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COMPARATIVE STUDIES

CROSS NATIONAL SUMMARIES

Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

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The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international research programme whose purpose is to assess the current state of human fertility throughout the world. This is being done principally through promoting and supporting nationally representative, internationally comparable, and scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys of fertility behaviour in as many countries as possible.

The WFS is being undertaken, with the collaboration of the United Nations, by the International Statistical Institute in co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Financial support is provided principally by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United States Agency for International Development. Substantial support is also provided by the UK Overseas Development Administration.

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Preface

The first issues of the Cross National Summaries in the Comparative Studies series provide basic information, documentation and results of the World Fertility Survey for the nineteen countries which had their First Country Reports and Standard Recode Tapes available at the beginning of 1980.

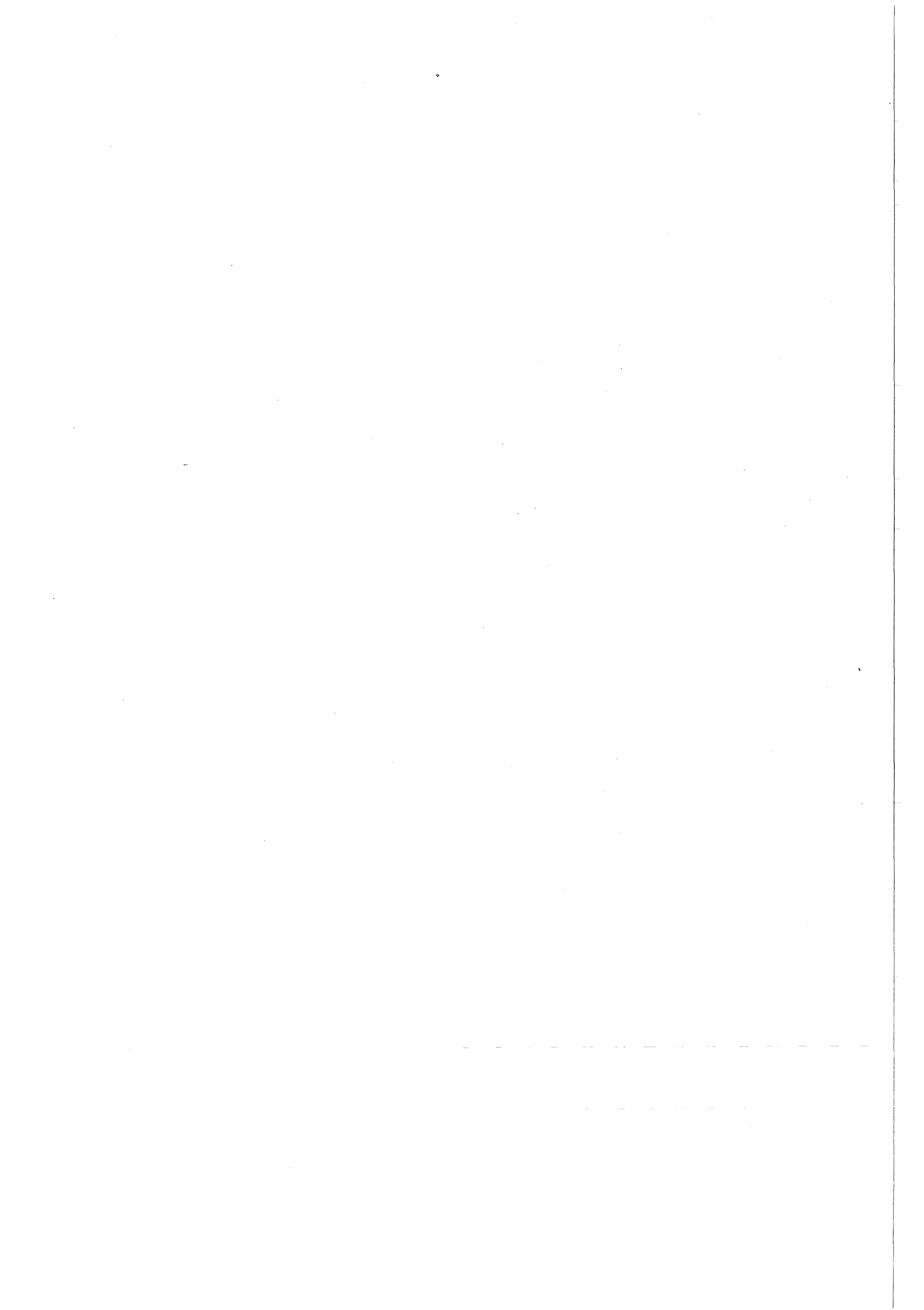
Despite the efforts made by WFS to maintain comparability of question wording and content, field procedures and specifications of the tabulations and analysis included in the First Country Reports, it was inevitable that differences would arise as a result of the importance attached to meeting specific requirements of the countries themselves. A major attempt to enhance and facilitate comparability has been the production of Standard Recode Tapes for each country, with all the core information coded and stored in a consistent order, together with the dictionaries which provide detailed specifications for all variables.

Several of the Cross National Summaries will be concerned solely with providing detailed and systematized information on the comparability (or lack thereof) of the field procedures, survey characteristics, questionnaire content and wording and content of the First Country Report. Such detailed appraisals constitute an essential reference base for anyone using WFS data for comparative analysis.

Other volumes of the Cross National Summaries will present comparable results from as many surveys as possible. These volumes will present the basic data from the surveys over a wide range of specific topics. In addition to the tabular material, there will be a brief accompanying text, which will draw attention primarily to any non-comparability of the data and to any obvious interpretational pitfalls to which the tables may be subject: for example many summary indices are subject to compositional differences, which are often reduced by standardisation. Finally, although these volumes are not intended to be analytic in their orientation, some brief highlighting of the major noteworthy differences and similarities is included.

We hope that these Cross National summaries will be widely used, especially by persons in the international community who are making cross national comparisons. We also hope that the sub-series will help users to avoid assuming too much comparability when this is not the case and to avoid interpretational mistakes which can easily arise when data are presented without qualification.

Sir Maurice Kendall



Acknowledgements

Although authorship is attributed to the person(s) taking primary responsibility for the production of each of the Cross National Summaries, the work has been a co-operative effort involving many staff members of WFS. In particular, the production of the tables would often have been impossible without the substantial assistance of staff in the data processing Division.

The overall planning and co-ordination of the Cross National Summaries has been the responsibility of an editorial committee consisting of V. C. Chidambaram, John Cleland, John Hobcraft, Judith Rattenbury, German Rodriguez, Vijay Verma and Waller Wynne.

1 THE DATA

In this monograph we will examine knowledge of contraception in 19 countries where a WFS survey has been carried out. The data are those collected in these surveys and no comparison with data from other sources is attempted in this paper.

The data used here necessarily form only a small subset of all the data collected, especially with respect to the background variables considered.

The variables considered in this monograph are;

1. Whether knowledge of a specific method has been reported spontaneously.
2. Whether knowledge of a specific method has only been reported after a method-specific probe.
3. Age of the woman at the time of the survey.
4. Number of living children the woman had at the time of the survey.
5. Marital status of the woman at the time of the survey.

In so far as marital status is concerned, the following has to be borne in mind. Single women have been excluded from the comparison since in most countries single women were not interviewed. Also, to maintain the natural link of contraceptive knowledge with contraceptive use the inclusion of single women is not very helpful, as the extent of exposure to the risk of pregnancy for this group of women is totally unknown.

For the purpose of examining knowledge of contraception, there are four groups of women which are of interest; the ever-married, the currently married, the currently married and fecund, and the exposed.

In this monograph, most tables are for ever-married women; and one table is presented for currently married women. As can be seen from comparing Table 26 for currently married women with Table 1, which is based on ever-married women, there is little difference in knowledge between ever-married and currently married women. The same is true if currently married and fecund or exposed women are compared to ever-married women. It is mainly for this reason that the tables are only presented for ever-married women.

Moreover, for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies to extend contraceptive knowledge, ever-married women as a whole are the central concern in most countries.

2 THE COLLECTION OF DATA ON CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE

In the WFS core questionnaire the data on contraceptive

knowledge are collected as follows. A woman is first asked whether she has heard about ways or methods to delay or avoid a pregnancy. In those cases where the answer is "yes", the woman is then asked which methods or ways she has heard of. The methods mentioned are then ticked in a special column in a table which lists all most common methods. For any method which is not mentioned by the woman at this stage, the interviewer then reads out a detailed description of the method and asks the woman if she has ever heard of this method. The answer is then ticked in a column specially provided for the answer to this probe question.

In those cases where in the first instance the woman reports that she has never heard of any ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant, all the methods in the list are read out and she is asked whether she has heard about each of them. These answers are also ticked in the column specially provided for the answer to the probe question.

This way of recording the data on contraceptive knowledge therefore permits a distinction between methods mentioned without probing and methods mentioned after a method-specific probe had been asked. Knowledge of methods obtained without the method-specific probe is termed here "spontaneous" knowledge.

In effect most of the WFS first country reports do not go into detail about these two types of knowledge reporting, but instead take the sum of the answers to the open-ended question and the method specific probe questions as knowledge of each method. Throughout this paper we will do the same, with the exceptions of table 1 and graphs 1-14, where we make the distinction between spontaneous knowledge and total knowledge.

3 ERRORS TO WHICH THE DATA ON KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVES ARE SUBJECT

Although the WFS data do not permit a calculation or estimate of the extent of error to which the data on contraceptive knowledge are subject, it is necessary to point out some of the factors which may influence their quality.

The errors can broadly be classified in two groups; those due to interviewer error and those due to respondents error.

The open-ended question is undoubtedly subject to fairly strong interviewer and response error.

The interviewer may not ask for any further methods after the woman has mentioned one or more or she may not give the respondent enough time to recall the maximum number of methods. Both these errors may be heavily influenced by interviewer expectations. She, for instance, may expect most women to have heard of the pill and therefore may probe deeper if the pill has not been mentioned; or she may not expect a woman of very low educational level to know any methods and therefore may not give her enough time to think about her answer.

The respondent on the other hand may also be influenced by her expectations about the interviewer and the purpose of the interview. She may well think that traditional or inefficient methods of contraception are not the ones the interviewer wants to know about. As a large number of methods is involved she may also not be able to recall some of them, or may feel that the ones she heard about a long time ago are not the ones the interviewer is interested in.

Tape recordings and the personal impression of WFS staff during field work visits confirm that the answers to the open-ended question are strongly influenced by the interviewer's ability to probe and by her not giving enough time to the respondent to answer the question fully. Even respondents who are medical doctors, nurses, family planning workers and others of high educational background do not report knowledge of all methods spontaneously.

