1987	0.00		1987	0.00
	1989	0.00		1989	0.00
Diaphragm	1989	0.00	<b>Taiwan</b>		
Spermicides (bottle)	1987	0.29	IUD insertion: Loop	1984	0.00–0.75
	1989	0.24		1987	0.00
<b>Philippines</b>			IUD insertion: CuT	1984	2.50
All types	1987	0.00		1987	2.50
	1989	0.00	IUD insertion: Ota Ring	1984	1.25–2.00
				1987	1.25
<b>Singapore</b>			Orals	1984	0.50
IUD insertion: Loop	1984	2.29		1987	0.50
IUD insertion: CuT	1984	13.76	Condoms	1984	0.25
IUD insertion	1989	8.20		1987	0.25
Orals	1984	0.46	Female sterilization	1984	0.00–75.00
	1989	0.51		1987	0.00
Injectables	1984	2.29	Male sterilization	1984	0.00–50.00
	1989	2.56		1987	0.00
Condoms (10)	1984	0.46	<b>Thailand</b>		
	1989	0.51	IUD insertion	1984	0.92–2.02 <sup>l</sup>
Female sterilization	1984	2.29	Orals	1984	0.23–0.34 <sup>l</sup>
	1989	2.56	Injectables	1984	0.63–2.07 <sup>l</sup>
Male sterilization	1984	2.29	Condoms	1984	0.32 <sup>l</sup>
	1989	2.56	Female sterilization	1984	5.37–15.71 <sup>l</sup>
Diaphragm	1984	5.96	Male sterilization	1984	15.69 <sup>l</sup>
	1989	6.67	All types	1989	0.00 <sup>m</sup>
Spermicides (tube)	1984	1.38	<b>Vietnam</b>		
	1989	1.54	All types	1987	0.00
Menstrual regulation	1989	2.56		1989	0.00

u = unknown.

PROFAMILIA = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana.

GRPA = Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association.

<sup>a</sup> See Technical Notes section for countries that make payments to acceptors for sterilization or the IUD.

<sup>b</sup> Supplies are given as follows: IUD, units; orals, cycles; injectables, doses; condoms, dozens; diaphragms, units; spermicides, variable, usually unspecified by respondent. Prices of condoms are per dozen, unless otherwise marked; prices of orals are per cycle.

<sup>c</sup> Annual subscription fee for any contraceptive supply during the year.

<sup>d</sup> Three types of spermicides are available: Neo Sampoo (tube) for 20 cedis, or U.S.\$0.11; Conceptrol (12 tablets) for 25 cedis, or U.S.\$0.14; and Delfen foam (box) for 60 cedis, or U.S.\$0.34.

<sup>e</sup> PROFAMILIA information is included both here and in Table 25, as it provides a substantial share of contraceptive services in Colombia and is variously considered both private and public.

<sup>f</sup> For IUD insertions, PROFAMILIA's share is about 35 percent and the charge is U.S.\$8.00. The Ministry's share is about 45 percent and the charge is only U.S.\$0.50.

**Table 26. Charges to Acceptors of Family Planning Services and Supplies, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries  
(continued)**

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<sup>a</sup> A research program in association with the World Health Organization and the Population Council provides free NORPLANT inserts.

<sup>b</sup> For sterilization, PROFAMILIA's share is about 70 percent and the average charge to acceptors is U.S.\$7.00. The Ministry's share is some 15–20 percent and the charge is nominal.

<sup>i</sup> Free to acceptors in the social security system, who account for 53 percent of oral acceptors.

<sup>j</sup> Postpartum program acceptors are charged U.S.\$8.00; other acceptors are charged U.S.\$12.00.

<sup>k</sup> Procedures performed in government hospitals.

<sup>l</sup> Free by regulation, but in many localities charges are common. Figures shown are from a 1984 national survey. See J. Knodel et al., *Thailand's Reproductive Revolution*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1987.

<sup>m</sup> All methods are free in rural areas. In urban areas, maximum charges are set for each method.

**Table 27. Payments to Personnel for Specified Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, Developing Countries**

Country and type of service	Year	Cash equivalent in U.S.\$		
		Physician	Nurse or midwife	Other <sup>a</sup>
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>				
<b>Angola</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Botswana</b>				
All types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Burkina Faso</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	na
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Burundi</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Cameroon</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Central African Republic</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Chad</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Congo</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	u	u
<b>Ethiopia</b>				
IUD insertion	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orals	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male sterilization	1989	21.74-24.15	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization	1989	48.31-72.46	0.00	0.00
Condoms	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Injectables	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spermicides	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diaphragm	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Ghana</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Guinea</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Kenya</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Lesotho</b>				
IUD insertion	1990	0.00	0.00	0.38
Orals	1990	0.00	0.00	0.38
Injectables	1990	0.00	0.00	0.38
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	u
<b>Madagascar</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Mauritania</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Mauritius</b>				
All types	1988	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Table 27. Payments to Personnel for Specified Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and type of service	Year	Cash equivalent in U.S.\$		
		Physician	Nurse or midwife	Other <sup>a</sup>
<b>Mozambique</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Niger</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Nigeria</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Rwanda</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Senegal</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sierra Leone</b>				
IUD insertion	1989	0.00	0.00	0.52
Orals	1989	0.00	0.00	0.52
Female sterilization	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Condoms	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Injectables	1989	0.00	0.00	0.52
<b>Sudan</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Tanzania</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Togo</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Uganda</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Zaire</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Zambia</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Zimbabwe</b>				
All types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>				
<b>Argentina</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Chile</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Colombia</b>				
Male sterilization	1989	8.89	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization	1989	8.89	0.00	0.00
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA)</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orals	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male sterilization	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Condoms	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spermicides	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Costa Rica</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00



**Table 27. Payments to Personnel for Specified Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and type of service	Year	Cash equivalent in U.S.\$		
		Physician	Nurse or midwife	Other <sup>a</sup>
<b>Dominican Republic</b>				
IUD insertion	1989	1.58	0.00	0.00
Orals	1989	0.00	0.00	0.16
Male sterilization	1989	17.82	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization	1989	17.82	0.00	0.00
Condoms	1989	0.00	0.00	0.02
Norplant®	1989	5.52	0.00	0.00
Spermicides	1989	0.00	0.00	0.16
<b>Dominican Republic (PROFAMILIA)</b>				
IUD insertion	1989	0.39	0.00	0.32
Orals	1989	0.00	0.00	0.16
Male sterilization	1989	6.31	0.00	0.32
Female sterilization	1989	6.31	0.00	0.32
Condoms	1989	0.00	0.00	0.04
Norplant®	1989	0.00	0.00	0.32
<b>Ecuador</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>El Salvador</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	3.00
<b>Haiti</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Honduras</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	0.00	0.00	na
Orals	1987	0.00	0.00	na
Male sterilization	1987	0.00	na	na
Female sterilization	1987	0.00	na	na
Condoms	1987	0.00	0.00	na
Spermicides	1987	0.00	0.00	na
<b>Jamaica</b>				
All types <sup>b</sup>	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Mexico</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Nicaragua</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Panama</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Paraguay</b>				
IUD insertion	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orals	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male sterilization	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization	1989	18.94	0.00	2.37
Condoms	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Injectables	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norplant®	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spermicides	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diaphragm	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Paraguay (CEPEP)</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	0.00	0.00	0.91
Orals	1987	0.00	0.00	0.27
Male sterilization	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Condoms	1987	0.00	0.00	0.07
Injectables	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spermicides	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diaphragm	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Table 27. Payments to Personnel for Specified Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and type of service	Year	Cash equivalent in U.S.\$		
		Physician	Nurse or midwife	Other <sup>a</sup>
<b>Peru</b>				
Govt. program: all types	1987	u	u	0.00
<b>Peru (IPPF)</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	u	u	0.13-0.50
Orals	1987	u	u	0.01-0.11
Condoms	1987	u	u	0.00-0.03
Spermicides	1987	u	u	0.06-0.25
<b>Puerto Rico</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>				
<b>Algeria</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Egypt</b>				
IUD insertion	1984	0.60	0.30	0.30
Orals (per cycle)	1984	0.02	0.02	0.01
All types	1987	— <sup>c</sup>	— <sup>c</sup>	— <sup>c</sup>
	1989	— <sup>d</sup>	— <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>f</sup>
<b>Iran</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orals	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Condoms	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Iraq</b>				
All types (per month)	1987	161.30	64.52	48.39
<b>Jordan</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	u
<b>Lebanon</b>				
All types (per month)	1989	9.06	10.07-42.28	— <sup>g</sup>
<b>Morocco</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Tunisia</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Turkey</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>ASIA</b>				
<b>Bangladesh</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	0.16	0.16	0.97
	1989	0.00	0.15	0.15
Orals	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male sterilization	1987	0.64	0.64	1.45 <sup>h</sup>
	1989	0.62	0.37	0.00
Female sterilization	1987	0.64	0.48	1.45 <sup>h</sup>
	1989	0.62	0.46	0.00
Condoms	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Injectables	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spermicides	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diaphragm	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>China</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male sterilization	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Table 27. Payments to Personnel for Specified Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and type of service	Year	Cash equivalent in U.S.\$		
		Physician	Nurse or midwife	Other <sup>a</sup>
<b>Hong Kong</b>				
Sterilization or subfertility	1984	34.25 <sup>i</sup>	na	na
Govt. program: all types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Birth control services (per month)	1984	667.00	433.00	667.00
Youth advisory/rape victim (per month)	1984	701.00	na	244.00
<b>India</b>				
Male sterilization	1987	u	u	1.14
Female sterilization	1987	u	u	2.28
<b>Indonesia</b>				
IUD insertion	1989	2.82	1.41	0.00
Orals	1989	1.13	0.56	0.00
Male sterilization	1989	14.12–16.95	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization	1989	28.25–56.50	0.00	0.00
Injectables	1989	1.69	0.85	0.00
Norplant®	1989	14.12	0.00	0.00
<b>Korea, Dem. People's Rep.</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	5.81	0.00	0.00
	1989	8.34	0.00	0.00
Orals	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male sterilization	1987	44.13	0.00	0.00
	1989	63.29	0.00	1.49
Female sterilization	1987	49.94	0.00	0.00
	1989	71.78	0.00	1.49
Condoms	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Injectables	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norplant®	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spermicides	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diaphragm	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Menstrual regulation	1989	33.36	0.00	0.00
<b>Malaysia</b>				
All types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Myanmar</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Nepal</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	0.23	0.23	u
	1989	0.18	0.18	0.00
Male sterilization	1987	4.65 <sup>j</sup>	u	u
	1989	0.74	0.22	0.44
Female sterilization	1987	4.65 <sup>j</sup>	u	u
	1989	0.74–0.92	0.20–0.26	0.55–0.83
<b>Pakistan</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orals	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male sterilization	1987	— <sup>k</sup>	— <sup>k</sup>	— <sup>k</sup>
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization	1987	— <sup>k</sup>	— <sup>k</sup>	— <sup>k</sup>
	1989	0.97–3.40	2.43	0.73
Condoms	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Injectables	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norplant®	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spermicides	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diaphragm	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Table 27. Payments to Personnel for Specified Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and type of service	Year	Cash equivalent in U.S.\$		
		Physician	Nurse or midwife	Other <sup>a</sup>
<b>Philippines</b>				
IUD insertion	1987		6.94	
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.46
Orals	1987		5.74	
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.46
Male sterilization	1984	9.60	na	na
	1987		5.85	
	1989	0.00	0.00	1.38
Female sterilization	1984	16.00	na	na
	1987		5.85	
	1989	0.00	0.00	1.38
Injectables	1987		6.00	
	1984	u	44.01	u
	1984	u	43.41	u
	1984	150.00	75.00	u
<b>Singapore</b>				
All types (per month)	1981	1407.00	988.00	434.00
All types (per month)	1984	1787.00	678.00–956.00	214.00–603.00 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>				
IUD insertion	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orals	1987	0.00	0.01	na
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male sterilization	1987	0.83	0.25	0.10
	1989	0.69	0.21	0.00
Female sterilization	1987	1.33	0.25	0.33
	1989	1.11	0.21	0.00
Condoms	1987	0.00	0.01	na
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Injectables	1987	0.00	0.00	na
	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norplant®	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Taiwan</b>				
IUD insertion	1984	1.63	u	na
	1987	— <sup>m</sup>	— <sup>m</sup>	0.75–2.00 <sup>n</sup>
	1989	18.94 <sup>o</sup>	0.00	1.14–3.03
Orals	1984	0.10	0.03	na
	1989	0.04	0.08	0.08
Male sterilization	1984	16.25	na	na
	1989	0.00	0.00	3.79–7.58 <sup>p</sup>
Female sterilization	1984	28.75	na	na
	1987	— <sup>q</sup>	— <sup>q</sup>	2.50–5.00 <sup>n</sup>
	1989	0.00	0.00	3.79–7.58 <sup>p</sup>
Condoms	1987	0.00	0.03	0.04
	1989	0.00	0.08	0.08
<b>Thailand</b>				
IUD insertion <sup>r</sup>	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orals	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male sterilization <sup>s</sup>	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female sterilization <sup>s</sup>	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Condoms	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Injectables	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norplant®	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00
All types	1987	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Vietnam</b>				
All types	1989	0.00	0.00	0.00

