COMPARATIVE STUDIES

CROSS NATIONAL SUMMARIES

NUMBER 10 – MAY 1980

Urban-Rural Differentials in Contraceptive use

ROBERT E. LIGHTBOURNE

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
Permanent Office. Director: E. Lunenberg
428 Prinses Beatrixlaan
Voorburg, The Hague
Netherlands

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
Project Director:
Sir Maurice Kendall, Sc. D., F.B.A.
35–37 Grosvenor Gardens
London SW1W OBS, U.K.

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.

For information on Country Reports, WFS publications, and WFS depository libraries, write to the Publications Office, International Statistical Institute, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, PO Box 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands. For information on the WFS generally, write to the Information Office, World Fertility Survey, International Statistical Institute, 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BS, UK.

L'Enquête Mondiale sur la Fécondité (EMF) est un programme international de recherche dont le but est d'évaluer l'état actuel de la fécondité humaine dans le monde. Afin d'atteindre cet objectif, des enquêtes par sondage sur la fécondité sont mises en oeuvre et financées dans le plus grand nombre de pays possible. Ces études, élaborées et réalisées de façon scientifique, fournissent des données représentatives au niveau national et comparables au niveau international.

L'EMF est entreprise, en collaboration avec les Nations Unies, par l'Institut International de Statistique, qui coopère avec l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population. Le financement de ce programme est essentiellement assuré par le Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population et par l'Agence des Etats-Unis pour le développement international. Une contribution importante est aussi faite par le Département pour le développement des pays d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni.

Pour toute information concernant les rapports d'enquêtes nationaux, les publications de l'EMF ou les bibliothèques dépositaires, écrire au Bureau des publications, Institut International de Statistique, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, BP 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Pays-Bas. Pour tous renseignements complémentaires sur l'EMF en général, écrire au Bureau d'information, Enquête Mondiale sur la Fécondité, Institut International de Statistique, 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, Londres SW1W 0BS, Royaume-Uni.

La Encuesta Mundial de Fecundidad (EMF) es un programa internacional de investigación cuyo propósito es determinar el estado actual de la fecundidad humana en el mundo. Para lograr este objetivo, se están promoviendo y financiando encuestas de fecundidad por muestreo en el mayor número posible de países. Estas encuestas son diseñadas y realizadas científicamente, nacionalmente representativas y comparables a nivel internacional.

El proyecto está a cargo del Instituto Internacional de Estadística, contando con la colaboración de las Naciones Unidas y en cooperación con la Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población. Es financiado principalmente por el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para Actividades de Población y por la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional de los Estados Unidos. La Oficina Británica para el Desarrollo de Países Extranjeros proporciona también un gran apoyo financiero.

Puede obtenerse información sobre Informes de Países como otras publicaciones de la EMF y las bibliotecas depositarias, escribiendo a la Oficina de Publicaciones, Instituto Internacional de Estadística, Prinses Beatrixlaan 428, Casilla Postal 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Países Bajos. Si desea información de carácter general sobre la EMF, escriba a la Oficina de Información, Encuesta Mundial de Fecundidad, Instituto Internacional de Estadística, 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, Londres SW1W 0BS, Reino Unido.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES

CROSS NATIONAL SUMMARIES

Urban-Rural Differentials in Contraceptive use

ROBERT E. LIGHTBOURNE
WFS Central Staff
International Statistical Institute
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens
London SW1W OBS, U.K.

ERRATA

COMPARATIVE STUDIES NO. 10
Urban-Rural Differentials in Contraceptive Use

---

p. 4, line 35, should read:
"America, and Europe and U.S.A."

p. 11, L.H. Column, footnotes 1 and 2 should appear at the foot of of the page, and footnote 1 should read:
"Carrasco, E. 'Contraceptive Practice'. *WFS Comparative Studies series No. 9.* 1980."

p. 12, L.H. Column, text table, third heading should read:
"Percent Ever Using Contraception"

p. 12, R.H. Column, line 18 should read:
"women who believe themselves to be at risk of pregnancy"

p. 13, Please replace with the attached revised p. 13.

p. 16, L.H. Column, penultimate line should read:
"especially when small towns or cities are distinguished"

p. 18, R.H. Column, line 8 should read:
".....When the 57 regions[1] are"
and the footnote should read:
"[1] 19 principal cities, 19 other urban areas, 19 rural areas"

p. 19, last four figures should be entitled:
" JAMAICA MEXICO PANAMA PERU "

p. 20, R.H. Column, Table 4, sub-heading should read:

" Place of Residence	Number of Living Children (Parity) 0	1	2	3	4	5+

p. 21, L.H. Column, 1st line following Table 5 should read:
"American and Caribbean group of countries."

p. 24 is meant to be a blank page.

p. 26, R.H. Column, Table 7, heading should read:
" Age Standardized Percentages Never Using Contraception among Currently Married, Fecund Women"

p. 27, R.H. Column, 13th line from end, should read:
".... These results clearly suggest that once women"

p. 30, R.H. Column, 7th line from end, should read:
"These findings strongly suggest that rurality is not an absolute"

pp. 36-67, Tables 14-29; There are footnotes to all these tables but no corresponding footnote indicators. In the table headings footnote indicators should be as follows:

ASIA AND PACIFIC[1]
STANDARDIZED[2]
TOTAL N[3]
PAKISTAN[5]
METHOD[6]
COSTA RICA[7] and PANAMA[7]

p. 71, L.H. Column, lines 18, 19 and 20 from end should read:
"Colombia: The standard recode variable identifies Bogota.
Costa Rica: The standard recode variable V701 distinguishes 'Metro politan Area', which corresponds to the city of San Jose's metropolitan region."

p. 71, L.H. Column, 4th line from end, should read:
"Panama: The standard recode variable V701 identifies 'Metropolitan Urban' and 'rest urban'. Metropolitan urban includes Panama City and Colon."

p. 71, R.H. Column, line 6 should read:
"countries oversampled some regions."

P. 71, R.H. Column, line 40 should read:
"adjacent cells to the empty cell (i.e. if cell i is empty, assign"

p. 74, in Table 32, fifth column (regression coefficients), section two (percent using, ever married women), the number 1.1941 should read 1.194.

Contents

FIGURES

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 Reports. 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 standardization. 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 Introduction

This report presents detailed international comparisons of contraceptive use in rural and urban areas for nineteen countries in which WFS surveys have been conducted. Data are presented not only for each country's total urban area, but also for its principal city and "other urban" sector, in order to help show how size of place is related to level of contraceptive use.

Other reports in the Cross National Summary series describe the use of specific contraceptive methods[1] and knowledge of contraception[2] across the same set of countries, and special efforts have been made to present the data in a similar format, so that the reports provide complementary information when considered together.

The main purpose of the present report is to disseminate the rural-urban contraceptive use data more widely for further analysis, while pointing out sources of non-comparability between countries, clarifying where necessary the definitions of the variables employed, and indicating any obvious interpretational problems. A commentary on the data in Section 3 of this report presents summaries abstracted from some of the detailed tables, and remarks upon the major regularities and divergences observed.

1. Carrasco, E. 'Contraceptive Practice'. *WFS Comparative Studies* series, No. 6. 1980.

2. Vaessen, M. 'Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods'. *WFS Comparative Studies* series, No. 8. 1980.

While it is not possible to envisage all the possible future analyses to which the data presented here may contribute, detailed international comparisons of contraceptive use by place of residence, age and family size are important for several reasons:

- Since most of the world's people still reside in rural areas, it is especially crucial to improve comprehension of the factors that affect rural contraceptive use. If contraceptive use varies greatly between rural areas that are at a similar stage of development, the analyst is compelled to look for other factors that will explain the observed variation, and this search for explanations may well yield clearer specification of the conditions that determine contraceptive use.

- Rural and urban patterns of contraceptive use by age and number of living children are of some significance. Use of contraception in the early stages of family building is likely to have an especially important effect on fertility, both because of age structures in which young women are numerically more abundant, and because younger women are more fertile.

- When contraceptive use data are tabulated separately for urban and rural areas, and when variables of interest are available at the same level of aggregation from censuses and other sources, the number of areal units available for cross national correlation analysis is effectively doubled. In instances where data from censuses and other sources are available for principal cities, "other urban" areas and rural areas, the number of units for further analysis is effectively trebled.

- If rural contraceptive practise is much lower than urban, the national proportion using contraception will be heavily affected by the national proportion urban, rendering national comparisons less meaningful, purely because of compositional differences. The information provided in this document allows the analyst to correct for such deficiencies.

1.1 Overview of Limitations

One of the chief limitations of the contraceptive use data presented in this document is that of time referents. The data on current use apply to current use at time of survey, and can yield no direct statements concerning continuity of contraceptive use, or concerning the efficacy with which user-dependent methods are used. Similarly, the data on contraceptive ever-use have the limitation of saying nothing about the time period of use, and a respondent who has used contraception for a long period of time is classified exactly like a respondent who used contraception only very briefly (analyses of birth interval data could help to clarify the degree to which contraception has been successful).

A more general limitation is that the data under consideration shed no direct light on use of a means of fertility control that is frequently of major demographic importance. namely the use of abortion,[3]. though the present data may, when analysed in conjunction with information on current and past fertility levels, be helpful in inferring levels of abortion.

Despite the several limitations noted here and elsewhere, the available data nonetheless afford a unique and tightly defined comparison of contraceptive use across the growing number of countries for which highly comparable surveys have been conducted and analysed with WFS participation.

3. Thirteen of the nineteen countries included questions on abortion.

2 Issues of Measurement and Definition

2.1 Definitions of the Four Subpopulations

This document presents data on ever use and current use of contraception in four different subpopulations, consisting of (1) ever-married women, (2) currently married women, (3) currently married and fecund women, (4) women "exposed" – in a special sense -- to the risk of pregnancy.

Choosing a particular subpopulation sharply affects the level of contraceptive use, as can be seen by averaging the standardized percentages using any method across all nineteen countries:

Subpopulation	Percent Currently Using Contraception	Percent Ever Using Contracetion
Ever-married	29.4	48.4
Currently married	32.3	49.9
Currently married and Fecund	35.5	52.4
"Exposed"	41.1	54.7

Several definitional points should be made concerning the subpopulations. Included among **"exposed"** women are those who simultaneously fulfill the three conditions of (a) being currently married and not separated (b) believing themselves to be fecund (c) believing themselves to be non-pregnant. Also included in the "exposed" group are women who have been sterilised for contraceptive purposes, under the rationale that such women are deliberately using 100 per cent effective contraception. The object of this rather special definition is to state correctly the true percentage using contraception, since the exclusion of contraceptively sterilised women would understate the percentage using contraception.

The definition of **"currently married and fecund"** women is similar to "exposed", except that the currently married and fecund group includes pregnant women, since pregnant women are by definition fecund.

Thus, the subpopulation of "exposed" women are those who believe themselves to be at risk of conception, while the subpopulation of "currently married and fecund" women are those who believe themselves to be at risk of childbearing.

The term **"currently married"** is reserved for women married and living with husband, while the term **"ever married"** includes women who are widowed, divorced or separated. The term "married", however, is used in a rather special sense in the text and tables of this document. In ten out of the eleven Asian and Pacific countries, the term "married" has its usual interpretation, and the tables include only women who have been formally married, with the additional stipulation in Bangladesh that the marriage must have been actually consummated.[1].

In Fiji and in all eight countries of the Latin American and Caribbean group women who have never married but have lived with a partner in a "common-law" or "consensual" union are treated as *de facto* married. Jamaica and Guyana go one step further, and include women who have ever been in any kind of sexual union. The reason for including women in non-formalised sexual relationships is that such women contribute substantially to fertility.

The objective of presenting tabulations for the four subpopulations described above is to allow future analysts to make more exact comparisons with other surveys, since many surveys tend to report their data for only one subpopulation, most typically for currently married women. Another objective is to allow clearer interpretations of the data. For example, the percentage currently using contraception among "exposed" women provides a far more exact picture of the extent of contraceptive coverage among women who believe themsleves to be at risk of pregnancy, by excluding women with no reason to use contraception. Bivariate regressions between percentages using contraception in different subpopulations are presented in Appendix II.4 and indicate that the percentage using contraception in one subpopulation is not generally a particularly exact predictor of the percentage using in another subpopulation.

2.2 Place of Residence

The detailed tables in Appendix I classify respondents according to usual place of residence -- whether living in the principal city, in an "other urban" area, or in a rural area, except in Malaysia and in Panama, where the distinction is between "metropolitan" and "other urban". The term "principal city" is applied to the country's largest city, and, where available, to the urbanised area surrounding it. Specific details on how this coding was performed in each country are supplied in Appendix II.1.

It is emphasised that while this classification distinguishes between larger and smaller urban areas in each country, it is by no means comparable across countries. Size of principal cities at time of survey ranges between less than 100,000 for Fiji to about 9 million for Mexico City, and the size and nature of "other urban" areas undoubtedly also varies greatly between countries.

It is also emphasised that the surveys employed no uniform criteria for distinguishing between rural and urban. Each country employed its own particular set of criteria, usually based on either census definitions or modified census definitions, and the criteria are far from identical. Comparisons of the explicit decision rules used by the nineteen countries reveal five major types of criterion by which a place is judged to be urban rather than rural. These include

[1]. In Bangladesh the marriage ceremony often occurs many months before the act of consummation.

(1) the presence of some minimum number of facilities, such as libraries, streets, water supply, electricity, hospitals, secondary schools, public plazas, cemeteries, parks (explicitly used in six countries), (2) the proportion employed in non-agricultural occupations (used in three countries), (3) population size exceeding some threshold (used in twelve countries), (4) the presence of administrative centers (used in eleven countries), and (5) the inclusion or exclusion of specifically named localities (used in three countries). Despite this singular lack of definitional uniformity, it nevertheless remains possible that if applied uniformly across all nineteen countries, any one of the sets of definitions would, when actually put into practice, have classified nearly all respondents in the same way. Indeed, inter-country differences in the nature of rural and urban areas may be a far greater source of non-comparability than definitional differences between countries. In some countries, "rural" may mean more highly mechanised agriculture, high prevalence of wage labour, and a well developed infrastructure, while in others it may mean subsistence agriculture and a low level of integration within the national economy. Similarly, not all urban areas are alike. Some will be much larger in average size, more industrialised, with higher ratios of capital to labour. In using the terms "principal city", "other urban" and "rural" we are in effect imposing a trichotomy on what is in truth a more complex set of dimensions.

2.3 Measuring Contraceptive Use

The questions used for ascertaining ever use and current use of contraception were, with two exceptions noted below for Fiji and Pakistan, uniform in structure, though not in detailed content.

Structure: The interviewer began by briefly describing contraception as being a means by which couples could prevent or delay childbearing, and then asked the respondent to name all the methods she could recall. Subsequently, the interviewer read out the names of methods that the respondent had left unmentioned, and asked if the respondent had heard of each such method. For every method reported as "heard of", the respondent was asked whether she had ever used the method, and it was in this manner that ever use was ascertained.

Later in the questionnaire the interviewer ascertained whether the respondent was currently using contraception, by asking eligible respondents whether they or their husbands were currently doing anything to prevent pregnancy. Eligibility for this question on current use was restricted to "exposed" women who reported ever using contraception (i.e. women who were currently in a union and who believed themselves to be fecund and non-pregnant, including contraceptively sterilised women).

Only Pakistan and Fiji varied from this procedure. In Fiji, respondents were not asked to recall any methods and, instead, each method was described by the interviewer, followed by a question on whether the respondent had ever heard of the method, and, if yes, had ever used it. In Pakistan, on the other hand, reliance was placed entirely on asking the respondent to name all the methods she could remember, and there was no probing to see whether she had heard of methods that she had not mentioned, since past experience in Pakistan had indicated a strong tendency for respondents to say "yes" out of politeness when confronted with a list of unmentioned methods. The Pakistan questionnaire, therefore, restricted questions on ever use and current use to respondents who had mentioned at least one contraceptive without prompting, and thus may have produced relatively downward biased estimates of ever use and current use. [1.]

Content: While seventeen countries followed a similar sequence of questions for ascertaining contraceptive knowledge, then ever use, then current use, some countries did not probe for knowledge or ever-use of certain methods. The following schema summarises the list of omissions:

Factors Affecting Comparability of Contraceptive Use Information

Country	No Probe on Knowledge	Use Question Not Asked
ASIA AND PACIFIC*		
Bangladesh	Injection	Injection
Fiji	Douche	Douche [1.]
Indonesia	-	-
Jordan	Injection	Injection
Korea, Republic of	-	-
Malaysia	Douche	Douche
Nepal	Injection, Rhythm, Other Female Scientific, Douche, Withdrawal	Same
Pakistan	All Methods	Douche [2.]
Philippines	Injection	Injection
Sri Lanka	-	-
Thailand	-	-
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA		
Colombia	-	-
Costa Rica	-	-
Dominican Republic	Abstinence	Abstinence
Guyana	-	-
Jamaica	-	-
Mexico	Abstinence	Abstinence
Panama	-	-
Peru	-	-

* *Including West Asia.*
1. *Including in "Other Female Scientific".*
2. *Not coded as specific method.*

It is beyond the scope of the present document to evaluate the validity of the data on current use and ever use of contraception, but since both current use and ever use relate consistently and in the expected direction with such background variables as education, family size, place of residence, and with intervening variables, such as family size preferences, there is considerable evidence of consistency.

[1.] See Vaessen, M. 'Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods', *WFS Comparative studies* series, No. 8. 1980.

2.4 Efficiency of Contraceptive Methods

The "efficiency of contraceptive use" variable is coded consistently across all nineteen countries. Seven method categories are coded as efficient -- namely the pill, the IUD, condom, injection, female or male sterilisation for contraceptive purposes, and "other female scientific methods". The term "other female scientific methods" applies to spermicidal foams, gels and suppositories, diaphragms, and cervical caps. Seven categories are coded as inefficient, including the douche, rhythm, withdrawal, abstention, all "country specific methods", [1] and any other methods, including instances where the respondent was coded as "currently using but method not stated". (While complete abstention is an efficient method, partial abstention is inefficient).

2.5 Standardization

Substantial differences in the percentage at each age between rural and urban areas can be expected in any country with heavy inmigration of young women to cities, producing a city population whose age distribution would be relatively young when compared to the rural distribution. If use of contraception were to increase steadily with age, this would downwardly bias the total city percentages using contraception, and upwardly bias the total rural percentages. In order to remove this kind of possible bias, standardization by age was carried out, using the age distribution from the WFS survey of Fiji as the standard, with a separate age distribution for each of the four subpopulations, using the weights shown in Appendix II.3. Similarly, substantial rural-urban differences in the distribution of women by number of living children might be expected, in instances where rural fertility is higher or the urban age at marriage is higher. To substantially remove the majority of such effects, standardization by number of living children was carried out, using the distributions between 0 and 9+ children obtained from the 1974 Fiji Fertility Survey for the four subpopulations as the standard schedules (the Fijian distributions are shown in Appendix II.3).

Standardization not only reduces compositional effects in rural-urban comparisons, but also reduces compositional effects in international comparisons. The actual effects of standardization and the handling of missing categories in the number of living children distribution (occurring in Nepal and the Republic of Korea) are discussed in Appendix II.3.

2.6 Age Range

With two exceptions, the age range for all nineteen countries is from age 15 to age 49. The exceptions are Costa Rica and Panama, which excluded women younger than 20 from their surveys. It is emphasised that the exclusion of the 15-19 age group introduces some element of non-comparability when levels of contraceptive use in Panama or Costa Rica are compared with contraceptive use levels in other countries. To the extent that 15-19 year olds have fewer children and lower contraceptive use levels, their exclusion from the sample will upwardly bias the total proportions using contraception, and may also upwardly bias the proportion using contraception among women with few children. It is noted that respondents younger than 15 or older than 49 occurred in 7 countries, but were excluded from all tabulations in the present monograph.

2.7 Survey Dates

The nineteen surveys reported here occurred within the four-year period between 1974 and 1978. In a period of apparently rapid shifts in contraceptive practice, this difference in dates is a source of non-comparability between countries, because a country surveyed at the start of the period may by the end of the period have contained substantially higher proportions using contraception. The survey dates are as follows: Bangladesh, 1975-1976; Fiji, 1974; Indonesia, 1976; Jordan, 1976; Republic of Korea, 1974; Malaysia, 1974; Nepal, 1976; Pakistan, 1975; Philippines, 1978; Sri Lanka, 1975; Thailand, 1975; Colombia, 1977; Costa Rica, 1976; Dominican Republic, 1975; Guyana, 1975; Jamaica, 1975-1976; Mexico, 1976-1977; Panama, 1975-1976; and Peru, 1977-1978.

2.8 Survey Coverage

Nine out of nineteen countries employed sampling frames that included 100 per cent of their geographical territory, and the survey samples are complete national samples without any territorial exclusions in the cases of Bangladesh, Jordan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru. In the remaining countries, it was decided to exclude certain areas for reasons of remoteness or other practical considerations. In eight of these countries, the sampling frame included 90 to 99 percent of the national population, as follows: Fiji (96 percent), Republic of Korea (99 percent), Nepal (88 percent), Pakistan (93 percent, excluding certain restricted areas and tribal areas), Colombia (99 percent), Guyana (92 percent), Costa Rica (97 percent), and Panama (96 percent). Two countries sampled areas containing less than 90 percent of the national population, namely, Indonesia (67 percent coverage, including only Java and Bali), and Malaysia (85 percent coverage, excluding Sabah and Sarawak).

[1] Only Indonesia, Korea, and Thailand asked questions on country specific methods, including massage, uterine inversion, and herbal medicines.

3 Commentary on the Data

This section discusses outstanding regularities and divergences in rural and urban proportions using contraception that emerge from a preliminary exploration of the detailed tables presented in Appendix I. The method of exploration relies on examination of international averages based on all nineteen countries, on regional averages comparing the eleven Asian and Pacific countries with the eight countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and on summary tables and graphs for the individual countries.

Differentials in current use of any method of contraception are summarised in Section 3.1.

While many researchers tend to focus exclusively on current use data, Section 3.2 surveys the differentials observed in the ever-use data, and pays particular attention to topics for which ever-use data are especially useful, including patterns of contraceptive never use, patterns of spacing behaviour, and patterns of contraceptive continuation.

Section 3.3 is devoted to examining use of inefficient methods, which was remarkably high in both rural and urban areas, with the differentials running in an unexpected direction in several of the countries.

Section 3.4 places the findings from the present sample of nineteen countries in a wider international perspective by introducing data on rural urban differentials in contraceptive use from seven highly industrialised countries.

Section 3.5 presents a summary of major findings.

Every country included in the Comparative Studies series has already published or will soon publish the respective First Country Report. Any difference in the figures between these reports and the present one should be attributed to further editing of the data-files at the WFS headquarters.

3.1 Current Use of Contraception

The discussion in this section is focused entirely on current use of any contraceptive method among "exposed" women. Before approaching the data, mention should be made of certain biases that, taken together, probably lead to understating the level of contraceptive use among exposed women. On the one hand, there is one bias in the direction of overstating the level of contraceptive use, which comes from including contraceptively sterilised women as "fecund and using contraception", since some of these women would have become sterile in the absence of sterilisation, and would not have reported themselves as fecund. On the other hand, there are three identifiable biases in the direction of understating the level of contraceptive coverage. Firstly, the omission of questions on coital frequency means that the group of exposed women includes women who are not truly exposed, since they are abstaining from intercourse for non-contraceptive reasons, such as post-partum abstinence, decline in sexual interest, or marital difficulties. Secondly, women who reported themselves uncertain whether they could have further children are included as "exposed", which may mean inclusion of some women who considered themselves as highly subfecund. Thirdly, post partum amenorrhea introduces a substantial reduction in exposure to risk of conception, particularly in respondents who breastfeed for prolonged periods. The net effect of these biases is that the estimates of contraceptive use among exposed women are probably somewhat downwardly biased.

Total Percentages Currently Using Contraception

Averaging across nineteen countries, giving each country equal weight, current use of any method of contraception was reported by 55 percent of exposed women in principal cities, 47 percent of those in "other urban" areas, and among 33 percent in rural areas, so that at this highly aggregate level, increasing size of place is seen to be associated with a higher percentage using contraception, with exposed women in principal cities using contraception 1.68 times as often as their rural counterparts, and 1.17 times as often as "other urban" women. Thus, the national percentage currently using any method is substantially affected by the national proportions in each residential category. The fact that 33 percent of rural exposed women are current users suggests that rurality is far from being an absolute barrier to widespread contraceptive use.

The average percentage currently using contraception is substantially higher in the Latin America and Caribbean group than in the Asia and Pacific group.

While these aggregated comparisons firmly suggest an orderly increase in contraceptive use with increasing size of place, Table 1 indicates a far less orderly situation. Indonesia stands out, having very slightly lower contraceptive use in its large principal city, Jakarta, than in either its rural or "other urban" sector. Fiji also stands out, with contraceptive use somewhat higher in the "other urban" category than in the Suva and Peri-urban area. And in Guyana, rural contraceptive use is higher than in the "other urban" sector, probably because of an interaction between ethnicity, place of residence, and contraceptive use. [1]

The absolute gap between rural and principal city percentages using contraception varies greatly in size, being less than 10 percent for five countries (Fiji, Indonesia, Korea, Costa Rica and Guyana) and being 36 percent or more for four other countries, Jordan, Nepal, Mexico and Peru. The other ten countries have a gap ranging between 11 and 34 percent.

[1] The rural areas of Guyana are predominantly populated by an ethnic group that uses contraception more often in all residence categories than the other major ethnic group. Such interactions may occur in other multi-ethnic countries.

The ratio obtained through dividing the principal city proportion using contraception by the rural proportion conveys directly the relative frequency of contraceptive use in each type of area. Such ratios are presented in the final column of Table 1. On this basis, we see that the eleven Asian and Pacific countries are sharply divided. Principal city women use contraception more than three times as frequently as rural women in Bangladesh (relative frequency of 4.10), Jordan (3.79), Nepal (13.00), and Pakistan (6.50), but the relative frequency is much lower in the remaining seven countries of the Asia and Pacific region, ranging between 1.64 in Malaysia to a low of 0.95 in Indonesia.

The Caribbean and Latin American ratios are somewhat less extreme than those in the Asian and Pacific group, and are highest in Peru (3.71), Mexico (2.95), and Colombia (1.94), and are lowest in Costa Rica (1.11).

Table 1 Percentage Currently Using Any Method of Contraception Exposed Women, Standardized by Age

Country	Principal City (1)	Other Urban (2)	Rural (3)	Principal City v Rural Gap (1) - (3)	Principal City v Rural Ratio (1) / (3)
ASIA AND PACIFIC*					
Bangladesh	41	21	10	31	4.10
Fiji	57	61	49	8	1.16
Indonesia	40	42	42	-2	0.95
Jordan	53	42	14	39	3.79
Korea, Republic of	46	42	37	9	1.24
Malaysia	59	52	36	23	1.64
Nepal	39	16	3	36	13.00
Pakistan	26	17	4	22	6.50
Philippines	61	58	42	19	1.45
Sri Lanka	52	39	35	17	1.49
Thailand	62	59	44	18	1.41
GROUP AVERAGE	*49*	*41*	*29*	*20*	*1.67*
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA					
Colombia	70	61	36	34	1.94
Costa Rica	83	79	75	8	1.11
Dominican Republic	57	51	33	24	1.73
Guyana	45	32	37	8	1.22
Jamaica	56	46	43	13	1.30
Mexico	62	53	21	41	2.95
Panama	72	75	56	16	1.29
Peru	63	49	17	46	3.71
GROUP AVERAGE	*64*	*56*	*40*	*24*	*1.60*
ALL COUNTRIES	*55*	*47*	*33*	*22*	*1.67*

* Including West Asia.

The rather more detailed data on city size available from Mexico and Peru suggest that choice of a different set of cutting points according to city size results in a more clear-cut difference in percentages currently using any method, especially when small towns or citiies are distinguished from the larger urban areas. Age standardized total percentages currently using any method of contraception among exposed women are as follows for these two countries:

	Percentage using
Mexico	
Large city (500,000+)	62
City (20,000-499,999)	59
Town (2,500-19,999)	34
Rural (0-2,499)	21
Peru	
Urbanised Lima/Callao	62
Other-large city	59
Small city	45
Rural	16

Current Use By Age

Averaging all countries giving each equal weight yields the age profile of current use graphed in panel A of Figure 1 and tabulated in the top three rows of Table 2. These data give rise to several observations:

- At all ages, current use is systematically greater in principal cities than in "other urban" areas, and use in other urban areas is systematically greater than in rural areas.
- Percentages currently using contraception in all three residence categories share approximately the same pattern by age, an inverted J-shaped curve that rises substantially from an absolute minimum at age 15-19 -- which is about 45 percent of the maximum in all three residence categories – to a plateau like maximum at ages 30-39, then falling to a relative minimum at age 45-49, that is nonetheless higher than the minimum. These cross-sectional results suggest a falling off in contraceptive use past age 40, but of course, the age pattern of contraceptive use in each cohort may bear little resemblance to the cross-sectional pattern observed in a single survey, especially in periods of rapid increase in contraceptive use.