The data based on the method specific probe question may be subject to an overestimate due to induced response. That is a tendency on the part of the respondent to answer yes so as not to appear ignorant about the issue of contraception. The extent of this possible overestimate cannot be assessed.¹

The WFS data on knowledge basically aim at getting a list of methods the respondent has heard of. It is not established whether the respondent knows how the method is to be used or even what it looks like. Therefore the figures on knowledge may overestimate real knowledge of contraceptive methods.

1 A more detailed analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of data collection methods on contraceptive knowledge can be found in Martin Vaessen, 'Knowledge of Contraceptives: An Assessment of WFS Data Collection Procedure', (forthcoming).

4 COMPARABILITY OF THE DATA

In this section we will indicate briefly for all countries concerned those aspects in which the data are not readily comparable and those data not obtained in some country surveys.

This information should be seen as a guide to the tables and graphs which follow. The tables and graphs speak largely for themselves, however, insofar as blank spaces and spaces indicated by - reflect cases where the information was not obtained. The age limits of the interviewed women differed somewhat from the general norm in a few countries. We will indicate here the exact age limits, while the tables and graphs will refer to women from 15-19 years of age to 45-49 years of age.

BANGLADESH

The sample was a sample of ever-married women of less than 50 years of age. Ever-married women were only eligible if the marriage had been consummated.

The age group 15-19 may therefore include women of 10-14 years old.

Injection was a method for which no method specific probe was asked and therefore does not figure as a separate method. Five percent of the women mentioned some methods of contraception other than those listed, some of which could possibly refer to injection.

FIJI

The open-ended question on knowledge of contraception was not asked, and women were directly asked the method-specific questions. Therefore the extent of spontaneous reporting of knowledge is not available.

Douche was a method for which no method-specific question was asked, although again some knowledge of this method may be included in the 52 percent of ever-married women who reported knowledge of another, non-specified method.

INDONESIA

The Indonesia sample includes some women who were actually 50 years of age. These have been incorporated in the age group 45-49.

JORDAN

Injection was not asked in the method-specific questions. Some knowledge of the injection may be included in knowledge of "other" methods, reported by 55 percent of the women.

KOREA

The sample was a sample of ever-married women through 50 years of age. The age group 15-19 therefore includes some women aged under 15 and the age group 45-49 some women who are 50 years old.

MALAYSIA

The open-ended question on knowledge was asked, but methods mentioned in response to that question were not coded separately from the method-specific questions. Therefore the extent of spontaneous reporting of knowledge was not available at the time this paper was written. Douche was a method for which no method-specific question was asked. At least 12 percent of the women mentioned knowledge of a method other than those listed and some knowledge of the douche might be included there.

Ever-married women through 49 years of age were interviewed so that the age group 15-19 includes some women of under 15 years of age.

NEPAL

Other female modern, injection, douche, rhythm and withdrawal were not included in the list of methods in the method-specific question. Nevertheless only 1 percent of the women mentioned knowledge of a method not included in the list. Due to the incompleteness of the list of contra-

ceptive methods it must be concluded that knowledge is probably underestimated in Nepal.

PAKISTAN

The sample included women through 50 years of age. The 50 years old have been incorporated in the 45-49 year age group, and the 15-19 group include women of less than 15. In Pakistan only the open-ended question on knowledge was asked. No method specific probing took place so that the figures reflect spontaneous knowledge only. This was a deliberate decision as there was evidence to suggest that women in Pakistan would overstate knowledge in response to a probe question. This strongly affects the results and thus the Pakistan data are not really comparable with those of other countries. Douche was furthermore not coded as a specific method and only 1 percent of the women mentioned a method other than those listed.

PHILIPPINES

There was no method-specific probe for injection. Some knowledge of it may be included in the 4 percent of women who mentioned a method which was not specially listed.

SRI LANKA

The sample was of ever-married women less than 50 years of age. The age group 15-19 therefore includes women of less than 15 years of age.

THAILAND

Same as Sri Lanka.

COSTA RICA

Women of 15-19 years of age were excluded from the sample and are therefore not represented in these data.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Abstinence was not in the list of methods. A least 12 percent of the women mentioned a method other than those listed and abstinence may have been one of them.

GUYANA

The data-file used for this monograph does not allow the distinction between spontaneous and probe knowledge, although each type of knowledge was separately obtained in the interviews.

JAMAICA

Same as Guyana.

MEXICO

Abstinence was not listed as a specific method. Some knowledge of it may have been reported by the 4 percent of women who reported knowledge of some unlisted method

PANAMA

As in the case of Costa Rica, women of 15-19 years of age were not included in the sample.

In short, the data across countries are not always fully comparable where women of 15-19 and 45-49 years of age are concerned.

They are also not fully comparable when certain methods have been excluded from the list of methods requiring a special probe. This is because the probe question generally adds more to knowledge than the spontaneous reporting, especially in cases other than the pill and the IUD.

In the cases where injection was omitted from the list, knowledge of modern methods is possibly underestimated, although probably not to any considerable degree.

Knowledge of traditional methods is probably highly underestimated where some traditional methods have not been included in the list of specific methods.

Knowledge of any method is probably a fairly good estimate in all cases, due to the high levels of knowledge of pill IUD and female sterilization.

5 BRIEF COMMENTARY ON THE DATA

KNOWLEDGE OF SPECIFIC METHODS

Because spontaneous reporting of methods is strongly influenced by some of the factors described above, we will not go into any great detail about spontaneous reporting. The major aspect to emphasise seems to be that spontaneous reporting of modern methods, and especially of the pill and the IUD is considerably better than spontaneous reporting of traditional methods. Bangladesh and Peru are the two countries where spontaneous reporting of the IUD seems to be considerably lower than in other countries, given the overall reported level of knowledge.

The condom is reported spontaneously with relative frequency in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Costa Rica.

It is surprising to note that spontaneous reporting of female sterilization is so low in most countries, with the exception of Sri Lanka and Thailand. It is the more surprising because the overall level of knowledge of female sterilization is fairly high everywhere, with the exception of Nepal. This is probably due to the fact that many women do not identify sterilization as a method of contraception, in the same way as they do other methods.

Spontaneous reporting of traditional methods is generally extremely low, lending some support to our view that women may tend to mention spontaneously those methods they consider to be important. Figures 12 and 13 give a clear view of the differential spontaneous reporting of

modern and traditional methods.

Any further comments we make will refer only to the overall reported level of knowledge.

Knowledge of the Pill (Figure 1)

In almost all countries 80 percent or more of the women know about the pill. Nepal is an extreme case, as we will see throughout, and the only other exceptions are Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Peru, with levels between 65 and 75 percent.

The actual level of knowledge in Pakistan should be well over 70 percent, given that more than 60 percent of the women reported knowledge spontaneously.

Figures 15 and 16 also show that within each country (excepting Guyana) the pill is the most well-known method, only being surpassed by female sterilization in the Dominican Republic and Sri Lanka.

Knowledge of the IUD (Figure 2)

In most countries knowledge of the IUD also approaches 80 percent or more. Notable exceptions are Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Peru, with around 40 percent. Knowledge in Pakistan would certainly have been well over 70 percent if the method specific probe had been asked.

Although knowledge of the IUD is generally high, female sterilization is better known in Bangladesh, Fiji, Jordan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Panama, and Peru.

Knowledge of other female modern methods (Figure 3)

This group of methods consists of methods such as diaphragm, jelly or foam, sponge, vaginal tablets and similar. It is not possible to specify the level of knowledge of each method within this group. In some countries knowledge of these methods might mainly refer to jelly or foam and in others to diaphragm or vaginal tablets.

A high degree of knowledge of these methods exists in Latin America, while in Asia and Pacific only Fiji and the Philippines report levels of knowledge as high as 40 percent.

Mexico and Peru are exceptions in Latin America in that knowledge only reaches about 30 percent.

Knowledge of the condom (Figure 4)

The condom is one of the most well known methods. In eight countries, knowledge is over 70 percent. In another eight, it is between 40 and 60 percent. Bangladesh shows the lowest level with 21 percent, if we assume that total reporting in Pakistan would be well over 20 percent, and disregard Nepal.

Knowledge of female sterilization (Figure 5)

Female sterilization is one of the best known methods in

nearly all countries. Levels of knowledge approximate those for the Pill and IUD. Nine countries have levels of knowledge of nearly 80 percent or over and, except for Nepal, Pakistan, and Indonesia, the level of knowledge is above 54 percent. Pakistan would have reached that level if a method-specific question had been asked.

In the case of Nepal it is worthwhile to comment that female sterilization is the second most well-known method, with male sterilization being best known. In Indonesia, knowledge of this method is surprisingly low, being even lower than Nepal.

Knowledge of Male sterilization (Figure 6)

With the exceptions of Nepal and Korea, where knowledge of male sterilization is higher, male sterilization is less well known than female sterilization.

Male sterilization is best known in Korea, with 84 percent and another 5 countries have levels of knowledge of knowledge (71 percent). In Fiji and Malaysia almost 50 percent of the women reported knowledge of the injection. Surprisingly, 16 percent of the Nepalese women reported knowledge of male sterilization, and it is the single best known method in Nepal, among those methods for which knowledge was ascertained specifically.

Knowledge of injection (Figure 7)

Injection is far better known in Latin America and the Caribbean than in Asia and the Pacific. In 4 Asian countries injection was not specified as a method.

Latin American countries show levels of knowledge of the injection of over 60 percent with the exception of Guyana and Panama where knowledge is below 40 percent.

Thailand is the only Asian country with a similar level of knowledge, 71 percent. In Fiji and Malaysia almost 50 percent of the women reported knowledge of the injection.

Knowledge of douche (Figure 8)

In common with injection, the douche is far better known in Latin America and the Caribbean with levels of around 40 percent and over than in Asia and the Pacific, where knowledge fluctuates around 20 percent.

It should of course be pointed out that the douche is a method which can easily be confused with hygienic practices and knowledge may therefore have been over-estimated. In four Asian countries knowledge of douche was not ascertained.

Knowledge of rhythm (Figure 9)

Rhythm is a fairly well known method worldwide. 9 countries have knowledge levels of about 50 percent or over and another five have levels of about 40 percent, while Bangladesh and Thailand have low levels with around 30 percent and Indonesia the lowest with 12 percent.

The data demonstrate that knowledge of the rhythm is not the prerogative of Catholics and in fact knowledge is higher in some non-catholic countries than in several catholic ones.

Knowledge of withdrawal (Figure 10)

Withdrawal is also a fairly well known method with 10 countries having levels of knowledge of about 50 percent or over. It is lowest in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Thailand with around 20 percent or less reporting knowledge.

Knowledge of abstinence (Figure 11)

Abstinence is a method for which knowledge is fairly uniform among most countries concerned. 12 countries have levels roughly between 25 and 35 percent and 4 countries levels of less than 15 percent. Fiji is the country where most knowledge of this method was reported, with 57 percent.