u = unknown. na = not applicable.

PROFAMILIA (Colombia) = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana.

PROFAMILIA (Dominican Republic) = Asociación Dominicana

Pro-Bienestar de la Familia. CEPEP = Centro Paraguayo de Estudios en Población.

IPPF = International Planned Parenthood Federation.

**Table 27. Payments to Personnel for Specified Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, Developing Countries (continued)**

- <sup>a</sup> Examples include, but are not limited to, the following occupations: fieldworker, motivator, medical assistant, auxiliary worker, practical nurse, social worker, and clerk.
- <sup>b</sup> Reimbursements for sterilizations are made to some clinics and hospitals on a per-case basis.
- <sup>c</sup> Proceeds from the sale of contraceptives by each family planning unit are distributed as an incentive among concerned personnel.
- <sup>d</sup> Physicians receive 35 percent of the total price for each method.
- <sup>e</sup> Nurses and midwives receive 15 percent of the total price for each method.
- <sup>f</sup> Fieldworkers receive 5 percent of the total price for each method.
- <sup>g</sup> Fieldworkers are paid 75 percent of unit price for orals, condoms, and spermicides.
- <sup>h</sup> Fieldworkers are entitled to this payment when they refer the case.
- <sup>i</sup> Honorarium.
- <sup>j</sup> In addition, physicians receive a hardship allowance of 25–100 percent for operations in remote areas.
- <sup>k</sup> Institutional reimbursements are made as follows: 135 rupees (U.S.\$7.99) to type A centers, 235 rupees (U.S.\$13.90) to type B centers, and 200 rupees (U.S.\$11.83) to type C centers. These reimbursements are intended to be allocated to the institution itself, medical staff, motivators, and clients (for transportation and nutritional allowance). Non-program doctors are paid a fee.
- <sup>l</sup> Monthly payments were U.S.\$473.00 for family assistants, U.S.\$307.00–406.00 for office workers, U.S.\$214.00–267.00 for junior assistants, and U.S.\$603.00 for laboratory technicians.
- <sup>m</sup> In private contracted hospitals or clinics the subsidy for IUD insertions goes to medical doctors. For the mobile team program the subsidy goes to county health bureaus as part of program funds.
- <sup>n</sup> Upper limit applies only in remote areas.
- <sup>o</sup> Hourly rate for mobile team physician.
- <sup>p</sup> Upper limit applies only to recruiters in remote areas.
- <sup>q</sup> The subsidy for sterilization operations goes to medical doctors. However, in the public sector it goes to hospitals and clinics.
- <sup>r</sup> Payment is made to the health center for each insertion.
- <sup>s</sup> Payment is made to the hospital for each sterilization performed in the rural areas.

**Table 28. Personnel Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries**

Country and year	Total	Physicians <sup>a</sup>	Paramedics <sup>b</sup>	Fieldworkers <sup>c</sup>	Administrators/ managers <sup>d</sup>	Others	MWRA <sup>e</sup> per family planning staff member
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
<b>Angola</b>							
1989	104	17	84	u	3	u	17683
<b>Central African Republic</b>							
1989	118	34	84	u	u	u	5068
<b>Chad</b>							
1989	19	5	14	0	0	0	57632
<b>Ethiopia</b>							
1989	1210	u	1210	u	u	u	7021
<b>Ghana</b>							
1987	1902	u	272 <sup>f</sup>	1630 <sup>f</sup>	u	u	1713
<b>Guinea</b>							
1989	49	2	45	u	2	u	23571
<b>Kenya</b>							
1989	7600	u	4600	u	u	3000 <sup>g</sup>	568
<b>Lesotho</b>							
1989	642	15	487	u	26	114 <sup>g</sup>	433
<b>Liberia (FPAL)</b>							
1986	72 <sup>h</sup>	u	39	26	7	u	8833
<b>Madagascar</b>							
1989	166	47	53	13	53	u	10747
<b>Mauritania</b>							
1989	581	30	490	0	61	u	793
<b>Mauritius</b>							
1984	580	49 <sup>i</sup>	27	429	75	u	338
<b>Niger</b>							
1986	70	15	55	u	u	u	18143
<b>Nigeria</b>							
1989	3804	91	2713	u	u	1000 <sup>j</sup>	4732
<b>Rwanda</b>							
1989	118	14	24	48	32	u	9771
<b>Tanzania</b>							
1989	3140	u	3000 <sup>f</sup>	u <sup>f</sup>	140	u	1509
<b>Togo</b>							
1986	56	28	28	u	u	u	12054
1989	65	10	48	u	7	u	11892
<b>Zambia</b>							
1989	393	7	379	0	7	u	3590
<b>Zimbabwe</b>							
1986	920	u	120	800	u	u	1575
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
<b>Brazil (ABEPF)</b>							
1986	2000	u	u	u	u	u	11712
<b>Brazil (BEMFAM)</b>							
1989	2866	33	49	84	178	2522 <sup>k</sup>	8919
<b>Colombia</b>							
1986	11667 <sup>l</sup>	1336	5240	5017	74	u	386
<b>Colombia (PROFAMILIA)</b>							
1987	3765	95	175	3495 <sup>m</sup>	u	u	1232
<b>Costa Rica (CCSS)</b>							
1989	82	50	25	3	4	u	5110
<b>Dominican Republic</b>							
1989	16494	1742	7889	u	u	6863 <sup>g</sup>	68

**Table 28. Personnel Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total	Physicians <sup>a</sup>	Paramedics <sup>b</sup>	Fieldworkers <sup>c</sup>	Administrators/ managers <sup>d</sup>	Others	MWRA <sup>e</sup> per family planning staff member
<b>Ecuador</b>							
1989	12440	3390	1663	6081	u	1306 <sup>n</sup>	137
<b>El Salvador</b>							
1989	1883	74	330	75	204	1200 <sup>o</sup>	395
<b>Guatemala</b>							
1989	2081	81	u	u	u	2000 <sup>o</sup>	728
<b>Guyana (GRPA)</b>							
1988	3	1	2	u	u	u	37667
<b>Jamaica</b>							
1989	1134	2	396	u	54	682 <sup>o</sup>	312
<b>Mexico</b>							
1989	93570	12500	50670	6000	u	24400 <sup>o</sup>	157
<b>Peru (Social Security)</b>							
1986	642	————— 642 —————		u	u	u	4603
<b>Puerto Rico (FPA)</b>							
1986	27	12	6	5	4	u	18481
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>							
1989	137	8	19	0	41	69 <sup>p</sup>	1730
<b>Venezuela</b>							
1989	543	543	u	u	u	u	5390
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>							
<b>Algeria</b>							
1989	2400	150	2250	u	u	u	1793
<b>Iran</b>							
1986	5710 <sup>1</sup>	u	2875	2835	u	u	1510
1989	27748	4989	8459 <sup>f</sup>	14300 <sup>f</sup>	u	u	326
<b>Jordan</b>							
1986	485 <sup>1</sup>	50	150	u	275	10	1078
1989	213	190	23 <sup>t</sup>	u <sup>t</sup>	u	u	2920
<b>Syria</b>							
1989	3480	350	600	30	u	2500 <sup>q</sup>	545
<b>Tunisia</b>							
1989	987	28	262	102	595	u	1187
<b>Turkey</b>							
1989	10403	850	9500	u	23	30	955
<b>ASIA</b>							
<b>Afghanistan (AFGA)</b>							
1989	53	5	5	27	16	u	59396
<b>Bangladesh</b>							
1986	35246	u	7697	25585	1964	u	539
1989	61117	504	6668	25000	1051	27894 <sup>g</sup>	361
<b>China</b>							
1986	148000	u	u	u	u	— <sup>r</sup>	1295
<b>Hong Kong</b>							
1984	143	14	45	61	23	u	5420
1986	182	33	44	38	60	7	4522
<b>India</b>							
1983	113779	6868	80536	20375	6000	u	1201
<b>Indonesia</b>							
1986/87	127376	7166	9439	19245	19444	72082 <sup>g</sup>	233
1990	40390	u	3516	18243	18631	u	818
<b>Korea, Dem. People's Rep.</b>							
1989	1040	190	500	u	350	u	4268
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>							
1986	6846	2430 <sup>s</sup>	————— 4170 <sup>t</sup> —————		246	u	1033