Moving to the regional level comparisons in Table 2, it is noteworthy that use of contraception remains systematically higher in principal cities than in other urban areas, and higher in the other urban areas than in rural areas, and that the pattern of a plateau at age 30-39 is repeated. The percentages using contraception in the Latin America and Caribbean bloc are higher in every age and residence category than in the comparable categories for the Asia and Pacific group of countries. The regional differences are most pronounced between the urban sectors of the two regional groupings within the 15-24 age range and then steadily grow narrower as age increases. Comparing rural areas of the two groupings, one finds that current use of contraception is similar in the 15-19 age range, and then diverges sharply in the 20-34 age range, and then begins to converge to rather similar levels at age 45-49, where 29 percent are using contraception in the Asia and Pacific group, and 33 percent are using in the Latin American and Caribbean group.

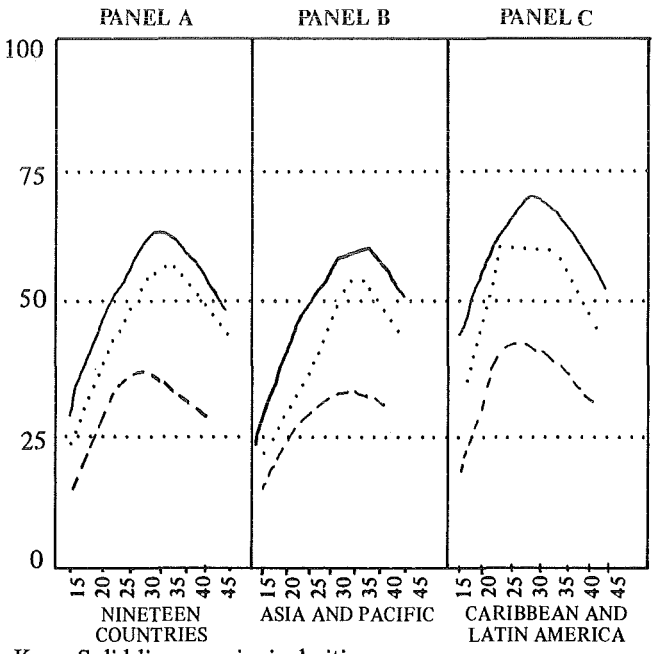
Table 2 Average Percentage Currently Using Any Contraceptive Method, by Age and by Place of Residence, Exposed Women in All 19 Countries and in the Two Regional Groupings [1].

Region and Residence Type	Age						
19 COUNTRIES	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Principal Cities	28.8	45.8	56.9	62.2	61.3	54.6	45.6
Other Urban	23.7	38.8	47.7	53.5	55.2	48.1	41.5
Rural	14.5	27.2	34.4	37.6	37.0	33.1	30.5
ASIA AND PACIFIC*							
Principal Cities	20.9	36.5	51.0	56.9	57.1	49.5	41.8
Other Urban	18.1	29.9	38.4	48.5	52.0	46.2	39.8
Rural	13.5	21.5	28.1	32.4	34.0	31.4	28.6
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA							
Principal Cities	43.3	58.8	65.0	69.5	67.0	61.6	50.8
Other Urban	34.0	51.0	60.5	60.3	59.5	50.8	43.9
Rural	16.3	34.9	43.1	44.9	41.1	35.4	33.0

* Including West Asia

1. Costa Rica and Panama had no respondents in the 15–19 age group, so the Latin America and Caribbean average for age 15 to 19 is based on 6 cases instead of 8.

Figure 1 Average Percentage Currently Using Contraception Among Exposed Women, by Age, by Place of Residence, and by Regional Groupings



Key: Solid lines = principal cities
Dotted lines = other urban
Dashes = rural areas

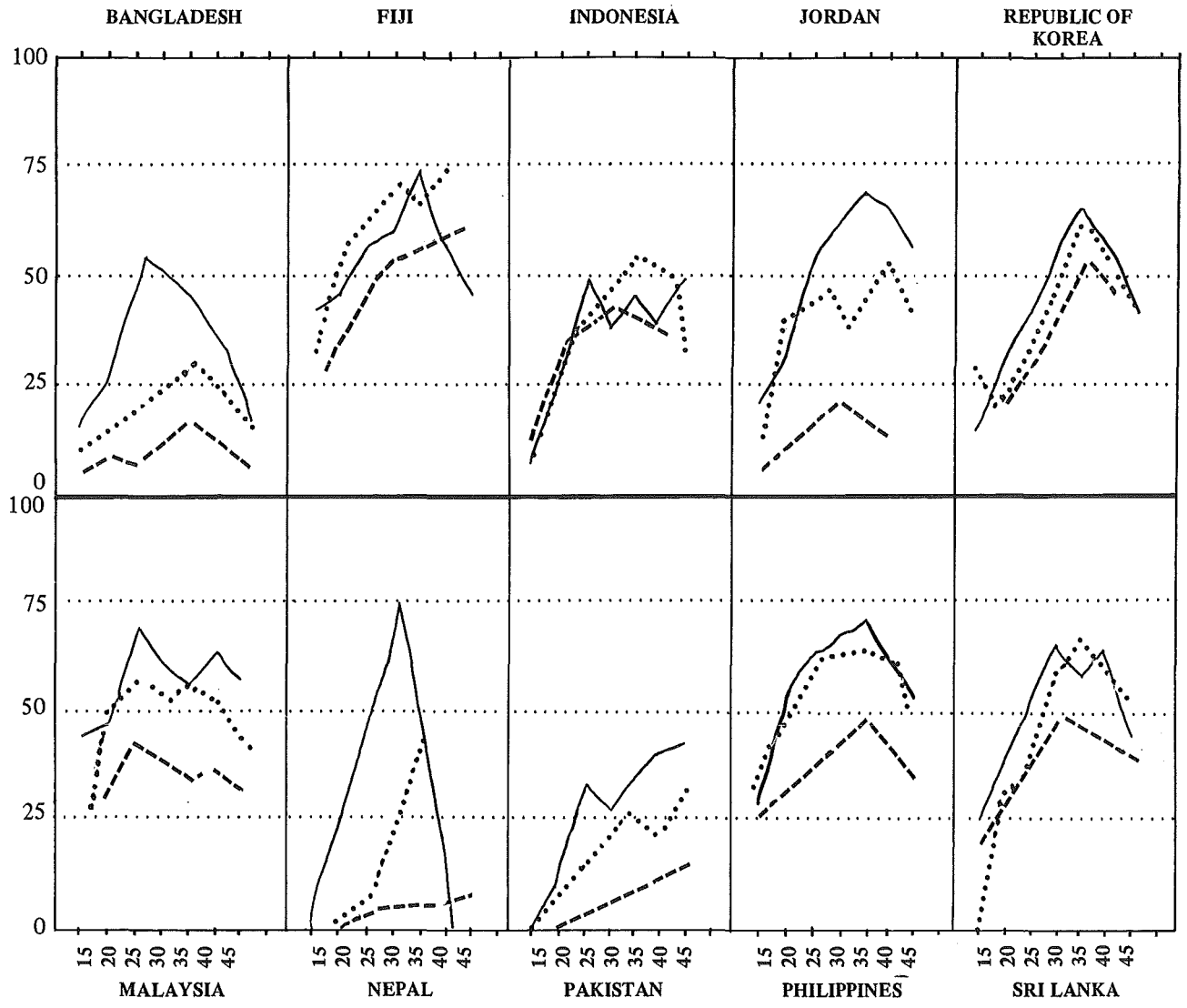
Shifting to comparisons of the individual nineteen countries and comparing the country graphs in Figure 2, it becomes apparent that the generalisation of an inverted J shaped curve of current contraceptive use by age is maintained only in some instances. In many cases, the curve becomes approximately an inverted U shape, meaning that the percentage of current users at age 45-49 is no higher - and sometimes slightly lower -- than the percentage using at age 15-19. This is especially true of the countries in the Latin American and Caribbean group, where in 11 out of the possible 24 regional comparisons contraceptive use is no higher at age 45-49 than it is at age 15-19, but in the Asian and Pacific group it is only in the case of Bangladesh and Nepal that the proportion of users at age 45-49 is not discernibly greater than at age 15-19.

The curve of contraceptive use by age is seen to be highly compressed within a narrow range in Costa Rica and Jamaica, revealing relatively little difference in percentages using contraception at the different ages, and is least compressed in Korea, Sri Lanka and in Nepal's principal city sector, though interpretations concerning Nepal's dramatic looking pattern must be qualified by the knowledge of excessively small sample size in Kathmandu, (27 exposed respondents aged 15-49), and relatively few women in the "other urban" sector, (70 exposed respondents.)

Figure 2 also shows that the generalisation of a plateau in current contraceptive use at ages 30-39 is often contradicted at the individual country level. When the 57 regions 1. are classified by peak, two of them peak at age 20-24, eleven peak at 25-29, fourteen peak at 30-34, seventeen peak at 35-39, four peak at 40-44, and five peak at age 45-49. The four remaining areas are classified as having multiple peaks, namely Thailand's principal city, Thailand's "other urban" category, Malaysia "other urban", and Sri Lanka's principal city.

The occurrence of multiple peaks and of jagged patterns of contraceptive use by age most probably reflect small denominators on which each percentage is based. This is most likely the case for Thailand's principal city, which

Figure 2 Percentage Currently Using Any Method of Contraception, by Age and by Place of Residence Exposed Women in 19 Countries



in Table 28 is shown to have an unweighted total N of 237 respondents, and denominator warning indicators attached to six out of seven age groups.

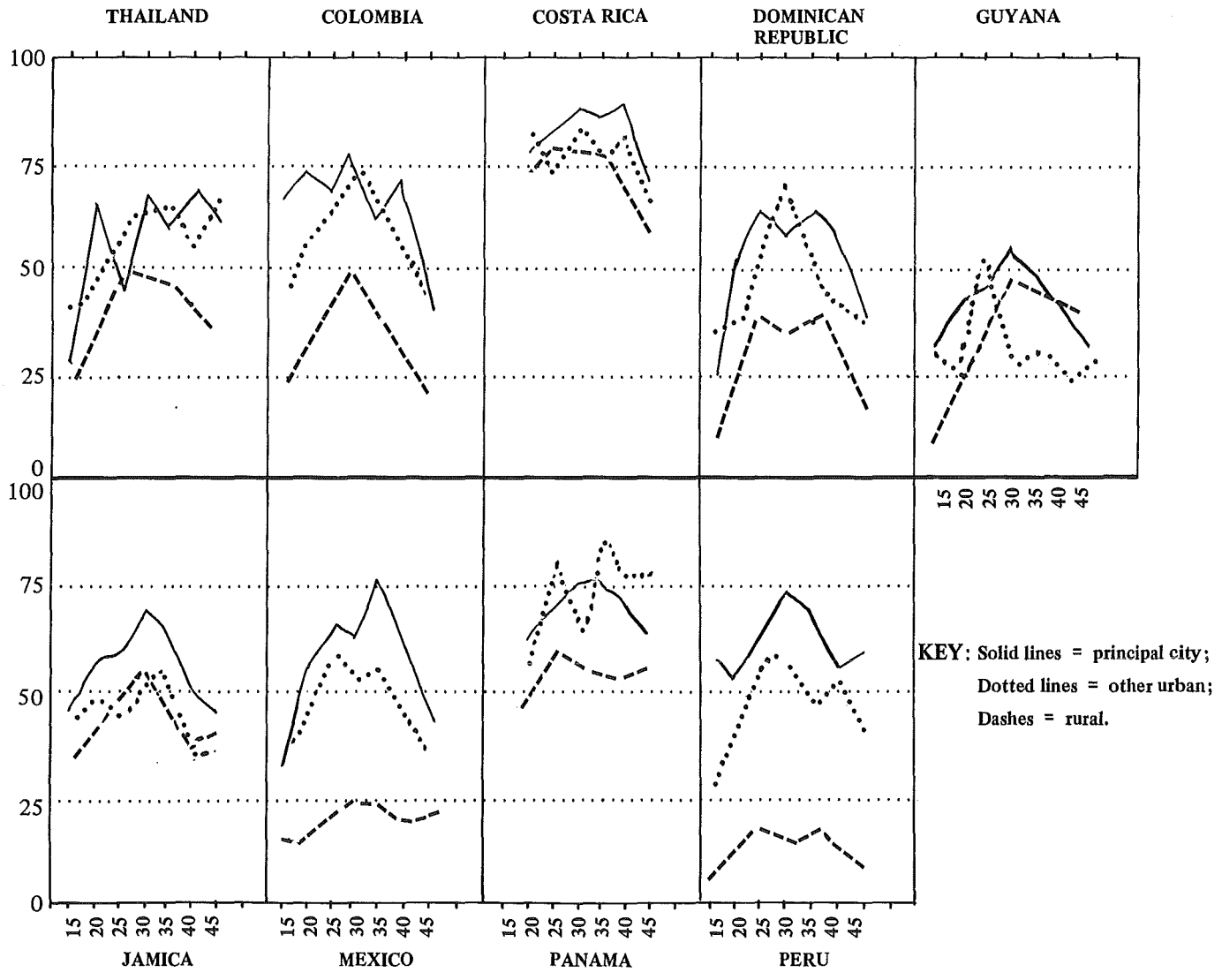
The generalisation that the percentage currently using any method of contraception is greater at all ages in the principal cities than in "other urban" areas does not stand up at the individual country level. Even the less stringent statement that the principal city percentage is "greater than or equal to" the "other urban" percentage is contradicted in at least one age group in eleven out of nineteen countries, though the number of consistent results greatly outweigh the number of contradictory comparisons.

The generalisation that the percentage currently using contraception is greater or equal at all ages in principal cities than in rural areas is sustained in all but four cases, these being Fiji, Nepal, Indonesia, and Guyana. Except for these contradictions -- which may all be the result of small sample size -- it is clear that with the exception of Indonesia, rural percentages currently using contraception are at all ages somewhat lower than the corresponding percentages for principal cities.

Current Use By Number of Living Children

For the sake of brevity and variety in the discussion that follows, the term "parity" will be used interchangeably with the term "number of living children". Before describing the data on current use of contraception by parity, mention should be made of several considerations that affect our interpretation of cross-sectional proportions using contraception at each parity in the subpopulation of "exposed" women.

First, it is noted that the percentages using contraception by number of living children are cross-sectional aggregates based on all age groups, and do not necessarily resemble the patterns of use for each individual age group. Indeed "exposed" older women aged 40-49 were shown in the preceding section to use contraception substantially less often than women aged 30-39, so that current use at the higher parities would be substantially higher if older women were excluded.



Secondly, it is noted that the effectiveness with which couples use contraception will exert a powerful selection effect on the percentage using contraception at each parity. Women using contraception highly effectively with the goal of terminating childbearing will accumulate at certain parities and these accumulations of successful contraceptors will cause cross-sectional observations of percentages using contraceptives at these parities to be appreciably higher than the percentages that would be observed longitudinally in a cohort. On the other hand, women who do not use contraception at all are more likely to be pregnant and more likely to reach high parities quickly, which will tend to inflate the proportions using contraception at low parities and deflate the proportions at high parities. For example, suppose that 30 out of every 100 women elected to be contraceptively sterilised immediately after their second birth, while the remaining 70 women did not use contraception at parity 2 and proceeded to higher parities after waiting an average of one year at parity 2. Under these admittedly simplistic conditions, a period of 10 years experience would produce a cross-sectional proportion of 81 percent currently using contraception among parity 2 women, as contrasted to 30 percent in the cohort.[1] Knowledge of this bias should warn the analyst against interpreting cross-sectional proportions using contraception as though they necessarily reflect cohort behaviour. Despite these interpretational pitfalls, however, this type of selection effect should not prevent comparisons of contraceptive use between countries and between rural and urban areas.

With these considerations in mind, we now turn to the data itself. Averaging groups of countries and giving each equal weight yields the profile of current use of any contraceptive method by number of living children for "exposed" women that is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Average Percentage Currently Using Any Contraceptive Method, by Number of Living Children and by Residence, "Exposed" Women in All 19 Countries

Place of Residence	Number of Living Children (Parity)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Principal Cities	19.3	45.4	55.8	59.2	62.0	59.6
Other Urban	14.6	34.5	48.1	52.5	54.4	54.6
Rural	9.7	23.7	32.2	34.6	37.0	37.9

These data suggest several generalisations:

First, that at every parity, use is greater in principal cities than in "other urban" areas, and is greater in other urban areas than in rural areas. Secondly, there is clear evidence of contraceptive use for spacing purposes. In principal cities, current use of contraception occurred among nearly 2 out of 10 women at parity zero, and among over 4 out of 10 among women at parity 1. These dramatically high levels of use are followed at subsequent parities by a failure to increase very much further; while 45 percent of parity 1 women are current users, the percentage rises relatively slightly to 56 percent at parity 2, and then very sluggishly climbs to a maximum of 62 percent at parity 4, then declines very slightly to 60 percent at parity 5 and over. While these rises in contraceptive use subsequent to parity 1 are of substantial demographic significance, they seem inconsistently slow when compared to the meteoric rise in the percentage using contraception between parity zero and parity 1. Possibly the cohort at parity 1 at survey time will display a substantially sharper upward trajectory in contraceptive use at higher parities than have the cohorts which were at higher parities at survey time, and perhaps the surveys caught many of the populations during a period of especially rapid increase in the proportions using contraception among the youngest women.

As to spacing motivation in rural areas, one out of 10 parity zero women was currently using contraception at time of survey, and nearly 2½ out of 10 were using contraception at parity 1. While perhaps less numerically dramatic than the levels observed in principal cities, this is nevertheless a very significant development.

While it is reasonably safe to presume that current use at parities zero and 1 is almost purely a reflection of a desire to postpone pregnancy, it is not possible from the data at hand to evaluate how much of the contraceptive use at subsequent parities is due to spacing motivation, and how much is due to a desire to cease childbearing, though future analyses will probably explore this question. Regardless of motivation, however, it is clear that in all three residence categories, contraceptive use rises most rapidly at parities zero and 1 and then increases more gradually.

If we take the maximum percentage using contraception at any parity as the "norm" for comparison, we find that rural contraceptive use at parity zero was 25 percent of the rural maximum of 37.9 observed at parity 5+ (25=9.7/37.9), at parity 1 was 63 percent of the maximum, at parity 2 was 85 percent, at parity 3 was 91 percent, and parity 4 was 98 percent. When such ratios are constructed for all three residential categories, we find a substantial regularity emerging, presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Ratios of (Percent Currently Using Contraception at Parity i) to (Maximum Percent Using at Any Parity)

Place of Residence	Number of Living Children (Parity)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Principal Cities	31	73	90	95	100	96
Other Urban	26	63	88	96	100	100
Rural	25	63	85	91	98	100

Taken together, these data clearly indicate relatively high proportions using contraception at parities zero and one in all three residential categories, and also clearly show a "parity 3+ plateau", a pattern of very little increase in the percentage using contraception beyond parity 3.

Similarly constructed ratios for the Asia and Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean regions are presented in Table 5, and serve as a convenient device for describing differences between the regional groupings. At parity zero, the Asia and Pacific region has much lower levels of contraceptive use in all three residential categories, ranging between 13 to 16 percent of the norming maximum, as compared to between 39 and 49 percent in the Latin

[1] 81 = (30 x 10) / ((30 x 10)+70).

Table 5 Ratios to Percentage Currently Using Contraception at Parity i to Maximum Percentage at Any Parity, Two Regional Groups

Region and Residence	Number of Living Children (Parity) 0	1	2	3	4	5+
ASIA AND PACIFIC*						
Principal Cities	16	65	83	92	100	95
Other Urban	15	51	75	87	97	100
Rural	41	74	91	93	99	100
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA						
Principal Cities	49	83	98	99	100	97
Other Urban	39	73	97	100	96	94
Rural	41	74	91	93	99	100

* Including West Asia.

America and Caribbean group of countries. At parity 1, current contraceptive use in the principal cities of the Asia and Pacific group are 65 percent of the maximum level of use, and in rural areas are 53 percent of the rural maximum. The comparable Latin America and Caribbean figures at parity 1 are 83 and 74 percent. There is thus very much greater use of contraception for spacing purposes in the Latin America and Caribbean grouping, especially among childless women at parity zero. At parities 2 and above, the regional differences in these ratios narrow substantially, and at parities three and above the generalisation of a "parity 3+ plateau" is supported in all residential categories of both regional groups, with ratios close to the norming maxima.

The actual percentages currently using contraception for both regions are presented in Table 6 and show that the Latin American and Caribbean countries have higher percentages using contraception at all parities than do the Asia and Pacific countries, but also demonstrate that the gap is much narrower above parity 4 than it is at lower parities. At parity zero it is apparent that in the Asia and Pacific group, contraceptive use occurs among only one in 20 women, as against one in 4 in the Caribbean and Latin American group.

Table 6 Average Percentage Currently Using Any Contraceptive Method, by Number of Living Children and by Residence, "Exposed" Women in Two Regional Groups, All 19 Countries

Region and Residence	Number of Living Children 0	1	2	3	4	5+
ASIA AND PACIFIC*						
Principal Cities	9.1	37.2	47.7	52.9	57.4	54.5
Other Urban	7.7	26.8	39.3	45.6	50.5	52.2
Rural	4.4	18.3	27.7	31.3	33.6	34.8
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA						
Principal Cities	33.3	56.6	66.9	67.8	68.4	66.5
Other Urban	24.0	45.1	60.3	62.0	59.8	58.0
Rural	17.1	31.3	38.3	39.1	41.6	42.1

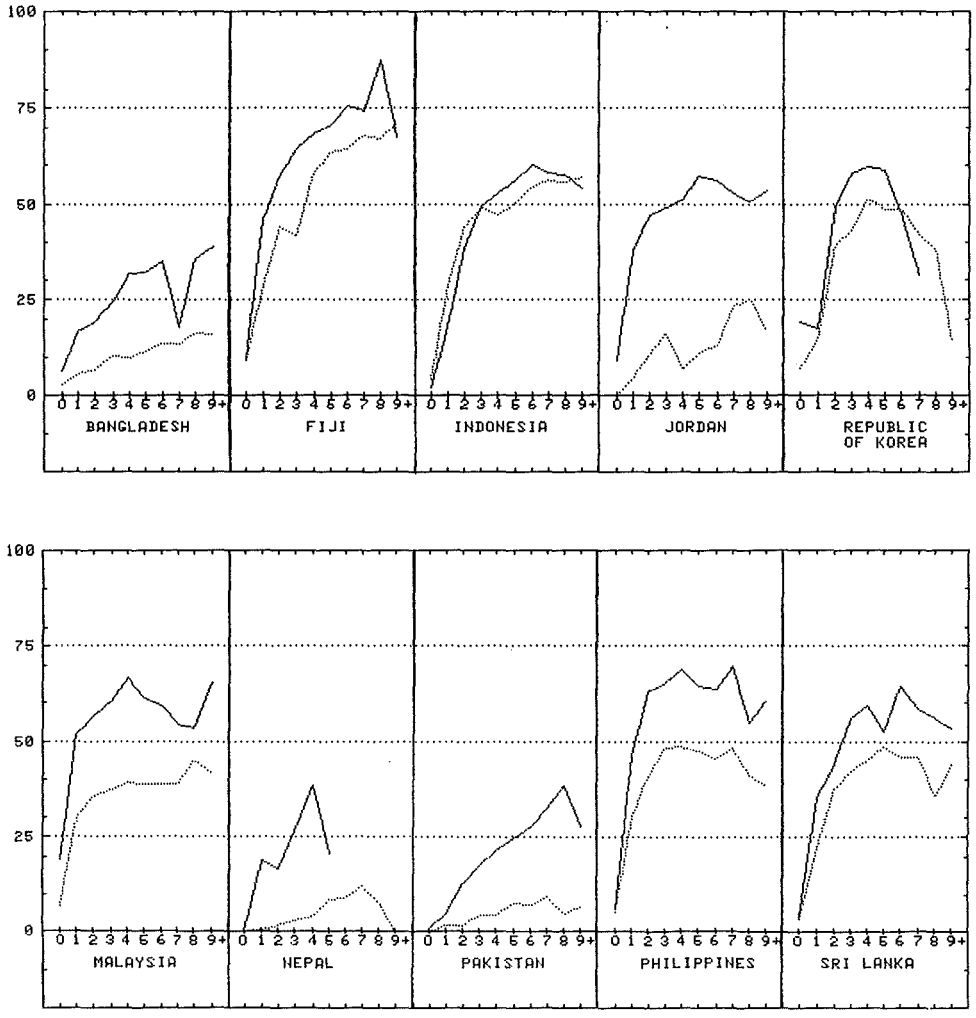
* Including West Asia.

Moving to the individual country level of comparison, percentages currently using contraception broken down by number of living children are graphed up to parity 9+ in Figure 3 for only two residential categories, *urban total* and rural. The reason for graphing only two residential categories in Figure 3 is that for many countries, inadequate denominator size above parity 5 prevented the graphing of all three residence categories. The reason for graphing up to parity 9+ in Figure 3 is that the contraceptive use pattern observed up to parity 5+ is potentially misleading if taken on its own. For readers interested in seeing graphs of all three residential categories, Figure 4 presents patterns of contraceptive use up to parity 5+. The following discussion, however, will be based on the graphs in Figure 3.

While few unqualified generalisations can be made from the graphs in Figure 3, certain features stand out:

- Figure 3 shows that between parities 0 and 9+, there are very few straight line relationships whereby contraceptive use increases linearly with parity, serving as a caution to users of linear models.
- In nearly all cases, both rural and urban, Figure 3 shows that the strongest gains in contraceptive use occur between parities zero and 3, with relatively little further increase at higher parities, supporting the observation of a "parity 3+ plateau" in contraceptive use. This is of course based on cross-sectional observation, and the relation between contraceptive use and parity may well be substantially different within each cohort.
- Notable exceptions to the "negligible increase in contraceptive use beyond parity 3" generalisation are found in Bangladesh, Fiji, Pakistan, Thailand, and (debatably) Guyana, and Jamaica.
- Comparisons with use in earlier surveys would allow assemblage of partial time series and will very probably show sharp rises in contraceptive use at all parities.
- Current contraceptive use among childless women is a highly significant indicator of movement in the

Figure 3 Country Graphs of Percentage Currently Using Any Contraceptive Method, Exposed Women, by Number of Living Children (Parities 0 to 9+)



direction of lowered fertility, and is seen to vary remarkably between the principal cities of Latin America and the Caribbean, with a high of 44 percent in Jamaica and a low of 21 percent in Mexico; it is noteworthy that Jamaica's principal city is about 20 times smaller than Mexico's. Use of contraception in the principal cities of Asia and the Pacific among childless women is usually much lower, falling below 20 percent in all cases except for Malaysia (23 percent) and the Republic of Korea (26 percent).

Current use among childless women in rural areas varies very substantially in the Caribbean and Latin American group, between 2 percent in Mexico and 43 percent in Costa Rica. Rural variation is much less in the Asian and Pacific grouping, between zero percent (rural Nepal and Pakistan) and 10 percent (rural Thailand).

- Current contraceptive use among parity one women is an equally significant indication of movement toward lowered fertility. In rural areas, contraceptive use at parity one in the Asian and Pacific group is sharply bifurcated; four countries fall below 7 percent, while the remaining seven range between 15 and 35 percent. In the rural areas of Latin America, contraceptive use at parity one varies by a massive amount, between 11 percent in Peru and 73 percent in Costa Rica.
- The case of Indonesia, with negligible differences in contraceptive use at most parities between rural and urban areas, is expecially arresting, particularly in view of the long history of dense rural settlement and highly developed rural infrastructure, and in view also of recent governmental efforts aimed at encouraging contraceptive adoption.