Knowledge of any modern method (Figure 12)

This is a summary variable which permits consideration of whether a woman knows any of the following methods: Pill, IUD, other female modern, condom, female sterilization, male sterilization or injection. In 14 countries around 90 percent or more of the women know about at least one such method. In another 4 countries between 75 and 80 percent of the women know of any such method.

Nepal is an extreme case, as only 22 percent of the women reported knowledge of a modern method of contraception.

Knowledge of any traditional method (Figure 13)

This is also a summary variable and includes any of the following methods: douche, rhythm, withdrawal, abstinence, or another method not listed as a modern one.

As some of these methods were not asked about in several countries, the data are not very comparable. Especially in the case of Nepal, little can be concluded, as only knowledge of abstinence was ascertained. In Pakistan no probe questions were asked.

Nevertheless 10 countries show levels of knowledge of 70 percent and over, 5 countries levels of between 55 and 70 percent. Those are followed by Bangladesh with 50 percent, Indonesia with 34 percent and Nepal with 6 percent. Pakistan again is a special case.

Knowledge of any method (Figure 14)

Knowledge of any method is uniformly high for all countries concerned mostly over 90 percent, with the exception of Nepal where only 23 percent of the women reported knowledge of a method.

6 PATTERNS OF KNOWLEDGE (FIGURES 15-17)

A General

The pill, IUD and female sterilization are undoubtedly the methods most well known in nearly all the countries referred to in this paper. In some instances the condom, injection and male sterilization may reach similar levels of knowledge or higher, but overall the pattern holds true.

In Latin American and Caribbean countries knowledge of some traditional method like douche, rhythm, or withdrawal may reach levels comparable to that for the IUD or the condom.

The country with most widespread knowledge is Costa Rica, where all methods are known by 60 percent or more of the women, except for abstinence. Most other countries have much more dissimilar patterns of knowledge over methods, although Fiji, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Panama also show relatively similar levels of knowledge over many methods.

B By Age of the Woman (Figure 17 and Tables 2-13)

In general, knowledge tends to be higher for women aged 25 to 39 than for women 24 years and younger and women 40 years and older, with women less than 20 and over 44 reporting the lowest level of knowledge. In most cases the differentials are not large, however. (see Figure 17)

Considering knowledge of any modern method or of any method, the age differentials for countries such as Fiji, Jordan, Thailand, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, and Panama are very small.

Age differentials in knowledge are most pronounced in Indonesia and Peru. Bangladesh, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Mexico demonstrate smaller differentials but there is a clear tendency for knowledge of contraceptives to be lower at the extreme ends of the age scale.

For individual methods the same pattern of age differentials holds true. Some methods are better known by younger than older women, as is the case with the condom in many countries. The reverse holds true for many methods, especially the traditional ones.

C By Number of Living Children (Tables 14-25)

Knowledge of any modern method or any method seems hardly affected by the number of living children. Only women with 0 children show generally a lower level of knowledge than women of other parities, while the levels of knowledge at parities of 1 and upwards are extremely similar.

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 REPORTING KNOWLEDGE SPONTANEOUSLY AND TOTAL PERCENTAGE REPORTING KNOWLEDGE, BY METHOD

Country	Pill		IUD		Other Female Modern		Female Condom		Male Sterilization		Injection		Any Modern		Douche		Rhythm		Withdrawal		Abstinence		Other 1		Other 2		Other		Any Traditional		Any				
	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total	Spontaneously	Total					
Asia and Pacific*	33	64	7	40	1	10	2	21	4	53	3	51	-	-	34	80	0	31	0	28	0	15	0	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	49	36	82		
Bangladesh	33	64	7	40	1	10	2	21	4	53	3	51	-	-	34	80	0	31	0	28	0	15	0	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	49	36	82		
Fiji	-	98	-	97	-	41	-	83	-	96	-	40	-	50	-	100	-	-	-	57	-	56	-	57	-	-	-	-	52	-	87	-	100		
Indonesia	55	71	33	50	1	5	21	41	1	11	1	8	3	17	59	75	0	3	2	12	0	7	0	13	2	20	1	19	0	14	5	34	60	77	
Jordan	-	96	-	76	-	21	-	51	-	79	-	19	-	-	-	97	-	20	-	50	-	54	-	33	-	-	-	-	55	-	81	-	97		
Korea, Rep.*	80	94	71	91	4	5	39	75	9	66	12	84	4	5	86	97	2	27	16	58	4	37	1	25	0	1	0	1	-	-	19	68	87	97	
Malaysia	-	87	-	40	-	26	-	52	-	73	-	34	-	48	-	90	-	-	-	38	-	30	-	30	-	12	-	2	-	7	-	61	-	92	
Nepal	4	12	1	6	-	-	1	5	2	13	3	16	-	-	6	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	6	6	23	
Pakistan	53	-	48	-	7	-	14	-	7	-	2	-	13	-	75	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	75	-	-	
Philippines	78	90	58	86	9	40	63	88	25	75	13	70	-	-	85	94	1	21	33	66	19	65	3	36	-	-	-	-	4	4	42	79	87	94	
Sri Lanka	59	79	35	62	1	11	19	51	50	82	10	38	7	43	74	90	0	9	5	44	1	20	1	31	-	-	-	-	3	9	56	75	91		
Thailand	75	92	49	86	2	22	8	48	43	87	23	70	21	71	84	96	0	17	3	32	1	22	1	36	1	1	2	2	-	1	7	55	85	97	
Caribbean and Latin America																																			
Colombia	72	90	47	82	27	56	11	60	16	72	3	38	20	71	76	95	2	41	16	56	3	47	0	28	-	-	-	-	9	11	26	74	79	96	
Costa Rica**	87	98	59	91	36	71	43	91	5	94	2	67	29	88	90	100	3	60	24	81	2	67	1	31	-	-	-	-	7	31	91	91	100		
Dominican Rep.	74	91	47	78	32	60	25	72	22	95	1	30	11	68	78	98	2	47	7	43	3	56	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	12	21	75	81	98	
Guyana	-	78	-	79	-	45	-	73	-	79	-	22	-	38	-	95	-	36	-	46	-	48	-	32	-	-	-	-	11	-	71	-	95		
Jamaica	-	95	-	84	-	67	-	90	-	88	-	40	-	87	-	98	-	43	-	39	-	59	-	38	-	-	-	-	3	-	78	-	98		
Mexico	58	83	37	75	19	28	7	42	8	68	2	38	27	68	63	89	2	38	6	48	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	63	64	90			
Panama**	-	95	-	89	-	56	-	76	-	93	-	65	-	26	-	98	-	62	-	66	-	61	-	35	-	-	-	-	4	-	86	-	99		
Peru	42	63	12	42	8	31	4	40	3	60	0	19	27	61	48	78	8	47	14	55	2	40	1	24	-	-	-	-	11	29	69	56	82		

TABLE 1

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to Ages 20-49

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF THE PILL, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	56	76	72	67	66	63	57	64	66
Fiji	96	98	98	99	99	99	98	98	98
Indonesia	63	76	76	74	73	68	58	71	72
Jordan	94	97	97	96	96	96	94	96	96
Korea, Rep	86	91	98	97	95	93	83	94	94
Malaysia	82	92	93	90	89	84	75	87	88
Nepal	8	12	16	13	13	12	11	12	13
Pakistan	54	64	66	69	66	61	59	63	64
Philippines	84	90	94	93	91	90	83	90	91
Sri Lanka	65	80	83	85	81	78	69	79	80
Thailand	87	93	95	95	95	89	84	92	92
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	86	91	92	95	91	88	84	90	91
Costa Rica	-	99	99	98	97	96	96	98**	98**
Dominican Rep.	86	94	96	91	91	87	82	91	91
Guyana	67	85	84	85	77	72	64	78	79
Jamaica	95	98	98	95	94	92	88	95	95
Mexico	69	84	88	86	84	81	77	83	84
Panama	-	97	97	95	96	93	92	95**	95**
Peru	59	65	68	69	63	61	52	63	64

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF IUD, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	32	43	45	45	41	43	35	40	42
Fiji	89	96	98	98	99	97	96	97	97
Indonesia	37	54	55	55	53	46	42	50	51
Jordan	62	72	81	82	75	78	75	76	77
Korea, Rep.	60	86	95	95	94	91	81	91	90
Malaysia	24	42	49	47	39	36	24	40	41
Nepal	5	6	8	7	6	5	6	6	6
Pakistan	34	44	51	54	50	52	49	48	49
Philippines	79	84	90	89	88	87	81	86	87
Sri Lanka	43	60	66	70	68	58	47	62	62
Thailand	79	86	89	89	90	84	79	86	86
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	72	84	84	88	84	80	75	82	83
Costa Rica	-	94	95	92	92	89	85	91**	92**
Dominican Rep.	64	81	83	83	79	76	68	78	79
Guyana	67	82	84	88	81	75	68	79	81
Jamaica	73	87	90	88	87	83	77	84	86
Mexico	55	77	82	80	78	71	69	75	76
Panama	-	91	92	90	87	86	83	89**	90**
Peru	28	42	50	53	42	39	29	42	44

* Including West Asia.

** Relative to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 4
PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE
OF OTHER FEMALE MODERN METHOD, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	8	12	11	12	8	10	8	10	10
Fiji	29	39	40	45	44	43	41	41	41
Indonesia	2	4	5	5	6	4	3	5	5
Jordan	19	19	23	22	22	23	20	21	22
Korea, Rep.	4	7	9	6	4	3	3	5	6
Malaysia	14	25	30	32	26	26	20	26	27
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3	6	8	7	10	7	4	7	7
Philippines	28	37	43	44	42	36	36	40	40
Sri Lanka	8	10	11	13	14	10	9	11	11
Thailand	13	21	28	23	23	22	20	22	23
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	41	59	62	63	58	50	44	56	57
Costa Rica	-	73	79	74	69	66	59	71**	72**
Dominican Rep.	43	63	71	65	65	53	45	60	62
Guyana	33	45	48	51	48	45	36	45	46
Jamaica	53	71	78	74	68	60	52	67	69
Mexico	13	27	36	32	29	27	23	28	29
Panama	-	55	63	55	56	56	46	56**	56**
Peru	19	32	37	39	30	25	21	31	32

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 5

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONDOM, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	15	25	23	23	23	20	20	21	22
Fiji	80	88	88	84	80	79	74	83	83
Indonesia	34	47	47	43	41	37	30	41	42
Jordan	31	45	55	57	52	54	51	51	52
Korea, Rep	53	74	83	82	78	72	55	75	75
Malaysia	37	59	62	60	51	45	32	52	54
Nepal	5	5	6	6	4	3	5	5	5
Pakistan	9	14	19	16	16	14	8	14	15
Philippines	84	89	92	90	88	87	78	88	88
Sri Lanka	51	55	56	58	51	45	37	51	52
Thailand	40	53	57	54	50	37	36	48	50
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	48	59	64	66	63	58	51	60	61
Costa Rica	-	94	93	91	90	89	86	91**	91**
Dominican Rep.	60	73	80	73	76	70	60	72	73
Guyana	72	75	79	80	70	67	60	73	74
Jamaica	95	94	94	90	86	83	81	90	90
Mexico	23	39	47	47	47	42	42	42	43
Panama	-	76	80	76	74	75	74	76**	76**
Peru	28	40	44	46	39	39	32	40	40