**Table 28. Personnel Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total	Physicians <sup>a</sup>	Paramedics <sup>b</sup>	Fieldworkers <sup>c</sup>	Administrators/ managers <sup>d</sup>	Others	MWRA <sup>e</sup> per family planning staff member
<b>Korea, Republic of (continued)</b>							
1989	11266	2988	154	4514	813	2797 <sup>g</sup>	656
<b>Malaysia</b>							
1986 <sup>y</sup>	528 <sup>w</sup>	12 <sup>x</sup>	510	u	u	6	4780
1989 <sup>y</sup>	1168	16	246	128	53	725	2395
<b>Nepal</b>							
1986	4344 <sup>y</sup>	46	1096	2500	702	u	799
1989	3078	45	83	2367	427	156	1225
<b>Pakistan</b>							
1986	35206	6713		25000 <sup>g</sup>	3493	u	499
1989	15197	99	1955	2067	2392	8684 <sup>z</sup>	1308
<b>Singapore</b>							
1984	155	13	72	u	48	22	2458
1989	333	36	225	u	72	u	1243
<b>Sri Lanka</b>							
1989	15520	2300	7900	5000 <sup>aa</sup>	260	60	170
<b>Taiwan</b>							
1984 <sup>bb</sup>	2200	1625 <sup>s</sup>	u	559	16	u	1427
1985 <sup>bb</sup>	1059	530		332	169	28	3041
1989	3227	143	53	1587	244	1200 <sup>g</sup>	1133
<b>Vietnam</b>							
1988	92181	22797	16507	u	u	52877 <sup>cc</sup>	109

u = unknown.

FPAL = Family Planning Association of Liberia. ABEPF = Associação Brasileira de Entidades de Planejamento Familiar. BEMFAM = Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil. PROFAMILIA = Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana. CCSS = Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social. GRPA = Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association. FPA = Family Planning Association. AFGA = Afghan Family Guidance Association.

<sup>a</sup> Includes physicians, medical officers, private practitioners, and others.

<sup>b</sup> Includes nurses, clinical assistants, midwives, health aides, clinical workers, female inspecting assistants, family planning assistants, laboratory workers, health station personnel, auxiliary midwives, paramedics, pharmacists, and others.

<sup>c</sup> Includes fieldworkers, motivators, health educators, lady welfare visitors, lady health visitors, contraceptive distributors, outreach workers, supply point officers, social workers, information and education staff, field midwives, public health inspectors, family planning educators, health promoters, community leaders, extension educators, welfare workers, family welfare assistants, and others.

<sup>d</sup> Includes administrators, supervisors, family planning officers, administrative assistants, executives, officers, population planning officers, trainers, researchers, evaluators, statistical staff, social scientists, support staff, and others.

<sup>e</sup> Women aged 15–44 includes those in consensual union.

<sup>f</sup> Family planning activities are merged with maternal and child health (MCH) services.

<sup>g</sup> Community-based distribution (CBD) workers.

<sup>h</sup> Personnel trained in family planning.

<sup>i</sup> Of these, only 15 are full-time.

<sup>j</sup> This figure applies only to Oyo State.

<sup>k</sup> Includes 2,507 CBD workers.

<sup>l</sup> All personnel provide other health services in addition to family planning.

<sup>m</sup> Includes 3,400 CBD workers.

<sup>n</sup> Includes 1,000 CBD workers.

<sup>o</sup> Includes 5,000 CBD workers.

<sup>p</sup> Associate doctors.

<sup>q</sup> Traditional birth attendants.

<sup>r</sup> There are approximately 5 million volunteer workers.



**Table 28. Personnel Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries (continued)**

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- <sup>a</sup> The majority of the doctors are in private practice and are paid on a per-case basis.
- <sup>b</sup> During the period 1974–1986, 1,214 paramedical personnel were trained and authorized to insert IUDs.
- <sup>c</sup> National Population and Family Development Board only.
- <sup>d</sup> National Family Planning Board personnel.
- <sup>e</sup> Fifty part-time doctors also provide services. Part-time ranges from once a week to once a month.
- <sup>f</sup> These personnel provide maternal and child health care and family planning services.
- <sup>g</sup> Includes 6,000 CBD workers.
- <sup>h</sup> Includes public health midwives and public health inspectors.
- <sup>ih</sup> For 1984, numbers are full-time equivalents only for fieldworkers, administrators, and managers. For 1985, numbers are full-time equivalents for all categories; thus, the number of physicians appears less than it was in 1984.
- <sup>o</sup> Includes 48,194 assistant doctors and 4,683 second-level midwives.

**Table 29. Facilities Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries**

Country and year	Total facilities	Hospitals <sup>a</sup>	Clinics <sup>b</sup>	Health centers <sup>c</sup>	Community posts <sup>d</sup>	Mobile teams	Research/training <sup>e</sup>	Other	MWRA per service point
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>									
<b>Angola</b>									
1989	21 <sup>f</sup>	u	u	21	u	u	u	u	87571
<b>Benin</b>									
1989	188	4	u	84	100	u	u	u	4888
<b>Botswana</b>									
1984	776 <sup>g</sup>	15	128	7	251	375 <sup>h</sup>	u	u	275
1989	833	15	164	14	305	335	u	u	313
<b>Burkina Faso</b>									
1986	53	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	28981
1989	257 <sup>f</sup>	2	3	252	u	u	u	u	6774
<b>Burundi</b>									
1988	419 <sup>f</sup>	27	179	213	u	u	u	u	2118
<b>Central African Republic</b>									
1989	177 <sup>f</sup>	21	4	73	79	u	u	u	3379
<b>Chad</b>									
1986	7	1	1	5	u	u	u	u	143464
1989	8	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	136875
<b>Ethiopia</b>									
1989	1117 <sup>f</sup>	79	158	880	u	u	u	u	7605
<b>Ghana</b>									
1989	2269 <sup>f</sup>	31	25	307	155	1	u	1750 <sup>i</sup>	1436
<b>Guinea</b>									
1989	38 <sup>f</sup>	4	3	30	u	u	1	u	30395
<b>Kenya</b>									
1989	901	116	187	338	u	83	u	177 <sup>j</sup>	4787
<b>Lesotho</b>									
1989	180 <sup>f</sup>	15	18	97	33	2	15	u	1544
<b>Liberia (FPAL)</b>									
1986	18	u	18	u	u	u	u	u	35306
<b>Madagascar</b>									
1989	92 <sup>f</sup>	32	10	50	u	u	u	u	19391
<b>Mauritania</b>									
1989	44	5	7	30	0	2	u	u	3523
<b>Mauritius</b>									
1984	122 <sup>k</sup>	u	88	u	33	1	u	u	1606
<b>Mozambique</b>									
1989	1230 <sup>f</sup>	37	u	210	933	50	u	u	2194
<b>Nigeria</b>									
1986	728	u	728 <sup>l</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	22049
1989	1467 <sup>m</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	12271
<b>Rwanda</b>									
1989	290 <sup>f</sup>	31	u	168	78	u	u	13	3976
<b>Senegal</b>									
1986	22 <sup>n</sup>	u	22	u	u	u	u	u	61145
1989	20 <sup>f</sup>	13	7	u	u	u	u	u	72550
<b>Sierra Leone</b>									
1989	206 <sup>f</sup>	53	100	50	u	3	u	u	3451

**Table 29. Facilities Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total facilities	Hospitals <sup>a</sup>	Clinics <sup>b</sup>	Health centers <sup>c</sup>	Community posts <sup>d</sup>	Mobile teams	Research/training <sup>e</sup>	Other	MWRA per service point
<b>Sudan</b>									
1984	5281 <sup>g</sup>	u	u	1265	4016	u	u	u	683
<b>Tanzania</b>									
1989	3452 <sup>f</sup>	150	3000	250	50	0	2	u	1373
<b>Togo</b>									
1986	28	17	u	11	u	u	u	u	24095
1989	190	21	u	19	100	50	u	u	4068
<b>Uganda</b>									
1989	320 <sup>f</sup>	100	100	120	0	0	0	u	14081
<b>Zaire</b>									
1989	140	u	u	u	140	0	u	u	46121
<b>Zambia</b>									
1990	707 <sup>f</sup>	78	628 <sup>g</sup>	u	0	0	u	1	1996
<b>Zimbabwe (FPA)</b>									
1986	1060	u	36	1000 <sup>g</sup>	u	24	u	u	1367
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>									
<b>Bolivia</b>									
1989	19 <sup>f</sup>	4	15 <sup>p</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	58789
<b>Brazil (ABEPP)</b>									
1986	150	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	156155
<b>Brazil</b>									
1989	2627 <sup>f</sup>	u	105	u	2507	0	15	u	9730
<b>Chile</b>									
1986	901	u	226	u	675	u	u	u	2010
1989	448 <sup>f</sup>	115	333	u	u	u	u	u	4299
<b>Colombia</b>									
1986	3648 <sup>g</sup>	636	u	722	2290	u	u	u	1234
<b>Costa Rica</b>									
1987	177	6	30	85	56	u	u	u	2200
<b>Dominican Republic</b>									
1989	7770	116 <sup>q</sup>	543 <sup>f</sup>	u	6714 <sup>f</sup>	u	1	396 <sup>s</sup>	144
<b>Ecuador</b>									
1989	1187	114	u	71	1000	0	2	u	1436
<b>El Salvador</b>									
1989	351 <sup>f</sup>	13	200	12	100	0	26	u	2120
<b>Guatemala</b>									
1989	2331	5	24	500	1800	2	0	650	1516
<b>Haiti</b>									
1986	219	213 <sup>t</sup>	u	— <sup>t</sup>	u	6	u	u	3504
1988	257 <sup>f</sup>	17	u	240	u	u	u	u	3006
<b>Honduras</b>									
1989	607	17	90	500	u	u	u	u	1260
<b>Jamaica</b>									
1989	394	17	u	375	0	2	u	u	898
<b>Mexico (IMMS)</b>									
1989	3955	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	3724