Figure 3 Continued

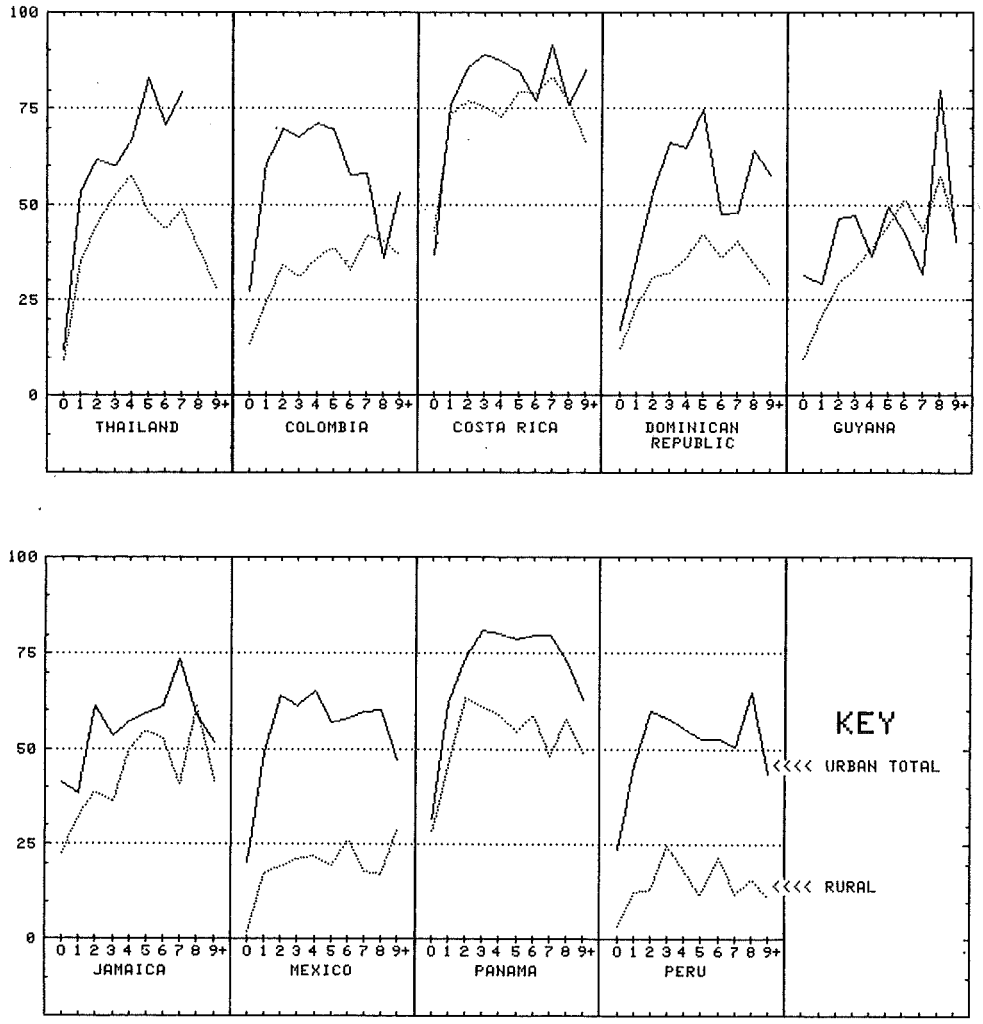
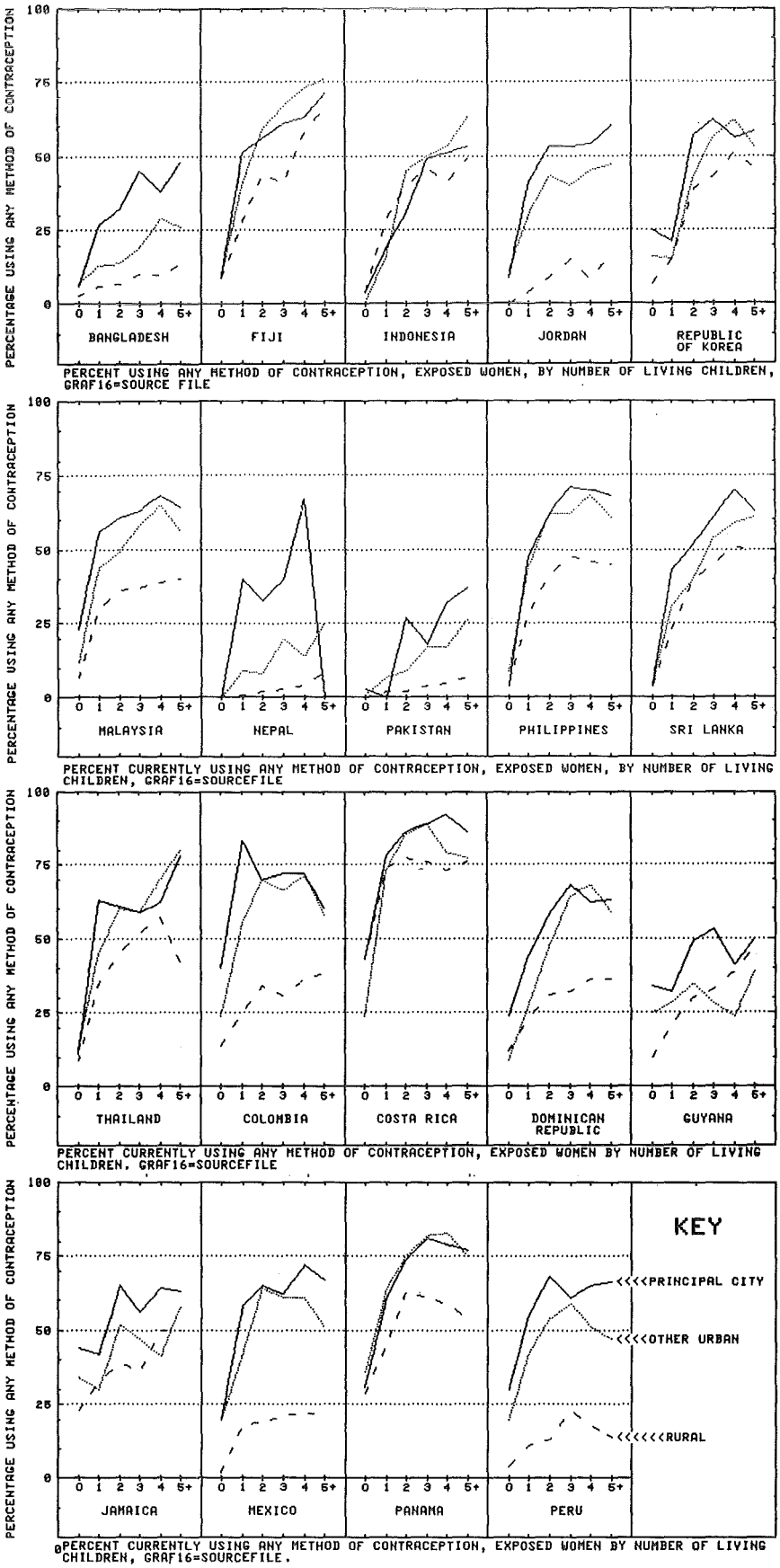


Figure 4 Percent Currently Using Any Method of Contraception by Number of Living Children and Place of Residence, Exposed Women in 19 Countries



3.2 Ever Use of Contraception

Compared to information on current use of contraception, information on contraceptive ever use fulfills several rather different purposes. First, and perhaps most important, data on ever use yield direct information on the percentages never using any method, a type of information which data on current use of contraception is incapable of providing.

Second, when tabulated by number of living children among currently married fecund women, information on ever use of contraception by women at parities zero and one provides somewhat better data on spacing behaviour than will data on current use of contraception. This is because the ever use data prevents us from ignoring past contraceptive use among women who are currently pregnant, whose previous spacing behaviour would remain concealed if we relied solely on the current contraceptive use variable.

A third function fulfilled by ever-use data is that when the percent ever using at a given age or parity is compared with the percent currently using at that age or parity, the analyst is provided with a ready indication of proportions ceasing to use contraception, and a somewhat crude approximation of "contraceptive dropout". Such an exercise is best conducted by tabulating current use and ever use for the currently married and fecund subpopulation, which allows us to examine persistence in use of contraception among women still at risk of childbearing, while excluding women who have stopped using contraceptives because they perceive themselves as no longer at risk of childbearing.

Never Use of Contraception

Currently married and fecund women are conceptually the most appropriate population for examining never use of contraception. Never use of contraception among the ever married or currently married subsamples is less informative, because never use will then be inflated by the inclusion of women who have no reason to have recently adopted contraception, namely those who have long been infecund, divorced, widowed or separated. This will apply especially strongly in populations where contraceptive use has recently undergone a rapid increase, since in such populations, women who have long been sterile or without a spouse are much less likely to have ever used contraceptives. Examining never use of contraception among exposed women would of course have the disadvantage of excluding pregnant women, who should be included if we wish to secure unbiased proportions never using contraception for the group capable of childbearing.

Table 7 shows that the rural percentage never using any method of contraception averages 56 percent across all countries, ranging between a low of 15 percent in Costa Rica to a high of 95 percent in Nepal. In six countries, more than 70 percent of rural women had never used any method of contraception, namely Bangladesh, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan, Mexico, and Peru. The rural percentage never using contraception averages 49 percent in the Latin American and Caribbean group, as compared to 62 percent in the Asia and Pacific group.

Table 7 Age Standardized Percentage Never Using Contraception Among Currently Married, Fecund Women

Country	Principal City (1)	Other Urban (2)	Rural (3)	Ratio (3)/(1)
ASIA AND PACIFIC*				
Bangladesh	50	69	83	1.66
Fiji	26	21	29	1.12
Indonesia	53	50	54	1.02
Jordan	34	43	77	2.26
Korea, Republic of	40	43	45	1.13
Malaysia	30	37	53	1.77
Nepal	50	75	95	1.90
Pakistan	66	75	92	1.24
Philippines	24	28	45	1.88
Sri Lanka	40	47	55	1.38
Thailand	28	31	49	1.75
GROUP AVERAGE	*36*	*47*	*62*	*1.72*
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA				
Colombia	16	25	55	3.44
Costa Rica	7	13	15	2.14
Dominican Republic	30	37	58	1.93
Guyana	29	32	48	1.66
Jamaica	19	30	35	1.84
Mexico	26	35	72	2.77
Panama	14	17	34	2.43
Peru	21	38	77	3.67
GROUP AVERAGE	*20*	*28*	*49*	*2.45*
OVERALL AVERAGE	*29*	*39*	*56*	*1.93*

* Including West Asia.

In principal cities, an average of 3 out of 10 women had never used contraception, ranging between a low of 7 percent in Costa Rica to a high of 66 percent in Pakistan. The percentage never using contraception in principal cities averages 20 percent in the Latin America and Caribbean group of countries, and is highest in the Dominican Republic at 30 percent and lowest in Costa Rica at 7 percent. The average is 36 percent in the Asia and Pacific group, and is in excess of 49 percent in several very large cities, namely those of Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan, indicating that large city size by itself is insufficient to induce high levels of contraceptive use.

Except for Fiji and Indonesia, never use is consistently higher in other urban areas than in principal cities, and in all countries, never use is consistently higher in rural areas than in other urban areas.

Ever Use of Contraception by Number of Living Children: Evidence of Spacing

As noted above, ever use of contraception among currently married and fecund women classified by parity will more clearly reveal the extent to which contraception is used for spacing purposes at low parities. Table 8 supports this assertion, presenting average percentages across all countries, showing that the percentage ever using contraception at parities zero and one are much higher in all three residence categories than the percentage **currently** using contraception at these parities. This comparison reveals that the extent of contraceptive use for spacing purposes is severely underestimated if we rely purely on current contraceptive use data.

Table 8 Percentage Ever Using Any Method [1] Compared with Percentage Currently Using Any Method, at Parities Zero and One: All Countries

Place of Residence	Parity (Number of Living Children) 0 Ever Using	0 Currently Using	1 Ever Using	1 Currently Using
Principal Cities	31	19	59	45
Other Urban	28	15	50	35
Rural	16	10	33	24

1. Percentages ever using are based on currently married fecund women; percentages currently using are based on "exposed" women; percentages currently using would be somewhat smaller if based on currently married fecund women.

Contraceptive use within marriage at parities zero and one is of importance because delay at such an early stage in the family building process can have a number of significant consequences. Delaying the first birth by a year is equivalent to raising the age of marriage by one year. Moreover, the formation of contraceptive habits at such an early point in marriage suggests substantial increases in contraceptive use in the future, both for spacing and stopping purposes. Spacing behaviour at parity 1, directly after the first birth, has similar consequences.

Indications of Contraceptive Continuance

As noted above, comparisons between ever use and current use of contraception give an approximate indication of levels of contraceptive continuation. Such comparisons tell us the degree to which, once having tried contraception, an ever-user is likely to be a current user at the time of interview. For such a comparison to be meaningful, it is evidently necessary to exclude women who have ceased using because they believe themselves to be no longer fecund, or because they do not currently have a spouse. On the other hand, while pregnant women are by definition not current users of contraception, their exclusion would result in upwardly biased continuation figures, so that it is necessary to include them, and to conduct the comparisons within the subpopulation of currently married and fecund women.

Table 9 Contraceptive Continuation Ratios [1]

Country	Principal City	Other Urban	Rural
ASIA AND PACIFIC*			
Bangladesh	.712	.579	.536
Fiji	.691	.674	.588
Indonesia	.730	.736	.734
Jordan	.621	.553	.398
Korea, Republic of	.616	.615	.574
Malaysia	.751	.707	.652
Nepal	.585	.513	.559
Pakistan	.667	.542	.375
Philippines	.702	.674	.613
Sri Lanka	.790	.737	.745
Thailand	.812	.726	.724
GROUP AVERAGE	*.699*	*.640*	*.594*
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA			
Colombia	.738	.725	.628
Costa Rica	.827	.801	.785
Dominican Republic	.700	.680	.622
Guyana	.592	.410	.617
Jamaica	.664	.598	.583
Mexico	.729	.688	.588
Panama	.758	.803	.727
Peru	.689	.677	.563
GROUP AVERAGE	*.712*	*.673*	*.639*
OVERALL AVERAGE	*.705*	*.654*	*.613*

* Including West Asia.

1 Ratios of percent currently using any method to percent ever using any method, currently married and fecund women, standardized on number of living children

Table 9 presents contraceptive continuation ratios for currently married and fecund women. The ratios are derived through dividing the percentage of currently married fecund women currently using any method of contraception by the percentage of currently married fecund women ever using any method. Table 9 shows that in principal cities, continuation ratios average .705 across all countries, meaning that for every 100 ever-users there are 70.5 current users; this ratio varies comparatively little, between .592 in Guyana, which is 84 percent of the mean of .705, to .827 in Costa Rica, which is 117 percent of the mean. These results clealy suggest that once women have tried contraception, they are highly likely to go on using it. The average rural continuation ratio across all countries is somewhat lower than the principal city ratio, being .613, implying 61.3 current users for every 100 ever users. The rural ratio varies somewhat more than does the principal city ratio, from 37.5 in Pakistan (62 per cent of the mean) to 78.5 in Costa Rica (128 percent of the mean). The data in Table 9 also show that in sixteen out of nineteen countries, the principal city ratio is greater than the corresponding rural ratio, the exceptions being Indonesia, Nepal, and Guyana. For most countries the principal city ratio is not more than 20 percent higher than the rural

ratio, except for Bangladesh (33 percent higher), Jordan (56 percent), Pakistan (79 percent), Mexico (23 percent), and Peru (22 percent).

Contraceptive continuation ratios as discussed above are influenced by at least five factors. Discontinuation will to some extent occur because of the desire to have another child, and will presumably occur more often in populations where spacing occurs more often. Discontinuation may also reflect a dislike of available methods, or their non-availability. It may also reflect cessation of intercourse, or a belief in subfecundity among women approaching menopause.

Since we do not know the parity at which the respondent first used contraception, nor the date at which contraception first began, data on continuation ratios by parity tell us very little about contraceptive efficacy [1], and instead tell us how likely it is that an ever-user who is presently at parity i will be a current user. Ratios by parity are not entirely devoid of interest, however. Table 10 shows us that among currently married, fecund women, the continuation ratios averaged across all countries are at all parities between 10 to 25 percent higher in principal cities than in rural areas. The table also shows that ratios at parity zero are much lower than at all other parities, and that the ratios steadily increase up to parity 2 in all three residence categories, and then increase somewhat erratically and at a lower rate to maxima of .72 and .66 at parity 5+ in rural areas and other urban areas and to a maximum of .74 in principal cities. While rural ratios are somewhat lower than urban ratios at all parities, a major point that stands out is that among rural currently married fecund women at all parities, very substantial proportions of ever-users are persisting in using contraception.

Table 10 Average Continuation Ratios for Currently Married, Fecund Women, by Parity

Region and Residence	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5+
NINETEEN COUNTRIES						
Principal City	.39	.61	.69	.72	.74	.73
Other Urban	.31	.58	.68	.67	.68	.72
Rural	.34	.54	.59	.63	.63	.66
ASIA AND PACIFIC						
Principal City	.37	.59	.68	.71	.74	.71
Other Urban	.26	.58	.68	.64	.68	.71
Rural	.29	.52	.59	.62	.59	.64
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA						
Principal City	.46	.65	.71	.74	.74	.76
Other Urban	.37	.59	.68	.71	.69	.74
Rural	.41	.56	.60	.65	.68	.70

Table 10 also shows that the Latin America and Caribbean group has higher continuation ratios at most parities than does the Asian and Pacific group of countries. The ratios are substantially higher in the Latin America and Caribbean group at parity zero in all three residence categories, are higher at all parities in the rural sector, but are quite close at parities 1 to 5+ in the "other urban" category. The patterns at the individual country level show a great deal of variation, but are not discussed here.

Table 11 Average Continuation Ratios by Parity, "Exposed" Women, † for All Countries

	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5+
Principal City	.54	.72	.77	.77	.78	.77
Other Urban	.44	.71	.76	.74	.74	.77
Rural	.54	.65	.68	.71	.70	.72

† Excluding pregnant women.

Table 11 removes pregnant women from calculation of the ratios, and shows that at all parities except zero, between 65 and 78 percent of exposed ever-users are currently using contraception, in all three residence categories; there is remarkably little variation by parity in these ratios, increasing from .72 at parity 1 to .77 at parity 5+ among principal city women, and from .65 to .72 among rural women.

[1] If the ratios among currently married, fecund women who want no more children are above a certain level – say 95 percent – certain inferences may be possible.

3.3 Rural Versus Urban Use of Inefficient Methods

Since inefficient contraceptives - withdrawal, abstinence, rhythm, and the douche -- are generally harder to use than the efficient methods, it is perhaps surprising to note their relatively widespread use in both the rural areas and the principal cities of most of the nineteen countries. Because of the inconvenience of the methods, their use would seem to indicate a strong commitment to postpone or to cease childbearing coupled with either an absence of access to more efficient methods or reservations concerning their use. Absence of access may be a matter of money cost, or travel distance, or general unavailability, while reservations may include fears about safety, or objections on religious grounds. In contexts where religious objections are not a factor, the percentage using inefficient methods may be taken as a minimum estimate of unmet need for provision of modern contraceptive services.

Table 12 (bottom row) indicates that in principal cities the average percentage of currently fecund women who were currently using inefficient methods was 10.9 percent, while the average percentage using efficient methods was 35.4 percent, so that 235 per thousand current users of contraception in principal cities were using inefficient methods. [1] The comparable averages for rural areas, also in Table 12, show that 6.9 percent of currently married, fecund women were using inefficient methods, while 21.9 percent were using efficient methods, so that among current contraceptors in rural areas, 242 per thousand were using inefficient methods. Table 12 also shows that these cross national averages conceal a great deal of inter-country variation. Column 1 indicates that in the principal cities, the percentage using inefficient methods averages 10.9 percent, but ranges between 0 percent in Nepal to 31 percent in Peru, while column 4 indicates that in the rural areas, the percentages using inefficient methods is lowest in Nepal at 0 percent, and highest in the Philippines at 20 percent.

[1] 235 = 1000 (10.9/(35.4 + 10.9))

Table 12 Current Use of Inefficient and Efficient Contraceptive Methods in Rural Areas and Principal Cities of 19 Countries, Among Currently Married and Fecund Women, Standardized for Age

	Principal Cities			Rural Areas			
Country	Percent Using Inefficient Methods (1)	Percent Using Efficient Methods (2)	Ratio of Inefficient to Total Users = (1)/(1)+(2) (3)	Percent Using Inefficient Methods (4)	Percent Using Efficient Methods (5)	Ratio of Inefficient to Total Users = (4)/(4)+(5) (6)	Difference Between Urban and Rural Ratios (6) - (3) (7)
ASIA AND PACIFIC*							
Bangladesh	4	32	11	4	5	44	+33
Fiji	8	42	16	6	37	14	–2
Indonesia	11	24	31	3	30	9	–22
Jordan	12	29	29	3	6	33	+ 4
Republic of Korea	10	31	32	6	26	19	–13
Malaysia	13	38	25	9	23	28	+ 3
Nepal	0	36	0	0	3	0	0
Pakistan	6	16	27	1	3	25	–2
Philippines	24	28	46	20	13	61	+15
Sri Lanka	15	31	33	13	20	39	+ 6
Thailand	3	54	6	3	34	9	+ 3
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA							
Colombia	17	45	27	11	19	37	+10
Costa Rica	12	64	16	12	56	18	+ 2
Dominican Republic	8	41	16	6	21	22	+ 6
Guyana	12	29	29	6	27	18	–11
Jamaica	3	50	6	2	36	5	–1
Mexico	12	43	22	6	11	35	+13
Panama	7	58	11	10	38	21	+10
Peru	31	24	56	11	2	85	+29
AVERAGE	*10.9*	*35.4*	*23.5*	*6.9*	*21.6*	*24.2*	

* Including West Asia.

To highlight how many women are currently using inefficient methods relative to the total number using any method at all, the number of inefficient users per 100 total users is presented in column 3 for principal cities and in column 6 for rural areas.

This exercise shows that in the principal cities, the ratio of inefficient to total users exceeds 10 percent in sixteen out of nineteen countries, including all but Nepal, Thailand, and Jamaica. In the rural areas, the ratio exceeds 10 percent in fifteen countries, including seven out of the eight Latin American and Caribbean countries, and including eight of the eleven Asian and Pacific countries. In a few countries, notably Indonesia, Korea, and Guyana, the ratio of inefficient users to total users is substantially higher in the principal city than in the rural sector.

The direction of the rural-urban differential in use of inefficient methods could reasonably go either way. On the one hand, if rural pressures to use contraception are lower, rural women might only very rarely resort to inefficient methods. On the other hand, if efficient contraception is unavailable in some rural areas, then inefficient methods may be the only ones used. In any event, the data in column 7 of Table 12 indicate that in three countries, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, and Guyana the proportion of total contraceptors who are using inefficient methods is substantially lower, by at least 10 percent, in rural areas than in urban. In five other countries, however, the proportion of total users who are employing inefficient methods is substantially higher in rural than in urban areas by at least 10 percent.

In the remaining eleven countries, differences in rural and urban proportions using inefficient methods as a proportion of total users are negligible.

3.4 A Comparison With Europe and U.S.A.

A somewhat wider perspective on rural-urban differentials in current use of contraception is afforded by including seven highly industrialised countries in the comparison. Table 13 includes six European countries and the United States of America, and shows that in four of these seven countries, the difference between rural and urban percentages currently using contraception is 4 percent or below, while in all seven cases, the urban-rural ratio of contraceptive use falls below 116 urban users per 100 rural users. By contrast, the Asia and Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean groups together contain only four countries that have ratios below 1.16, namely Indonesia (1.00), Costa Rica (1.08), Korea (1.14), and Guyana (1.14).

It is emphasised that the data on the Europe and U.S.A. group are presented in Table 13 only for approximate comparison of rural-urban differentials in contraceptive use, and that these data do not allow valid comparisons of absolute levels of contraceptive use between Europe and U.S.A. and the two other regional groupings. This to a considerable degree is because the Europe and U.S.A. group excludes voluntarily sterilised respondents in calculating percentages currently using contraception.

Table 13 Current Use of Contraception Among "Exposed" Women in Nineteen WFS Countries and Among "At Risk" Women in Seven Industrialised Countries

Country	Total	Urban	Rural	Absolute Percentage Difference	Urban-Rural Ratio
ASIA AND PACIFIC					
Bangladesh		23	9	14	2.56
Fiji		58	49	9	1.18
Indonesia		40	40	0	1.00
Jordan		48	13	35	3.69
Republic of Korea		48	42	6	1.14
Malaysia		57	36	21	1.58
Nepal		21	2	19	10.50
Pakistan		18	4	14	4.50
Philippines		60	42	18	1.43
Sri Lanka		49	35	14	1.40
Thailand		60	44	16	1.36
GROUP AVERAGE		*44*	*29*	*15*	*1.52*
EUROPE AND UNITED STATES					
Belgium		84	80	4	1.05
Czechoslovakia		82	74	8	1.11
Denmark		85	82	3	1.03
Finland		83	84	-1	0.99
France		73	63	10	1.16
Hungary		71	70	1	1.01
United States of America		68	61	7	1.11
GROUP AVERAGE		*78*	*73*	*5*	*1.07*
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA					
Colombia		62	34	28	1.82
Costa Rica		81	75	6	1.08
Dominican Republic		52	31	21	1.67
Guyana		40	35	5	1.14
Jamaica		52	41	11	1.26
Mexico		57	20	37	2.85
Panama		72	55	17	1.31
Peru		54	16	38	3.38
GROUP AVERAGE		*59*	*38*	*21*	*1.55*

Source: United Nations. 1976. *Fertility and Family Planning in Europe.* Department of Social and Economic Affairs. Population Studies No. 58 ST/ESA/SER A/58. Figures for Europe and the United States of America exclude the contraceptively sterilised from numerators and denominators and were termed "at risk" in the source publication.

3.5 Some Conclusions

These finds strongly suggest that rurality is not an absolute obstacle to widespread adoption of contraception. Indeed, many countries had substantial proportions of their rural women currently using contraception, averaging 33 percent across all nineteen countries. On the other hand, levels of current use were appreciably higher in principal cities (55 percent) and in other urban areas (47 percent).

While "principal city" and "other urban" areas usually had higher percentages ever using contraception at every parity and in every age group, there were some cases in which this did not obtain, or where the percentages were very close.

In all categories of residence, there is a marked tendency for contraceptive use to rise sharply between parities zero and 3, and then to increase very little further, and in some cases even to begin declining after parity 5.

There is substantial evidence of contraceptive use for purposes of spacing at parities zero and 1.

Use of inefficient contraceptive methods is surprisingly widespread, with about 24 percent of all rural and urban current users of contraception utilising inefficient methods.

Never use of contraception was seen to be more common in rural areas (averaging 56 percent) than in principal cities (averaging 30 percent).

Calculation of "contraceptive continuation ratios" indicated that 7 out of 10 principal city ever-users are current users, while 6 out of every 10 rural ever-users are current users. With a few notable exceptions the average ratios are surprisingly uniform among countries.

Comparisons with seven industrialised nations revealed that these had virtually lost any sharp urban rural differential in current contraceptive use, with an average ratio of 1.07, as compared to the average ratio of 1.55 observed in the group of nineteen WFS countries.

Countries in the Latin American and Caribbean group had substantially higher rates both of rural and urban contraceptive use than those in the Asian and Pacific group. The predominantly Moslem countries of Bangladesh, Jordan, and Pakistan all had relatively low rural percentages currently using contraception, all three being below 20 percent, but the total urban percentage using contraception in Jordan was 48 percent, which was very much higher than the corresponding percentages in Bangladesh (23 percent) or Pakistan (18 percent). Several countries with Catholic majorities showed surprisingly high proportions using efficient methods of contraception, though in Peru and Colombia very high percentages were using inefficient methods.

These findings pose several questions beyond the scope of the present summary. In particular, questions arise as to why the rural-urban differential in contraceptive use varies so widely among countries and why use of inefficient methods is sometimes greater in urban than in rural areas.