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 6

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE STERILIZATION, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	46	57	57	55	55	57	46	53	55
Fiji	89	95	97	96	97	97	96	96	96
Indonesia	7	12	13	14	12	11	8	11	12
Jordan	68	77	79	82	81	80	81	79	79
Korea, Rep	60	66	73	72	66	59	53	66	66
Malaysia	58	75	79	78	74	69	62	73	74
Nepal	12	14	15	13	13	13	11	13	13
Pakistan	3	5	7	7	10	8	9	7	7
Philippines	65	73	78	79	76	74	66	75	75
Sri Lanka	70	81	85	87	87	79	74	82	83
Thailand	82	89	89	91	88	84	79	87	87
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	57	75	73	79	77	69	64	72	73
Costa Rica	-	94	95	95	93	93	91	94**	94**
Dominican Rep.	94	96	97	96	95	93	91	95	95
Guyana	68	73	79	87	83	82	79	79	80
Jamaica	81	89	91	91	90	86	84	88	89
Mexico	54	69	74	70	69	64	62	68	68
Panama	-	93	93	94	93	93	91	93**	93**
Peru	48	59	65	68	59	58	49	60	61

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 7

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE
OF MALE STERILIZATION, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	45	54	57	54	53	53	45	51	53
Fiji	32	37	42	45	42	38	34	40	40
Indonesia	4	8	10	10	9	7	5	8	8
Jordan	18	18	23	20	19	16	17	19	19
Korea, Rep.	69	80	89	89	84	81	73	84	83
Malaysia	21	36	43	40	32	31	20	34	35
Nepal	13	15	18	18	17	17	14	16	17
Pakistan	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	2	2
Philippines	62	68	74	75	71	67	61	70	70
Sri Lanka	22	37	44	45	42	33	25	38	38
Thailand	54	71	76	76	71	68	63	70	71
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	30	38	40	46	42	35	29	38	39
Costa Rica	-	65	73	71	70	63	55	67**	68**
Dominican Rep.	28	32	34	34	30	26	24	30	31
Guyana	14	22	26	23	25	24	18	22	23
Jamaica	32	41	43	45	41	37	34	40	41
Mexico	25	41	45	43	37	34	32	38	39
Panama	-	65	66	66	66	63	56	65**	64**
Peru	17	19	22	23	18	17	13	19	19

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF INJECTION, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	48	53	50	49	46	47	53	50	50
Indonesia	13	18	19	20	17	16	13	17	18
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Rep.	4	7	8	5	4	3	3	5	5
Malaysia	39	54	58	56	44	42	31	48	50
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	10	11	14	14	17	16	11	13	14
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	39	43	45	47	44	43	37	43	44
Thailand	66	71	78	73	75	64	59	71	71
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	63	76	75	76	73	68	53	71	72
Costa Rica	-	91	93	92	87	85	76	88**	89**
Dominican Rep.	67	75	79	71	67	54	47	68	68
Guyana	29	41	42	47	41	34	30	38	40
Jamaica	86	94	94	89	86	79	70	87	88
Mexico	56	72	76	74	67	63	57	68	69
Panama	-	33	33	27	21	19	15	26**	26**
Peru	54	63	70	68	61	55	47	61	62

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF THE DOUCHE, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	26	35	34	33	29	30	24	31	32
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	3
Jordan	19	21	22	19	18	21	17	20	20
Korea, Rep.	15	23	31	32	30	23	17	27	27
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	14	18	21	23	23	21	23	21	21
Sri Lanka	2	8	9	10	10	10	9	9	9
Thailand	13	15	22	15	16	17	16	17	17
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	29	36	41	45	46	42	37	41	41
Costa Rica	-	55	60	60	62	63	59	60**	60**
Dominican Rep.	37	46	54	48	52	48	39	47	48
Guyana	27	31	35	37	39	42	41	36	36
Jamaica	27	39	45	50	50	47	44	43	45
Mexico	23	31	41	42	43	38	39	38	38
Panama	-	56	65	61	65	65	61	62**	62**
Peru	39	49	54	53	44	45	37	47	48

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 10

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF RHYTHM, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	23	32	30	29	29	26	28	28	29
Fiji	50	58	59	60	57	54	47	57	57
Indonesia	7	12	15	13	13	11	8	12	12
Jordan	38	50	55	54	51	51	42	50	51
Korea, Rep.	44	60	72	67	58	49	36	58	59
Malaysia	29	41	46	45	35	36	25	38	39
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	50	66	73	70	68	62	54	66	66
Sri Lanka	30	37	43	52	48	45	40	44	44
Thailand	22	34	41	37	31	24	22	32	33
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	40	58	58	63	61	52	48	56	57
Costa Rica	-	82	87	84	78	78	72	81**	81**
Dominican Rep.	27	42	49	48	48	45	40	43	45
Guyana	37	47	52	50	45	45	42	46	47
Jamaica	27	39	46	42	42	39	32	39	40
Mexico	29	49	57	52	49	46	41	48	49
Panama	-	65	70	68	67	61	63	66**	66**
Peru	45	59	62	62	51	51	42	55	56

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 11

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE
OF WITHDRAWAL, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	12	19	18	16	14	14	10	15	16
Fiji	46	55	58	58	56	57	51	56	56
Indonesia	4	8	9	8	8	8	6	7	8
Jordan	38	55	58	61	54	56	48	54	55
Korea, Rep	15	28	43	45	40	32	23	37	36
Malaysia	24	32	37	34	29	29	18	30	31
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	44	64	71	71	69	64	52	65	66
Sri Lanka	12	17	22	27	22	16	16	20	20
Thailand	14	20	29	23	21	22	20	22	23
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	36	46	50	54	51	43	38	47	48
Costa Rica	-	64	71	71	67	63	59	67**	67**
Dominican Rep.	46	60	65	61	56	53	45	56	58
Guyana	37	49	54	54	49	44	40	48	49
Jamaica	48	62	65	65	60	53	54	59	60
Mexico	31	45	54	52	50	46	41	47	48
Panama	-	63	66	61	60	56	54	61**	61**
Peru	31	44	45	47	36	37	29	40	41

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 12

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF ABSTINENCE, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent							Average 15-49	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Observed	Standardized By Age
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	9	15	13	13	11	10	6	12	12
Fiji	43	56	57	60	57	58	54	57	57
Indonesia	9	11	13	15	15	13	13	13	13
Jordan	26	34	35	34	34	32	27	33	33
Korea, Rep.	11	21	29	29	25	23	21	25	25
Malaysia	28	33	32	34	28	29	23	30	31
Nepal	5	4	6	6	4	4	4	5	5
Pakistan	0	1	3	3	3	5	2	2	3
Philippines	20	30	38	40	39	38	33	36	36
Sri Lanka	18	24	29	35	35	33	32	31	30
Thailand	35	36	39	37	35	36	31	36	36
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	26	29	30	27	29	27	26	28	28
Costa Rica	-	27	34	2	31	31	30	31**	31**
Dominican Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	28	34	32	31	34	32	32	32	32
Jamaica	33	39	40	40	37	36	41	38	39
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	37	37	31	34	34	39	35**	35**
Peru	21	25	24	25	22	26	22	24	24

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 13
PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF ANY MODERN METHOD OR ANY METHOD, BY AGE

Country	Age of Respondent														Average 15-49	
	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		Standardized By Age	
	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any
Asia and Pacific*																
Bangladesh	74	76	83	86	85	87	82	83	81	83	81	82	74	77	82	83
Fiji	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Indonesia	68	69	80	81	80	80	79	80	77	79	72	74	63	67	76	78
Jordan	95	96	97	97	98	98	97	98	97	97	98	98	96	96	97	97
Korea, Rep.	87	90	96	97	99	99	99	99	98	98	96	96	91	91	97	97
Malaysia	85	89	94	95	94	95	92	94	92	93	87	89	81	84	91	93
Nepal	18	18	21	22	26	26	24	24	24	25	22	23	19	20	23	23
Pakistan	63	63	74	74	78	79	80	80	77	78	76	76	72	73	76	76
Philippines	91	91	94	94	96	96	95	95	95	95	94	94	89	90	94	94
Sri Lanka	80	81	90	91	93	93	94	94	93	94	87	89	84	85	91	91
Thailand	94	94	97	97	98	98	97	98	97	97	95	96	94	94	97	97
Caribbean and Latin America																
Colombia	90	91	96	97	96	96	97	98	97	97	94	95	90	92	95	96
Costa Rica	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	99	100**	100**
Dominican Republic	96	96	98	98	99	99	98	98	97	97	97	97	96	96	98	98
Guyana	92	92	96	96	97	97	83	87	76	81	75	79	67	71	85	88
Jamaica	99	99	100	100	99	99	99	99	98	98	96	96	96	96	98	98
Mexico	80	81	90	90	93	93	91	92	90	91	87	87	86	86	90	90
Panama	-	-	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	98	97	98	99**	99**
Peru	76	80	80	85	83	87	83	87	76	81	75	79	67	71	79	83

* Including West Asia.