**Table 29. Facilities Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total facilities	Hospitals <sup>a</sup>	Clinics <sup>b</sup>	Health centers <sup>c</sup>	Community posts <sup>d</sup>	Mobile teams	Research/training <sup>e</sup>	Other	MWRA per service point
<b>Panama</b>									
1989	615 <sup>f</sup>	27	33	242	312	0	1	0	683
<b>Peru</b>									
1986	3762 <sup>v</sup>	146	21	630	2965	u	u	u	786
<b>Venezuela</b>									
1988	1005	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2740
1989	1100	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2661
1990	1101	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2658
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>									
<b>Algeria</b>									
1989	2610 <sup>f</sup>	30	350	1000	1200	30	0	u	1648
<b>Iran</b>									
1989	10583	80	3403 <sup>o</sup>	u	u	u	u	7100	855
<b>Iraq</b>									
1986	129	u	9	120 <sup>o</sup>	u	u	u	u	19035
<b>Jordan</b>									
1986	120	u	u	120 <sup>o</sup>	u	u	u	u	4360
1989	241 <sup>f</sup>	u	193	40	u	u	u	8	2581
<b>Lebanon</b>									
1989	82	10	u	72	u	u	u	u	6427
<b>Morocco</b>									
1989	2333	91	96	2100	u	45	1	u	1438
<b>Syria</b>									
1989	400 <sup>f</sup>	6	4	390	u	u	u	u	4743
<b>Tunisia</b>									
1989	1197	120	48	963	u	65	1	u	979
<b>Turkey</b>									
1986	11616 <sup>o</sup>	430	u	3186	8000	u	u	u	772
1988	3048	199	u	2767	u	u	u	82 <sup>w</sup>	3260
<b>ASIA</b>									
<b>Bangladesh</b>									
1986	2082	56	u	2026	u	u	u	u	9117
1989	24521 <sup>f</sup>	64	450	3000	18000	3000	7	u899	
<b>Hong Kong</b>									
1984	62	u	25	u	u	u	u	37 <sup>x</sup>	12500
1986	61	u	26	u	u	u	u	35 <sup>x</sup>	13491
<b>India</b>									
1983	73632	u	u	7938	65643	u	51	u	1855
1984	82392	u	u	8109	74236	u	47	u	1709
<b>Indonesia</b>									
1983	60796	u	7064 <sup>o</sup>	u	53732 <sup>y</sup>	u	u	u	431
1990	77367	522	10088	3918	62000	828	11	0	427
<b>Korea, Dem. People's Rep.</b>									
1989	1700 <sup>f</sup>	190	1510	u	u	u	u	u	2611
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>									
1986	6036 <sup>z</sup>	u	2455	1569	2000	12	u	u	1171
1989	6529	301	2537 <sup>f</sup>	245	3433	12	1	0	1131
<b>Malaysia</b>									
1986	2495	2	350	122	1462	559 <sup>h</sup>	u	u	1011
1989	2679	u	291 <sup>aa</sup>	2163 <sup>bb</sup>	u	u	u	225 <sup>cc</sup>	1044

**Table 29. Facilities Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country and year	Total facilities	Hospitals <sup>a</sup>	Clinics <sup>b</sup>	Health centers <sup>c</sup>	Community posts <sup>d</sup>	Mobile teams	Research/training <sup>e</sup>	Other	MWRA per service point
<b>Nepal</b>									
1986	2708	u	258	u	2450	u	u	u	1281
1989	1076	26	258	0	714	77	1	u	3505
<b>Pakistan</b>									
1989	1250	u	1250	u	u	u	u	u	15901
<b>Philippines</b>									
1987	3587	u	3545	u	u	42	u	u	2401
1989	3132	318	2814	u	u	u	u	u	2966
<b>Singapore</b>									
1989	23 <sup>f</sup>	5	18	0	0	0	0	0	18000
<b>Sri Lanka</b>									
1986	4758	u	118	740	3900 <sup>y</sup>	u	u	u	525
1989	5111	821	190 <sup>f</sup>	u	4100	u	u	u	517
<b>Taiwan</b>									
1984	1779	84	u	392	u	12	u	1291 <sup>j</sup>	1765
1989	2900	67	1080 <sup>cd</sup>	385	1353	15	u	u	1260
<b>Thailand</b>									
1989	28168 <sup>f,ee</sup>	800	u	7368	20000	u	u	u	327
<b>Vietnam</b>									
1984	13155 <sup>g</sup>	1222	11728	196	u	u	9	u	800
1985	13096 <sup>g</sup>	1211	11666	210	u	u	9	u	828
1988	11444	1164	1287	8993	u	u	u	u	825

u = unknown.

FPAL = Family Planning Association of Liberia. FPA = Family Planning Association. ABEPF = Associação Brasileira de Entidades de Planejamento Familiar. IMMS = Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social.

<sup>a</sup> Hospitals, district hospitals, regional hospitals, university hospitals, and others.

<sup>b</sup> Clinics, family planning clinics, family planning centers, and other facilities specifically for family planning.

<sup>c</sup> Health centers, health and family welfare centers, MCH/FP centers, health complexes, MCH centers, counseling centers, medical centers, health subcenters, dispensaries, and other facilities.

<sup>d</sup> Community posts, rural posts, health posts, dressing stations, PHC units, and other facilities.

<sup>e</sup> Research and training facilities.

<sup>f</sup> Family planning services are merged with maternal and child health (MCH) services.

<sup>g</sup> These facilities provide health and family planning services.

<sup>h</sup> Number of "mobile stops."

<sup>i</sup> Includes 250 private maternity centers and 1,500 private doctors' offices.

<sup>j</sup> Private doctors' offices.

<sup>k</sup> Government facilities only.

<sup>l</sup> State family planning clinics vary in size and health centers are often listed as clinics.

<sup>m</sup> Includes 1,457 clinics and health centers and 10 hospitals conducting NORPLANT trials.

<sup>n</sup> Senegal Family Health and Population Project facilities only.

<sup>o</sup> Clinics and health centers combined.

<sup>p</sup> Clinics run by private sector NGOs.

<sup>q</sup> Public sector only.

**Table 29. Facilities Specifically Allocated for Family Planning Services, Developing Countries (continued)**

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<sup>r</sup> Public and private facilities.

<sup>s</sup> Includes 2 military distribution points and 394 public sector posts for men's programs where condoms are distributed.

<sup>t</sup> Hospitals and health centers are combined in the "Hospitals" column.

<sup>v</sup> Ministry of Health and Social Security facilities.

<sup>w</sup> Facilities run by NGOs.

<sup>x</sup> Counseling services.

<sup>y</sup> Community-based distribution centers.

<sup>z</sup> Includes private clinics.

<sup>aa</sup> Clinics run by the National Population and Family Development Board.

<sup>bb</sup> Health centers run by the Ministry of Health.

<sup>cc</sup> Includes 218 facilities run by the Federation of Family Planning Associations and facilities at 7 military bases.

<sup>dd</sup> Includes clinics and private hospitals.

<sup>ee</sup> Figures are for public sector facilities only.

**Table 30. Estimates of Maternal Mortality and Numbers of Live Births, by Region, ca. 1983 and 1988, Developing and Developed Countries**

Region	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>a</sup>		Live births (millions)		Maternal deaths (000s) <sup>a</sup>	
	1983	1988	1983 <sup>b</sup>	1988 <sup>c</sup>	1983	1988
<b>WORLD</b>	390	370	128.3	137.6	500	509
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	30	26	18.2	17.3	6	4
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	450	420	110.1	120.3	494	505
<b>AFRICA</b>	640	630	23.4	26.7	150	169
Northern	500	360	4.8	4.9	24	18
Western	700	760	7.6	8.7	54	66
Eastern	660	680	7.0	8.8	46	60
Middle	690	710	2.6	3.0	18	21
Southern	570	270	1.4	1.3	8	4
<b>ASIA</b>	420	380	73.9	81.2	308	310
Western	340	280	4.1	4.4	14	12
Southern	650	570	35.6	39.6	230	224
Southeastern	420	340	12.4	12.5	52	42
Eastern	55	120	21.8	24.6	12	30
<b>LATIN AMERICA/ CARIBBEAN</b>	270	200	12.6	12.2	34	25
Central	240	160	3.7	3.5	9	6
Caribbean	220	260	0.9	0.8	2	2
South	290	220	8.0	8.0	23	17
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	12	12	4.0	4.0	1	1
<b>EUROPE</b>	27	23	6.6	6.4	2	1
<b>OCEANIA</b>	300	600	0.2	0.2	2	1
<b>USSR</b>	50	45	5.2	5.2	3	2

<sup>a</sup> World Health Organization estimates.

<sup>b</sup> Estimates for 1980–85 from *United Nations Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1980*. United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, New York, 1982.

<sup>c</sup> Estimates for 1985–90 from *United Nations Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1990*. United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, New York, 1991.