APPENDIX I – DETAILED TABLES

GUIDE TO DETAILED TABLES

SUBPOPULATION	Ever Use of Contraception		Current Use of Contraception	
	Age	Number of Living Children	Age	Number of Living Children
Ever Married Women	Table 14	Table 15	Table 16	Table 17
Currently Married Women	Table 18	Table 19	Table 20	Table 21
Currently Married and Fecund Women	Table 22	Table 23	Table 24	Table 25
Exposed Women	Table 26	Table 27	Table 28	Table 29

Table 14 Per Cent Distribution of Ever-Married Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Ever Used (N=None; I=Inefficient only; E=one or more Efficient), Classified by Current Age and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Ever Used																		T O T A L				TOTAL N	
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	93	2	5	85	4	11	85	3	12	81	5	15	80	5	15	86	4	11	91	4	5	86	4	10	84	4	12	6244	6257
Dacca City	74	3	22	69	3	28	36	4	60	(44	8	49)	(54	10	37)	(70	0	30)	*	*	*	58	5	37	55	6	39	117	338
Other Urban	84	2	14	78	5	17	73	4	23	65	7	28	72	4	25	74	7	19	80	0	20	75	4	20	73	5	22	385	1110
Urban total	82	2	16	76	4	19	62	4	34	61	7	32	67	5	28	73	5	22	77	3	20	71	4	24	69	5	26	502	1448
Rural	94	2	4	86	4	10	87	3	10	83	4	13	81	5	14	87	4	10	92	4	4	87	4	9	86	4	10	5742	4809
FIJI	59	10	31	39	10	51	27	10	64	22	12	67	28	10	61	33	14	53	48	13	39	32	11	57	32	11	57	4910	4910
Suva/Peri-urban	(65	6	29)	38	10	51	21	11	67	23	11	66	22	13	65	32	16	52	48	15	37	31	12	57	30	12	57	800	800
Other Urban	(49	13	38)	26	10	64	23	6	70	21	7	72	26	7	67	26	16	58	49	8	43	28	9	64	28	9	64	964	964
Urban total	55	11	34	32	10	58	22	9	69	22	9	70	24	10	66	29	16	55	49	11	40	29	10	61	29	10	61	1764	1764
Rural	61	10	30	44	10	46	29	10	60	22	13	65	30	11	59	35	12	52	48	14	38	34	11	54	34	11	54	3146	3146
INDONESIA	84	3	14	65	3	32	54	4	42	55	5	40	60	5	35	71	5	24	82	6	12	65	4	30	63	4	33	9108	9118
Jakarta	88	5	6	66	7	27	50	11	39	56	11	33	58	9	33	63	13	24	73	9	19	62	9	28	61	10	30	505	1392
Other Urban	87	5	8	66	5	29	53	8	39	47	6	47	48	9	42	62	11	27	82	8	10	61	8	32	59	8	34	928	1531
Urban total	87	5	8	66	6	28	52	9	39	50	8	42	52	9	39	62	12	26	79	8	12	61	8	30	60	8	32	1433	2923
Rural	83	2	15	64	3	33	54	3	42	57	4	39	62	4	34	73	4	24	82	6	12	66	3	30	64	4	33	7675	6195
JORDAN	83	5	13	61	9	30	48	9	43	44	8	48	47	8	45	48	5	47	58	6	36	54	7	39	52	7	40	3607	3606
Amman	76	5	19	53	7	39	29	7	64	29	10	60	29	9	61	34	3	63	44	6	50	39	7	54	38	7	55	1285	1346
Other Urban	79	6	16	49	11	40	41	12	47	38	6	55	41	8	51	42	8	50	58	8	34	47	9	44	45	9	46	1246	964
Urban total	77	5	17	51	9	40	35	10	56	34	8	58	35	9	56	38	6	56	51	7	42	43	8	49	41	8	50	2531	2310
Rural	91	4	6	79	8	12	80	6	14	72	7	21	76	5	20	77	3	20	83	2	15	79	6	15	78	6	16	1077	1296
KOREA,REP.OF	84	4	13	70	4	26	46	6	47	31	5	64	26	4	70	39	4	57	65	3	32	43	5	52	47	5	48	5430	5430
Seoul	*	*	*	68	4	28	46	6	48	23	5	71	16	7	77	41	5	55	60	3	37	38	5	57	44	5	51	1130	1130
Other Urban	*	*	*	73	4	23	45	8	47	29	5	66	26	4	70	38	7	55	67	5	29	43	6	51	47	6	47	2123	2123
Urban total	(83	8	8)	71	4	25	45	7	48	27	5	68	22	5	73	39	6	55	64	4	32	42	6	53	46	6	49	3253	3253
Rural	(84	0	16)	68	4	28	49	5	46	38	6	56	32	3	65	39	2	59	66	2	32	46	4	50	50	4	47	2177	2177
MALAYSIA	76	8	16	55	10	34	43	10	47	42	10	48	49	9	42	54	11	35	73	11	16	52	10	38	51	10	38	6157	6157
Metro/Town	*	*	*	40	13	47	24	11	64	26	10	64	31	9	60	42	10	49	54	19	27	35	12	53	35	11	53	1009	1009
Other Urban	*	*	*	46	10	44	34	11	55	31	11	58	35	12	53	46	6	48	68	10	23	42	10	48	43	10	47	923	923
Urban total	(77	8	15)	43	11	46	29	11	60	28	11	61	33	11	56	44	8	48	60	15	25	39	11	51	39	11	50	1932	1932
Rural	76	8	16	60	10	30	49	9	42	48	10	42	57	9	34	61	12	27	79	9	11	58	10	32	57	10	33	4225	4225
NEPAL	99	0	1	98	1	2	95	1	4	94	1	6	93	1	7	95	1	4	97	1	2	96	1	4	95	1	4	5776	5772
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(50	0	50)	54	0	46	34	34
Other Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	(80	0	20)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81	2	17	79	2	19	98	98
Urban total	*	*	*	(85	0	15)	(67	0	33)	(62	0	38)	(48	10	43)	*	*	*	*	*	*	73	2	26	72	1	27	132	132
Rural	99	0	1	98	1	1	96	1	3	94	1	5	94	1	5	96	1	4	97	1	2	96	1	3	96	1	3	5644	5640
PAKISTAN	99	0	0	96	0	3	90	1	9	86	2	12	83	2	15	86	3	11	89	2	9	90	2	8	89	2	9	4922	4921
Karachi	(100	0	0)	89	1	9	64	6	29	68	3	29	55	3	41	(63	7	30)	(74	4	22)	73	4	23	70	4	26	286	420
Other Urban	97	1	1	89	2	10	79	2	19	72	3	24	68	5	28	80	5	15	85	2	13	81	3	17	79	3	18	989	1454
Urban total	98	1	1	89	2	10	76	3	21	71	3	25	65	5	31	76	5	18	83	3	15	79	3	18	77	3	19	1274	1874
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	96	1	4	92	2	7	89	1	10	89	3	8	92	1	7	94	1	5	93	1	5	3647	3047
PHILIPPINES	74	13	13	48	16	35	35	19	46	33	17	49	34	19	47	45	19	35	62	17	20	43	18	40	42	18	40	9268	9268
Manila	(66	16	18)	27	17	56	22	14	64	17	16	67	18	19	63	29	17	54	46	16	38	26	16	58	26	16	57	1166	1361
Other Urban	60	16	24	36	18	47	23	18	59	24	14	62	27	15	58	34	16	50	48	22	30	31	17	52	31	17	52	1810	3233
Urban total	62	16	22	32	17	50	23	16	61	21	15	64	23	17	60	32	16	51	47	20	33	29	17	54	29	16	54	2976	4594
Rural	77	12	10	55	16	29	41	21	39	39	19	42	39	20	41	52	21	28	70	16	14	49	19	33	49	18	33	6292	4674
SRI LANKA	81	9	10	67	12	20	57	17	26	45	20	35	48	20	33	57	20	24	66	22	11	57	18	25	57	18	25	6808	6806
Colombo	(76	12	12)	57	8	35	36	18	46	32	16	52	37	19	43	40	22	38	59	15	26	43	17	41	44	16	40	419	920
Other Urban	(100	0	0)	65	15	19	56	18	26	33	30	37	34	25	41	53	18	30	53	35	12	49	23	28	51	22	27	834	879
Urban total	(90	5	5)	63	13	24	49	18	33	32	25	42	35	23	42	48	19	32	55	28	16	47	21	32	49	20	32	1253	1799
Rural	79	10	11	65	13	22	55	19	26	45	21	34	48	20	31	57	21	22	67	23	11	56	20	24	56	19	25	4912	4539
Estate	*	*	*	93	1	6	80	5	15	71	4	25	64	9	28	(77	4	19)	85	7	8	78	5	17	79	5	17	642	468
Rural total	79	9	11	69	12	20	59	17	24	48	19	33	50	19	31	59	20	22	68	21	10	59	18	23	59	17	24	5554	5007
THAILAND	74	6	20	58	6	36	44	6	50	44	7	49	46	4	50	60	7	33	75	9	16	54	6	39	53	6	41	3816	3816
Bangkok/Thonburi	*	*	*	(26	5	69)	37	1	62	(34	2	63)	28	2	70	(44	6	50)	(57	6	37)	37	4	59	36	4	60	294	320
Other Urban	*	*	*	(48	6	46)	(33	12	55)	(23	13	63)	(33	10	58)	(49	12	39)	(63	9	28)	41	11	48	39	11	50	265	259
Urban total	(41	21	38)	38	6	57	36	5	59	29	8	63	30	5	65	47	9	44	60	8	32	39	7	54	38	7	55	560	579
Rural	78	4	18	61	6	33	46	7	48	46	7	47	49	4	47	63	6	31	77	9	14	57	6	37	55	6	38	3256	3237

TABLE 14 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Ever Used: 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	TOTAL: OBSERVED	TOTAL: STANDARDISED	TOTAL N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	56 10 34	38 14 49	34 10 56	28 11 61	38 10 52	48 15 37	62 16 22	41 12 47	40 12 49	3299	3299
Bogota	(35 15 50)	15 14 71	14 11 75	9 9 82	26 12 62	19 16 64	(49 23 28)	21 14 65	20 13 67	416	416
Other Urban	48 8 43	29 13 59	25 7 69	23 10 67	28 9 63	41 17 41	57 18 25	33 11 56	32 11 57	1707	1707
Urban total	45 10 45	26 13 61	23 7 70	21 10 69	28 9 63	36 17 47	56 18 26	31 12 58	29 11 59	2123	2123
Rural	69 10 21	60 15 25	55 14 31	43 12 45	58 10 32	68 12 20	74 11 16	59 12 28	58 12 30	1176	1176
COSTA RICA	NA NA NA	15 6 78	11 7 82	15 7 77	16 9 75	20 12 68	41 13 46	18 9 73	18 8 74	3037	3037
San Jose'	NA NA NA	12 6 82	7 5 88	9 8 83	9 8 83	12 12 76	33 11 56	13 8 79	12 8 81	955	955
Other Urban	NA NA NA	14 3 83	17 6 77	15 3 82	17 11 72	23 16 61	34 11 55	19 8 73	18 7 74	620	620
Urban total	NA NA NA	13 5 82	11 5 84	12 6 83	12 9 79	16 13 70	33 11 56	15 8 77	14 7 78	1575	1575
Rural	NA NA NA	17 8 75	12 9 79	20 9 71	21 9 70	23 11 66	50 16 34	22 10 68	21 10 69	1462	1462
DOMINICAN REP	70 12 19	53 14 34	40 10 51	44 11 45	47 9 44	57 11 32	69 9 21	52 11 37	50 11 39	2257	2257
Santo Domingo	57 18 25	38 12 49	28 10 61	29 12 59	33 11 57	43 6 51	(49 10 41)	37 11 52	36 11 53	572	572
Other Urban	68 10 22	45 13 42	31 8 61	39 9 52	36 5 59	55 11 34	59 13 28	45 10 46	43 10 47	572	572
Urban total	63 14 24	42 13 46	30 9 61	34 11 55	34 8 58	50 9 42	54 12 34	41 10 49	40 10 50	1144	1144
Rural	76 10 14	64 15 21	52 11 38	57 12 32	59 10 31	64 12 23	82 7 11	64 11 25	61 11 27	1113	1113
GUYANA	61 11 28	50 10 41	39 10 51	33 7 60	43 8 49	50 8 41	56 13 31	46 9 44	45 9 46	3616	3616
Georgetown&Sub.	51 11 38	35 11 53	24 10 65	22 10 68	36 7 57	43 10 47	45 17 38	35 11 54	33 10 56	1030	1030
Other Urban	(50 18 32)	41 14 44	(21 14 65)	(23 15 62)	(37 6 57)	(42 11 47)	(55 9 36)	38 13 50	34 12 53	277	277
Urban total	51 13 37	37 12 51	24 11 65	22 11 67	36 7 57	43 10 47	47 15 38	36 11 53	33 11 56	1307	1307
Rural	68 10 21	58 8 34	48 9 43	38 5 56	47 8 45	55 7 38	61 11 27	52 8 39	51 8 41	2309	2309
JAMAICA	41 11 48	30 11 60	23 8 69	24 9 66	33 8 59	45 7 48	54 14 32	34 10 56	32 9 58	2766	2766
Kingston & Sub.	35 10 55	23 10 66	14 7 79	16 10 74	25 8 68	30 11 59	39 22 39	24 11 65	23 10 67	907	907
Other Urban	35 12 53	23 9 68	24 5 71	28 6 66	(32 5 64)	(42 12 47)	(70 8 22)	33 8 60	33 7 60	413	413
Urban total	35 10 54	23 10 67	18 6 76	19 9 72	27 7 66	34 11 54	48 18 34	27 10 64	26 9 65	1320	1320
Rural	47 11 43	36 11 53	30 11 59	30 10 60	38 9 53	52 5 44	58 12 30	41 10 49	38 10 52	1446	1446
MEXICO	74 7 19	56 9 35	44 10 46	46 10 44	51 11 38	62 10 29	72 10 18	55 10 35	54 10 37	6255	6255
Mexico City	53 17 30	37 8 54	23 10 67	26 10 64	27 14 60	42 16 42	66 9 25	35 11 54	34 11 54	1360	1360
Other Urban	64 8 27	41 10 48	30 11 59	37 11 53	37 12 51	52 11 38	65 12 24	43 11 46	42 11 47	2290	2290
Urban total	60 11 28	40 10 51	27 11 62	32 11 57	33 13 54	48 13 39	65 11 24	40 11 49	39 11 50	3650	3650
Rural	86 4 10	79 9 13	69 10 21	69 9 23	74 9 17	81 6 13	81 8 11	76 8 16	75 8 17	2605	2605
PANAMA	NA NA NA	28 11 61	21 10 69	25 9 66	26 10 63	31 10 59	38 14 48	27 10 63	27 10 63	3203	3203
Metro/Urban	NA NA NA	20 7 73	14 7 80	17 6 77	17 7 77	23 8 69	28 12 60	19 7 74	19 7 74	1459	1459
Other Urban	NA NA NA	25 7 68	18 7 75	24 9 67	17 10 73	(26 6 68)	29 10 61	23 8 69	22 8 69	401	401
Urban total	NA NA NA	21 7 72	15 7 79	18 6 75	17 7 76	24 7 69	28 11 60	20 7 73	19 7 73	1860	1860
Rural	NA NA NA	38 17 45	31 14 55	34 12 54	37 14 49	42 13 45	52 18 30	38 14 48	37 14 48	1343	1343
PERU	68 22 11	52 29 20	43 29 28	41 26 32	51 23 26	55 26 19	67 19 13	51 26 23	50 26 24	5640	5640
Urbanised Lima	(27 42 31)	34 29 36	21 29 50	12 28 60	21 27 53	29 32 39	37 27 36	24 29 46	24 29 46	1472	1321
Other Urban	63 26 12	45 34 21	32 36 32	37 31 33	42 29 29	44 34 22	62 26 12	43 32 25	42 32 26	2160	2286
Urban total	53 30 17	40 32 27	27 33 39	26 30 44	33 28 39	37 34 29	52 26 22	36 31 33	35 31 34	3631	3607
Rural	90 9 1	75 21 4	75 21 5	76 18 6	78 16 6	83 15 2	89 9 2	80 16 4	78 17 4	2009	2033

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by age.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Costa Rica and Panama age range is 20-49. Women aged 15-19 not interviewed.

Table 15 Per Cent Distribution of Ever-Married Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Ever Used (N=None;I=Inefficient only;E=one or more Efficient), Classified by Number of Living Children and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Ever Used												TOTAL				TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	96	1	3	90	3	7	87	3	10	85	4	12	84	4	12	79	6	15	86	4	10	85	4	11	6244	6257
Dacca City	(80	2	18)	67	2	32	57	3	40	(58	2	40)	(40	13	47)	52	6	42	58	5	37	57	5	38	117	338
Other urban	89	3	9	84	3	13	81	4	15	75	7	19	70	4	26	63	5	32	75	4	20	74	4	21	385	1110
Urban total	87	3	11	79	3	18	75	4	21	71	6	23	62	6	31	61	5	34	71	4	24	70	5	25	502	1448
Rural	96	1	2	91	3	6	89	3	9	86	3	11	85	4	11	81	6	14	87	4	9	86	4	10	5742	4809
FIJI	75	9	16	44	14	42	30	12	58	26	11	63	21	9	69	19	11	70	32	11	57	32	11	57	4910	4910
Suva/Peri-urban	74	10	16	31	15	54	32	10	58	20	14	66	21	11	68	18	13	69	31	12	57	30	12	58	800	800
Other urban	69	8	23	30	14	56	28	10	62	17	7	76	21	4	75	17	9	74	28	9	64	27	9	64	964	964
Urban total	71	9	20	31	14	55	30	10	60	18	10	71	21	7	72	18	10	72	29	10	61	28	10	61	1764	1764
Rural	77	8	14	53	13	34	31	13	56	31	12	57	22	11	68	20	11	69	34	11	54	35	11	54	3146	3146
INDONESIA	94	1	5	74	4	22	59	5	36	55	5	40	56	5	39	54	5	41	65	4	30	62	5	33	9108	9118
Jakarta	94	4	2	80	8	11	63	13	24	46	11	43	45	10	45	52	9	39	62	9	28	61	9	30	505	1392
Other urban	95	2	3	79	5	16	53	10	36	54	7	39	44	11	45	42	10	48	61	8	32	57	8	34	928	1531
Urban total	95	3	3	80	6	14	57	11	31	51	8	41	44	11	45	45	10	45	61	8	30	59	9	33	1433	2923
Rural	94	1	5	73	4	23	59	4	37	55	4	40	58	4	37	56	4	40	66	3	30	63	4	33	7675	6195
JORDAN	87	6	7	67	7	25	56	7	37	50	9	40	51	7	42	46	7	46	54	7	39	57	7	36	3607	3606
Amman	82	2	16	54	10	37	38	4	58	33	12	56	34	9	57	31	7	61	39	7	54	42	7	50	1285	1346
Other urban	87	11	2	57	7	36	52	11	36	43	8	49	36	7	57	40	9	51	47	9	44	50	9	41	1246	964
Urban total	85	7	8	55	9	36	45	7	48	38	10	52	35	8	57	36	8	56	43	8	49	46	8	46	2531	2310
Rural	93	4	3	91	4	5	83	6	11	80	7	13	80	5	14	73	6	22	79	6	15	82	6	13	1077	1296
KOREA,REP.OF	81	4	15	73	5	22	41	7	51	31	5	64	29	4	67	37	3	59	43	5	52	48	4	47	5430	5430
Seoul	71	4	25	70	5	25	31	8	61	23	5	72	24	2	73	29	5	66	38	5	57	45	4	51^	1130	1130
Other urban	80	6	15	72	6	22	41	9	50	30	4	65	27	4	69	37	6	57	43	6	51	49	6	45	2123	2123
Urban total	77	5	18	71	5	23	37	8	55	27	5	68	26	3	70	35	5	59	42	6	53	47	5	48	3253	3253
Rural	90	2	8	76	5	19	53	5	42	40	5	56	33	5	62	38	2	60	46	4	50	53	3	43	2177	2177
MALAYSIA	85	7	8	61	10	30	49	12	39	47	11	43	47	11	42	47	10	44	52	10	38	54	10	36	6157	6157
Metro/Town	64	12	24	40	12	49	29	15	56	27	13	60	32	11	57	34	10	56	35	12	53	37	12	52	1009	1009
Other urban	90	2	9	55	12	33	43	8	49	35	10	55	34	11	55	36	11	53	42	10	48	46	10	45	923	923
Urban total	74	8	18	46	12	42	35	12	53	31	11	58	33	11	56	35	11	54	39	11	51	40	11	49	1932	1932
Rural	90	7	3	68	9	24	57	11	32	55	10	34	53	11	36	51	9	39	58	10	32	60	10	30	4225	4225
NEPAL	99	0	0	98	1	1	97	0	2	95	1	4	92	1	7	90	1	9	96	1	4	94	1	5	5776	5772
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(50	0	50)	64	0	36^	34	34
Other urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(70	4	26)	81	2	17	73	2	25^	98	98
Urban total	*	*	*	(81	0	19)	(85	4	12)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(73	3	24)	73	2	26	67	1	32^	132	132
Rural	99	0	0	99	1	1	98	0	2	96	1	3	94	1	5	91	1	9	96	1	3	95	1	5	5644	5640
PAKISTAN	99	0	1	97	1	2	94	2	4	91	1	8	87	2	10	81	3	17	90	2	8	89	2	9	4922	4921
Karachi	98	0	2	98	0	2	76	6	18	(74	6	19)	66	5	29	54	4	42	73	4	23	73	4	23	286	420
Other urban	98	0	2	93	1	6	88	3	9	78	1	21	75	3	22	68	5	27	81	3	17	80	3	17	989	1454
Urban total	98	0	2	95	1	4	85	4	11	77	2	21	73	4	24	65	5	30	79	3	18	79	3	18	1274	1874
Rural	100	0	0	98	0	1	97	1	2	95	1	4	93	2	6	87	2	11	94	1	5	93	1	6	3647	3047
PHILIPPINES	88	6	6	53	20	28	41	20	39	32	20	48	35	18	48	41	18	41	43	18	40	46	17	37	9268	9268
Manila	82	10	8	38	19	42	18	20	62	15	18	68	14	13	73	25	14	61	26	16	58	30	16	54	1166	1361
Other urban	80	7	13	40	23	37	29	20	51	24	19	57	25	15	61	28	14	58	31	17	52	35	16	48	1810	3233
Urban total	81	8	11	39	22	39	24	20	56	20	18	62	20	14	66	27	14	59	29	17	54	33	16	51	2976	4594
Rural	91	5	4	61	18	21	51	20	29	39	21	40	42	19	39	45	19	36	49	19	33	52	18	30	6292	4674
SRI LANKA	91	6	2	69	18	13	53	25	22	49	22	29	44	20	36	50	17	33	57	18	25	57	18	25	6808	6806
Colombo	89	5	6	54	23	22	41	24	35	33	14	53	26	13	60	37	14	50	43	17	41	45	15	40	419	920
Other urban	87	11	1	59	23	18	45	31	24	46	25	29	41	25	34	38	22	40	49	23	28	50	22	28	834	879
Urban total	88	9	3	57	23	20	44	28	28	41	21	38	37	22	41	38	19	43	47	21	32	48	20	32	1253	1799
Rural	91	7	2	68	20	12	53	26	21	48	25	27	44	21	35	51	17	32	56	20	24	57	19	23	4912	4539
Estate	97	0	3	93	3	4	77	12	11	69	6	25	63	2	35	66	6	28	78	5	17	76	5	19	642	468
Rural total	92	6	2	72	17	11	56	24	20	51	22	27	46	19	35	52	16	32	59	18	23	59	18	23	5554	5007
THAILAND	84	5	11	59	7	34	49	7	44	45	6	49	45	7	48	55	6	39	54	6	39	56	6	38	3816	3816
Bangkok/Thonb.	(79	7	14)	24	2	74	30	2	68	34	0	66	(51	3	46)	31	8	61	37	4	59	38	5	58	294	320
Other urban	(66	14	20)	39	17	44	50	10	40	(36	3	61)	(48	5	47)	23	14	63	41	11	48	40	12	48	265	259
Urban total	73	10	17	32	11	57	39	6	55	35	1	64	50	4	47	27	11	62	39	7	54	39	8	53	560	579
Rural	86	4	10	64	6	29	51	8	41	47	6	47	44	7	49	58	5	36	57	6	37	58	6	36	3256	3237

TABLE 15 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Ever Used: 0	1	2	3	4	5+	TOTAL: OBSERVED	TOTAL: STANDARDISED	TOTAL N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	66 10 24	45 11 44	33 13 54	35 10 54	33 14 53	42 12 46	41 12 47	42 12 46	3299	3299
Bogota	(51 20 29)	21 15 64	11 13 76	20 13 68	14 12 75	24 13 63	21 14 65	24 14 62	416	416
Other urban	64 6 30	38 10 53	25 12 62	24 11 65	22 15 63	33 12 55	33 11 56	34 11 55	1707	1707
Urban total	61 8 30	35 11 55	21 13 66	23 11 65	20 15 65	32 12 56	31 12 58	32 12 57	2123	2123
Rural	79 14 7	67 13 19	60 13 26	61 9 30	58 13 29	53 12 35	59 12 28	61 12 26	1176	1176
COSTA RICA	54 5 41	16 7 77	11 7 81	11 10 78	14 9 77	21 10 69	18 9 73	20 8 71	3037	3037
San Jose'	47 5 48	13 7 80	6 6 88	7 8 85	7 10 83	15 10 76	13 8 79	15 8 77	955	955
Other urban	(61 0 39)	20 4 76	12 8 80	10 11 78	11 10 79	20 9 72	19 8 73	21 7 72	620	620
Urban total	52 3 45	16 6 78	8 7 85	8 9 82	8 10 81	17 9 74	15 8 77	18 8 75	1575	1575
Rural	57 9 34	17 9 74	16 8 76	16 11 73	20 7 73	24 11 65	22 10 68	23 10 67	1462	1462
DOMINICAN REP	75 11 14	62 10 28	42 13 45	42 12 46	41 10 49	50 10 39	52 11 37	51 11 38	2257	2257
Santo Domingo	69 10 21	46 12 42	27 12 61	24 11 66	23 9 68	34 13 53	37 11 52	36 11 52	572	572
Other urban	73 11 16	67 8 25	31 11 58	29 13 58	37 9 54	36 7 57	45 10 46	43 9 47	572	572
Urban total	71 11 18	55 10 34	29 11 59	26 12 62	30 9 61	35 10 55	41 10 49	40 10 50	1144	1144
Rural	82 11 8	70 9 21	61 15 24	63 12 25	54 11 35	60 11 29	64 11 25	63 11 25	1113	1113
GUYANA	63 10 27	56 11 33	43 9 48	42 11 48	40 9 51	40 8 52	46 9 44	46 9 45	3616	3616
Georgetown&Sub.	44 10 46	48 13 40	27 8 65	22 13 66	31 9 60	32 11 57	35 11 54	33 11 56	1030	1030
Other urban	(59 12 29)	(48 18 34)	(42 6 53)	(31 15 54)	(31 14 55)	26 11 63	38 13 50	37 13 51	277	277
Urban total	47 11 43	48 14 39	29 8 63	24 13 63	31 10 59	30 11 59	36 11 53	34 11 55	1307	1307
Rural	79 10 11	62 10 29	53 10 37	53 9 38	45 8 47	43 7 50	52 8 39	53 9 38	2309	2309
JAMAICA	51 11 38	42 11 47	28 10 62	30 8 63	27 12 61	29 9 63	34 10 56	33 10 57	2766	2766
Kingston & Sub.	40 13 47	32 11 57	16 8 75	19 10 71	15 13 71	17 9 74	24 11 65	22 10 68	907	907
Other urban	53 11 37	42 9 49	31 6 63	18 5 77	(29 8 63)	25 7 68	33 8 60	31 8 61	413	413
Urban total	44 12 44	35 10 55	21 8 72	19 9 72	19 12 69	20 8 72	27 10 64	25 9 66	1320	1320
Rural	62 9 30	49 11 39	37 12 50	42 7 51	35 12 53	33 9 58	41 10 49	41 10 50	1446	1446
MEXICO	81 6 14	58 9 33	44 11 45	48 9 43	50 11 39	56 11 34	55 10 35	56 10 35	6255	6255
Mexico City	65 8 27	42 11 47	26 12 63	33 7 60	27 14 58	32 14 54	35 11 54	36 11 53	1360	1360
Other urban	76 6 18	51 10 39	32 11 57	31 11 57	37 13 51	42 12 46	43 11 46	44 11 46	2290	2290
Urban total	72 7 21	48 10 42	29 11 59	32 9 59	33 13 54	39 12 49	40 11 49	41 11 48	3650	3650
Rural	94 4 2	79 6 15	74 11 16	73 7 19	73 8 18	74 9 18	76 8 16	77 8 15	2605	2605
PANAMA	57 9 34	32 8 60	21 10 68	21 9 70	20 11 70	29 12 59	27 10 63	29 10 60	3203	3203
Metro/Urban	50 11 38	25 7 68	16 7 77	11 5 84	10 7 82	15 7 77	19 7 74	20 7 72	1459	1459
Other urban	(43 13 43)	37 4 59	13 9 78	17 7 76	15 6 79	22 11 67	23 8 69	23 9 68	401	401
Urban total	49 12 39	28 6 66	15 8 77	13 5 82	12 7 81	17 8 75	20 7 73	21 8 71	1860	1860
Rural	77 4 20	44 15 42	33 15 52	34 15 51	30 15 55	38 15 47	38 14 48	41 14 45	1343	1343
PERU	78 14 9	55 28 17	43 27 30	43 26 30	48 26 25	55 25 20	51 26 23	54 25 22	5640	5640
Urbanised Lima	66 15 19	29 38 33	22 27 52	21 28 51	21 28 52	20 30 49	24 29 46	28 29 44	1472	1321
Other urban	68 20 12	52 32 16	37 32 31	37 29 34	36 34 30	45 33 22	43 32 25	45 31 24	2160	2286
Urban total	67 18 14	42 35 23	30 30 40	29 29 42	30 31 39	37 32 31	36 31 33	38 30 32	3631	3607
Rural	94 6 0	84 13 3	79 19 2	71 22 7	79 17 4	80 15 5	80 16 4	81 15 4	2009	2033

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by number of living children.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that the percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Percentages standardised for number of living children display a caret warning indicator ^ whenever one or more percent-ages between 5 and 9+ living children were based on a denominator of zero. The adjustment procedure used in such a case is described in the section on standardisation.