** Relating to ages 20-49 only.

TABLE 14

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDG OF THE PILL,
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	52	60	67	68	70	68
Fiji	96	99	98	99	99	99
Indonesia	58	69	74	74	73	76
Jordan	92	96	97	96	96	96
Korea, Republic of	89	93	96	96	94	92
Malaysia	80	89	88	88	89	87
Nepal	7	9	14	14	15	17
Pakistan	57	57	64	65	65	68
Philippines	82	91	92	95	91	88
Sri Lanka	69	77	82	83	83	78
Thailand	87	93	94	94	92	92
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	86	89	94	91	92	89
Costa Rica†	94	98	98	99	99	97
Dominican Republic	88	92	93	93	92	88
Guyana	74	78	83	82	83	75
Jamaica	96	96	96	96	95	93
Mexico	77	85	86	85	81	82
Panama†	94	97	95	96	96	95
Peru	62	64	69	69	61	59

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 15

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDG OF IUD,
NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	32	37	39	43	43	45
Fiji	93	96	98	97	99	98
Indonesia	35	47	52	53	55	57
Jordan	63	71	77	76	78	79
Korea, Republic of	67	77	81	82	81	81
Malaysia	33	44	44	45	42	35
Nepal	4	5	7	6	9	8
Pakistan	36	45	46	51	51	55
Philippines	80	87	87	90	88	85
Sri Lanka	42	62	67	65	64	62
Thailand	78	85	86	89	87	86
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	72	81	87	86	85	80
Costa Rica	87	95	94	93	94	88
Dominican Republic	71	78	82	79	83	76
Guyana	66	76	82	87	83	81
Jamaica	79	81	88	88	87	84
Mexico	63	76	81	79	76	75
Panama†	85	93	91	90	89	85
Peru	34	41	51	49	43	37

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to Women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 16

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER FEMALE
MODERN METHOD, BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	8	10	11	10	10	11
Fiji	34	40	44	39	42	43
Indonesia	2	3	5	6	5	6
Jordan	16	27	24	20	22	21
Korea, Republic of	5	6	7	7	4	3
Malaysia	23	28	29	31	25	24
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3	5	5	8	7	9
Philippines	33	40	41	46	40	38
Sri Lanka	8	12	13	14	11	10
Thailand	23	19	24	23	24	23
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	49	58	62	62	63	49
Costa Rica†	67	77	77	78	74	61
Dominican Republic	49	57	68	65	67	57
Guyana	47	45	44	49	44	42
Jamaica	57	66	69	75	71	65
Mexico	25	30	34	35	31	24
Panama†	61	63	62	63	57	45
Peru	29	30	36	38	30	27

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 17

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF CONDOM,
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	14	21	23	23	23	23
Fiji	79	86	88	85	86	80
Indonesia	28	40	43	45	43	46
Jordan	31	49	54	51	55	52
Korea, Republic of	67	74	81	82	76	68
Malaysia	46	56	57	56	52	47
Nepal	3	5	5	5	7	6
Pakistan	9	13	14	17	18	16
Philippines	81	89	89	91	90	86
Sri-Lanka	49	57	57	55	50	44
Thailand	45	49	54	52	50	43
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	55	62	66	63	62	56
Costa Rica†	89	94	94	95	92	87
Dominican Republic	69	71	76	75	74	69
Guyana	77	78	76	78	74	66
Jamaica	91	93	90	91	87	87
Mexico	36	44	49	47	43	39
Panama†	78	82	82	78	76	68
Peru	36	43	47	44	40	33

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to Women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 18

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE
STERILIZATION, BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	46	52	51	53	60	57
Fiji	90	95	95	98	98	97
Indonesia	7	9	12	14	14	14
Jordan	67	78	80	78	83	80
Korea, Republic of	65	72	72	70	63	56
Malaysia	64	74	73	74	73	73
Nepal	10	13	13	14	15	16
Pakistan	4	4	7	6	8	10
Philippines	65	75	77	81	75	73
Sri Lanka	71	80	84	85	87	83
Thailand	83	87	90	90	87	85
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	64	71	78	76	74	70
Costa Rica†	94	95	94	95	93	93
Dominican Republic	95	95	97	96	93	94
Guyana	70	73	77	81	82	84
Jamaica	84	86	87	90	88	90
Mexico	60	69	73	72	68	65
Panama†	94	93	93	93	93	93
Peru	56	60	63	64	59	56

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 19

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF MALE STERILIZATION,
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	43	51	50	52	58	55
Fiji	36	40	40	42	42	39
Indonesia	4	6	8	10	10	10
Jordan	20	24	26	19	22	16
Korea, Republic of	79	84	89	88	84	79
Malaysia	31	35	38	39	33	30
Nepal	11	15	17	17	20	21
Pakistan	1	1	2	1	3	3
Philippines	60	71	71	76	72	67
Sri Lanka	31	40	45	46	40	31
Thailand	59	70	72	76	76	68
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	40	41	45	41	39	33
Costa Rica†	74	72	73	69	66	59
Dominican Republic	34	32	33	32	27	28
Guyana	27	22	27	26	21	18
Jamaica	44	39	44	45	40	33
Mexico	36	43	46	42	39	33
Panama†	66	73	70	69	66	54
Peru	21	22	22	21	20	15

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 20

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF INJECTION,
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	47	53	51	51	49	4
Indonesia	12	15	17	20	18	21
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	5	6	7	6	4	3
Malaysia	44	50	52	49	50	44
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	9	10	12	16	12	17
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	40	40	46	49	43	42
Thailand	62	74	71	75	74	67
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	63	70	76	75	71	69
Costa Rica†	85	89	91	91	90	85
Dominican Republic	65	72	75	72	68	62
Guyana	35	36	43	45	38	37
Jamaica	82	82	90	90	87	85
Mexico	64	71	74	72	67	66
Panama†	30	30	30	27	28	22
Peru	53	59	69	67	61	56

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 21

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF DOUCHE,
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	25	29	32	34	34	32
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2	3	4	5	4	4
Jordan	19	25	26	19	22	17
Korea, Republic of	26	26	36	33	24	19
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	20	21	23	22	21	20
Sri Lanka	8	9	11	9	9	9
Thailand	20	18	18	16	19	14
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	36	40	42	45	42	40
Costa Rica†	58	63	61	66	63	64
Dominican Republic	49	45	51	48	50	44
Guyana	38	37	33	39	34	35
Jamaica	45	41	46	43	38	44
Mexico	35	40	40	41	38	36
Panama†	67	66	67	64	65	55
Peru	41	46	56	54	48	41

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 22

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF RHYTHM,
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	20	29	30	28	32	30
Fiji	50	58	60	58	61	55
Indonesia	7	10	11	13	14	15
Jordan	41	51	59	51	56	48
Korea, Republic of	61	63	70	65	55	44
Malaysia	37	44	43	44	38	32
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0	0	1	0	1	0
Philippines	56	67	67	74	68	63
Sri Lanka	33	44	50	48	48	42
Thailand	33	33	37	35	36	24
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	57	57	58	58	57	53
Costa Rica†	81	88	86	83	81	73
Dominican Republic	43	41	47	49	46	41
Guyana	52	51	47	49	45	40
Jamaica	46	43	40	45	38	30
Mexico	46	51	58	52	49	43
Panama†	74	73	71	70	68	57
Peru	51	58	63	59	51	49

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 23

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF WITHDRAWAL,
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	12	16	17	16	16	14
Fiji	48	56	59	57	60	55
Indonesia	4	6	7	9	9	9
Jordan	44	55	57	58	57	54
Korea, Republic of	29	35	46	44	36	29
Malaysia	28	36	36	31	30	25
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0	0	1	0	0	0
Philippines	48	64	68	73	69	63
Sri Lanka	15	21	25	25	22	16
Thailand	19	24	23	24	28	19
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	40	47	50	48	50	45
Costa Rica†	65	71	71	71	68	60
Dominican Republic	55	59	63	60	57	51
Guyana	49	53	50	51	47	44
Jamaica	59	60	61	59	60	57
Mexico	39	47	56	50	50	44
Panama†	65	68	66	63	62	53
Peru	34	41	46	46	41	34

* Including West Asia

† Relating to women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 24

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF ABSTINENCE,
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	Number of Living Children					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Asia and Pacific*						
Bangladesh	10	11	13	11	13	11
Fiji	43	58	57	60	57	59
Indonesia	7	12	13	14	17	15
Jordan	30	36	33	28	36	32
Korea, Republic of	23	24	29	30	22	22
Malaysia	30	33	33	33	27	27
Nepal	4	5	5	4	6	6
Pakistan	1	1	2	2	3	4
Philippines	29	33	36	39	40	36
Sri Lanka	22	28	32	35	33	33
Thailand	33	35	38	37	37	35
Caribbean and Latin America						
Colombia	26	29	31	28	31	27
Costa Rica†	35	33	31	33	33	28
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	34	34	34	34	27	31
Jamaica	41	37	40	39	32	38
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama†	38	40	38	34	33	33
Peru	20	23	22	24	26	24

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to women aged 20-49 only.

TABLE 25

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN REPORTING KNOWLEDGE OF ANY MODERN METHOD,
BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Country	0		1		2		3		4		5+	
	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any	Any Modern	Any
Asia and Pacific*												
Bangladesh	70	72	79	81	82	83	82	84	84	87	83	85
Fiji	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Indonesia	63	65	74	76	77	78	78	80	78	80	81	82
Jordan	93	94	97	97	97	97	96	96	98	98	98	98
Korea Republic of	93	94	97	97	98	98	98	98	97	98	96	97
Malaysia	82	84	91	93	91	93	90	91	91	92	91	93
Nepal	15	16	20	21	24	25	23	24	26	27	28	29
Pakistan	66	66	70	70	74	75	77	77	75	76	81	82
Philippines	90	90	94	94	95	95	98	98	94	95	93	93
Sri Lanka	81	82	89	90	91	92	94	94	93	94	91	91
Thailand	94	94	97	97	98	98	97	97	97	97	95	96
Caribbean and Latin America												
Colombia	91	92	94	95	98	98	96	96	96	97	95	96
Costa Rica†	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100
Dominican Republic	98	98	97	97	98	99	97	97	97	97	98	98
Guyana	92	92	95	96	96	96	96	97	97	97	95	95
Jamaica	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	97	97	98	98
Mexico	85	86	90	90	92	92	91	91	89	89	88	89
Panama†	97	97	100	100	98	99	98	99	99	100	98	98
Peru	73	77	78	81	81	85	82	86	76	81	75	80

* Including West Asia.

† Relating to women age 20-49 only.

Figure 1 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of the pill.

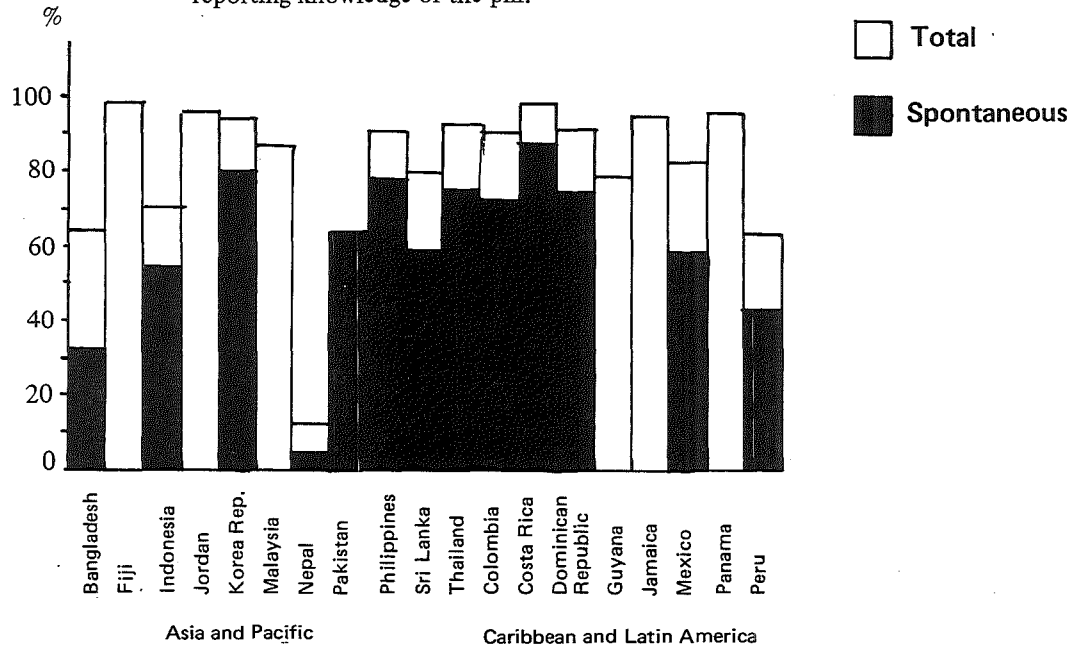


Figure 2 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of the IUD.