**Table 31. Health Personnel Coverage, Developing Countries**

Country	Population per					
	Physician			Nurse		
	1965	1981	1984	1965	1981	1984
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>						
Angola	13150	u	17790	3820	u	1020
Benin	32390	17010	15940	2540	1660	1750
Botswana	27460	7400	6900	17720	700	700
Burkina Faso	73960	55760	57220	4150	3070	1680
Burundi	55910	u	21120	7320	u	3040
Cameroon	26720	13990	u	5830	1950	u
Central African Republic	34020	22530	23530	3000	2120	2210
Chad	72480	u	38360	13610	u	3390
Congo	14210	u	8320	950	u	590
Côte d'Ivoire	20640	u	u	2000	u	u
Ethiopia	70190	88150	78970	5970	5000	5400
Gabon	u	2550	2790	770	u	270
Ghana	13740	6680	14890	3730	630	640
Guinea	54430	56170	46420	4750	6250	5160
Kenya	13280	10120	9970	1930	990	950
Lesotho	20060	u	18610	4700	u	u
Liberia	12360	9340	9340	2290	2920	1370
Madagascar	10620	9920	9780	3650	1730	u
Malawi	46890	52830	11330	u	2980	3110
Mali	51510	26030	25390	3360	2280	1350
Mauritania	36470	u	12120	u	u	1200
Mauritius	3930	1820	1900	2030	580	580
Mozambique	18000	36970	37960	5370	5610	5760
Niger	65540	u	39730	6210	u	460
Nigeria	29530	9400	7990	6160	2690	1020
Rwanda	72480	32150	34680	7450	10260	3650
Senegal	21130	13070	13060	2640	1990	2030
Sierra Leone	16840	19130	13630	4470	2100	1090
Somalia	36840	17460	16080	3950	2550	1530
South Africa	2050	u	u	490	u	u
Sudan	23500	9810	10100	3360	1440	1250
Tanzania	21700	u	26200	2100	u	8130
Togo	23240	21140	8700	4990	1640	1240
Uganda	11110	21270	21900	3130	2000	2060
Zaire	35130	13430	u	u	1700	u
Zambia	11380	7800	7150	5820	1660	740
Zimbabwe	8010	7100	6700	990	1000	1000
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>						
Argentina	600	u	370	610	u	980
Bolivia	3300	2000	1540	3990	u	2480
Brazil	2500	1300	1080	1550	1140	1210
Chile	2100	1930	1230	600	450	370
Colombia	2500	u	1240	890	u	890
Costa Rica	2010	1440	960	630	u	450
Cuba	1150	720	u	820	370	u
Dominican Republic	1700	1400	1760	1640	1240	1210
Ecuador	3000	u	820	2320	u	610
El Salvador	u	2550	2830	1300	u	930
Guatemala	3690	u	2180	8250	1360	850
Haiti	14010	9200	7180	12900	u	2290
Honduras	5370	3100	1510	1530	690	670
Jamaica	1990	2830	2040	340	550	490
Mexico	2080	1210	1240	980	u	880
Nicaragua	2560	2230	1500	1390	590	530
Panama	2130	1010	980	680	u	390
Paraguay	1850	1750	1460	1550	650	1000
Peru	1650	1440	1040	900	1010	u
Trinidad and Tobago	3810	1500	950	560	390	260
Uruguay	880	500	520	590	190	u
Venezuela	1210	1000	700	560	u	u



**Table 31. Health Personnel Coverage, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Population per					
	Physician			Nurse		
	1965	1981	1984	1965	1981	1984
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>						
Algeria	8590	2630	2340	11770	1010	330
Egypt	2300	760	770	2030	790	780
Iran	3800	2900	2690	4170	1160	1050
Iraq	5000	1810	1740	2910	2250	1660
Jordan	4710	1190	1140	1810	1160	1300
Kuwait	800	700	640	270	180	200
Lebanon	1010	510	u	2030	u	u
Libya	3850	620	690	850	360	350
Morocco	12120	18570	15580	2290	900	920
Oman	23790	1410	1700	6420	u	760
Saudi Arabia	9400	1800	690	6060	730	320
Syria	5400	2190	1260	u	1390	1440
Tunisia	8000	3620	2150	1150	950	370
Turkey	2900	1530	1380	2290	1240	1030
United Arab Emirates	u	720	1020	u	390	390
Yemen	56150	14230	6010	u	4270	2580
<b>ASIA</b>						
Afghanistan	15770	u	u	24430	u	u
Bangladesh	8400	9690	6730	u	19370	8980
Bhutan	u	19160	23310	u	8310	2990
Cambodia	22410	u	u	3670	u	u
China	3790	1730	1000	3050	1670	1710
Hong Kong	2460	1290	1070	1220	790	240
India	4880	3700	2520	6500	4670	1700
Indonesia	31740	12330	9460	9500	2300	1260
Korea, Republic of	2700	1390	1160	2990	350	580
Laos	26510	u	1360	5320	u	530
Malaysia	6220	3910	1930	1320	1390	1010
Mongolia	710	400	u	310	240	u
Myanmar	11860	4930	3740	11370	4920	900
Nepal	46180	28780	32710	87650	33390	4680
Pakistan	u	2910	2910	9910	5870	4900
Papua New Guinea	12640	15610	6070	620	930	880
Philippines	u	6850	6700	1130	2640	2740
Singapore	1900	1100	1310	600	340	u
Sri Lanka	5800	7460	5520	3210	1260	1290
Thailand	7230	6870	6290	5020	2140	710
Vietnam	u	4110	1000	u	1260	620

u = unknown.

**Table 32. Percentage of Women Receiving Prenatal Care, Percentage of Births Attended by Trained Health Personnel, and Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies, 1985, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries**

Country	Percentage of women receiving prenatal care <sup>b</sup>		Percentage of low birth weight babies	Percentage of women receiving prenatal care <sup>b</sup>		Percentage of low birth weight babies	
	Percentage of births attended	Percentage of low birth weight babies		Percentage of births attended	Percentage of low birth weight babies		
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>				<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN (continued)</b>			
Angola	u	15	17	Guatemala	34	19	10
Benin	u	34	10	Haiti	u	20	17
Botswana	92	52	8	Honduras	u	50	20
Burkina Faso	u	u	18	Jamaica	u	89	8
Burundi	79	12	14	Mexico	71	u	15
Cameroon	u	u	13	Nicaragua	u	u	15
Central African Republic	u	u	15	Panama	u	60	8
Chad	u	u	11	Paraguay	84	22	6
Congo	u	u	12	Peru	55	55	9
Côte d'Ivoire	u	20	14	Trinidad and Tobago	98	90	u
Ethiopia	u	58	u	Uruguay	u	u	8
Gabon	u	92	16	Venezuela	u	82	9
Ghana	82	73	17	<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>			
Guinea	u	u	18	Algeria	u	u	9
Kenya	77	u	13	Egypt	53	24	7
Lesotho	u	28	10	Iran	u	u	9
Liberia	83	89	u	Iraq	u	50	9
Madagascar	u	62	10	Jordan	u	75	7
Malawi	u	59	10	Libya	u	76	5
Mali	31	27	17	Morocco	25	u	9
Mauritania	u	23	10	Oman	u	u	14
Mauritius	u	90	9	Saudi Arabia	u	78	6
Mozambique	u	28	15	Syria	u	37	9
Niger	u	47	20	Tunisia	58	60	7
Nigeria	57	u	25	Turkey	u	78	7
Rwanda	u	u	17	United Arab Emirates	u	96	u
Senegal	64	u	10	Yemen	u	12	9
Sierra Leone	u	25	14	<b>ASIA</b>			
Somalia	u	2	u	Bangladesh	u	u	31
South Africa		u	12	Bhutan	u	3	u
Sudan	70	20	15	China	u	u	6
Tanzania	u	u	14	Hong Kong	u	u	4
Togo	82	u	20	India	u	33	30
Uganda	87	u	10	Indonesia	44	43	14
Zambia	u	u	14	Korea, Republic of	u	u	9
Zimbabwe	91	69	15	Laos	u	u	39
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>				Malaysia	u	82	9
Argentina	u	u	6	Nepal	u	10	u
Bolivia	45	36	15	Pakistan	u	24	25
Brazil	74	73	8	Papua New Guinea	u	34	25
Chile	u	97	7	Philippines	u	u	18
Colombia	82	51	15	Singapore	u	100	7
Costa Rica	u	93	9	Sri Lanka	97	87	28
Dominican Republic	95	57	16	Thailand	77	33	12
Ecuador	70	27	10	Vietnam	u	u	18
El Salvador	u	35	15				

u=unknown.

<sup>a</sup> From Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

<sup>b</sup> Care provided by medically trained personnel.

**Table 33. Percentage of Women Immunized with Tetanus Toxoid, by Residence and Education, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries**

Country	Total	Residence		Education		
		Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary +
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>						
Botswana	85	79	85	76	87	91
Burundi	59	91	58	57	67	84
Ghana	70	81	65	60	77	84
Kenya	89	92	88	85	89	93
Liberia	71	77	68	67	75	84
Mali	18	52	7	14	41	82
Senegal	31	54	19	27	48	62
Togo	70	88	64	64	82	87
Uganda	56	75	54	50	58	72
Zimbabwe	79	81	78	74	80	80
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>						
Bolivia	20	26	15	9	19	30
Brazil	41	43	36	33	41	43
Colombia	39	38	41	40	37	42
Dominican Republic	87	88	86	76	87	92
Ecuador	38	43	34	22	37	47
Guatemala	14	16	13	10	18	12
Peru	15	22	8	7	13	22
Trinidad and Tobago	31	29	32	58	32	29
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>						
Egypt	11	13	11	9	13	15
Tunisia	33	35	31	28	41	35
<b>ASIA</b>						
Sri Lanka	86	87	86	76	85	89
Thailand	65	63	66	47	67	72