Table 16 Per Cent Distribution of Ever-Married Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Currently Used (N=None; I=Inefficient; E=Efficient), Classified by Current Age and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Currently Used																		TOTAL		TOTAL N	
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	96	2	2	93	3	4	92	3	5	90	4	7	89	4	8	93	3	4	96	2	2	93	3	4	92	3	5	6244	6257
Dacca City	88	5	7	79	0	21	55	1	44	(67	5	28)	(59	12	29)	(78	0	22)	*	*	*	72	4	25	69	4	27	117	338
Other Urban	91	2	6	90	3	7	86	2	12	81	4	15	83	5	13	84	2	14	93	0	7	87	3	10	86	3	11	385	1110
Urban total	91	3	6	87	2	10	76	2	22	79	4	17	76	7	17	83	1	16	92	1	7	83	3	14	82	3	15	502	1448
Rural	97	2	2	93	3	4	94	3	4	91	4	5	90	3	7	94	3	2	96	2	2	94	3	4	93	3	4	5742	4809
FIJI	79	4	17	69	6	25	61	5	34	52	7	41	52	6	42	60	5	35	75	2	23	61	5	33	61	5	33	4910	4910
Suva/Peri-urban	(65	6	29)	67	10	23	57	6	37	53	7	40	41	6	53	59	8	33	71	3	27	58	7	35	58	7	36	800	800
Other Urban	(80	0	20)	65	5	30	54	6	41	41	8	51	49	8	43	52	4	44	75	1	24	55	6	39	55	6	39	964	964
Urban total	74	3	24	66	7	27	55	6	39	46	8	46	46	7	47	55	6	39	73	2	25	57	6	37	56	6	37	1764	1764
Rural	82	4	14	71	5	24	64	5	31	56	6	38	55	6	39	63	4	33	76	2	22	64	5	31	64	5	31	3146	3146
INDONESIA	89	2	9	76	2	22	70	4	26	70	4	26	73	4	23	81	3	16	91	2	7	77	3	20	76	3	21	9108	9118
Jakarta	94	3	4	80	2	17	63	10	27	72	11	17	68	12	21	78	10	11	85	4	10	75	8	17	74	8	18	505	1392
Other Urban	91	2	7	82	4	14	67	7	26	64	7	28	61	12	27	75	9	16	92	3	5	74	7	19	73	7	20	928	1531
Urban total	92	2	6	81	3	15	65	8	27	67	9	24	64	12	25	76	9	15	90	4	6	74	7	18	73	7	20	1433	2923
Rural	89	2	9	75	2	23	71	3	26	71	3	27	75	2	22	82	2	16	91	2	7	78	2	20	76	2	21	7675	6195
JORDAN	91	2	6	83	5	11	74	7	18	69	11	20	68	9	22	69	9	21	83	6	11	76	8	17	75	8	17	3607	3606
Amman	84	3	12	80	6	14	62	9	29	57	14	29	50	14	36	59	13	27	76	9	16	65	10	25	64	11	25	1285	1346
Other Urban	91	4	5	74	8	17	72	9	19	66	13	21	71	10	19	65	9	26	86	4	10	73	9	18	72	9	19	1246	964
Urban total	88	3	8	77	7	15	67	9	24	61	13	25	60	12	28	62	11	27	80	7	13	69	10	21	68	10	22	2531	2310
Rural	96	0	4	94	2	4	93	2	5	90	5	5	88	3	9	91	3	7	95	1	3	92	3	5	92	3	5	1077	1296
KOREA,REP.OF	87	4	9	87	3	10	72	6	22	56	10	34	49	11	40	66	9	24	89	1	9	67	7	25	70	7	23	5430	5430
Seoul	*	*	*	81	5	14	69	8	23	47	9	44	44	16	41	64	11	25	88	2	11	61	9	30	65	8	27	1130	1130
Other Urban	*	*	*	89	3	8	73	6	21	53	11	36	45	11	44	65	13	22	92	2	6	67	8	25	69	8	23	2123	2123
Urban total	(83	8	8)	86	4	10	71	7	22	51	10	39	45	13	42	64	13	23	90	2	8	65	9	26	68	8	24	3253	3253
Rural	(90	0	10)	87	2	11	73	4	23	65	10	26	55	8	37	68	6	26	88	1	11	71	6	24	73	5	22	2177	2177
MALAYSIA	85	3	11	72	7	21	63	8	29	63	10	28	65	10	26	70	11	19	86	6	7	69	9	22	69	9	23	6157	6157
Metro/Town	*	*	*	64	7	29	47	10	43	47	14	39	49	11	39	56	14	30	76	13	11	56	12	33	55	11	34	1009	1009
Other Urban	*	*	*	64	8	27	53	12	34	57	11	31	54	18	28	62	11	27	83	7	10	61	12	27	61	11	27	923	923
Urban total	(81	4	15)	64	8	28	50	11	39	52	13	35	52	15	33	59	13	29	79	10	11	58	12	30	58	11	30	1932	1932
Rural	86	3	11	75	7	18	69	7	24	68	8	24	71	7	22	76	11	13	90	4	6	74	7	19	74	7	19	4225	4225
NEPAL	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	96	0	4	96	0	4	98	0	2	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	0	2	5776	5772
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(71	0	29)	71	0	29	34	34
Other Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	(95	0	5)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	90	0	10	89	0	11	98	98
Urban total	*	*	*	(95	0	5)	(87	0	13)	(67	0	33)	(62	0	38)	*	*	*	*	*	*	85	0	15	84	0	16	132	132
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	0	3	97	0	3	98	0	2	99	0	1	98	0	2	98	0	2	5644	5640
PAKISTAN	100	0	0	98	0	2	95	1	4	94	2	5	90	2	7	93	3	4	94	2	4	95	1	4	95	1	4	4922	4921
Karachi	(100	0	0)	93	1	5	78	5	17	76	7	16	78	3	19	(76	9	15)	(83	7	11)	83	5	12	82	5	13	286	420
Other Urban	99	1	0	95	1	4	90	3	7	85	4	11	81	5	14	90	4	6	90	3	7	90	3	7	89	3	8	989	1454
Urban total	99	1	0	95	1	4	87	3	9	83	5	12	80	5	15	87	5	8	88	4	8	88	3	8	87	4	9	1274	1874
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	1	2	94	1	4	95	2	3	96	1	2	97	1	2	97	1	2	3647	3047
PHILIPPINES	84	11	5	72	15	13	62	21	17	58	22	20	56	24	20	66	21	14	84	10	6	66	19	15	66	19	15	9268	9268
Manila	(84	8	8)	62	21	18	49	22	30	44	24	32	39	23	38	52	25	23	75	16	9	52	22	26	53	21	26	1166	1361
Other Urban	75	15	10	61	19	20	53	22	25	50	23	27	49	23	28	55	22	23	76	14	10	57	21	23	57	21	23	1810	3233
Urban total	78	13	9	62	20	19	51	22	27	48	23	29	45	23	32	54	23	23	76	15	10	55	21	24	55	21	24	2976	4594
Rural	86	10	4	76	13	11	67	20	13	63	22	15	61	24	15	71	20	9	88	8	4	71	18	11	70	18	11	6292	4674
SRI LANKA	87	3	10	81	7	12	71	11	18	59	16	26	63	13	23	70	13	16	83	10	6	71	12	17	71	11	18	6808	6806
Colombo	(84	8	8)	73	5	23	53	16	30	46	18	36	52	15	33	54	18	27	77	6	16	58	14	28	59	13	28	419	920
Other Urban	(100	0	0)	81	10	9	74	10	16	54	18	28	52	17	31	64	15	21	80	14	6	67	14	19	69	13	18	834	879
Urban total	(94	3	3)	79	8	13	66	12	21	51	18	31	52	16	31	60	16	23	79	12	9	64	14	22	65	13	22	1253	1799
Rural	85	4	11	80	8	13	70	12	18	59	16	25	63	14	22	71	14	15	84	10	6	71	12	17	71	12	17	4912	4539
Estate	*	*	*	96	0	4	88	3	10	74	7	20	79	4	17	(79	4	17)	86	7	7	84	4	12	84	4	12	642	468
Rural total	86	3	11	82	7	12	72	11	17	60	15	25	65	13	22	72	13	15	84	10	6	72	11	16	72	11	17	5554	5007
THAILAND	83	2	15	71	3	26	61	3	36	61	3	37	62	2	36	73	3	24	89	2	9	69	3	28	68	3	29	3816	3816
Bangkok/Thonburi	*	*	*	(44	4	52)	54	1	45	(51	2	47)	48	4	49	(56	2	42)	(79	0	21)	55	2	43	54	2	44	294	320
Other Urban	*	*	*	(69	2	29)	(57	3	41)	(47	5	47)	(48	6	46)	(65	7	27)	(77	3	20)	61	5	34	59	5	36	265	259
Urban total	(69	8	23)	58	3	40	55	2	43	49	4	47	48	5	48	61	5	35	78	2	21	58	3	39	57	3	40	560	579
Rural	85	1	13	73	3	24	62	3	35	62	2	35	64	2	34	75	2	22	91	2	7	71	2	27	70	2	28	3256	3237

TABLE 16 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Currently Used: 15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			TOTAL: OBSERVED			TOTAL: STANDARDISED			TOTAL N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	78	5	17	63	11	26	59	10	32	50	13	37	59	9	32	67	14	19	83	8	9	63	10	26	62	11	28	3299	3299
Bogota	(50	12	38)	44	14	42	45	11	44	39	16	45	51	16	33	45	16	39	(82	13	5)	49	14	37	48	14	38	416	416
Other Urban	75	3	22	59	11	30	53	8	39	43	14	43	52	8	41	64	16	20	79	11	11	58	10	32	57	11	33	1707	1707
Urban total	69	5	26	56	12	33	52	8	40	43	14	43	51	9	39	59	16	25	79	11	10	56	11	33	55	11	34	2123	2123
Rural	88	5	6	78	8	14	71	12	17	64	11	25	74	8	18	80	11	9	90	2	8	76	9	15	75	9	16	1176	1176
COSTA RICA	NA	NA	NA	41	8	50	38	10	52	37	9	54	35	11	53	43	13	44	64	7	29	42	10	48	41	10	49	3037	3037
San Jose'	NA	NA	NA	44	4	52	34	8	58	35	12	53	31	11	58	35	17	48	58	8	33	39	10	51	38	10	52	955	955
Other Urban	NA	NA	NA	40	10	50	43	7	50	36	7	57	38	14	48	44	13	43	59	6	35	42	9	48	42	9	49	620	620
Urban total	NA	NA	NA	42	7	51	38	8	55	35	10	55	34	12	54	38	15	46	58	8	34	40	10	50	40	10	51	1575	1575
Rural	NA	NA	NA	40	10	49	38	12	49	39	7	53	37	10	53	48	10	43	70	7	23	44	10	47	43	10	47	1462	1462
DOMINICAN REP	90	4	6	78	4	18	65	5	29	65	5	30	64	5	31	75	6	19	83	2	15	73	5	22	71	5	24	2257	2257
Santo Domingo	86	8	6	74	6	20	55	7	38	59	5	36	53	7	40	63	4	33	(69	0	31)	64	6	30	63	6	32	572	572
Other Urban	86	5	8	74	2	25	65	3	33	58	5	38	59	5	36	76	6	18	81	2	17	70	4	27	68	4	28	572	572
Urban total	86	6	7	74	4	22	60	5	35	58	5	37	56	6	38	70	5	25	76	1	23	67	5	28	65	5	30	1144	1144
Rural	93	2	5	83	4	14	72	6	22	74	4	22	71	5	24	80	7	13	89	3	8	79	4	16	78	5	18	1113	1113
GUYANA	84	7	9	77	7	16	69	6	25	60	8	32	63	9	28	68	5	27	78	4	18	71	6	23	69	7	24	3616	3616
Georgetown&Sub.	73	12	15	69	11	20	64	10	26	54	12	34	62	12	26	67	9	24	77	5	18	66	10	23	65	10	25	1030	1030
Other Urban	(75	14	11)	84	6	10	(60	5	35)	(82	3	15)	(71	9	20)	(83	0	17)	(79	6	15)	77	6	17	76	5	19	277	277
Urban total	74	13	14	73	10	17	63	9	27	61	10	30	64	12	25	71	7	22	78	5	17	69	9	22	67	9	23	1307	1307
Rural	91	3	6	80	6	15	73	4	24	60	7	33	63	7	30	67	4	29	78	3	19	72	5	23	71	5	24	2309	2309
JAMAICA	75	1	24	67	2	32	62	2	36	55	3	42	58	3	39	68	1	31	75	2	24	65	2	33	64	2	34	2766	2766
Kingston & Sub.	67	2	31	57	2	41	54	1	45	47	5	48	50	3	46	60	4	37	69	1	30	57	2	41	55	3	42	907	907
Other Urban	71	0	29	62	1	37	68	3	29	60	0	40	(57	7	36)	(70	0	30)	(84	0	16)	67	2	32	66	2	33	413	413
Urban total	68	1	31	59	2	40	59	1	39	51	3	46	52	4	43	63	2	34	73	1	26	60	2	38	59	2	39	1320	1320
Rural	81	0	19	74	2	24	67	2	31	60	3	38	63	1	36	71	1	28	76	2	22	70	2	28	68	2	30	1446	1446
MEXICO	87	3	10	75	5	20	64	7	29	65	7	28	66	9	24	78	7	15	90	3	7	73	6	21	72	7	22	6255	6255
Mexico City	82	4	14	61	7	32	50	7	43	49	10	41	43	16	40	66	11	23	88	3	9	58	9	33	58	9	34	1360	1360
Other Urban	82	1	17	66	6	29	53	10	37	58	8	34	59	10	32	73	7	20	89	3	8	65	7	28	64	7	28	2290	2290
Urban total	82	2	16	64	6	30	52	9	40	55	9	37	53	12	35	70	9	21	89	3	8	63	8	30	62	8	30	3650	3650
Rural	91	3	6	92	3	5	83	6	12	81	6	13	83	6	11	90	3	6	93	3	5	87	4	9	86	5	9	2605	2605
PANAMA	NA	NA	NA	62	8	30	48	7	45	49	6	45	47	7	46	48	7	45	57	6	37	52	7	42	52	7	41	3203	3203
Metro/Urban	NA	NA	NA	58	6	36	45	5	51	45	6	50	42	5	53	46	5	49	52	4	44	48	5	47	48	5	47	1459	1459
Other Urban	NA	NA	NA	58	4	38	45	7	48	47	8	45	33	12	55	(36	6	57)	45	6	49	45	7	48	45	7	48	401	401
Urban total	NA	NA	NA	58	6	37	45	5	50	45	6	48	40	6	54	44	6	51	50	4	45	47	6	47	47	6	47	1860	1860
Rural	NA	NA	NA	69	10	21	53	9	38	54	7	39	55	8	37	55	8	37	67	9	24	58	8	33	58	8	33	1343	1343
PERU	85	10	5	73	19	8	66	22	12	62	22	16	68	19	13	74	19	7	86	10	4	72	18	10	71	19	11	5640	5640
Urbanised Lima	(62	23	15)	64	20	16	53	26	21	41	32	28	47	29	24	61	23	16	69	21	9	55	26	20	55	26	20	1472	1321
Other Urban	84	10	6	68	24	9	58	28	13	58	25	17	63	21	16	64	27	8	88	8	4	66	22	12	65	23	12	2160	2286
Urban total	78	14	8	66	22	12	56	27	17	51	28	22	56	25	19	63	25	12	80	13	6	62	24	15	61	24	15	3631	3607
Rural	96	3	0	88	11	1	86	12	2	89	8	3	88	9	3	91	8	1	94	5	1	90	8	2	89	9	2	2009	2033

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by age.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Costa Rica and Panama age range is 20-49. Women aged 15-19 not interviewed.

Table 17 Per Cent Distribution of Ever-Married Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Currently Used (N= None; I=Inefficient; E= Efficient), Classified by Number of Living Children and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Currently Used															TOTAL				TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	98	1	1	95	2	2	94	2	3	92	3	5	92	3	5	89	4	7	93	3	4	92	3	5	6244	6257
Dacca City	(98	2	0)	79	2	19	73	3	24	(68	0	33)	(67	4	29)	59	6	34	72	4	25	70	4	26	117	338
Other urban	96	1	3	91	4	5	90	1	9	86	3	11	82	5	13	81	3	16	87	3	10	87	3	11	385	1110
Urban total	96	2	2	88	3	8	86	2	12	82	2	16	78	5	17	76	4	21	83	3	14	83	3	14	502	1448
Rural	98	1	1	96	2	2	95	3	3	93	4	4	93	3	4	90	4	6	94	3	4	93	3	4	5742	4809
FIJI	95	1	4	74	6	20	64	8	28	60	6	34	49	7	44	47	5	48	61	5	33	61	5	33	4910	4910
Suva/Peri-urban	94	3	3	63	10	27	58	8	33	49	9	42	48	4	47	45	5	49	58	7	35	57	7	37	800	800
Other urban	95	1	4	71	4	26	57	9	34	46	9	45	38	10	51	43	3	54	55	6	39	55	5	39	964	964
Urban total	95	2	4	67	7	26	58	9	33	48	9	44	43	8	50	44	4	52	57	6	37	56	6	38	1764	1764
Rural	95	1	4	80	5	16	68	7	25	68	5	27	52	6	41	48	5	46	64	5	31	65	5	30	3146	3146
INDONESIA	98	0	2	83	2	14	73	3	24	69	4	27	71	4	25	68	4	27	77	3	20	75	3	22	9108	9118
Jakarta	98	1	1	89	4	7	79	9	12	64	7	29	62	11	27	64	12	24	75	8	17	74	8	18	505	1392
Other urban	100	0	0	90	2	7	70	9	21	67	7	26	60	7	33	59	12	28	74	7	19	71	8	21	928	1531
Urban total	99	0	0	90	3	7	73	9	18	66	7	27	61	9	31	61	12	27	74	7	18	72	8	20	1433	2923
Rural	98	0	2	82	2	16	73	2	25	70	3	27	73	3	24	70	3	27	78	2	20	76	2	22	7675	6195
JORDAN	96	2	2	84	5	11	74	7	19	75	8	16	76	8	16	71	9	20	76	8	17	78	7	15	3607	3606
Amman	95	1	4	74	7	19	63	6	31	65	13	22	61	13	26	59	13	28	65	10	25	67	9	23	1285	1346
Other urban	94	4	1	81	9	11	70	12	18	75	7	19	70	12	17	70	9	22	73	9	18	75	9	17	1246	964
Urban total	95	3	2	77	7	16	66	9	25	70	10	20	66	13	22	65	11	25	69	10	21	71	9	20	2531	2310
Rural	100	0	0	98	0	2	94	2	4	89	4	7	95	0	5	89	4	7	92	3	5	93	2	5	1077	1296
KOREA,REP.OF	93	3	4	89	3	8	63	8	28	56	10	33	56	9	34	67	7	26	67	7	25	72	6	22	5430	5430
Seoul	89	3	8	86	6	8	52	12	36	48	12	40	54	6	40	61	11	28	61	9	30	68	8	24^	1130	1130
Other urban	92	4	3	90	1	9	66	8	26	55	12	34	53	13	35	66	8	26	67	8	25	73	7	20	2123	2123
Urban total	91	4	5	88	3	9	60	10	30	52	12	36	53	10	36	65	8	26	65	9	26	71	7	22	3253	3253
Rural	97	1	2	91	2	7	72	5	23	66	7	27	61	7	32	68	6	26	71	6	24	76	5	20	2177	2177
MALAYSIA	95	3	3	76	5	19	68	9	23	64	10	25	63	11	26	66	9	25	69	9	22	71	8	21	6157	6157
Metro/Town	88	1	11	60	7	33	50	15	35	48	16	36	46	14	40	54	12	34	56	12	33	57	11	32	1009	1009
Other urban	95	2	3	73	9	18	63	10	27	56	11	33	49	15	36	57	15	28	61	12	27	64	11	25	923	923
Urban total	91	1	8	65	8	27	55	13	31	52	14	34	48	14	38	56	13	31	58	12	30	60	11	29	1932	1932
Rural	97	3	0	81	4	15	74	8	18	71	9	20	70	10	21	70	8	23	74	7	19	75	7	18	4225	4225
NEPAL	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	98	0	2	97	0	3	94	0	6	98	0	2	97	0	3	5776	5772
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(71	0	29)	80	0	20^	34	34
Other urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(81	0	19)	90	0	10	86	0	14^	98	98
Urban total	*	*	*	(86	0	14)	(88	0	12)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(85	0	15)	85	0	15	82	0	18^	132	132
Rural	100	0	0	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	0	3	94	0	6	98	0	2	97	0	2	5644	5640
PAKISTAN	100	0	0	98	0	1	97	1	2	95	1	4	94	2	4	90	3	7	95	1	4	95	2	4	4922	4921
Karachi	98	0	2	100	0	0	82	6	12	(87	2	11)	78	7	15	72	8	21	83	5	12	83	5	12	286	420
Other urban	100	0	0	96	1	4	94	2	4	89	2	9	90	3	7	81	6	13	90	3	7	90	3	7	989	1454
Urban total	99	0	1	97	0	3	92	3	6	88	2	9	87	4	9	79	6	15	88	3	8	88	3	8	1274	1874
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	99	0	1	97	1	2	97	1	2	95	1	4	97	1	2	97	1	2	3647	3047
PHILIPPINES	97	2	1	76	14	10	62	21	17	56	24	20	58	21	20	65	20	15	66	19	15	68	18	14	9268	9268
Manila	98	2	0	65	18	17	48	25	27	42	28	30	40	21	39	50	23	27	52	22	26	56	20	24	1166	1361
Other urban	96	3	1	67	19	14	51	26	23	50	24	27	49	22	29	56	20	24	57	21	23	60	19	21	1810	3233
Urban total	97	3	0	66	19	15	50	25	25	46	25	28	45	22	33	54	21	25	55	21	24	58	20	22	2976	4594
Rural	97	2	1	81	11	7	70	19	11	63	23	15	65	21	14	69	19	12	71	18	11	73	17	10	6292	4674
SRI LANKA	97	1	1	81	11	8	70	16	14	64	15	21	60	15	25	66	10	24	71	12	17	72	11	17	6808	6806
Colombo	97	1	1	66	19	14	59	21	20	48	16	36	41	13	46	55	7	38	58	14	28	60	12	28	419	920
Other urban	97	3	0	77	10	14	74	13	13	60	19	21	55	24	20	58	12	30	67	14	19	68	13	19	834	879
Urban total	97	2	0	73	13	14	68	16	16	55	18	27	51	21	27	57	11	32	64	14	22	65	13	22	1253	1799
Rural	97	1	1	81	12	7	68	17	14	64	16	19	61	14	24	67	11	22	71	12	17	72	12	16	4912	4539
Estate	98	0	2	96	1	3	88	5	7	76	4	19	70	2	28	73	8	19	84	4	12	82	4	14	642	468
Rural total	98	1	1	83	10	7	71	16	13	66	15	19	62	13	24	68	10	22	72	11	16	73	11	16	5554	5007
THAILAND	95	1	5	73	3	24	65	2	33	60	3	38	60	3	37	71	2	27	69	3	28	71	2	27	3816	3816
Bangkok/Thonb	(93	0	7)	47	1	52	52	2	46	51	2	48	(59	0	41)	48	5	47	55	2	43	55	2	42	294	320
Other urban	(92	4	4)	65	9	27	64	2	34	(57	3	40)	(59	5	36)	46	4	50	61	5	34	61	5	34	265	259
Urban total	92	2	6	57	5	38	57	2	41	53	2	44	59	3	39	47	4	49	58	3	39	58	4	38	560	579
Rural	95	0	5	76	3	21	66	2	31	61	3	37	60	3	37	74	2	24	71	2	27	72	2	25	3256	3237

TABLE 17 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Currently Used																TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	88	3	9	68	9	23	57	13	30	58	9	33	55	12	33	63	11	26	63	10	26	64	10	26	3299	3299
Bogota	(80	5	15)	41	18	41	43	19	39	44	15	41	45	12	43	54	10	35	49	14	37	51	13	36	416	416
Other urban	87	2	11	65	8	26	50	13	36	49	9	42	46	12	42	57	13	30	58	10	32	58	10	31	1707	1707
Urban total	86	2	12	61	10	29	48	15	37	48	10	42	46	12	42	57	12	31	56	11	33	57	11	32	2123	2123
Rural	94	5	1	85	6	10	78	9	13	79	6	15	72	13	15	70	10	20	76	9	15	78	8	14	1176	1176
COSTA RICA	81	3	16	45	10	46	34	11	55	36	10	54	37	10	53	42	9	49	42	10	48	44	9	47	3037	3037
San Jose'	76	4	20	43	8	49	35	11	55	31	10	59	32	10	57	34	13	54	39	10	51	40	10	50	955	955
Other urban	(90	0	10)	48	7	45	29	13	57	31	12	57	37	13	50	44	7	49	42	9	48	45	8	47	620	620
Urban total	81	2	16	45	7	47	33	12	56	31	11	58	34	11	54	38	10	51	40	10	50	42	9	48	1575	1575
Rural	81	4	14	44	13	43	36	11	53	42	10	49	41	9	50	44	9	48	44	10	47	46	10	44	1462	1462
DOMINICAN REP	92	2	6	85	3	12	71	4	25	63	7	30	64	6	29	68	5	27	73	5	22	72	5	23	2257	2257
Santo Domingo	85	5	10	79	5	15	59	7	34	49	7	44	54	4	42	60	6	35	64	6	30	63	6	31	572	572
Other urban	97	1	2	85	2	13	69	1	30	57	7	36	57	7	35	58	4	38	70	4	27	68	4	28	572	572
Urban total	91	3	6	82	4	14	64	4	32	53	7	40	56	6	39	59	5	37	67	5	28	66	5	30	1144	1144
Rural	93	1	6	88	2	10	81	4	14	77	7	16	74	7	19	74	5	21	79	4	16	79	5	16	1113	1113
GUYANA	85	7	8	82	4	14	72	7	21	68	9	23	68	8	24	61	6	33	71	6	23	71	7	23	3616	3616
Georgetown&Sub.	76	12	13	76	5	20	60	14	27	57	12	31	66	14	20	60	9	31	66	10	23	64	10	25	1030	1030
Other urban	(80	10	10)	(84	5	11)	(78	3	19)	(77	5	18)	(79	3	17)	70	7	23	77	6	17	77	5	17	277	277
Urban total	77	11	12	77	5	18	63	12	25	61	10	28	69	12	19	63	8	29	69	9	22	67	9	24	1307	1307
Rural	94	2	4	86	4	10	78	3	19	73	7	20	68	6	26	61	5	34	72	5	23	74	5	22	2309	2309
JAMAICA	77	2	21	74	1	25	62	1	37	65	2	33	60	3	36	58	2	40	65	2	33	64	2	34	2766	2766
Kingston & Sub.	69	3	28	66	0	34	49	1	49	52	4	44	54	4	42	48	4	48	57	2	41	54	3	43	907	907
Other urban	75	2	23	78	1	21	63	1	36	64	2	34	(66	0	34)	58	3	40	67	2	32	66	2	33	413	413
Urban total	71	2	27	70	0	30	53	1	46	56	3	41	57	3	40	52	4	45	60	2	38	58	2	40	1320	1320
Rural	85	1	14	78	1	20	73	1	26	75	1	24	64	4	32	61	2	38	70	2	28	70	2	28	1446	1446
MEXICO	94	1	4	78	6	17	65	7	28	66	7	27	67	8	25	73	7	20	73	6	21	73	6	20	6255	6255
Mexico City	90	1	9	65	9	26	55	7	39	51	11	37	48	12	40	55	10	36	58	9	33	59	9	32	1360	1360
Other urban	92	1	7	76	4	20	54	8	38	54	9	37	58	7	34	65	9	26	65	7	28	66	7	27	2290	2290
Urban total	91	1	7	72	6	22	54	7	38	53	10	37	55	9	36	62	9	29	63	8	30	63	8	29	3650	3650
Rural	99	1	0	89	5	6	87	5	8	85	3	12	84	6	11	86	5	9	87	4	9	88	4	8	2605	2605
PANAMA	84	4	12	63	5	32	51	8	42	45	6	49	43	7	50	48	8	44	52	7	42	54	7	39	3203	3203
Metro/Urban	83	6	11	60	4	36	50	7	44	40	5	55	34	5	61	36	5	59	48	5	47	48	5	47	1459	1459
Other urban	(83	4	13)	64	5	30	42	8	50	36	7	57	31	8	62	38	9	53	45	7	48	46	7	47	401	401
Urban total	83	5	12	61	4	34	49	7	45	39	5	56	33	5	62	36	6	57	47	6	47	48	6	47	1860	1860
Rural	86	2	13	71	6	23	54	10	36	56	8	37	54	9	37	57	9	34	58	8	33	61	8	31	1343	1343
PERU	94	4	3	78	16	6	65	23	13	66	20	14	68	21	11	73	17	10	72	18	10	73	17	10	5640	5640
Urbanised Lima	90	6	4	63	22	15	48	29	23	56	24	20	52	29	20	49	28	23	55	26	20	57	24	19	1472	1321
Other urban	92	4	4	76	19	5	60	27	13	58	24	18	60	25	15	67	22	11	66	22	12	68	21	11	2160	2286
Urban total	91	5	4	71	21	9	55	28	17	57	24	19	57	27	17	61	24	15	62	24	15	64	22	14	3631	3607
Rural	98	2	0	94	6	1	91	8	1	83	12	5	88	11	1	90	8	2	90	8	2	91	8	2	2009	2033

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by number of living children.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that the percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Percentages standardised for number of living children display a caret warning indicator ^ whenever one or more percentages between 5 and 9+ living children were based on a denominator of zero. The adjustment procedure used in such a case is described in the section on standardisation.