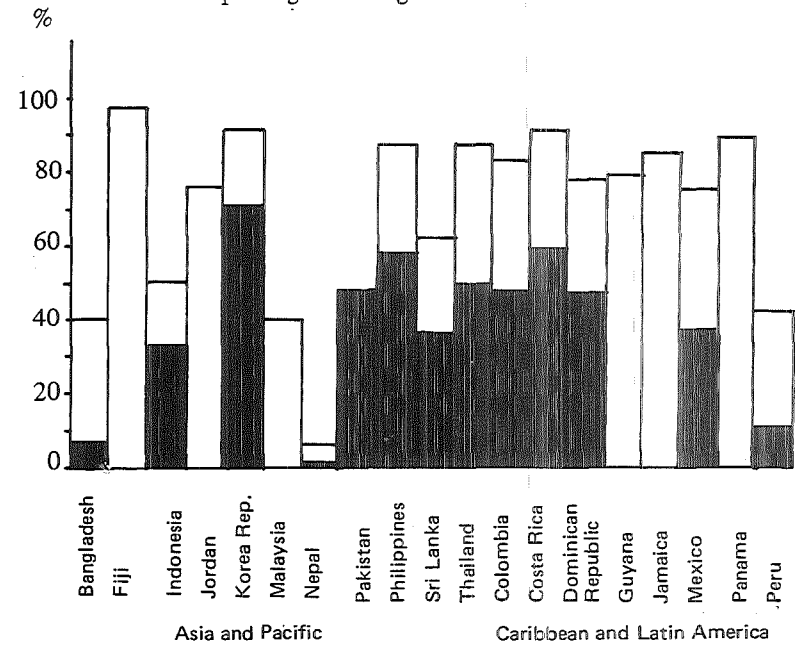


Figure 3 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of other female modern methods.

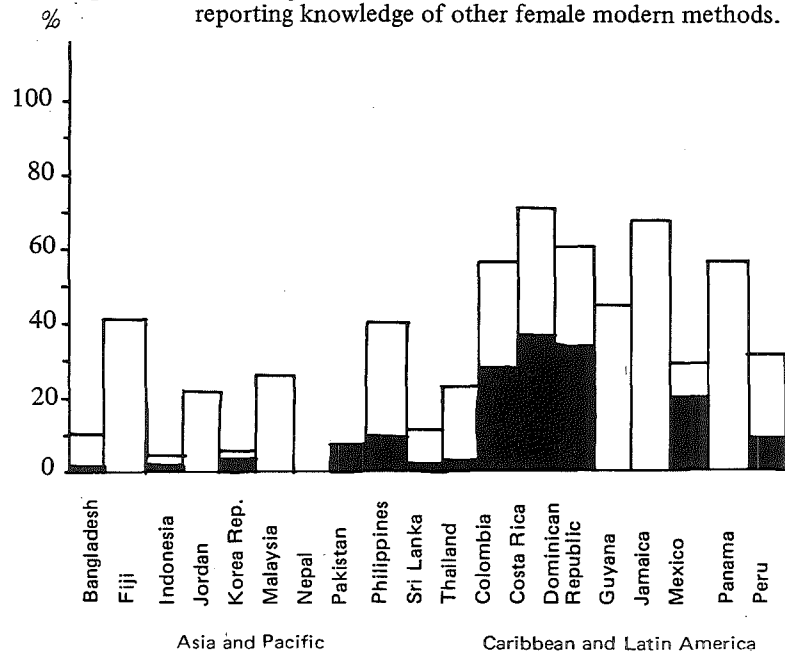


Figure 4 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of the condom.

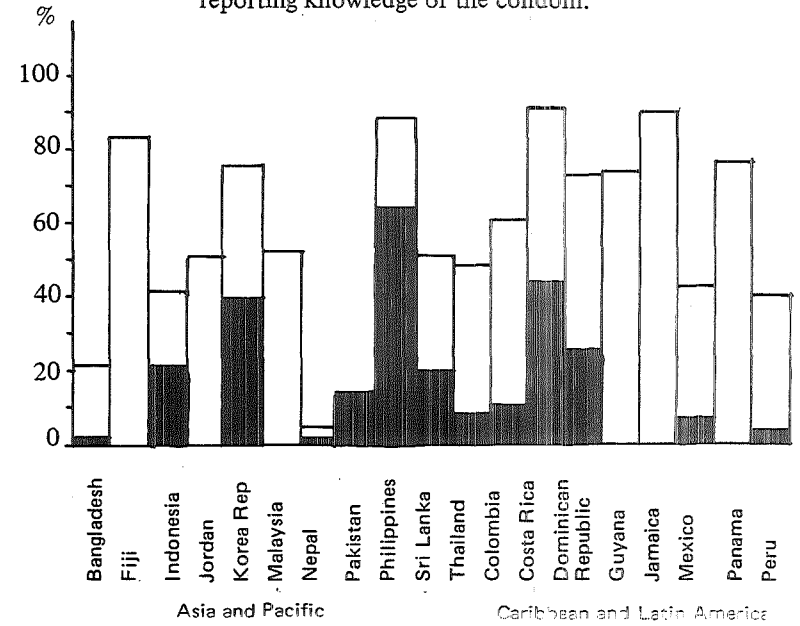


Figure 5 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of female sterilization.

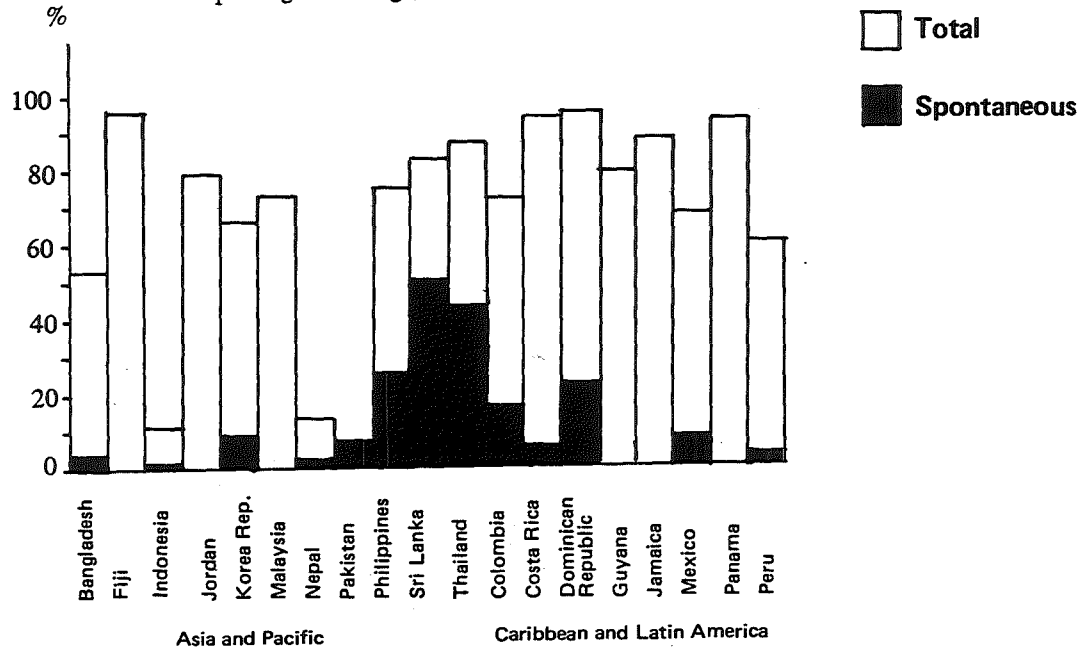


Figure 6 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of male sterilization.

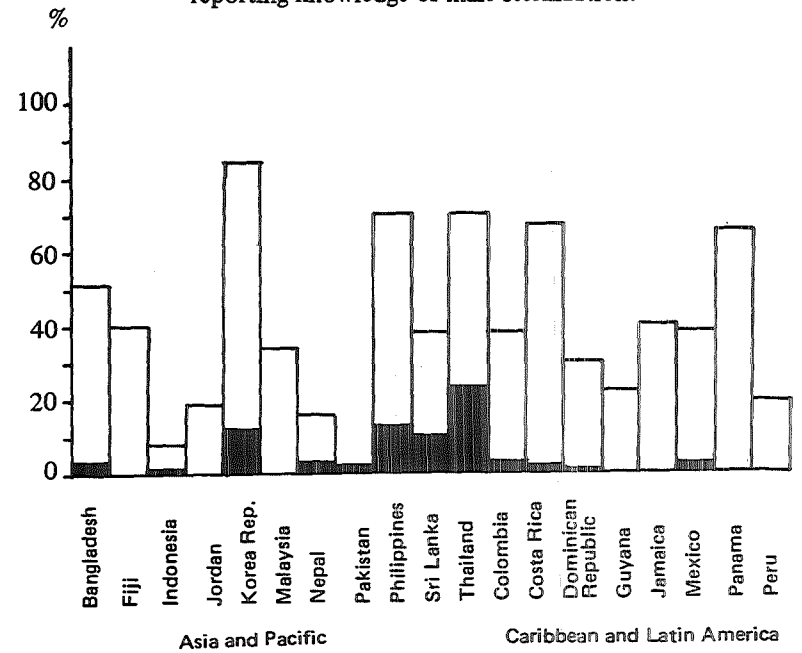


Figure 7 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of injection.