<sup>a</sup> From Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

**Table 34. Infant and Child Mortality Rates and Numbers of Deaths, Developing Countries**

Country	Infant mortality rate <sup>a</sup>		Under-five mortality rate <sup>b</sup>		Number of deaths		
	1960	1989	1960	1989	Infants <sup>c</sup> 1989	Children <sup>d</sup> 1-5 1989	Children <sup>e,f</sup> 0-5 1989
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>							
Angola	208	173	345	292	79580	54420	134000
Benin	185	87	310	150	19227	13773	33000
Botswana	119	64	173	87	3904	1403	5307
Burkina Faso	205	135	363	232	55620	40380	96000
Burundi	153	116	260	196	29464	20536	50000
Cameroon	163	92	275	150	50324	31676	82000
Central African Republic	183	129	308	219	17286	11714	29000
Chad	195	129	325	219	31605	22395	54000
Congo	143	71	241	112	7242	3758	11000
Côte d'Ivoire	165	93	264	139	53475	26525	80000
Ethiopia	175	133	294	226	316939	222061	539000
Gabon	171	100	287	167	4700	3149	7849
Ghana	132	87	224	143	56028	35972	92000
Guinea	203	142	336	241	40328	27672	68000
Kenya	124	70	208	111	74340	43660	118000
Lesotho	149	97	208	132	6790	2450	9240
Liberia	184	137	310	209	16166	8834	25000
Madagascar	220	117	364	179	62244	32756	95000
Malawi	207	147	366	258	69825	53175	123000
Mali	210	166	369	287	75696	55304	131000
Mauritania	191	124	321	217	11284	8716	20000
Mauritius	70	22	104	29	418	133	551
Mozambique	190	173	331	297	118159	84841	203000
Namibia	155	103	262	171	7828	5172	13000
Niger	191	132	321	225	51084	35916	87000
Nigeria	190	102	316	170	518466	345534	864000
Rwanda	146	119	248	201	42364	29636	72000
Senegal	172	85	299	189	27285	33715	61000
Sierra Leone	219	151	385	261	29445	21555	51000
Somalia	175	129	294	218	46182	31818	78000
South Africa	135	69	192	91	75693	24307	100000
Sudan	170	105	292	175	113715	76285	190000
Tanzania	147	103	249	173	136887	93113	230000
Togo	182	92	305	150	14076	8924	23000
Uganda	133	100	223	167	94200	62800	157000
Zaire	158	81	269	132	127494	80506	208000
Zambia	135	78	228	125	32526	19474	52000
Zimbabwe	110	63	181	90	24507	10493	35000
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>							
Argentina	61	31	75	36	20677	3323	24000
Bolivia	167	105	282	165	31710	18290	50000
Brazil	116	61	159	85	251747	99253	351000
Chile	114	20	143	27	6140	2149	8289
Colombia	99	39	157	50	33930	10070	44000
Costa Rica	84	18	121	22	1458	324	1782
Cuba	62	11	87	14	2079	567	2646
Dominican Republic	125	63	199	80	13545	3455	17000
Ecuador	124	61	184	85	20313	7687	28000
El Salvador	143	61	207	90	11224	5776	17000
Guatemala	125	56	230	97	20104	14896	35000
Haiti	182	94	270	133	21620	9380	31000
Honduras	144	66	232	103	12870	7130	20000
Jamaica	63	16	89	21	896	280	1176
Mexico	92	41	140	51	100286	24714	125000
Nicaragua	140	59	209	92	9086	4914	14000
Panama	69	23	105	33	1426	620	2046
Paraguay	86	41	134	61	5863	2860	8723
Peru	142	84	233	119	53172	21828	75000
Trinidad and Tobago	54	15	67	18	495	99	594

**Table 34. Infant and Child Mortality Rates and Numbers of Deaths, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Infant mortality rate <sup>a</sup>		Under-five mortality rate <sup>b</sup>		Number of deaths		
	1960	1989	1960	1989	Infants <sup>c</sup> 1989	Children <sup>d</sup> 1-5 1989	Children <sup>e,f</sup> 0-5 1989
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN (continued)</b>							
Uruguay	51	23	57	27	1242	216	1458
Venezuela	81	35	114	44	20195	4805	25000
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>							
Algeria	168	70	270	102	57820	26180	84000
Egypt	179	67	301	94	116379	46621	163000
Iran	169	50	254	64	87800	24200	112000
Iraq	139	65	222	89	50050	18950	69000
Jordan	135	42	217	55	6384	1976	8360
Kuwait	89	17	128	20	901	159	1060
Lebanon	68	45	91	57	3915	1044	4959
Libya	160	78	269	116	14898	7102	22000
Morocco	163	78	265	116	66690	32310	99000
Oman	214	40	378	53	2600	845	3445
Saudi Arabia	170	67	292	95	38056	15944	54000
Syria	135	46	217	62	24610	8390	33000
Tunisia	159	51	254	66	12342	3658	16000
Turkey	190	73	258	90	114318	26682	141000
United Arab Emirates	145	25	239	31	825	198	1023
Yemen	214	116	378	192	68092	44908	113000
<b>ASIA</b>							
Afghanistan	215	169	381	296	131144	98856	230000
Bangladesh	156	116	262	184	540444	316556	857000
Bhutan	187	125	298	193	7125	3875	11000
Cambodia	146	127	218	200	41148	23852	65000
China	150	31	203	43	761980	295020	1057000
Hong Kong	44	7	64	8	469	67	536
India	165	96	282	145	2502820	1277180	3780000
Indonesia	139	73	225	100	364343	134657	499000
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	85	27	120	36	13851	4149	18000
Korea, Republic of	85	24	120	31	15336	4664	20000
Laos	155	106	233	156	19186	8814	28000
Malaysia	73	23	105	30	12788	4212	17000
Mongolia	128	66	185	87	5016	1596	6612
Myanmar	153	67	230	91	80668	29332	110000
Nepal	187	125	298	193	90125	48875	139000
Pakistan	163	106	276	162	577912	305088	883000
Papua New Guinea	165	58	248	83	7424	3576	11000
Philippines	80	44	134	72	87120	55880	143000
Singapore	36	8	49	12	392	196	588
Sri Lanka	71	27	114	36	9720	3280	13000
Thailand	103	27	149	35	30699	9301	40000
Vietnam	156	61	232	84	122976	46024	169000

u = unknown.

<sup>a</sup> Number of deaths in the first year of life per 1000 births. The figures for infant mortality rate (IMR) used in this table differ from the figures for IMR used in Table 36. This is because different data sources were used for the two tables. For more information, please see the Technical Notes section.

<sup>b</sup> Number of deaths in the first five years of life per 1000 births.

<sup>c</sup> Deaths during the first year of life.

<sup>d</sup> Deaths during the four years between exact ages 1 and 5.

<sup>e</sup> Deaths during the first five years of life (sum of the previous two columns).

<sup>f</sup> All numbers are rounded except for countries with fewer than 10,000 deaths to children age 0-5 years, where exact figures have been used.

**Table 35. Prevalence and Duration of Breastfeeding, 1986–90, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries**

Country	Percent of children 0–4 months						Percent of children 7–11 months <sup>b</sup>			Percent still breast-fed at 12–24 months (10)	Median duration of feeding (months) (11)
	Adequate nutritional status (1)	Appropriate infant feeding (2)	Breast-fed exclusively (3)	Breast-fed + plain water (4)	Breast-fed + other foods (5)	Any breast-feeding (6)	Percent of children 7–11 months <sup>b</sup>				
							Breast-fed + solids, no bottle (7)	Breast fed, no solids (8)	Not breast-fed (9)		
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>											
Botswana	u	u	37	26	33	96	73	12	7	79	u
Burundi	57	u	84	7	9	100	71	23	1	96	u
Congo	69	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Côte d'Ivoire	80	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Ghana	62	u	2	61	37	100	45	36	1	97	u
Kenya	u	58	24	u	u	u	71	u	u	88	20
Liberia	u	u	14	27	57	98	50	23	17	69	u
Madagascar	45 <sup>c</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Malawi	70 <sup>d</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Mali	60	42	8	68	23	99	51	44	1	91	19
Niger	88	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Nigeria	u	u	1	u	u	u	57	u	u	u	u
Senegal	72	49	5	61	33	99	72	19	2	96	20
Togo	67	u	8	25	67	100	84	10	u	95	u
Uganda	68	u	63	6	31	100	74	19	6	90	u
Zimbabwe	85	u	9	39	51	99	88	3	3	90	u
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>											
Bolivia	81	51	55	4	38	97	39	24	15	71	17
Chile	96	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Colombia	86	u	18	5	63	86	13	12	52	36	u
Costa Rica	93 <sup>e</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Dominican Republic	87	u	13	13	56	82	11	16	59	26	u
Ecuador	76	24	27	10	53	90	15	42	25	56	14
Guatemala	55	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	21
Guyana	75 <sup>f</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Honduras	77	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	17
Mexico	u	u	33	1	38	72	20	13	48	35	u
Panama	83 <sup>d</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Paraguay	93	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Peru	78 <sup>g</sup>	28	31	4	57	92	24	23	26	66	16
Trinidad and Tobago	91	u	10	6	62	78	12	4	62	33	u
Venezuela	92	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>											
Egypt	83	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Morocco	80	47	42	17	32	91	43	26	24	68	15
Tunisia	88	u	19	35	42	96	37	22	30	u	u
<b>ASIA</b>											
Bangladesh	22	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Indonesia	u	u	36	3	57	96	83	9	8	82	24
Pakistan	84 <sup>h</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Philippines	65 <sup>e</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Sri Lanka	58	u	12	39	45	96	30	29	16	73	u
Thailand	70	u	4	21	65	90	48	10	24	63	17

u = unknown.

<sup>a</sup> Drawn principally from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), recent years.

<sup>b</sup> Columns 7, 8, and 9 do not sum to one-hundred percent. One subgroup is omitted from column 7, i.e. those who were breastfed with solids and also a bottle. This omission is intentional, as the various columns are organized according to program objectives. For example, at 7 to 11 months, the recommended procedure is breastfeeding plus solids, without any bottle feeding. The next column (8) represents a less satisfactory procedure, and the next column (9) even less satisfactory. In one case columns 7–9 sum to one hundred because the omitted subgroup was unknown.

<sup>c</sup> Data from 1983.

<sup>d</sup> Data from 1980.

<sup>e</sup> Data from 1982.

<sup>f</sup> Data from 1981.

<sup>g</sup> Data from 1984.

<sup>h</sup> Data from 1985.