Table 18 Per Cent Distribution of Currently Married Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Ever Used (N=None; I=Inefficient only; E=one or more Efficient), Classified by Current Age and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Ever Used															TOTAL				TOTAL N	
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	93	2	5	84	4	12	84	3	12	79	5	16	78	5	17	82	5	13	89	5	6	85	4	11	83	4	13	5518	5514
Dacca City	71	4	25	66	3	31	35	4	61	(37	9	54)	(54	8	38)	(62	0	38)	*	*	*	54	5	41	52	6	43	106	305
Other Urban	83	2	15	76	5	19	72	4	24	61	8	31	67	4	30	70	7	24	78	0	22	73	5	22	70	5	25	331	953
Urban total	81	2	17	74	5	22	61	4	35	56	8	35	63	5	33	68	5	28	75	3	22	69	5	27	66	5	29	437	1258
Rural	94	2	4	85	4	11	86	3	11	81	5	14	79	5	16	83	5	12	90	6	5	86	4	10	84	4	11	5082	4256
FIJI	58	10	31	37	10	53	25	10	65	21	11	68	27	10	63	31	14	55	47	13	40	31	11	58	31	11	58	4632	4632
Suva/Peri-urban	(62	7	31)	37	10	54	19	12	69	21	10	69	19	13	69	31	16	54	47	15	38	29	12	59	29	12	60	737	737
Other Urban	(50	14	36)	24	9	66	22	6	71	20	6	74	24	6	70	23	17	60	48	9	43	26	9	65	26	9	65	910	910
Urban total	55	11	34	30	9	60	21	9	70	21	8	72	22	9	69	26	17	57	48	12	40	27	10	63	27	10	63	1647	1647
Rural	60	10	30	41	11	48	27	10	62	21	13	66	29	11	61	34	13	54	46	14	40	33	12	56	33	12	56	2985	2985
INDONESIA	82	3	15	62	3	35	50	4	46	51	5	44	57	4	39	66	5	29	79	6	15	61	4	34	59	4	36	7849	7943
Jakarta	90	4	6	63	8	29	47	11	43	52	11	36	55	9	36	58	15	27	69	7	24	59	10	31	57	10	33	442	1219
Other Urban	85	6	9	63	5	31	48	9	43	41	7	52	44	9	46	58	10	31	79	9	12	57	8	36	55	8	38	807	1333
Urban total	87	5	8	63	6	31	48	9	43	45	9	46	48	9	43	58	12	30	77	8	15	57	9	34	56	9	36	1249	2552
Rural	81	3	17	62	3	35	51	3	46	53	4	43	59	3	38	67	4	29	79	5	15	62	3	34	60	3	36	6600	5391
JORDAN	83	5	13	61	9	30	47	9	44	43	8	49	46	8	46	46	5	49	57	5	38	53	7	40	51	8	41	3454	3451
Amman	76	5	19	54	7	39	29	7	64	28	10	62	26	10	64	30	3	67	41	4	54	37	7	56	36	7	56	1216	1272
Other Urban	78	6	16	48	11	41	40	12	48	38	7	56	42	8	50	42	8	51	58	8	34	46	9	45	45	9	46	1205	933
Urban total	77	5	17	51	9	40	34	10	56	33	8	59	33	9	57	36	5	58	49	6	44	42	8	50	41	8	51	2421	2205
Rural	91	4	5	79	8	12	79	7	14	72	7	21	74	5	21	76	3	21	82	2	16	79	6	16	77	6	17	1033	1246
KOREA,REP.OF	84	4	13	70	4	26	46	7	48	30	5	64	24	4	72	34	4	62	60	4	36	41	5	54	45	5	50	5062	5062
Seoul	*	*	*	67	4	29	46	6	48	23	5	72	14	6	80	32	5	63	51	3	45	35	5	59	41	5	54	1056	1056
Other Urban	*	*	*	73	4	23	44	8	48	28	5	67	23	4	73	34	7	59	62	6	32	41	6	53	45	6	49	1972	1972
Urban total	(83	8	8)	71	4	24	45	7	48	26	5	69	20	5	76	33	7	60	59	5	37	39	6	55	44	6	50	3028	3028
Rural	(84	0	16)	68	4	28	48	5	47	37	6	57	29	3	68	35	2	63	62	3	36	44	4	52	48	4	48	2034	2034
MALAYSIA	75	9	17	54	10	36	41	10	49	40	10	50	47	10	43	50	11	39	69	12	19	49	10	40	49	10	40	5677	5677
Metro/Town	*	*	*	40	13	48	24	12	64	23	11	66	30	10	60	38	10	52	45	22	33	32	12	55	33	12	55	936	936
Other Urban	*	*	*	45	9	45	34	10	56	29	11	60	33	12	55	41	6	53	65	10	25	39	10	51	41	10	49	850	850
Urban total	(76	8	16)	42	11	47	29	11	61	26	11	63	32	11	57	39	8	52	54	17	29	36	11	53	37	11	52	1786	1786
Rural	75	9	17	59	10	31	47	9	43	46	10	43	55	9	36	56	13	31	76	10	14	56	10	34	55	10	35	3891	3891
NEPAL	99	0	1	98	1	2	95	1	4	93	1	6	92	1	7	94	1	5	96	0	3	95	1	4	95	1	4	5345	5344
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(48	0	52)	53	0	47	33	33
Other Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	79	2	19	77	2	20	91	91
Urban total	*	*	*	(85	0	15)	(64	0	36)	*	*	*	(45	10	45)	*	*	*	*	*	*	71	2	27	70	1	28	124	124
Rural	99	0	1	98	1	1	96	1	3	94	1	5	93	1	6	95	1	4	96	0	3	96	1	3	96	1	4	5221	5220
PAKISTAN	99	0	0	96	0	4	90	1	9	86	2	12	82	2	16	85	4	12	88	2	10	90	2	9	89	2	10	4637	4638
Karachi	(100	0	0)	89	1	9	63	7	31	68	3	29	52	4	44	(59	7	34)	(71	5	24)	72	4	24	69	4	27	268	394
Other Urban	97	1	1	88	2	10	78	2	19	71	3	26	67	5	28	77	6	17	83	2	15	80	3	17	78	3	19	935	1375
Urban total	98	1	1	89	2	10	75	3	22	70	3	26	63	5	32	73	6	21	80	3	17	78	3	19	76	3	20	1203	1769
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	95	1	4	91	2	7	88	1	10	88	3	9	91	1	7	94	1	5	93	1	6	3434	2869
PHILIPPINES	74	13	13	48	16	36	34	19	47	33	17	50	33	19	48	44	20	36	61	18	21	42	18	40	42	18	40	8863	8842
Manila	(66	16	18)	27	17	56	21	14	65	17	16	67	16	18	66	28	15	56	45	16	39	25	16	59	26	16	58	1115	1303
Other Urban	59	16	25	35	18	47	22	17	61	22	14	64	26	15	60	32	17	51	46	23	31	30	17	53	30	17	53	1718	3066
Urban total	61	16	23	32	18	51	21	16	63	20	15	65	22	16	62	30	16	53	46	20	34	28	16	56	28	16	55	2833	4369
Rural	77	12	10	55	16	29	40	21	39	39	19	42	39	20	41	51	21	28	68	17	15	48	19	33	48	19	34	6031	4473
SRI LANKA	80	9	11	67	12	21	56	17	26	43	21	36	44	20	35	54	21	25	63	24	13	55	19	27	55	18	27	6158	6177
Colombo	(76	12	12)	56	9	35	35	19	45	29	17	54	35	21	44	36	24	40	55	15	30	40	18	42	42	17	41	380	834
Other Urban	(100	0	0)	64	16	20	56	18	26	32	31	37	30	25	45	49	17	34	48	38	14	47	24	29	49	22	29	758	797
Urban total	(90	5	5)	62	14	24	49	18	33	31	26	43	32	24	45	44	20	36	50	31	19	45	22	33	47	20	33	1138	1631
Rural	77	11	12	65	13	22	55	19	26	43	21	35	45	21	34	54	22	23	65	24	12	54	20	26	55	19	26	4453	4133
Estate	*	*	*	92	2	6	79	5	16	70	4	26	59	9	32	(74	5	21)	(81	9	11)	76	5	19	77	5	19	567	413
Rural total	78	10	12	68	12	20	58	17	25	46	20	34	47	20	33	56	21	23	66	22	12	57	18	25	57	17	25	5020	4546
THAILAND	73	7	21	57	6	37	42	6	52	42	7	51	44	4	52	58	7	35	73	10	18	52	7	41	51	6	43	3515	3516
Bangkok/Thonburi	*	*	*	(23 | 5 | 72)	36	1	63	(35 | 3 | 63)	31	2	67	(44 | 5 | 51)	(55 | 7 | 38)	36	4	60	36	4	60	269	293
Other Urban	*	*	*	(50	4	46)	(31	10	59)	(22	12	66)	(35	10	55)	(49	13	38)	(56	12	32)	40	11	49	38	11	51	240	234
Urban total	(42	22	36)	37	5	58	34	4	62	29	7	64	32	5	62	47	9	44	55	10	35	38	7	55	37	7	56	509	527
Rural	77	5	19	60	6	34	44	7	50	45	7	49	45	4	50	60	6	34	75	10	15	55	6	39	53	6	40	3006	2989

TABLE 18 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Ever Used							TOTAL					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	OBSERVED		STANDARDISED		TOTAL N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.		N. I. E.		(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	55 9 35	36 14 50	33 10 57	25 11 63	36 10 55	43 16 41	57 17 25	38 12 50		37 12 51		2826	2826
Bogota	(33 13 54)	15 15 70	15 11 74	6 10 85	27 10 63	13 16 71	(40 28 32)	18 13 68		18 13 69		364	364
Other Urban	49 6 44	28 12 61	22 7 71	19 11 70	24 9 67	35 18 47	51 20 29	29 11 60		28 11 60		1423	1423
Urban total	46 8 47	25 12 63	21 8 72	17 11 72	25 9 66	29 18 53	49 21 30	27 12 61		26 12 62		1787	1787
Rural	68 11 21	57 16 26	53 15 32	42 12 46	56 10 34	65 13 22	71 11 18	57 13 30		56 13 31		1039	1039
COSTA RICA	NA NA NA	14 6 80	10 7 83	12 8 80	16 9 75	18 12 70	37 14 49	16 9 75		16 9 76		2684	2684
San Jose'	NA NA NA	11 6 83	6 5 89	6 8 85	8 8 83	11 12 78	31 13 57	11 8 81		10 8 82		825	825
Other Urban	NA NA NA	13 3 85	14 7 79	13 3 84	14 12 74	17 14 69	23 15 62	15 8 77		15 8 77		525	525
Urban total	NA NA NA	12 5 84	9 6 85	9 6 85	11 10 79	13 12 75	28 13 59	13 8 79		12 8 80		1350	1350
Rural	NA NA NA	16 8 76	11 9 80	16 10 74	20 8 72	22 12 66	48 14 38	20 10 70		19 10 71		1334	1334
DOMINICAN REP	69 12 18	51 14 36	39 9 52	41 11 48	46 9 44	55 10 34	70 9 22	50 11 39		49 11 41		1808	1808
Santo Domingo	(53 20 27)	35 13 52	26 9 65	26 11 64	32 10 57	(30 6 64)	(54 11 36)	34 11 55		33 11 57		426	426
Other Urban	(65 10 25)	44 12 44	25 8 67	36 10 54	35 6 59	(51 9 40)	(52 7 41)	40 9 51		40 9 52		426	426
Urban total	59 15 26	40 12 48	26 8 66	31 10 59	34 8 58	41 7 51	53 9 39	37 10 53		36 10 54		852	852
Rural	79 10 11	61 15 24	52 10 38	52 12 35	57 10 33	65 12 23	79 9 13	62 12 27		60 12 29		956	956
GUYANA	62 12 27	48 10 42	38 9 53	32 7 61	41 8 51	50 8 42	54 12 34	45 9 46		43 9 48		3216	3216
Georgetown&Sub.	49 11 40	32 12 56	22 10 68	21 10 69	32 8 59	41 11 48	46 13 41	33 11 57		31 10 59		905	905
Other Urban	(52 20 28)	39 14 46	(21 14 64)	(22 14 64)	(38 3 59)	(43 11 46)	(50 7 43)	36 12 51		34 12 54		247	247
Urban total	49 13 38	34 12 54	22 11 68	22 11 68	33 7 59	41 11 48	47 11 42	34 11 55		32 11 58		1152	1152
Rural	70 11 19	57 8 36	47 9 45	37 5 58	45 8 47	55 6 39	59 12 30	51 8 41		49 8 43		2064	2064
JAMAICA	38 9 53	28 11 61	22 8 70	22 9 69	33 9 58	46 8 47	52 13 35	33 9 58		31 9 60		2283	2283
Kingston & Sub.	30 8 62	22 10 68	14 7 80	13 9 79	26 8 67	25 11 64	35 19 46	21 9 69		21 9 70		752	752
Other Urban	(36 11 53)	23 9 68	24 6 70	(25 6 69)	(33 6 61)	(47 15 38)	(74 4 22)	33 8 59		33 8 59		350	350
Urban total	33 9 59	22 10 68	17 6 76	16 8 76	28 7 65	33 12 55	46 15 39	25 9 66		25 9 66		1102	1102
Rural	44 8 48	35 13 52	28 11 61	29 10 61	37 10 53	53 5 42	56 11 33	40 10 50		37 10 53		1181	1181
MEXICO	74 7 19	55 9 36	43 11 46	44 10 46	49 11 39	60 10 30	71 10 19	53 10 37		52 10 38		5640	5640
Mexico City	49 19 32	34 9 57	22 10 68	23 10 67	22 14 64	37 17 46	64 11 25	31 12 57		31 12 57		1189	1189
Other Urban	65 8 27	40 11 50	29 12 59	33 11 56	34 12 54	48 11 41	63 12 25	40 11 49		39 11 49		2036	2036
Urban total	60 12 29	38 10 52	26 11 63	29 11 60	29 13 58	44 13 43	63 12 25	37 11 52		36 11 52		3225	3225
Rural	86 4 10	79 8 12	69 10 21	67 9 24	74 9 17	80 6 13	80 8 11	75 8 16		74 9 17		2415	2415
PANAMA	NA NA NA	28 12 60	20 9 72	23 8 68	24 11 65	29 10 61	35 15 50	25 10 64		25 10 64		2723	2723
Metro/Urban	NA NA NA	20 7 74	13 6 81	13 6 81	14 7 79	20 8 72	24 14 61	16 7 76		16 7 76		1186	1186
Other Urban	NA NA NA	23 8 69	17 4 79	24 8 68	(16 8 76)	(23 8 70)	(23 8 70)	21 7 72		20 7 72		335	335
Urban total	NA NA NA	20 7 73	14 5 81	15 7 78	14 7 78	20 8 72	24 13 64	17 7 76		17 7 76		1521	1521
Rural	NA NA NA	40 18 43	28 14 58	33 11 56	34 15 51	39 14 47	49 18 33	36 14 50		36 14 50		1202	1202
PERU	65 23 11	51 29 20	42 29 29	40 27 34	49 24 27	55 27 19	66 20 14	50 26 24		49 26 25		5061	5061
Urbanised Lima	(24 44 31)	34 30 36	20 29 51	11 27 62	19 27 54	27 33 40	34 29 37	23 30 47		23 30 47		1335	1198
Other Urban	59 28 13	43 36 22	31 36 33	34 32 34	40 29 31	42 36 22	60 26 14	41 33 26		40 33 27		1891	2000
Urban total	49 33 18	39 33 28	26 33 40	24 30 46	31 28 41	36 35 30	49 27 23	34 31 35		33 31 35		3226	3198
Rural	90 9 1	75 21 4	75 20 5	75 19 6	77 16 6	83 15 2	87 11 2	79 16 4		78 17 4		1835	1863

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by age.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Costa Rica and Panama age range is 20-49. Women aged 15-19 not interviewed.

Table 19 Per Cent Distribution of Currently Married Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Ever Used (N=None;I=Inefficient only;E=one or more Efficient), Classified by Number of Living Children and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Ever Used												TOTAL							
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED			TOTAL N	
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	95	2	3	89	3	7	86	3	11	83	4	13	82	5	14	78	6	16	85	4	11	84	4	12	5518	5514
Dacca City	(73	3	23)	(65	2	33)	53	3	43	(54	0	46)	(40	12	49)	51	7	43	54	5	41	54	5	41	106	305
Other urban	87	3	10	82	3	15	78	5	17	72	6	22	67	5	29	62	5	33	73	5	22	72	4	24	331	953
Urban total	84	3	13	78	3	19	71	5	24	68	5	27	59	7	34	59	5	36	69	5	27	68	5	28	437	1258
Rural	96	1	2	90	3	6	88	3	9	84	4	12	84	4	12	79	6	15	86	4	10	85	4	11	5082	4256
FIJI	74	9	17	41	14	45	28	12	60	24	10	65	21	9	70	18	11	71	31	11	58	31	11	58	4632	4632
Suva/Peri-urban	73	11	16	27	14	59	29	11	61	18	12	70	19	9	72	18	13	69	29	12	59	28	12	60	737	737
Other urban	69	8	23	29	13	58	26	11	63	15	7	78	20	4	75	16	8	76	26	9	65	26	9	65	910	910
Urban total	71	10	20	28	14	59	28	11	62	16	9	74	20	6	74	17	10	73	27	10	63	27	10	63	1647	1647
Rural	76	8	15	49	14	36	29	13	58	29	11	59	21	11	68	19	11	70	33	12	56	33	12	55	2985	2985
INDONESIA	94	1	5	70	4	25	55	4	41	50	5	45	53	5	42	52	5	44	61	4	34	59	5	36	7849	7943
Jakarta	93	5	2	78	8	14	60	14	26	45	9	46	43	10	47	50	10	40	59	10	31	59	10	31	442	1219
Other urban	93	2	4	76	5	19	49	11	40	49	6	44	40	12	48	40	10	50	57	8	36	54	8	38	807	1333
Urban total	93	3	4	77	6	17	53	12	35	48	7	45	41	11	47	43	10	47	57	9	34	56	9	36	1249	2552
Rural	94	1	6	69	4	27	55	3	42	50	4	46	55	4	40	53	4	43	62	3	34	60	4	37	6600	5391
JORDAN	87	6	7	66	8	26	55	7	38	49	9	42	50	7	44	46	7	47	53	7	40	56	7	37	3454	3451
Amman	82	2	16	52	10	37	36	4	60	30	11	59	31	8	60	30	7	62	37	7	56	41	7	52	1216	1272
Other urban	87	11	2	55	8	37	51	12	37	42	8	50	36	6	58	40	9	51	46	9	45	49	9	43	1205	933
Urban total	85	7	9	54	9	37	43	8	49	36	10	54	33	7	59	35	8	57	42	8	50	45	8	47	2421	2205
Rural	94	4	2	91	4	5	83	6	10	80	7	13	80	5	15	72	6	22	79	6	16	81	6	13	1033	1246
KOREA,REP.OF	80	4	16	71	6	23	39	8	54	28	5	67	27	4	69	35	4	61	41	5	54	46	5	49	5062	5062
Seoul	69	5	26	68	5	27	28	7	64	20	5	75	24	2	75	25	6	70	35	5	59	36	4	60^	1056	1056
Other urban	78	6	15	70	6	24	39	9	52	28	5	68	25	4	71	35	6	59	41	6	53	47	6	47	1972	1972
Urban total	75	6	19	69	6	25	35	8	57	25	5	70	24	3	72	33	6	62	39	6	55	44	6	50	3028	3028
Rural	90	2	9	74	5	21	51	5	44	36	5	59	31	5	64	36	2	61	44	4	52	51	4	45	2034	2034
MALAYSIA	84	8	8	57	10	33	46	12	42	44	11	45	44	12	44	45	10	46	49	10	40	51	10	38	5677	5677
Metro/Town	63	12	25	37	12	51	26	16	58	25	13	63	27	12	61	31	10	59	32	12	55	33	12	54	936	936
Other urban	89	2	9	52	11	37	40	8	51	33	10	57	28	12	59	34	11	55	39	10	51	43	10	47	850	850
Urban total	72	8	19	42	12	46	32	12	55	28	12	60	28	12	60	32	11	57	36	11	53	37	11	51	1786	1786
Rural	89	8	3	64	9	26	53	12	34	53	11	37	51	11	38	50	9	41	56	10	34	58	10	32	3891	3891
NEPAL	99	0	0	98	1	1	97	0	2	94	1	5	92	1	7	90	1	10	95	1	4	94	1	6	5345	5344
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(48	0	52)	63	0	37^	33	33
Other urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(70	4	26)	79	2	19	72	2	26^	91	91
Urban total	*	*	*	(80 | 0 | 20)	(84 | 4 | 12)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(73 | 3 | 24)	71	2	27	65	1	33^	124	124
Rural	99	0	0	99	1	1	98	0	2	95	1	4	94	1	6	90	1	9	96	1	3	94	1	5	5221	5220
PAKISTAN	99	0	1	97	1	2	94	2	4	90	1	9	87	2	11	80	3	17	90	2	9	89	2	10	4637	4638
Karachi	98	0	2	98	0	2	(75	6	19)	(71	7	21)	64	5	30	54	4	42	72	4	24	72	4	24	268	394
Other urban	98	0	2	93	1	6	87	3	10	77	1	22	73	4	23	67	5	27	80	3	17	79	3	18	935	1375
Urban total	98	0	2	94	1	5	85	4	12	76	2	22	71	4	25	64	5	31	78	3	19	78	3	19	1203	1769
Rural	100	0	0	98	0	1	97	1	2	94	1	5	92	2	6	87	2	11	94	1	5	93	1	6	3434	2869
PHILIPPINES	88	5	7	51	20	29	40	20	40	31	20	49	33	18	49	40	18	42	42	18	40	45	17	38	8863	8842
Manila	83	8	9	37	20	43	16	21	63	14	18	68	14	11	75	24	14	63	25	16	59	29	15	56	1115	1303
Other urban	80	7	13	38	23	39	27	20	52	23	18	59	23	15	62	27	14	59	30	17	53	34	16	50	1718	3066
Urban total	81	7	11	37	22	41	22	21	57	19	18	63	19	13	67	26	14	60	28	16	56	32	16	52	2833	4369
Rural	91	4	4	59	19	22	50	20	30	38	21	41	41	20	39	45	19	36	48	19	33	51	18	31	6031	4473
SRI LANKA	91	6	2	67	19	14	51	26	23	46	23	31	42	20	38	49	17	35	55	19	27	55	18	26	6158	6177
Colombo	90	6	5	51	26	24	37	25	37	30	15	55	26	14	60	34	14	52	40	18	42	42	16	42	380	834
Other urban	86	12	2	56	24	20	43	30	26	43	25	32	38	26	36	37	22	41	47	24	29	48	22	30	758	797
Urban total	87	10	2	54	24	21	41	28	30	38	21	41	35	23	42	36	19	44	45	22	33	46	20	34	1138	1631
Rural	92	6	2	66	21	13	51	27	23	46	26	29	42	21	36	49	17	33	54	20	26	56	19	25	4453	4133
Estate	97	0	3	92	3	5	76	13	11	66	6	27	(58	2	40)	65	7	28	76	5	19	74	5	21	567	413
Rural total	92	5	2	70	18	12	54	25	21	48	23	29	44	19	37	51	16	33	57	18	25	58	18	24	5020	4546
THAILAND	83	6	11	56	7	37	46	7	46	44	6	50	42	7	51	53	6	41	52	7	41	54	7	40	3515	3516
Bangkok/Thonb.	(80	8	12)	(23	2	75)	28	3	70	(34	0	66)	(49	3	48)	30	7	63	36	4	60	36	4	59	269	293
Other urban	(65	14	21)	36	18	46	(53	5	42)	(39	3	58)	(44	6	50)	22	14	64	40	11	49	39	12	50	240	234
Urban total	73	11	16	30	11	58	38	4	58	36	1	63	47	4	49	26	11	63	38	7	55	37	8	55	509	527
Rural	85	5	10	61	6	32	48	8	44	45	7	48	41	7	52	56	6	38	55	6	39	56	6	38	3006	2989