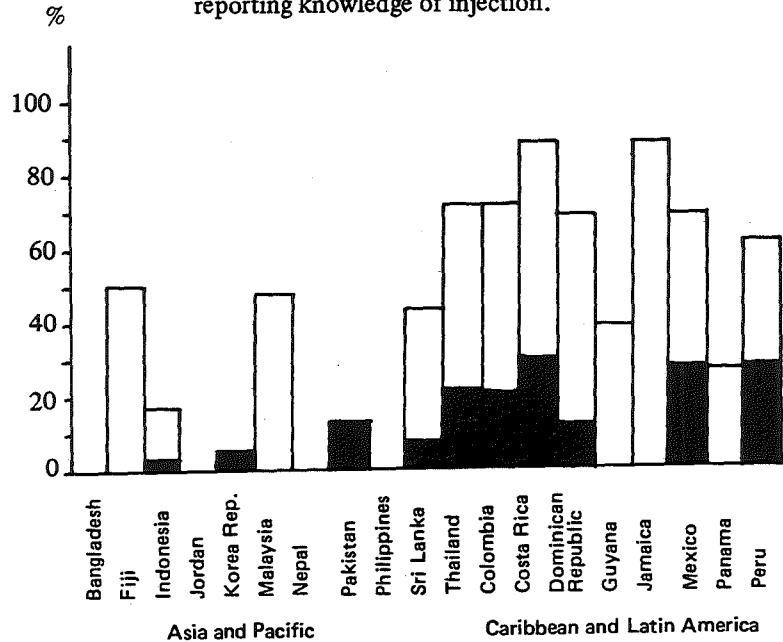
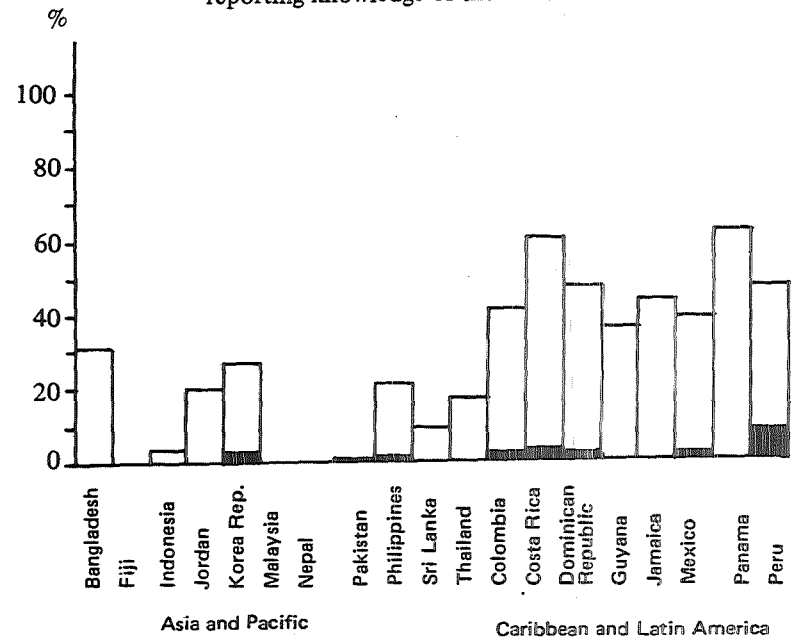


Figure 8 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of the douche.



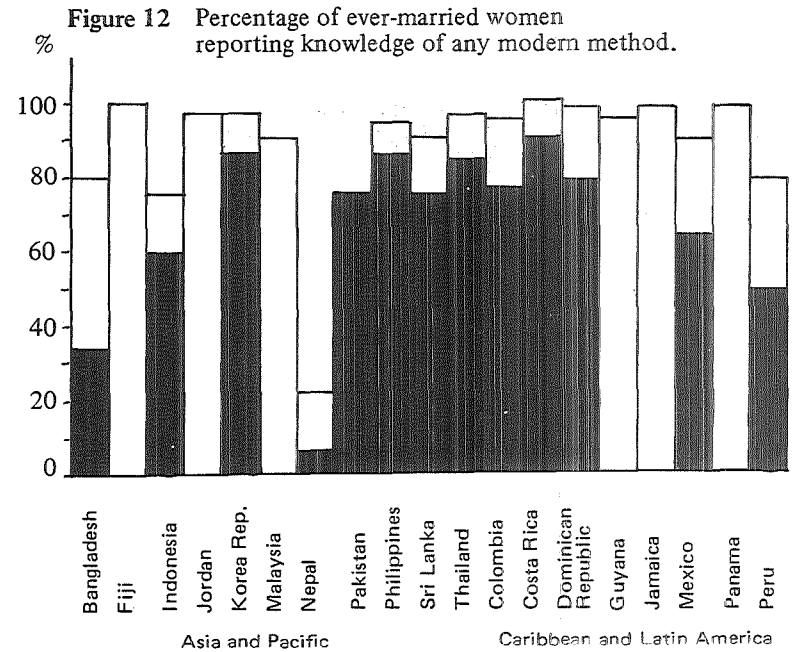
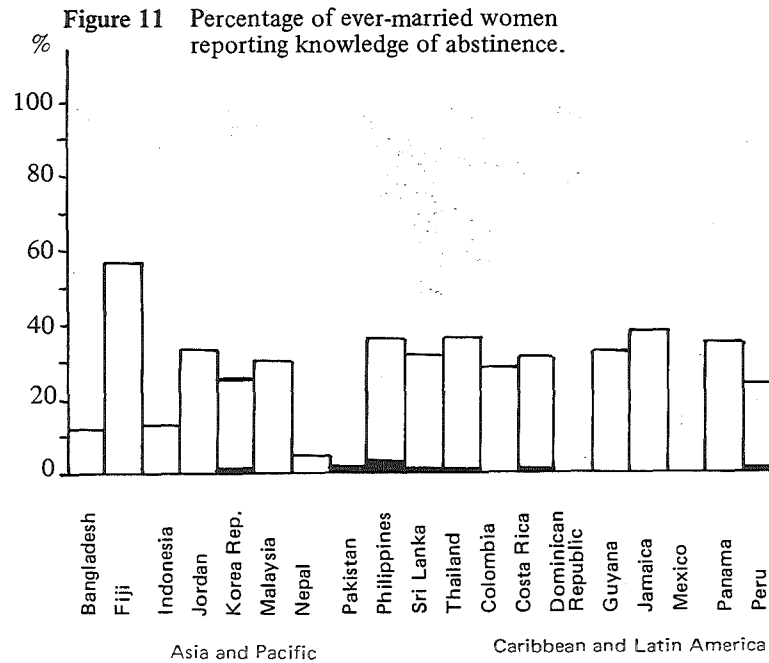
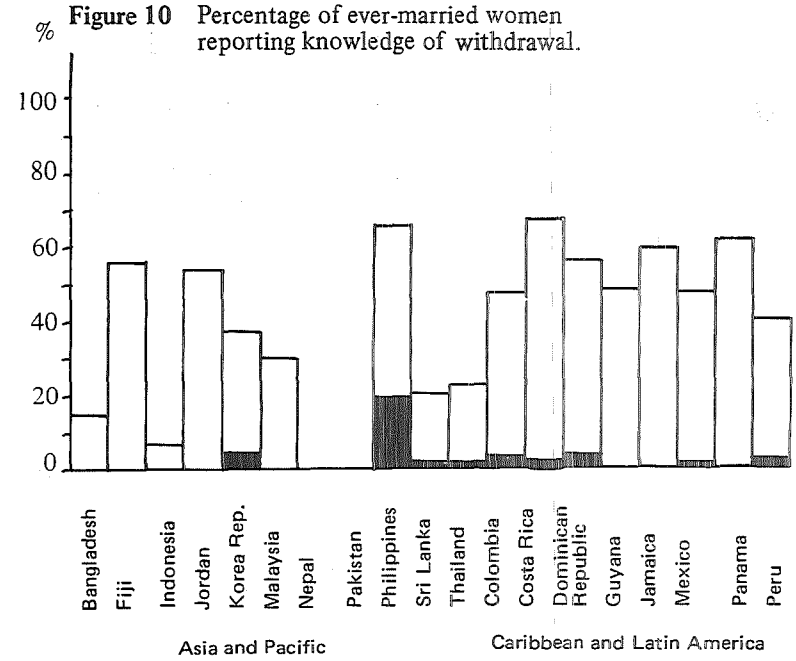
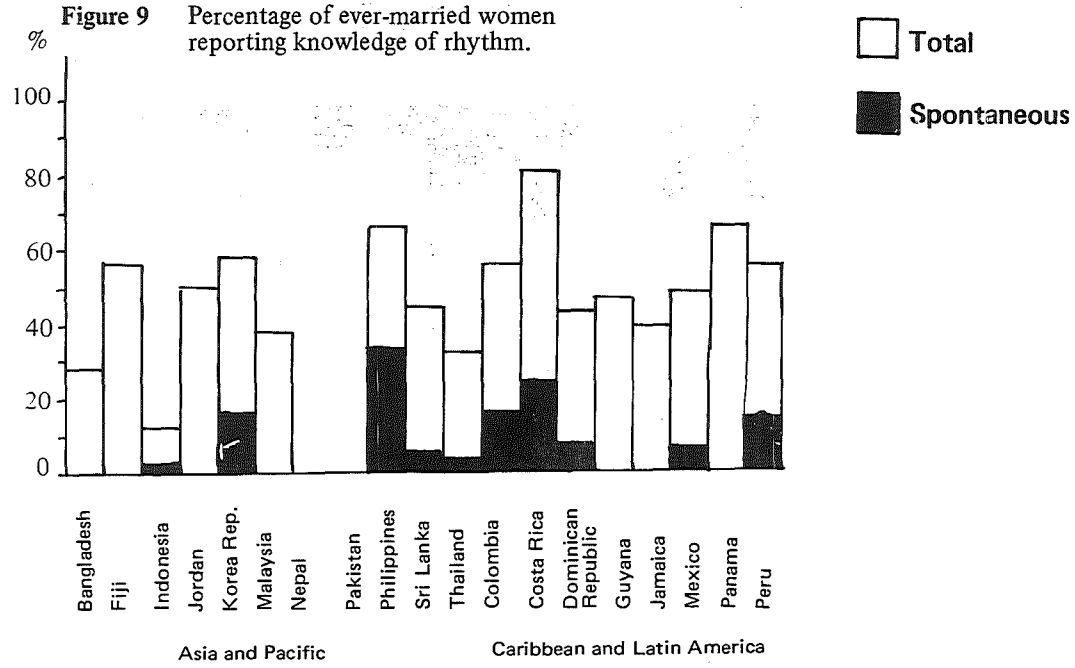


Figure 13 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of any traditional method.