**Table 36. Immunization Coverage as of 1989–91, Developing Countries**

Country	Newborns, 1990	Infant mortality rate <sup>a</sup>	Surviving infants, <sup>b</sup> 1990	Percentage immunized <sup>c</sup>				
				BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Tetanus 2
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>								
Angola	470003	132	407963	47	23	23	38	26
Benin	227630	88	207713	92	67	67	70	83
Botswana	60257	63	56490	92	86	82	78	62
Burkina Faso	423094	132	367224	84	37	37	42	76
Burundi	258130	114	228613	97	86	86	75	56
Cameroon	561134	90	510632	76	56	54	56	63
Central African Republic	137725	100	124021	96	82	82	82	87
Chad	248291	127	216758	59	22	22	34	10
Congo	104693	69	97470	90	79	79	75	60
Côte d'Ivoire	599212	92	544204	39	42	35	35	49
Ethiopia	2389874	130	2080505	57	44	44	37	43
Gabon	48475	99	43700	96	78	78	76	86
Ghana	660623	85	604272	81	57	56	60	33
Guinea	292513	140	251634	53	17	17	18	10
Guinea-Bissau	41234	146	35226	90	38	38	42	44
Kenya	1129708	68	1052887	80	74	71	59	25
Lesotho	71882	95	65089	97	76	75	76	82
Liberia	120967	134	104745	62	27	28	47	20
Madagascar	544368	115	481766	67	46	46	33	60
Malawi	488741	144	418167	97	81	79	80	72
Mali	469028	164	392108	78	29	29	47	18
Mauritania	93387	122	82031	75	28	28	33	40
Mauritius	19462	21	19047	94	90	90	84	94
Mozambique	696372	136	601805	99	84	84	84	72
Namibia	76144	102	68416	85	53	53	41	50
Niger	398319	129	346797	50	13	13	21	44
Nigeria	5155740	101	4637588	96	57	57	54	58
Rwanda	366248	117	323489	92	84	83	83	87
Senegal	327533	84	300184	92	60	66	59	45
Sierra Leone	199978	149	170272	98	83	83	75	77
Somalia	363221	127	317146	31	18	18	30	5
South Africa	1104680	67	1030335	85	67	69	63	u
Tanzania	1374515	101	1235551	93	85	82	83	42
Togo	157543	90	143435	94	61	61	57	81
Uganda	973736	98	878066	63	42	42	40	34
Zaire	1615874	79	1488220	59	38	38	44	29
Zambia	428426	76	395973	97	79	77	76	41
Zimbabwe	396353	60	372413	71	73	72	69	60
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>								
Argentina	672780	31	652260	99	85	89	95	u
Bolivia	307867	102	276619	48	41	50	53	20
Brazil	4114064	60	3867220	78	81	93	78	62
Chile	305292	20	299339	97	99	99	98	u
Colombia	877219	39	843446	95	87	93	82	40
Costa Rica	81138	18	79718	92	95	95	90	90
Cuba	185540	14	182943	98	92	94	94	88
Dominican Republic	213661	61	200628	68	69	90	96	24
Ecuador	337733	60	317333	88	68	67	61	23
El Salvador	190006	59	178890	60	76	76	75	19
Guatemala	365273	54	345730	62	67	74	68	18
Guyana	20196	52	19146	85	83	79	73	47
Honduras	197458	63	185018	71	84	87	90	16
Jamaica	56366	16	55493	98	86	87	74	u
Mexico	2466569	40	2369139	70	66	96	78	42
Nicaragua	155801	56	147076	81	65	86	82	25
Panama	62407	22	61034	97	86	86	99	27
Paraguay	145171	41	139291	90	78	76	69	58
Peru	647048	82	593990	83	72	73	64	9
Trinidad and Tobago	31652	15	31185	u	82	87	70	11
Uruguay	53576	22	52387	99	88	88	82	13
Venezuela	581886	35	561810	63	63	72	62	u

**Table 36. Immunization Coverage as of 1989–91, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Newborns, 1990	Infant mortality rate <sup>a</sup>	Surviving infants <sup>b</sup> 1990	Percentage immunized <sup>c</sup>				
				BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Tetanus 2
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>								
Algeria	878597	68	819292	96	81	81	73	7
Egypt	1728234	61	1622812	93	91	91	90	28
Iran	1859644	46	1774101	95	93	91	83	20
Iraq	785269	62	736307	96	75	75	62	67
Jordan	155713	40	149453	2	92	92	87	23
Kuwait	55382	16	54480	u	94	94	98	22
Lebanon	82777	44	79110	u	82	82	39	u
Libya	198580	75	183647	90	84	84	70	6
Morocco	853691	75	789493	96	81	81	79	64
Oman	66697	37	64229	93	96	96	96	97
Saudi Arabia	592841	65	554603	99	94	94	90	62
Syria	545797	44	521809	92	90	90	87	84
Tunisia	238233	48	226797	82	87	87	81	38
Turkey	1568224	69	1460174	48	84	84	78	u
United Arab Emirates	34242	24	33411	96	85	85	75	u
Yemen	479982	113	425552	99	89	89	74	20
<b>ASIA</b>								
Afghanistan	838012	167	697854	30	25	25	20	3
Bangladesh	4783835	113	4241587	86	62	62	54	74
Bhutan	57953	123	50813	98	95	95	89	63
Cambodia	321261	123	281843	68	47	47	38	u
China	23920254	30	23213410	99	97	98	98	32
Hong Kong	73518	7	73029	99	88	96	42	u
Indonesia	5091745	70	4735323	93	87	91	86	41
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	522873	26	509226	99	96	99	99	96
Korea, Republic of	683406	23	667756	70	89	89	95	u
Laos	184807	104	165680	29	21	22	16	4
Malaysia	533703	22	521828	99	91	90	90	71
Mongolia	77275	64	72326	92	84	85	86	0
Myanmar	1255669	65	1174490	95	88	88	63	80
Papua New Guinea	130800	56	123475	82	53	52	52	55
Philippines	1985361	43	1901083	97	89	88	85	47
Singapore	46500	8	46131	99	86	86	87	u
Sri Lanka	371983	26	362312	97	89	87	81	39
Thailand	1178924	26	1148095	99	92	92	80	79
Vietnam	2069810	59	1947587	90	87	87	87	18

u = unknown.

<sup>a</sup> Number of deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 births. The figures for infant mortality rate (IMR) used in this table differ from the figures for IMR used in Table 34. This is because different data sources were used for the two tables. For more information, please see the Technical Notes section.

<sup>b</sup> Number of newborns surviving to age one, calculated as the product of the number of newborns and the complement of the infant mortality rate. For example, in Angola,  $470,003 \times (1 - 0.132) = 407,963$ ; thus, 407,963 infants survive to age one.

<sup>c</sup> The denominator for estimating coverage with BCG, DPT 3 (three-shot series), Polio 3 (three-shot series), and measles is the number of surviving infants. The denominator for estimating coverage with Tetanus 2 (two-shot series) is the number of newborns.



**Table 37. Percentage of Children Aged 12–23 Months Immunized with Specific Vaccines, 1986–89, <sup>a</sup> Developing Countries**

Country	BCG	DPT			Polio			Measles	Full immunization
		1	2	3	1	2	3+		
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>									
Botswana	95	93	92	88	93	92	86	87	81
Burundi	77	76	65	55	77	67	57	59	44
Ghana	69	69	53	42	71	53	41	51	31
Kenya	93	92	89	82	92	88	82	72	63
Liberia	60	61	32	20	58	30	18	47	14
Mali	38	32	17	8	20	11	6	27	4
Senegal	54	54	32	14	46	27	12	39	10
Uganda	70	67	53	38	67	54	38	49	31
Zimbabwe	94	94	91	86	94	91	86	88	79
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>									
Bolivia	55	70	51	28	79	61	38	58	18
Brazil	70	85	77	70	91	85	75	79	57
Colombia	85	90	83	72	90	83	72	64	54
Guatemala	50	77	57	36	80	60	39	55	18
Mexico	73	77	60	34	94	87	57	59	21
Peru	57	84	76	58	85	77	57	72	36
Trinidad and Tobago	— <sup>b</sup>	93	88	74	93	88	73	33	u
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>									
Egypt	70	91	80	66	91	80	66	76	54
Morocco	83	77	69	63	77	69	63	58	53
Tunisia	95	96	93	88	96	93	88	84	78
<b>ASIA</b>									
Sri Lanka	98	98	96	91	98	96	91	67	65
Thailand	83	86	79	66	85	78	66	45	37

u = unknown.

<sup>a</sup> From Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

<sup>b</sup> BCG not routinely administered.