TABLE 19 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Ever Used: 0			1			2			3			4			5+			TOTAL: OBSERVED			STANDARDISED			TOTAL N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	65	10	24	41	11	48	28	14	59	33	11	56	30	14	56	39	13	49	38	12	50	39	12	49	2826	2826
Bogota	(53	18	29)	15	15	70	11	13	76	16	15	69	(7	9	84)	21	12	67	18	13	68	21	14	66	364	364
Other urban	62	6	32	33	8	58	18	13	69	22	11	68	18	15	67	29	13	58	29	11	60	30	11	59	1423	1423
Urban total	60	8	31	30	10	61	16	13	71	21	11	68	15	14	71	28	13	59	27	12	61	28	12	60	1787	1787
Rural	77	16	7	65	14	21	55	15	30	60	10	30	58	13	29	51	12	36	57	13	30	59	13	28	1039	1039
COSTA RICA	55	5	39	12	7	81	9	8	83	10	10	80	12	9	79	19	10	71	16	9	75	18	9	73	2684	2684
San Jose'	50	6	44	8	7	85	5	7	88	4	7	89	5	12	83	13	10	76	11	8	81	14	8	78	825	825
Other urban	(61	0	39)	14	4	82	9	9	82	7	11	82	7	9	84	14	10	75	15	8	77	17	8	76	525	525
Urban total	54	3	42	10	6	84	7	8	86	5	9	86	6	11	83	14	10	76	13	8	79	15	8	77	1350	1350
Rural	58	9	33	15	9	76	12	9	79	16	11	73	19	7	74	22	10	68	20	10	70	21	10	69	1334	1334
DOMINICAN REP	77	9	15	62	10	28	39	14	47	37	13	50	39	10	51	49	10	41	50	11	39	49	11	40	1808	1808
Santo Domingo	70	10	20	43	10	46	25	13	61	14	12	74	(19	10	71)	32	11	57	34	11	55	33	11	56	426	426
Other urban	72	8	20	68	8	25	28	12	60	19	14	67	(31	8	61)	30	6	64	40	9	51	39	9	53	426	426
Urban total	71	9	20	55	9	36	26	13	61	17	13	70	25	9	66	31	8	61	37	10	53	36	10	54	852	852
Rural	84	8	8	69	11	20	57	15	28	60	13	27	52	11	37	58	11	30	62	12	27	61	12	27	956	956
GUYANA	61	10	29	55	11	34	41	9	50	40	11	49	40	8	52	39	7	53	45	9	46	44	9	47	3216	3216
Georgetown&Sub.	41	10	49	44	13	43	26	8	66	18	13	69	31	9	60	30	10	60	33	11	57	31	10	58	905	905
Other urban	(59	14	27)	(47	19	33)	(38	3	59)	(29	16	55)	(33	11	56)	25	10	65	36	12	51	35	12	53	247	247
Urban total	44	11	45	45	14	41	28	7	65	21	14	65	32	9	59	29	10	61	34	11	55	32	11	57	1152	1152
Rural	79	9	12	62	9	29	51	10	39	52	9	39	43	8	49	43	7	51	51	8	41	52	8	40	2064	2064
JAMAICA	50	11	39	41	10	49	25	9	66	29	8	63	26	13	61	28	8	64	33	9	58	31	9	59	2283	2283
Kingston & Sub.	38	12	50	28	11	61	14	6	80	17	10	72	14	14	73	14	6	79	21	9	69	19	9	72	752	752
Other urban	(47	10	43)	44	10	46	30	7	63	20	6	75	(29	9	63)	26	7	67	33	8	59	31	8	61	350	350
Urban total	40	12	48	33	11	56	19	6	75	18	9	73	19	12	69	19	7	75	25	9	66	23	9	68	1102	1102
Rural	63	10	27	49	10	41	33	12	55	42	8	50	34	14	52	32	9	59	40	10	50	39	10	51	1181	1181
MEXICO	80	6	14	56	9	35	43	11	46	47	9	44	49	12	39	54	11	35	53	10	37	54	10	36	5640	5640
Mexico City	63	8	29	35	12	53	23	11	66	29	7	64	23	16	60	29	14	57	31	12	57	33	12	56	1189	1189
Other urban	75	7	18	48	10	43	29	11	60	29	12	59	35	13	52	40	12	49	40	11	49	41	11	48	2036	2036
Urban total	71	7	22	43	10	47	27	11	62	29	10	61	31	14	55	36	13	51	37	11	52	38	11	51	3225	3225
Rural	94	4	3	79	6	14	73	11	16	74	7	19	72	9	19	73	9	18	75	8	16	76	8	15	2415	2415
PANAMA	53	11	36	26	7	66	21	9	70	20	9	71	20	10	70	27	13	60	25	10	64	27	10	62	2723	2723
Metro/Urban	47	13	40	18	6	75	14	6	79	10	5	85	10	7	84	13	9	79	16	7	76	17	8	75	1186	1186
Other urban	(40	15	45)	29	2	70	12	8	80	17	5	78	(14	6	80)	22	10	69	21	7	72	22	8	71	335	335
Urban total	46	13	41	21	5	74	14	6	80	12	5	83	11	7	83	15	9	76	17	7	76	19	8	74	1521	1521
Rural	(71	4	24)	42	13	44	32	14	54	32	15	53	30	14	56	36	15	49	36	14	50	39	13	48	1202	1202
PERU	78	13	9	51	30	19	42	28	30	42	26	31	46	27	27	55	25	20	50	26	24	52	25	22	5061	5061
Urbanised Lima	67	15	18	24	41	34	21	27	53	19	28	53	18	29	54	21	30	50	23	30	47	26	29	45	1335	1198
Other urban	67	21	12	46	36	18	35	34	31	35	29	36	34	34	32	44	33	23	41	33	26	43	32	25	1891	2000
Urban total	67	19	15	36	38	26	29	31	41	27	29	44	27	32	41	36	32	32	34	31	35	36	31	33	3226	3198
Rural	95	5	0	85	12	4	78	20	2	71	22	7	77	19	4	80	15	5	79	16	4	81	16	4	1835	1863

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by number of living children.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that the percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Percentages standardised for number of living children display a caret warning indicator ^ whenever one or more percentages between 5 and 9+ living children were based on a denominator of zero. The adjustment procedure used in such a case is described in the section on standardisation.

Table 20 Per Cent Distribution of Currently Married Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Currently Used (N=None; I=Inefficient; E=Efficient), Classified by Current Age and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Currently Used																		T O T A L				TOTAL N	
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	96	2	2	92	3	5	92	3	6	89	4	7	87	4	9	91	4	5	95	3	3	92	3	5	91	3	6	5518	5514
Dacca City	87	6	8	77	0	23	52	1	46	(63	6	31)	(56	13	31)	(72	0	28)	*	*	*	69	4	28	66	4	29	106	305
Other Urban	91	3	7	88	3	8	84	2	13	78	4	17	77	6	17	79	3	18	92	0	8	85	3	12	83	3	14	331	953
Urban total	90	3	7	86	3	12	74	2	24	75	4	20	70	8	22	77	2	21	91	2	8	81	3	16	79	4	18	437	1258
Rural	96	2	2	93	3	4	93	3	4	90	4	6	88	4	8	93	4	3	95	3	2	93	3	4	92	3	5	5082	4256
FIJI	79	4	17	67	6	26	59	6	35	50	7	43	49	7	44	56	6	39	72	2	26	59	6	35	59	6	35	4632	4632
Suva/Peri-urban	(62	7	31)	65	10	25	54	6	39	50	7	43	35	6	58	53	9	38	68	3	29	55	7	38	54	7	39	737	737
Other Urban	(80	0	20)	63	6	32	52	6	42	39	9	53	46	9	45	47	5	48	71	1	27	53	6	41	53	6	41	910	910
Urban total	73	3	25	64	8	28	53	6	41	43	8	49	42	8	51	50	7	43	70	2	28	54	7	40	53	7	40	1647	1647
Rural	82	4	14	70	6	25	63	5	32	54	7	39	52	6	41	59	5	36	74	2	24	62	5	33	62	5	32	2985	2985
INDONESIA	87	2	11	73	2	25	67	4	29	66	4	30	70	4	26	77	4	20	88	3	10	74	3	23	72	4	24	7849	7943
Jakarta	93	3	4	78	3	19	59	11	30	69	12	19	64	13	23	73	13	14	80	6	14	71	9	20	70	9	20	442	1219
Other Urban	90	2	8	80	4	15	64	8	29	60	8	32	57	13	30	70	11	20	89	5	6	70	8	22	69	8	23	807	1333
Urban total	91	2	7	79	4	17	62	9	29	63	10	27	60	13	27	71	11	18	87	5	8	71	8	21	70	8	22	1249	2552
Rural	87	2	11	72	2	26	68	3	29	67	3	30	72	3	25	78	3	20	88	2	10	74	3	23	73	3	25	6600	5391
JORDAN	91	2	7	83	5	12	74	8	19	68	11	21	67	10	23	67	10	23	81	6	13	75	8	17	74	8	18	3454	3451
Amman	84	3	12	80	6	14	60	10	30	55	15	30	47	15	38	56	15	30	70	11	19	63	11	26	62	11	27	1216	1272
Other Urban	91	4	5	74	9	17	71	9	19	65	13	22	71	10	19	63	10	28	84	5	11	72	9	19	71	9	19	1205	933
Urban total	88	3	8	77	7	15	66	10	25	60	14	26	58	13	29	59	12	29	77	8	15	67	10	22	67	10	23	2421	2205
Rural	96	0	4	94	2	4	93	3	5	90	5	5	87	3	10	90	3	7	95	2	4	92	3	6	92	3	6	1033	1246
KOREA,REP.OF	87	4	9	86	3	10	71	6	23	55	10	35	46	12	42	62	11	28	87	2	12	65	8	27	68	7	25	5062	5062
Seoul	*	*	*	81	5	14	69	8	23	45	9	45	39	17	44	58	13	29	85	2	13	59	10	32	63	9	28	1056	1056
Other Urban	*	*	*	89	3	8	72	6	22	52	11	37	42	12	46	59	16	26	90	2	8	65	9	26	67	9	25	1972	1972
Urban total	(83	8	8)	86	4	10	71	7	22	49	10	40	41	14	45	58	15	27	88	2	10	63	9	28	66	9	26	3028	3028
Rural	(90	0	10)	87	2	11	73	4	23	64	10	26	52	9	39	65	7	28	85	1	14	69	6	25	72	5	23	2034	2034
MALAYSIA	85	3	12	71	7	22	61	9	30	61	10	29	62	10	27	66	13	21	84	8	9	67	9	24	67	9	24	5677	5677
Metro/Town	*	*	*	63	7	29	46	10	44	45	15	41	48	12	40	52	16	32	71	17	13	53	13	35	53	12	35	936	936
Other Urban	*	*	*	63	9	28	51	13	36	55	12	33	51	19	29	58	12	30	80	9	11	58	13	29	59	12	29	850	850
Urban total	(80	4	16)	63	8	29	49	11	40	50	13	37	50	16	34	54	14	31	75	13	12	55	13	32	56	12	32	1786	1786
Rural	85	3	12	74	7	19	67	8	25	66	9	26	69	8	24	73	12	15	88	5	7	72	8	20	72	8	20	3891	3891
NEPAL	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	96	0	4	95	0	5	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	97	0	3	5345	5344
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(70	0	30)	70	0	30	33	33
Other Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	89	0	11	87	0	13	91	91
Urban total	*	*	*	(95	0	5)	(86	0	14)	*	*	*	(60	0	40)	*	*	*	*	*	*	84	0	16	83	0	17	124	124
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	96	0	4	96	0	3	97	0	3	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	5221	5220
PAKISTAN	100	0	0	98	0	2	95	1	4	93	2	5	90	2	8	93	3	5	93	2	4	95	1	4	94	2	4	4637	4638
Karachi	(100	0	0)	93	1	5	77	5	17	76	8	17	75	4	21	(73	10	17)	(79	8	13)	82	5	13	80	5	14	268	394
Other Urban	99	1	0	95	1	4	90	3	8	84	4	12	79	6	15	89	4	7	88	3	8	89	3	8	88	3	8	935	1375
Urban total	99	1	0	95	1	4	87	3	10	82	5	13	78	5	16	85	6	9	86	4	10	88	4	9	87	4	10	1203	1769
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	1	2	94	1	5	95	2	3	96	1	3	97	1	2	97	1	2	3434	2869
PHILIPPINES	84	11	5	71	15	14	61	21	18	57	23	20	54	25	21	64	22	14	82	11	6	64	20	16	64	20	16	8863	8842
Manila	(84	8	8)	60	22	18	47	23	31	44	24	32	36	24	40	48	27	25	73	18	9	50	23	27	51	22	26	1115	1303
Other Urban	74	16	10	60	19	20	51	23	25	48	24	28	47	24	29	51	23	25	74	15	11	54	22	24	55	22	24	1718	3066
Urban total	77	13	9	60	20	19	49	23	28	46	24	30	43	24	33	50	25	25	73	16	11	53	22	25	53	22	25	2833	4369
Rural	86	10	4	75	13	11	67	20	13	62	23	15	60	25	15	70	21	9	87	9	5	69	19	12	69	19	12	6031	4473
SRI LANKA	86	4	10	80	7	12	70	12	18	57	16	27	59	15	26	65	16	19	80	12	8	68	13	19	69	12	19	6158	6177
Colombo	(84	8	8)	72	5	23	52	17	31	43	19	38	50	16	34	48	22	30	73	8	19	55	15	30	57	14	29	380	834
Other Urban	(100	0	0)	81	10	9	74	10	16	51	20	29	47	19	34	58	19	23	76	18	7	65	15	20	66	15	19	758	797
Urban total	(94	3	3)	78	8	13	66	13	21	48	19	32	48	18	34	54	20	26	75	14	11	62	15	23	63	15	23	1138	1631
Rural	85	4	11	79	8	13	68	13	19	57	17	26	60	16	25	67	16	17	81	12	7	68	13	18	68	13	19	4453	4133
Estate	*	*	*	95	0	5	87	3	10	71	7	22	76	5	19	(76	5	19)	(83	9	9)	82	4	14	82	4	14	567	413
Rural total	85	4	12	81	7	12	71	11	18	59	16	26	62	14	24	68	15	17	81	12	7	70	12	18	70	12	18	5020	4546
THAILAND	82	2	16	69	3	28	59	3	38	58	3	39	59	2	39	71	3	26	87	3	10	67	3	30	66	3	31	3515	3516
Bangkok/Thonburi	*	*	*	(41	4	54)	54	1	46	(47	3	50)	45	4	51	(48	3	50)	(74	0	26)	51	2	47	51	2	47	269	293
Other Urban	*	*	*	(66	2	32)	(53	3	44)	(43	6	52)	(48	6	45)	(65	8	27)	(71	4	26)	58	5	37	56	5	39	240	234
Urban total	(68	9	24)	55	3	42	54	2	45	45	4	51	46	5	49	57	6	38	72	2	26	54	4	42	54	4	43	509	527
Rural	84	2	15	72	3	25	60	3	37	61	3	37	61	2	37	73	3	24	90	3	7	69	3	28	68	3	30	3006	2989

TABLE 20 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Currently Used							TOTAL							TOTAL N	
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	73	6	20	59	12	29	54	11	35	44	15	42	53	11	37	60	17	23	78	11	11	57	12	30	57	12	31	2826	2826
Bogota	(46	13	42)	41	15	45	41	12	47	35	17	48	45	18	37	35	20	45	(72	20	8)	42	16	42	42	16	41	364	364
Other Urban	69	4	27	53	13	34	47	9	44	35	16	49	43	10	47	54	20	26	73	14	13	50	13	38	49	13	38	1423	1423
Urban total	63	6	31	50	13	36	46	9	45	35	16	49	43	11	45	49	20	31	73	15	12	48	13	38	48	13	39	1787	1787
Rural	86	6	8	76	9	15	68	13	19	60	12	28	70	9	20	77	13	10	88	3	10	73	10	17	72	10	18	1039	1039
COSTA RICA	NA	NA	NA	37	9	54	32	11	57	31	10	59	29	13	58	36	14	49	57	9	34	36	11	54	35	11	54	2684	2684
San Jose'	NA	NA	NA	37	5	58	27	9	64	27	13	59	22	13	65	27	19	54	50	11	39	31	11	58	30	11	59	825	825
Other Urban	NA	NA	NA	36	11	54	37	8	55	29	8	63	33	16	51	29	17	53	50	8	42	35	11	54	35	11	54	525	525
Urban total	NA	NA	NA	36	7	56	31	8	61	28	11	61	26	14	59	28	19	54	50	10	40	32	11	56	32	11	57	1350	1350
Rural	NA	NA	NA	37	11	52	33	14	54	35	8	57	32	11	56	44	11	46	64	8	27	39	11	51	38	11	51	1334	1334
DOMINICAN REP	87	5	8	73	5	22	59	7	34	59	6	35	60	6	34	72	8	20	82	3	15	68	6	26	67	6	27	1808	1808
Santo Domingo	(83	10	8)	64	9	28	45	9	46	49	7	45	47	9	44	(52	6	42)	(71	0	29)	56	8	36	54	7	38	426	426
Other Urban	(80	8	13)	69	2	29	56	3	41	51	6	43	51	6	43	(66	11	23)	(76	3	21)	62	5	33	61	5	34	426	426
Urban total	81	9	10	66	5	28	51	6	43	50	6	44	49	7	43	59	9	32	74	2	25	59	6	35	58	6	36	852	852
Rural	92	2	6	79	4	16	69	7	24	70	5	25	69	6	26	80	8	12	87	4	10	77	5	18	75	5	19	956	956
GUYANA	83	8	10	75	8	17	66	6	28	57	8	35	60	10	30	66	6	28	74	5	21	68	7	25	66	7	26	3216	3216
Georgetown&Sub.	71	13	16	66	12	22	60	11	29	51	13	36	55	15	30	65	10	25	72	6	22	62	12	26	61	12	27	905	905
Other Urban	(72	16	12)	82	7	11	(60	5	36)	(81	3	17)	(69	9	22)	(82	0	18)	(75	7	18)	74	6	19	74	6	20	247	247
Urban total	71	14	15	70	11	19	60	10	30	58	11	32	58	14	28	69	8	23	73	6	21	65	11	24	64	11	26	1152	1152
Rural	90	4	6	78	6	16	70	4	26	57	7	36	61	8	32	65	4	31	75	4	22	70	5	25	68	6	26	2064	2064
JAMAICA	69	1	30	61	2	37	56	2	42	48	4	48	55	3	42	66	2	32	69	2	29	60	2	38	58	2	39	2283	2283
Kingston & Sub.	61	3	37	51	2	46	49	1	50	39	6	56	41	4	55	55	5	41	62	1	37	50	3	47	49	3	48	752	752
Other Urban	(68	0	32)	59	1	40	61	4	35	(56	0	44)	(53	8	39)	(71	0	29)	(78	0	22)	62	2	36	61	2	36	350	350
Urban total	63	2	35	54	2	44	53	2	45	43	4	53	44	5	50	60	3	37	66	1	33	54	3	44	53	3	45	1102	1102
Rural	75	0	25	68	2	30	60	2	37	54	3	43	62	2	37	69	1	30	71	3	26	65	2	33	63	2	34	1181	1181
MEXICO	86	3	11	73	5	22	61	8	31	62	8	30	62	11	27	75	8	17	88	3	8	70	7	23	69	7	24	5640	5640
Mexico City	79	4	16	57	8	35	45	8	47	43	11	46	35	19	47	58	14	29	84	4	12	52	10	38	52	10	38	1189	1189
Other Urban	80	2	18	62	6	31	50	10	40	54	9	38	52	11	37	68	9	23	86	4	10	61	8	31	60	8	32	2036	2036
Urban total	80	3	18	60	7	33	48	9	43	50	9	41	46	14	40	64	11	25	86	4	11	58	9	34	57	9	34	3225	3225
Rural	91	3	6	91	3	6	82	6	12	80	6	14	82	7	12	89	4	7	92	3	5	86	5	9	85	5	10	2415	2415
PANAMA	NA	NA	NA	57	9	35	41	8	51	43	8	49	42	8	50	44	8	48	52	8	40	46	8	46	46	8	46	2723	2723
Metro/Urban	NA	NA	NA	50	7	43	37	6	57	36	7	56	32	6	62	41	7	53	44	5	50	40	6	54	40	6	54	1186	1186
Other Urban	NA	NA	NA	52	5	44	35	8	57	40	10	50	(29	14	57)	(35	8	58)	(38	8	55)	39	9	53	38	9	53	335	335
Urban total	NA	NA	NA	51	7	43	36	6	57	37	8	55	31	8	61	39	7	54	42	6	52	40	7	54	39	7	54	1521	1521
Rural	NA	NA	NA	65	12	23	48	10	42	51	7	42	52	9	39	51	9	40	63	11	26	54	9	36	54	9	36	1202	1202
PERU	83	11	6	71	20	9	63	24	13	59	23	18	65	21	14	71	21	8	84	12	4	69	20	11	68	21	12	5061	5061
Urbanised Lima	(60	24	16)	61	22	17	50	28	22	36	34	30	42	32	26	56	27	17	65	25	10	51	28	21	50	28	21	1335	1198
Other Urban	81	12	7	64	26	10	54	31	15	53	27	19	58	24	18	59	31	10	85	10	5	62	25	13	61	26	13	1891	2000
Urban total	75	16	9	63	24	13	52	30	18	46	30	24	51	28	21	58	29	13	76	16	7	57	26	16	57	27	17	3226	3198
Rural	96	4	0	87	12	1	85	13	2	88	8	4	87	10	3	90	9	1	94	5	1	89	9	2	88	10	2	1835	1863

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by age.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Costa Rica and Panama age range is 20-49. Women aged 15-19 not interviewed.

Table 21 Per Cent Distribution of Currently Married Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Currently Used (N= None; I=Inefficient; E= Efficient), Classified by Number of Living Children and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Currently Used																		TOTAL		OBSERVED			STANDARDISED			TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+												
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.			N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	98	1	1	95	2	3	93	3	4	91	4	5	91	3	6	88	4	8			92	3	5	91	3	5	5518	5514
Dacca City	(97	3	0)	(75	2	23)	71	3	26	(63	0	37)	(65	5	30)	58	7	35			69	4	28	68	4	28	106	305
Other urban	96	1	3	90	4	6	89	1	10	84	3	13	79	6	16	78	3	18			85	3	12	84	3	12	331	953
Urban total	96	2	2	86	4	10	84	2	14	79	2	18	75	5	20	73	4	23			81	3	16	80	3	16	437	1258
Rural	98	1	1	95	2	2	94	3	3	92	4	4	92	3	5	89	4	7			93	3	4	92	3	4	5082	4256
FIJI	94	2	4	72	6	22	62	8	30	57	7	36	47	7	46	44	5	50			59	6	35	59	6	35	4632	4632
Suva/Peri-urban	94	3	3	59	11	30	55	9	36	44	9	46	45	4	51	41	6	53			55	7	38	53	7	39	737	737
Other urban	94	1	5	68	4	28	54	10	36	44	9	47	37	11	53	39	3	57			53	6	41	53	6	42	910	910
Urban total	94	2	4	64	8	29	55	10	36	44	9	46	40	8	52	40	4	56			54	7	40	53	6	41	1647	1647
Rural	95	1	4	78	5	17	66	8	26	66	5	29	51	6	42	46	6	48			62	5	33	63	5	32	2985	2985
INDONESIA	98	0	2	80	3	18	69	4	27	65	4	31	68	4	28	66	5	29			74	3	23	72	4	24	7849	7943
Jakarta	98	2	1	86	5	9	77	10	13	60	8	32	60	11	28	62	12	26			71	9	20	71	9	20	442	1219
Other urban	99	0	1	88	3	9	65	10	24	62	8	30	58	8	35	56	13	31			70	8	22	68	8	24	807	1333
Urban total	99	0	1	88	3	9	70	10	20	61	8	30	59	9	32	58	13	29			71	8	21	69	9	22	1249	2552
Rural	97	0	2	78	3	19	69	2	29	66	4	31	70	3	27	68	3	30			74	3	23	72	3	25	6600	5391
JORDAN	96	2	2	83	5	12	73	7	20	74	9	17	75	9	17	70	9	21			75	8	17	77	7	16	3454	3451
Amman	95	1	4	72	7	21	61	7	33	63	14	23	59	14	28	57	13	30			63	11	26	65	10	25	1216	1272
Other urban	94	4	1	80	9	11	69	13	18	74	7	19	69	13	18	68	9	22			72	9	19	74	9	17	1205	933
Urban total	95	3	3	76	8	17	65	9	26	68	10	21	63	13	23	63	11	26			67	10	22	69	9	21	2421	2205
Rural	100	0	0	98	0	2	94	2	4	88	4	7	95	0	5	89	4	7			92	3	6	93	2	5	1033	1246
KOREA,REP.OF	92	3	4	88	3	9	61	9	30	54	11	35	54	10	37	64	7	28			65	8	27	70	7	23	5062	5062
Seoul	88	4	8	84	7	9	49	13	38	44	13	43	53	6	40	58	12	30			59	10	32	64	8	28^	1056	1056
Other urban	92	4	4	89	1	10	64	9	27	52	12	36	49	14	37	63	8	29			65	9	26	71	8	22	1972	1972
Urban total	91	4	5	87	3	10	58	10	32	49	13	38	50	11	38	62	9	29			63	9	28	69	8	23	3028	3028
Rural	97	1	3	90	3	7	70	5	25	64	8	29	58	8	34	66	6	28			69	6	25	74	5	21	2034	2034
MALAYSIA	94	3	3	72	6	21	65	10	25	62	11	27	60	12	28	64	10	26			67	9	24	68	9	23	5677	5677
Metro/Town	88	1	11	56	8	37	48	16	36	46	17	37	41	15	43	50	13	37			53	13	35	54	12	34	936	936
Other urban	94	2	4	68	11	21	61	10	28	53	12	35	45	16	39	55	16	29			58	13	29	61	12	27	850	850
Urban total	90	1	8	61	9	30	54	14	33	50	15	36	43	16	41	53	14	33			55	13	32	57	12	31	1786	1786
Rural	96	3	0	78	5	17	72	8	20	69	9	22	67	10	23	68	8	24			72	8	20	73	8	19	3891	3891
NEPAL	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	0	3	96	0	4	94	0	6			98	0	2	97	0	3	5345	5344
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			(70	0	30)	79	0	21^	33	33
Other urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(81	0	19)			89	0	11	86	0	14^	91	91
Urban total	*	*	*	(85	0	15)	(88	0	12)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(85	0	15)			84	0	16	81	0	19^	124	124
Rural	100	0	0	100	0	0	98	0	1	98	0	2	97	0	3	94	0	6			98	0	2	97	0	3	5221	5220
PAKISTAN	100	0	0	98	0	1	97	1	2	95	1	4	94	2	4	90	3	7			95	1	4	94	2	4	4637	4638
Karachi	98	0	2	100	0	0	(81	6	12)	(86	2	12)	77	7	16	70	8	22			82	5	13	82	5	13	268	394
Other urban	100	0	0	95	1	4	94	2	4	88	2	9	89	4	8	81	6	13			89	3	8	89	3	8	935	1375
Urban total	99	0	1	97	0	3	91	3	6	88	2	10	86	5	10	79	6	15			88	4	9	88	3	9	1203	1769
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	99	0	1	97	1	2	97	1	2	95	1	4			97	1	2	97	1	2	3434	2869
PHILIPPINES	97	2	1	74	15	11	61	22	17	55	25	20	57	22	21	64	20	16			64	20	16	66	19	15	8863	8842
Manila	97	3	0	64	19	17	46	26	28	40	29	31	38	22	40	47	25	29			50	23	27	53	21	25	1115	1303
Other urban	96	4	1	65	20	15	48	27	25	48	25	28	47	23	30	54	21	26			54	22	24	58	20	22	1718	3066
Urban total	96	3	0	64	20	16	47	27	26	45	26	29	43	22	34	51	22	27			53	22	25	56	21	23	2833	4369
Rural	97	2	1	80	12	8	69	19	12	61	23	15	64	22	14	68	20	12			69	19	12	72	17	11	6031	4473
SRI LANKA	97	2	1	79	12	9	67	18	15	61	17	23	57	16	27	63	11	25			68	13	19	69	13	18	6158	6177
Colombo	97	1	2	63	21	16	55	23	22	46	17	38	41	14	45	51	9	41			55	15	30	57	13	30	380	834
Other urban	97	3	0	74	11	15	71	14	15	55	22	23	53	26	21	56	14	31			65	15	20	65	14	21	758	797
Urban total	97	3	0	70	14	15	65	18	17	51	20	29	50	23	28	54	12	34			62	15	23	62	14	24	1138	1631
Rural	97	1	1	79	13	8	65	19	16	61	18	21	58	16	26	64	12	24			68	13	18	69	13	18	4453	4133
Estate	98	0	2	95	1	4	85	6	8	74	5	21	(67	2	31)	73	8	19			82	4	14	81	5	15	567	413
Rural total	97	1	2	81	11	8	68	18	15	63	16	21	59	15	27	65	11	24			70	12	18	70	12	17	5020	4546
THAILAND	94	1	5	69	4	27	62	2	36	58	3	39	57	3	40	69	3	28			67	3	30	68	3	29	3515	3516
Bangkok/Thonb.	(92	0	8)	(43	1	56)	48	3	49	(48	2	50)	(55	0	45)	42	5	53			51	2	47	51	3	46	269	293
Other urban	(91	4	4)	62	9	29	(61	2	37)	(53	4	43)	(52	6	41)	44	4	52			58	5	37	59	5	36	240	234
Urban total	92	2	6	54	6	40	53	3	44	50	3	48	54	3	43	43	5	52			54	4	42	55	4	42	509	527
Rural	95	0	5	73	3	24	64	2	34	59	3	38	58	3	39	72	2	25			69	3	28	70	2	27	3006	2989