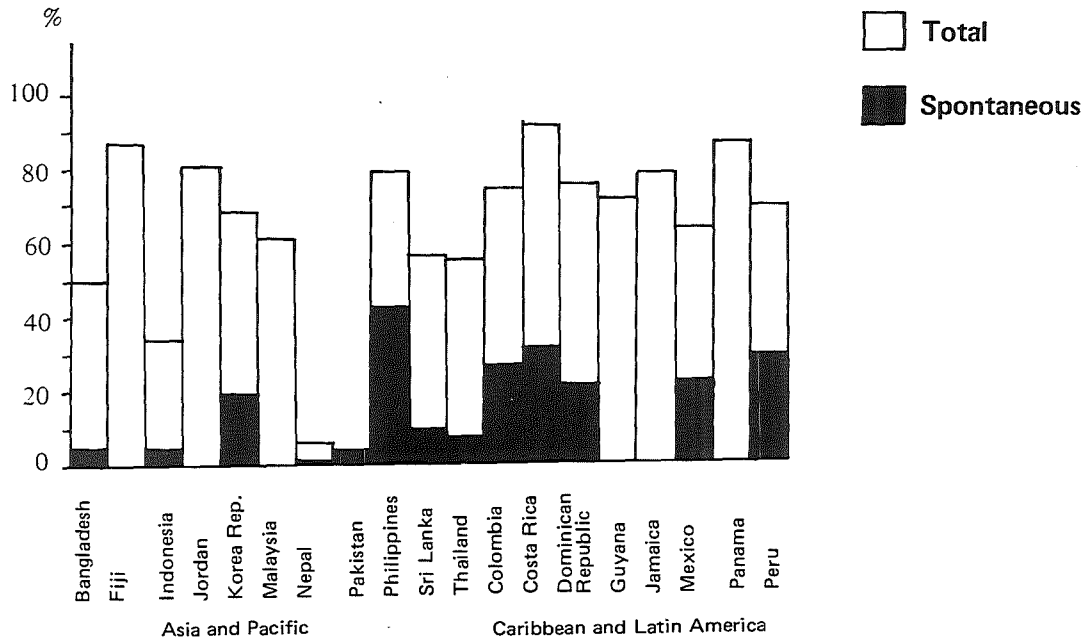


Figure 14 Percentage of ever-married women reporting knowledge of any method.

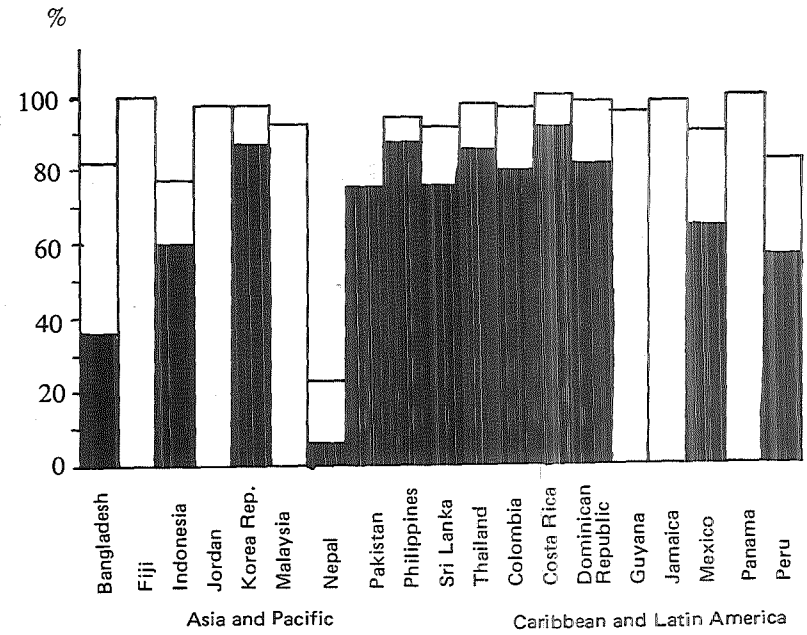


Figure 15 Percentage of ever-married women who know a specific method, by method.

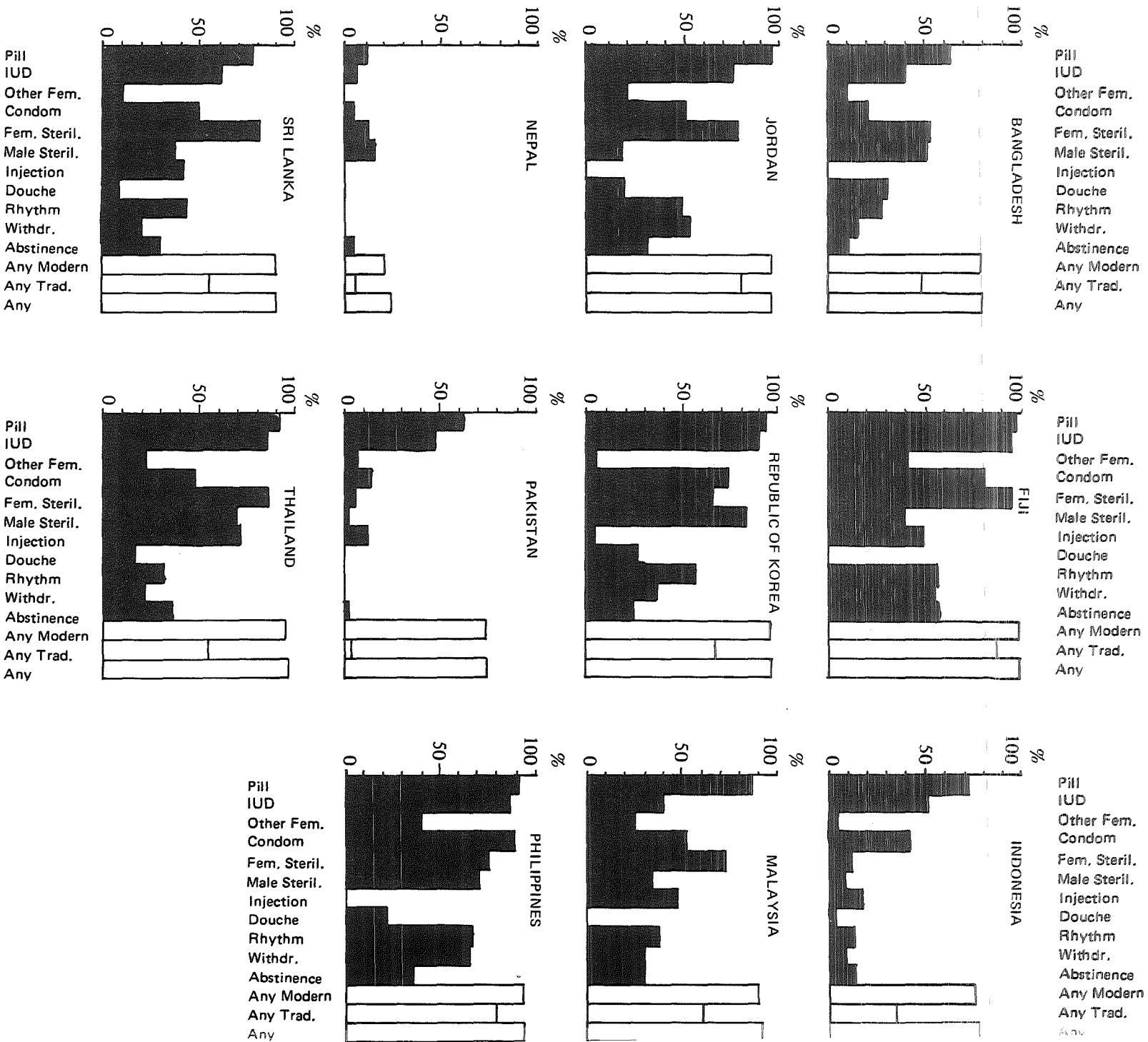


Figure 16 Percentage of ever-married women who know a specific method, by method.

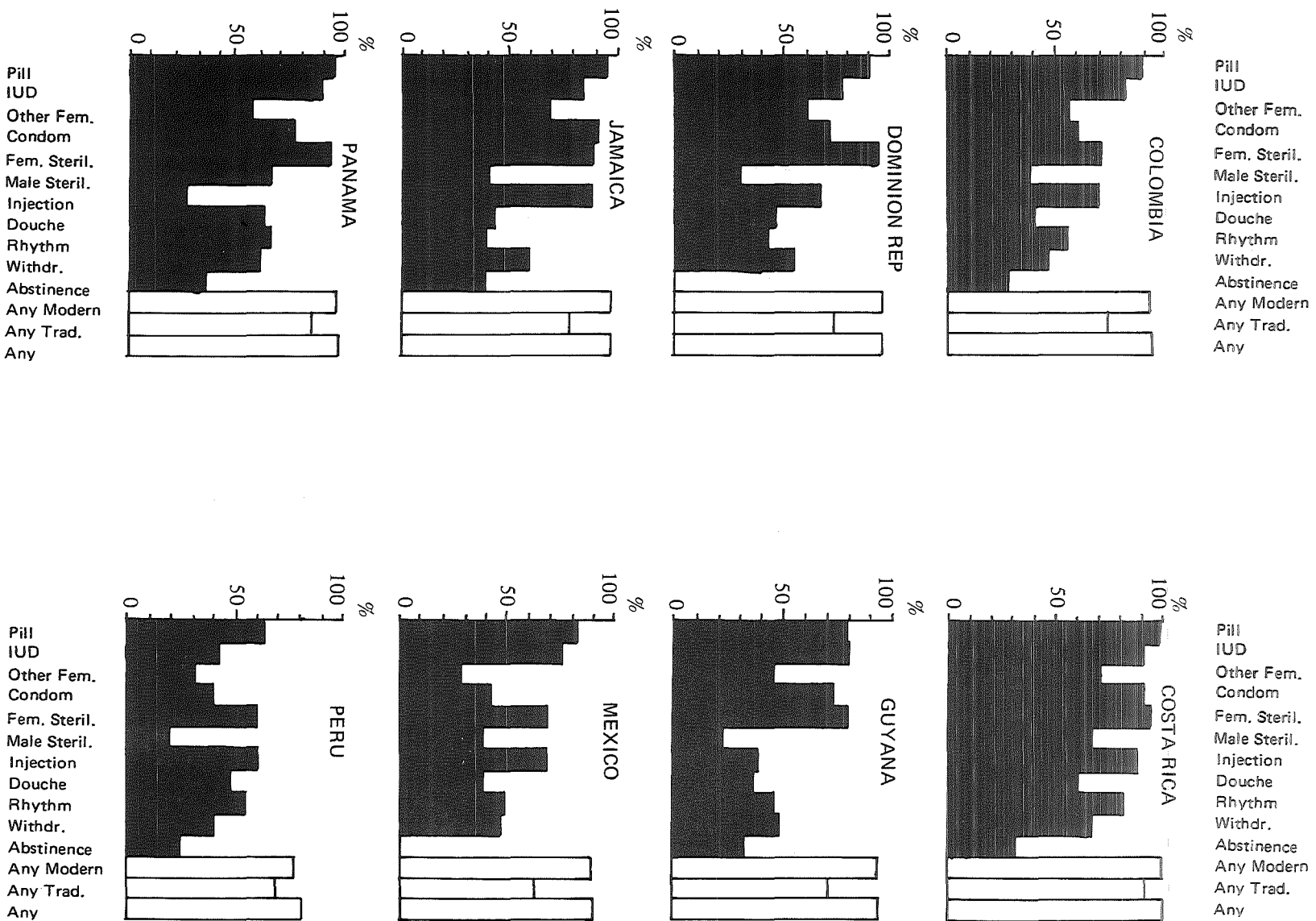


Figure 17 Percentage of ever-married women who know a modern method or any method by age.