**Table 38. Availability and Use of Oral Rehydration Solution and Therapy as of 1987–89, Developing Countries**

Country	Under 5 population (000s)	Diarrhea episodes per child per year	Total diarrhea episodes (000s)	Total ORS produced/imported (liters)(000s)	ORS produced/imported per 100 episodes (liters)	ORS access rate	ORS use rate	ORT use rate
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>								
Angola	1836	2.0	3672	2118	57.7	50	12	12
Benin	890	5.3	4717	186	3.9	60	41	45
Botswana	264	2.3	608	600	98.7	85	45	66
Burkina Faso	1618	4.6	7445	12	0.2	65	15	16
Burundi	1031	4.2	4329	428	9.9	90	30	30
Cameroon	2290	2.4	5495	52	0.9	41	12	22
Central African Republic	553	3.9	2158	234	10.8	49	13	20
Chad	988	u	u	1293	u	28	10	10
Congo	427	u	u	355	u	16	3	13
Côte d'Ivoire	2416	u	u	1452	u	26	u	16
Ethiopia	9262	u	u	5232	u	50	27	32
Gabon	174	3.3	573	180	31.4	70	10	10
Ghana	2753	3.0	8260	782	9.5	33	7	21
Guinea	1116	5.0	5580	238	4.3	37	35	63
Guinea-Bissau	159	8.9	1416	118	8.4	80	5	5
Kenya	4675	4.3	20101	2011	10.0	63	29	63
Lesotho	304	8.8	2675	154	5.7	50	27	69
Liberia	474	4.8	2276	86	3.8	22	6	9
Madagascar	2186	4.8	10494	303	2.9	52	10	11
Malawi	1805	6.0	10832	0	0.0	56	14	14
Mali	1804	8.0	14436	4	0.0	u	14	41
Mauritania	368	9.8	3605	558	15.5	30	13	54
Mauritius	94	4.8	452	120	26.5	58	7	7
Mozambique	2785	u	u	63	u	30	14	30
Niger	1537	6.5	9988	558	5.6	47	21	54
Nigeria	21134	4.3	90876	368	0.4	60	16	27
Rwanda	1461	u	u	622	u	41	8	24
Senegal	1322	6.5	8591	562	6.5	16	5	27
Sierra Leone	758	u	u	31	u	55	30	55
Somalia	1450	2.5	3624	555	15.3	72	38	38
Sudan	4531	4.5	20391	11893	58.3	50	29	36
Tanzania	5581	u	u	9749	u	56	21	37
Togo	648	5.3	3435	501	14.6	60	11	33
Uganda	3916	6.3	24669	3822	15.5	30	14	15
Zaire	6598	5.0	32991	3755	11.4	50	30	40
Zambia	1751	5.1	8928	2872	32.2	87	78	87
Zimbabwe	1714	5.1	8741	79	0.9	70	u	77
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>								
Argentina	3229	3.0	9688	1100	11.4	60	36	70
Bolivia	1264	7.2	9098	1012	11.1	56	28	34
Brazil	18963	3.9	73957	34055	46.0	68	20	45
Chile	1476	u	u	90	u	10	1	1
Colombia	4125	4.8	19799	3579	18.1	62	32	40
Costa Rica	394	4.6	1810	390	21.5	90	73	78
Cuba	892	u	u	500	u	100	75	75
Dominican Republic	983	6.0	5900	200	3.4	13	22	22
Ecuador	1519	4.3	6532	1287	19.7	55	23	70
El Salvador	840	4.0	3359	1327	39.5	84	45	45
Guatemala	1608	5.2	8361	5591	66.9	80	24	24
Guyana	95	u	u	297	u	u	u	10
Haiti	992	u	u	738	u	48	18	24
Honduras	874	3.0	2623	365	13.9	65	39	66
Jamaica	275	u	u	210	u	80	10	15
Mexico	11588	3.0	34764	17698	50.9	88	34	72
Nicaragua	690	u	u	4152	u	75	38	38
Panama	299	3.0	896	200	22.3	51	29	29
Paraguay	657	2.1	1380	398	28.9	90	24	52
Peru	2851	8.0	22809	4114	18.0	23	11	25
Trinidad and Tobago	158	1.6	253	2	0.8	100	53	60
Uruguay	259	1.3	337	212	62.7	89	41	86
Venezuela	2739	3.0	8218	1853	22.6	82	48	49

**Table 38. Availability and Use of Oral Rehydration Solution and Therapy as of 1987–89, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Under 5 population (000s)	Diarrhea episodes per child per year	Total diarrhea episodes (000s)	Total ORS produced/imported (liters)(000s)	ORS produced/imported per 100 episodes (liters)	ORS access rate	ORS use rate	ORT use rate
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>								
Algeria	3818	2.6	9927	9067	91.3	48	23	26
Egypt	7588	3.4	25798	3500	13.6	98	29	66
Iran	8235	2.1	17293	22598	130.7	75	52	71
Iraq	3411	2.1	7163	13839	193.2	81	57	70
Jordan	686	1.8	1235	414	33.5	89	37	68
Kuwait	264	2.7	714	0	0.0	u	3	3
Lebanon	384	2.5	960	1313	136.9	90	3	10
Libya	828	3.0	2483	0	0.0	69	48	60
Morocco	3775	4.0	15100	3173	21.0	44	8	14
Oman	291	2.5	728	0	0.0	100	u	u
Saudi Arabia	2550	2.0	5099	0	0.0	96	45	45
Syria	2418	2.5	6044	1038	17.2	85	46	67
Tunisia	1121	3.9	4371	0	0.0	50	33	63
Turkey	7122	u	u	10626	u	u	10	26
United Arab Emirates	166	2.1	350	0	0.0	85	24	24
Yemen	1933	2.7	5218	1453	27.8	16	6	6
<b>ASIA</b>								
Afghanistan	2963	2.7	8001	3380	42.2	20	11	11
Bangladesh	19018	2.3	43741	27043	61.8	60	14	26
Bhutan	232	u	u	480	u	70	39	40
Cambodia	1360	4.5	6119	3523	57.6	25	6	6
China	112328	3.2	359449	1567	0.4	5	2	40
India	114364	1.7	194418	62915	32.4	57	7	13
Indonesia	22791	0.9	20512	6563	32.0	91	28	39
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	2376	0.7	1663	565	34.0	82	52	52
Laos	738	3.4	2508	1270	50.6	65	12	30
Malaysia	2608	u	u	658	u	95	15	20
Mongolia	341	3.4	1160	95	8.2	28	41	59
Myanmar	5574	1.3	7246	1693	23.4	66	17	19
Nepal	3081	3.3	10167	2030	20.0	80	9	14
Pakistan	23040	2.5	57599	28150	48.9	71	42	42
Papua New Guinea	589	2.5	1473	300	20.4	u	15	46
Philippines	9192	2.1	19303	1783	9.2	60	14	26
Sri Lanka	1814	u	u	822	u	95	21	58
Thailand	5664	2.0	11328	4387	38.7	90	40	40
Vietnam	9321	2.2	20505	2227	10.9	75	35	65

u = unknown.

**Table 39. Percentage of Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, 1988–90, Developing Countries**

Country	Safe drinking water			Sanitation services		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>						
Angola	35	75	19	21	25	20
Benin	51	80	34	35	60	20
Botswana	41	28	46 <sup>a</sup>	41	98	20
Burkina Faso	67	42	70	9	45	5
Burundi	25	98	21	58	84	56
Cameroon	47	43	50	42	100	2
Central African Republic	12	13	11	u	u	11
Côte d'Ivoire	61	75	51	20	35	10
Ethiopia	19	70	11	19	97	7
Gabon	68	90	50	u	u	u
Ghana	57	93	39	31	64	15
Guinea	25	41	20	15	54	1
Guinea-Bissau	25	18	27	20	30	18
Kenya	30	61	21	29	40	25
Lesotho	48	59	45	21	11	23
Liberia	50	87	18	7	10	5
Madagascar	22	62	10	u	u	u
Malawi	41	77	36	40	70	36
Mali	25	46	20	20	90	3
Mauritania	66	67	65	u	34	u
Mauritius	100	100	100	94	92	96
Mozambique	24	44	17	24	61	11
Niger	46	36	49	9	36	3
Nigeria	41	60	30	10	10	10
Rwanda	50	79	48	57	77	55
Senegal	54	79	38	46	87	20
Sierra Leone	42	83	22	43	59	35
Somalia	37	50	29	18	41	5
Sudan	34	50	30	15	15	15
Tanzania	55	81	42	69	93	58
Togo	57	79	49	13	20	10
Uganda	15	45	12	11	20	10
Zaire	35	65	15	8	6	10
Zambia	59	76	43	55	77	34
Zimbabwe	86	100	80	42	95	22
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>						
Argentina	72	80	21	92	100	43
Bolivia	56	81	29	31	45	16
Brazil	89	90	86	79	89	48
Chile	98	100	85	87	100	6
Colombia	82	100	40	64	80	25
Costa Rica	93	100	87	97	100	94
Dominican Republic	70	97	30	43	46	38
Ecuador	70	85	50	70	85	50
El Salvador	45	84	13	61	87	40
Guatemala	55	92	31	48	72	33
Guyana	97	100	95	96	97	95
Haiti	36	54	29	19	38	12
Honduras	70	84	59	74	82	67
Jamaica	100	100	100	91	92 <sup>a</sup>	90 <sup>a</sup>
Mexico	80	91	51	60	73	26
Nicaragua	37	49	18	24	30	15
Panama	83	91	74	84	91	77
Paraguay	40	70	12	88	97	80
Peru	74	83	54	73	81	53
Trinidad and Tobago	98	100	95	98	100	95
Uruguay	85	95	27 <sup>a</sup>	59	59 <sup>a</sup>	59 <sup>a</sup>
Venezuela	87	93	35	74	80	22

**Table 39. Percentage of Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, 1988–90, Developing Countries (continued)**

Country	Safe drinking water			Sanitation services		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA</b>						
Algeria	71	85 <sup>a</sup>	55 <sup>a</sup>	61	80 <sup>a</sup>	40 <sup>a</sup>
Egypt	89	96	82	65	100	34
Iran	89	100	75	72	100	35
Iraq	92	100	72	74	100 <sup>a</sup>	11 <sup>a</sup>
Jordan	99	100	98	100	100	100
Kuwait	u	83	u	u	98	u
Libya	94	100	80	96	100	85
Morocco	61	100	25 <sup>a</sup>	56	100	16 <sup>a</sup>
Oman	51	87	47	41	100	34
Saudi Arabia	94	100	74	84	100	30
Syria	76	98	54	51	74	28
Tunisia	66	95	31	45	71	15
United Arab Emirates	88	100	48	u	66	u
Yemen	61	100	48	u	66	u
<b>ASIA</b>						
Afghanistan	21	39	17	u	20	u
Bangladesh	45	24 <sup>a</sup>	49 <sup>a</sup>	6	24 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>a</sup>
Hong Kong	100	100	97	95	97	57
India	57	76 <sup>a</sup>	50 <sup>a</sup>	10	31 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>
Indonesia	46	60	40	44	40	45
Korea, Republic of	80	97	36	100	100	100
Laos	90	46	100	14	21	12
Malaysia	49	95	14	25	39	15
Mongolia	65	78	50	73	100	43
Myanmar	31	38	28	29	35	27
Nepal	36	67	33	3	17 <sup>a</sup>	1 <sup>a</sup>
Pakistan	45	83 <sup>a</sup>	27 <sup>a</sup>	20	51 <sup>a</sup>	6 <sup>a</sup>
Papua New Guinea	56	90	50	58	99	50
Philippines	75	78	73	72	87	60
Singapore	100	100	na	100	100	na
Sri Lanka	50	87	40	50	74	44
Thailand	74	67	76	61	76	56
Vietnam	75	48	83	81	48	90

u = unknown. na = not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> Data from 1985.