TABLE 21 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Currently Used																		TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	87	4	10	61	11	28	50	15	35	51	10	38	49	14	37	58	13	29	57	12	30	58	12	30	2826	2826
Bogota	(79	5	16)	26	23	51	38	20	42	36	18	46	(38	13	49)	48	12	40	42	16	42	44	15	41	364	364
Other urban	86	2	12	56	11	33	40	16	44	40	11	49	38	14	48	50	15	35	50	13	38	51	12	37	1423	1423
Urban total	84	3	13	50	13	36	39	17	43	39	12	49	38	14	48	50	15	36	48	13	38	49	13	38	1787	1787
Rural	93	6	1	82	7	11	74	11	15	76	7	17	69	14	17	67	11	21	73	10	17	75	10	16	1039	1039
COSTA RICA	80	3	17	37	11	52	27	13	60	28	12	60	32	11	57	35	11	54	36	11	54	38	10	52	2684	2684
San Jose'	73	4	23	32	9	58	26	12	62	22	12	66	24	12	64	28	14	57	31	11	58	33	11	56	825	825
Other urban	(89	0	11)	40	8	52	22	15	63	21	14	64	31	15	55	35	10	56	35	11	54	37	10	53	525	525
Urban total	79	3	18	35	9	56	25	13	62	22	13	66	27	13	60	31	12	57	32	11	56	35	11	54	1350	1350
Rural	80	5	15	39	14	46	31	12	57	36	11	53	37	10	54	38	10	52	39	11	51	41	10	49	1334	1334
DOMINICAN REP	91	3	6	79	4	17	65	5	29	57	9	35	59	8	33	64	6	30	68	6	26	68	6	27	1808	1808
Santo Domingo	84	7	10	67	9	24	54	8	37	38	9	54	(46	6	48)	50	7	43	56	8	36	55	7	38	426	426
Other urban	95	2	3	80	3	17	60	2	38	44	10	46	(47	10	43)	50	5	45	62	5	33	60	5	35	426	426
Urban total	90	4	6	73	6	20	57	5	38	41	9	50	46	8	45	50	6	44	59	6	35	58	6	36	852	852
Rural	93	1	6	85	2	13	77	5	18	75	8	18	71	8	21	72	6	22	77	5	18	77	5	18	956	956
GUYANA	83	8	9	79	5	16	68	8	24	66	9	25	66	9	25	59	7	34	68	7	25	68	7	25	3216	3216
Georgetown&Sub.	72	13	15	71	5	23	56	15	29·	53	13	34	64	16	20	56	10	34	62	12	26	61	12	28	905	905
Other urban	(78	11	11)	(81	6	14)	(75	3	22)	(76	5	18)	(78	4	19)	68	8	25	74	6	19	75	6	19	247	247
Urban total	73	13	14	73	5	22	59	13	28	58	11	30	67	13	20	59	10	31	65	11	24	64	11	26	1152	1152
Rural	93	3	4	83	4	12	75	4	21	71	8	21	65	7	28	59	6	35	70	5	25	71	5	23	2064	2064
JAMAICA	73	2	25	69	1	30	55	2	44	60	3	37	54	4	42	53	3	45	60	2	38	59	2	39	2283	2283
Kingston & Sub.	63	3	34	62	0	38	41	1	58	48	4	48	41	5	53	40	5	55	50	3	47	47	3	49	752	752
Other urban	(71	2	27)	75	1	24	57	2	42	61	2	37	(66	0	34)	51	3	46	62	2	36	61	2	37	350	350
Urban total	65	3	32	66	0	34	45	1	53	52	4	45	49	4	47	44	4	51	54	3	44	52	3	45	1102	1102
Rural	82	2	16	73	2	26	67	2	32	70	2	28	59	5	37	57	2	41	65	2	33	65	2	32	1181	1181
MEXICO	94	1	5	73	7	20	61	7	31	63	8	30	63	8	28	71	8	21	70	7	23	70	7	23	5640	5640
Mexico City	90	1	9	57	11	32	48	8	44	45	13	42	41	13	45	49	11	40	52	10	38	54	10	37	1189	1189
Other urban	91	2	8	71	5	24	48	9	43	50	10	41	53	8	39	62	10	28	61	8	31	62	8	31	2036	2036
Urban total	90	1	8	65	7	27	48	8	43	48	11	41	48	10	41	58	10	32	58	9	34	59	9	33	3225	3225
Rural	99	1	0	88	5	7	85	6	9	84	3	12	83	6	11	85	5	10	86	5	9	87	5	9	2415	2415
PANAMA	82	5	13	54	6	40	41	10	49	40	7	53	40	8	53	45	9	46	46	8	46	49	8	44	2723	2723
Metro/Urban	81	6	12	48	6	46	38	8	53	34	5	61	29	5	65	30	6	64	40	6	54	40	7	53	1186	1186
Other urban	(80	5	15)	52	7	41	34	10	56	28	9	64	(29	8	63)	36	10	54	39	9	53	41	9	51	335	335
Urban total	81	6	13	49	6	45	38	9	54	33	6	61	29	6	65	31	7	61	40	7	54	41	7	52	1521	1521
Rural	(82	2	16)	67	7	27	47	11	42	52	9	40	51	9	39	54	10	36	54	9	36	57	9	34	1202	1202
PERU	93	4	3	73	20	8	61	25	14	62	22	16	65	23	12	71	19	10	69	20	11	71	19	10	5061	5061
Urbanised Lima	89	6	5	59	25	16	43	32	25	51	27	22	47	32	21	46	30	24	51	28	21	53	27	20	1335	1198
Other urban	90	5	5	68	26	6	56	30	14	52	27	20	56	27	16	64	24	12	62	25	13	64	24	12	1891	2000
Urban total	90	5	5	64	25	11	50	31	19	52	27	21	53	29	18	58	26	16	57	26	16	60	25	15	3226	3198
Rural	98	2	0	92	7	1	90	9	1	82	13	5	86	13	1	89	8	2	89	9	2	90	9	2	1835	1863

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by number of living children.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that the percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Percentages standardised for number of living children display a caret warning indicator ^ whenever one or more percent -ages between 5 and 9+ living children were based on a denominator of zero. The adjustment procedure used in such a case is described in the section on standardisation.

Table 22 Per Cent Distribution of Currently Married and Fecund Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Ever Used (N=None; I=Inefficient only; E=one or more Efficient), Classified by Current Age and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Ever Used																		T O T A L							
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED			TOTAL N	
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	93	2	5	84	4	12	84	3	13	78	5	17	76	6	19	80	6	14	87	7	6	84	4	12	82	5	14	5123	5124
Dacca City	70	4	26	66	3	31	34	4	61	(33	9	58)	(54	8	38)	(64	0	36)	*	*	*	54	5	41	50	6	45	102	293
Other Urban	83	2	15	75	5	20	71	4	24	61	8	31	64	4	32	64	8	28	(77	0	23)	72	5	23	69	5	26	306	882
Urban total	80	2	18	73	5	22	60	4	36	55	8	36	60	5	34	64	6	30	(74	5	21)	67	5	28	64	5	31	408	1175
Rural	94	2	4	85	4	11	86	3	11	81	5	15	77	6	17	81	6	13	88	7	5	86	4	10	83	4	12	4715	3949
FIJI	58	10	31	37	10	53	24	10	66	19	11	70	22	10	68	19	13	68	28	9	63	27	10	63	27	10	63	4151	4151
Suva/Peri-urban	(63	7	30)	37	10	54	18	12	70	20	10	70	13	11	76	21	16	63	(44	8	48)	26	11	63	26	11	64	674	674
Other Urban	(50	14	36)	24	9	67	22	6	72	17	6	77	20	6	74	10	15	76	(18	3	79)	21	8	71	21	8	71	816	816
Urban total	55	11	34	30	9	61	20	9	71	19	8	74	17	8	75	15	15	69	33	6	60	23	9	67	23	9	67	1490	1490
Rural	60	10	30	41	11	48	26	11	63	19	13	68	25	10	65	21	12	67	24	11	65	29	11	60	29	11	60	2661	2661
INDONESIA	82	3	15	62	3	35	50	4	46	49	5	47	48	5	47	51	6	43	54	9	37	56	4	39	54	5	42	6535	6730
Jakarta	90	4	6	62	8	30	46	11	43	49	12	38	46	12	42	46	21	33	(49	9	43)	55	11	34	53	11	36	386	1062
Other Urban	85	6	9	63	5	31	48	9	44	39	7	54	37	10	53	42	12	46	64	10	25	51	8	41	50	8	42	684	1126
Urban total	87	5	8	63	6	31	47	9	43	43	9	48	40	11	49	43	15	42	60	10	30	52	9	38	51	9	40	1069	2188
Rural	81	3	17	62	3	35	50	3	47	50	4	46	50	4	46	53	5	43	52	9	39	57	4	40	54	4	42	5466	4542
JORDAN	82	5	13	61	9	30	48	9	44	41	8	50	43	8	49	42	5	53	46	6	48	51	8	41	50	8	43	3065	3068
Amman	76	5	19	54	7	39	28	8	64	26	11	63	22	10	68	25	3	71	30	5	65	35	8	57	34	8	58	1092	1142
Other Urban	78	6	17	48	11	41	41	12	47	36	7	57	39	8	53	34	7	59	(45	10	45)	44	9	47	43	9	48	1039	803
Urban total	77	6	18	51	9	40	34	10	56	31	9	60	30	9	61	30	5	65	37	7	56	39	8	52	38	9	53	2131	1945
Rural	91	4	5	79	9	12	79	7	15	71	7	22	73	5	22	76	4	20	(78	3	19)	78	6	16	77	6	17	934	1123
KOREA,REP.OF	84	4	13	70	4	26	46	7	48	30	5	65	21	4	75	27	5	68	32	5	63	37	5	57	43	5	52	4443	4443
Seoul	*	*	*	67	4	29	46	6	48	22	4	73	12	6	82	24	7	69	(24	6	71)	33	5	62	40	5	55	965	965
Other Urban	*	*	*	73	4	23	44	8	48	28	5	67	21	4	75	26	9	65	(36	6	57)	38	6	55	43	6	51	1739	1739
Urban total	(83	8	8)	71	4	24	45	7	48	26	5	69	17	5	78	26	8	66	31	6	63	36	6	58	42	6	52	2704	2704
Rural	(84	0	16)	68	4	28	48	5	47	36	6	58	25	4	71	28	3	70	33	4	63	39	4	57	45	4	50	1739	1739
MALAYSIA	75	9	17	54	10	36	41	10	49	40	10	50	45	10	45	43	13	44	53	14	33	46	11	43	46	11	43	5106	5106
Metro/Town	*	*	*	40	13	48	23	12	65	22	11	67	28	10	62	30	11	59	30	23	47	29	12	59	30	12	58	830	830
Other Urban	*	*	*	45	9	45	34	10	56	28	12	60	30	12	58	29	6	64	(48	12	40)	35	10	55	37	10	53	766	766
Urban total	(76	8	16)	42	11	47	28	11	61	25	11	63	29	11	60	30	9	61	37	18	44	31	11	57	34	11	55	1596	1596
Rural	75	9	17	59	10	31	47	9	43	46	10	44	53	9	38	50	15	35	62	12	26	53	10	37	53	10	37	3510	3510
NEPAL	99	0	1	98	1	2	95	1	4	93	1	6	91	1	8	93	1	6	92	1	7	95	1	4	95	1	5	4746	4753
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(48	0	52)	50	0	50	29	29
Other Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	76	3	21	75	3	23	80	80
Urban total	*	*	*	(85	0	15)	(63	0	37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	69	2	29	68	2	30	109	109
Rural	99	0	1	98	1	1	96	1	3	94	1	5	93	1	6	94	1	5	91	1	8	96	1	3	95	1	4	4637	4644
PAKISTAN	99	0	0	96	0	4	89	2	9	85	2	13	80	3	17	78	5	17	69	5	26	88	2	10	87	2	11	4092	4094
Karachi	(100	0	0)	89	1	9	62	7	31	68	3	29	(48	4	48)	(45	10	45)	(45	10	45)	69	4	26	66	5	29	245	360
Other Urban	97	1	1	88	2	10	77	3	20	70	3	27	64	6	31	66	8	25	(51	7	42)	77	3	20	75	4	21	819	1204
Urban total	98	1	1	89	2	10	74	3	23	69	3	27	60	5	35	61	9	30	49	8	43	75	4	21	73	4	23	1064	1564
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	95	1	4	91	2	7	87	2	11	84	4	12	77	4	19	93	1	6	92	1	7	3028	2530
PHILIPPINES	74	13	13	48	16	36	33	19	47	32	17	51	32	19	49	37	21	41	47	23	31	38	19	44	39	18	43	7893	7920
Manila	(66	16	18)	27	17	56	21	14	65	16	16	68	16	18	66	25	15	60	35	18	47	22	16	62	24	16	60	1028	1200
Other Urban	59	16	25	35	17	48	22	17	61	22	14	64	23	15	62	24	18	58	32	25	43	26	17	57	28	17	56	1547	2764
Urban total	61	16	23	32	17	51	21	16	63	20	15	66	21	16	64	25	17	59	33	22	44	24	16	59	26	16	58	2575	3964
Rural	77	12	10	55	16	29	39	21	40	39	19	43	37	21	43	44	24	33	54	23	23	44	20	36	45	19	36	5318	3956
SRI LANKA	80	9	11	67	12	21	56	17	27	42	21	37	41	21	38	43	25	32	48	31	21	51	20	30	53	19	29	5326	5353
Colombo	(76	12	12)	56	9	35	35	19	45	28	17	55	31	22	46	31	26	43	46	15	39	37	18	44	40	17	43	347	760
Other Urban	(100	0	0)	64	16	20	55	18	27	31	31	38	24	25	50	40	18	41	(31	49	20)	44	24	32	47	22	31	658	691
Urban total	(90	5	5)	61	14	25	48	19	33	30	26	44	27	24	49	37	21	42	37	37	27	42	22	36	45	20	35	1005	1451
Rural	77	11	12	65	14	21	54	19	27	42	22	36	42	22	36	43	27	30	50	31	19	50	21	29	52	20	28	3829	3543
Estate	*	*	*	92	2	6	79	5	16	67	5	28	56	10	34	(61	7	32)	(62	19	19)	72	6	21	74	5	21	493	359
Rural total	78	10	12	68	12	20	58	17	25	45	20	35	44	21	36	45	25	30	51	30	19	53	19	28	55	18	27	4321	3902
THAILAND	73	7	21	56	6	38	41	6	53	39	6	55	40	4	57	44	8	48	48	9	44	46	6	48	46	6	48	2932	2941
Bangkok/Thonburi	*	*	*	(22	3	76)	35	1	64	(22	3	75)	(26	2	72)	(32	4	65)	*	*	*	29	2	69	28	3	69	231	251
Other Urban	*	*	*	(50	4	46)	(29	11	61)	(22	10	69)	(26	12	62)	(23	19	57)	*	*	*	32	12	56	31	11	58	201	197
Urban total	(42	22	36)	37	3	59	33	4	63	22	6	72	26	6	68	27	12	61	(27	5	69)	30	7	63	30	7	63	432	448
Rural	77	5	19	59	6	34	43	6	51	42	6	52	42	4	55	47	8	45	52	10	38	49	6	45	49	6	45	2500	2493

TABLE 22 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Ever Used							TOTAL					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	OBSERVED	STANDARDISED	TOTAL N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	55 9 36	36 14 50	33 10 57	24 11 64	34 9 57	41 16 43	52 17 31	36 12 52	35 12 53	2666	2666
Bogota	(33 13 54)	15 15 70	14 10 76	6 10 84	25 11 65	8 18 74	* * *	17 14 70	16 13 71	344	344
Other Urban	49 6 44	27 12 61	22 7 72	17 12 71	21 8 71	32 17 50	41 22 37	26 11 63	25 11 64	1328	1328
Urban total	46 8 47	25 13 63	20 7 73	15 11 74	22 9 69	26 18 56	41 24 36	24 12 64	23 11 66	1672	1672
Rural	67 11 22	57 16 27	53 15 32	42 12 47	56 10 34	63 14 23	70 7 23	56 13 31	55 13 32	994	994
COSTA RICA	NA NA NA	14 7 80	8 7 84	10 8 82	12 9 79	14 10 76	28 12 60	13 8 79	12 8 80	2446	2446
San Jose'	NA NA NA	10 6 83	4 4 91	4 9 87	7 9 84	5 9 86	21 14 65	7 8 85	7 7 86	746	746
Other Urban	NA NA NA	13 3 84	14 6 80	12 3 85	11 12 77	13 12 75	(15 11 74)	13 7 80	13 7 81	487	487
Urban total	NA NA NA	11 5 84	8 5 87	7 7 87	8 10 81	8 10 82	19 13 69	9 8 83	9 7 84	1233	1233
Rural	NA NA NA	16 8 76	9 9 82	14 9 77	16 8 76	18 10 71	41 11 48	16 9 75	15 9 76	1213	1213
DOMINICAN REP	69 12 18	50 14 36	38 9 53	40 12 48	44 9 47	51 10 39	63 10 27	48 11 41	46 11 43	1673	1673
Santo Domingo	(53 20 27)	34 13 52	24 9 67	25 11 64	31 9 59	(28 3 69)	(48 10 43)	32 11 57	30 11 59	403	403
Other Urban	(65 10 25)	43 12 45	26 6 68	34 11 55	32 6 62	(45 7 48)	* * *	38 9 53	37 9 55	394	394
Urban total	59 15 26	39 13 49	25 7 67	29 11 60	31 8 61	36 5 59	(46 8 46)	35 10 55	34 10 57	797	797
Rural	79 10 11	60 16 24	52 10 37	53 13 34	55 10 35	60 14 26	72 12 16	60 12 28	58 12 30	876	876
GUYANA	62 11 27	48 9 42	38 9 53	31 7 62	40 7 52	46 7 47	51 10 39	44 9 48	42 8 50	3063	3044
Georgetown&Sub.	50 11 39	33 11 56	22 10 68	19 10 71	31 9 60	38 11 51	46 11 42	32 10 57	29 10 61	872	861
Other Urban	(54 17 29)	38 15 47	(21 14 64)	(21 12 68)	(38 3 59)	(36 5 59)	(54 8 38)	36 11 53	32 11 57	233	231
Urban total	50 12 38	34 12 54	22 11 68	20 10 70	33 7 60	38 10 53	48 10 41	33 11 57	30 10 60	1105	1092
Rural	70 11 19	57 8 35	47 9 45	36 5 59	44 8 49	51 6 43	52 10 38	50 8 43	48 7 44	1958	1952
JAMAICA	39 9 53	28 11 61	22 8 70	22 9 69	32 8 59	41 8 50	47 13 40	31 9 60	29 9 62	2172	2172
Kingston & Sub.	30 8 62	21 10 69	13 7 80	12 9 79	25 8 67	22 12 67	32 20 48	20 9 70	19 9 72	731	731
Other Urban	(36 11 53)	23 8 68	24 6 70	(25 5 70)	(35 6 59)	(40 17 43)	* * *	31 8 61	30 7 63	327	327
Urban total	33 9 59	21 10 69	17 6 76	15 8 77	28 7 65	28 13 59	41 15 44	23 9 68	22 9 69	1058	1058
Rural	45 8 47	34 13 53	28 11 61	29 10 61	35 9 55	49 6 46	51 12 37	38 10 52	35 10 55	1114	1114
MEXICO	74 7 19	55 9 36	42 11 47	43 10 47	47 12 41	49 12 39	52 11 37	49 10 40	48 11 41	4932	4932
Mexico City	49 19 32	34 8 58	21 10 68	21 10 68	18 14 68	23 20 57	(38 15 46)	26 12 62	26 12 62	1048	1048
Other Urban	65 8 27	39 10 50	28 12 60	31 11 58	31 13 56	37 13 50	45 11 44	36 11 53	35 11 54	1793	1793
Urban total	59 12 29	37 10 53	25 11 63	27 11 62	26 13 60	32 15 53	43 12 45	32 12 56	32 12 57	2841	2841
Rural	86 4 10	79 8 12	68 10 22	66 10 25	72 10 18	74 7 19	65 10 26	73 9 18	72 9 19	2091	2091
PANAMA	NA NA NA	28 12 60	19 9 72	22 8 70	22 10 68	26 9 65	26 13 61	23 10 67	23 10 67	2525	2525
Metro/Urban	NA NA NA	20 7 73	13 5 82	11 5 84	11 7 82	14 5 81	17 13 70	14 6 80	14 6 80	1097	1097
Other Urban	NA NA NA	23 8 69	15 3 82	18 9 72	(10 7 83)	(15 9 76)	(18 6 76)	17 7 76	17 7 76	303	303
Urban total	NA NA NA	20 7 73	13 5 82	12 6 82	11 7 82	14 6 80	17 11 71	15 7 79	14 6 79	1400	1400
Rural	NA NA NA	39 18 43	27 14 59	33 11 57	34 13 53	39 13 48	38 15 46	34 14 52	34 14 52	1125	1125
PERU	65 23 11	50 29 20	42 29 29	39 26 34	48 24 28	51 29 21	61 22 17	48 27 25	47 27 26	4512	4530
Urbanised Lima	(23 45 32)	34 30 36	19 30 51	10 26 64	16 27 57	21 35 44	27 32 41	21 30 49	21 30 49	1194	1072
Other Urban	59 28 13	42 36 22	30 37 33	34 32 35	38 30 32	38 38 24	50 31 19	38 34 28	38 34 28	1699	1809
Urban total	48 33 19	39 34 28	26 34 41	24 29 47	29 29 42	31 37 32	39 32 29	31 32 37	31 32 37	2893	2881
Rural	90 9 1	75 21 4	75 20 5	74 20 7	77 17 7	81 16 3	86 11 4	78 17 5	77 18 5	1620	1649

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by age.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Costa Rica and Panama age range is 20-49. Women aged 15-19 not interviewed.

(8). "Currently married and fecund" women are currently married and believe themselves physiologically capable of having children, or are pregnant, or are sterilised for contraceptive purposes.

Table 23 Per Cent Distribution of Currently Married and Fecund Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Ever Used (N=None;I=Inefficient only;E=one or more Efficient) , Classified by Number of Living Children and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Ever Used															TOTAL						TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	95	2	4	89	4	7	86	3	11	83	4	14	81	5	14	77	6	17	84	4	12	83	4	12	5123	5124
Dacca City	(70	4	26)	(64	2	34)	53	4	44	(53	0	47)	(40	12	48)	50	7	43	54	5	41	54	5	41	102	293
Other urban	85	3	12	82	3	15	77	5	18	72	6	22	63	5	32	61	5	34	72	5	23	71	5	25	306	882
Urban total	82	3	15	78	3	19	70	5	25	68	5	27	56	7	36	58	6	37	67	5	28	67	5	29	408	1175
Rural	96	2	3	90	4	6	88	3	9	84	4	13	83	4	12	78	6	15	86	4	10	85	4	11	4715	3949
FIJI	71	10	19	39	14	47	25	12	64	21	11	68	17	9	74	13	9	78	27	10	63	27	10	63	4151	4151
Suva/Peri-urban	71	13	16	26	12	62	24	11	64	15	12	73	18	7	75	16	9	75	26	11	63	25	11	64	674	674
Other urban	65	10	26	26	13	61	21	10	70	10	7	83	18	4	79	9	7	84	21	8	71	21	8	71	816	816
Urban total	68	11	21	26	13	61	22	10	67	13	9	78	18	5	77	12	8	81	23	9	67	23	9	68	1490	1490
Rural	73	10	17	47	15	38	26	13	62	27	11	62	17	11	72	14	10	77	29	11	60	30	11	59	2661	2661
INDONESIA	93	1	6	67	4	28	50	4	46	44	5	51	47	6	48	41	5	54	56	4	39	53	5	43	6535	6730
Jakarta	92	6	3	76	9	15	57	15	28	40	10	50	38	11	51	42	12	47	55	11	34	54	11	35	386	1062
Other urban	92	3	5	73	6	21	45	10	44	43	7	50	35	11	54	29	10	61	51	8	41	48	8	44	684	1126
Urban total	92	4	4	74	7	19	50	12	38	42	8	50	36	11	53	34	11	56	52	9	38	50	9	40	1069	2188
Rural	93	1	6	66	4	30	50	3	47	44	5	51	49	5	47	43	4	53	57	4	40	53	4	43	5466	4542
JORDAN	86	7	7	65	8	27	54	7	38	49	9	42	49	7	44	43	8	49	51	8	41	55	8	38	3065	3068
Amman	81	2	17	51	10	38	35	4	60	28	12	60	30	9	61	27	8	65	35	8	57	39	8	54	1092	1142
Other urban	85	13	3	54	8	38	49	12	38	42	7	51	36	7	57	36	9	56	44	9	47	47	9	44	1039	803
Urban total	83	8	9	53	9	38	42	8	51	35	10	56	33	8	59	31	8	60	39	8	52	43	8	49	2131	1945
Rural	95	5	0	90	5	5	84	6	10	79	8	13	78	6	16	71	6	23	78	6	16	81	6	13	934	1123
KOREA,REP.OF	78	5	17	70	6	24	37	8	55	26	5	69	21	4	74	25	4	71	37	5	57	40	5	55	4443	4443
Seoul	69	5	27	67	6	28	27	7	65	18	5	77	16	2	82	10	8	82	33	5	62	29	5	66^	965	965
Other urban	77	7	16	69	7	24	38	9	53	24	5	71	19	4	77	25	6	68	38	6	55	41	6	53	1739	1739
Urban total	74	6	20	68	6	26	34	8	58	22	5	73	18	3	79	22	7	71	36	6	58	38	6	56	2704	2704
Rural	88	2	10	73	6	21	47	5	48	34	5	61	26	6	69	27	3	71	39	4	57	45	4	51	1739	1739
MALAYSIA	82	9	9	55	10	35	43	13	44	42	11	47	41	12	47	40	10	51	46	11	43	48	11	42	5106	5106
Metro/Town	59	13	28	33	12	55	24	16	60	23	12	65	22	12	66	24	9	67	29	12	59	29	12	59	830	830
Other urban	(88	2	10)	49	12	40	37	9	54	27	10	63	24	12	64	27	11	61	35	10	55	38	10	52	766	766
Urban total	70	9	21	39	12	49	29	13	57	25	11	64	23	12	65	26	10	64	31	11	57	33	11	56	1596	1596
Rural	88	9	4	63	9	28	51	12	37	51	11	38	48	12	40	45	9	46	53	10	37	55	10	35	3510	3510
NEPAL	99	0	0	98	1	1	97	0	2	94	1	5	91	1	8	87	1	12	95	1	4	93	1	6	4746	4753
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(48	0	52)	60	0	40^	29	29
Other urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(64	5	32)	76	3	21	70	2	28^	80	80
Urban total	*	*	*	*	*	*	(82	5	14)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(65	4	31)	69	2	29	64	2	35^	109	109
Rural	99	0	0	98	1	1	97	0	2	95	1	4	93	1	6	88	1	11	96	1	3	94	1	5	4637	4644
PAKISTAN	99	0	1	97	1	2	93	2	5	89	1	10	84	3	13	77	3	20	88	2	10	87	2	11	4092	4094
Karachi	98	0	2	98	0	2	(73	7	20)	(71	7	22)	(59	6	35)	48	5	47	69	4	26	70	4	26	245	360
Other urban	98	0	2	92	1	7	86	3	11	73	1	26	69	4	26	61	6	33	77	3	20	76	4	20	819	1204
Urban total	98	0	2	94	1	5	83	4	13	73	3	25	67	5	29	58	6	36	75	4	21	75	4	22	1064	1564
Rural	100	0	0	98	1	2	96	1	2	94	1	5	91	2	7	85	2	13	93	1	6	92	1	7	3028	2530
PHILIPPINES	87	6	7	49	21	30	38	20	42	28	20	51	31	18	52	33	19	48	38	19	44	41	18	41	7893	7920
Manila	82	9	9	35	20	45	14	21	65	12	18	70	12	10	78	19	13	68	22	16	62	26	15	59	1028	1200
Other urban	78	7	14	36	24	40	26	20	54	20	19	61	18	15	67	21	13	66	26	17	57	30	16	54	1547	2764
Urban total	80	8	12	35	22	42	21	20	59	17	18	65	15	13	72	20	13	67	24	16	59	28	16	56	2575	3964
Rural	90	5	5	58	19	23	49	20	31	35	22	43	38	20	42	37	21	42	44	20	36	48	19	33	5318	3956
SRI LANKA	91	6	3	65	20	14	49	26	25	42	24	34	36	21	43	40	18	42	51	20	30	51	20	30	5326	5353
Colombo	90	6	5	49	26	24	35	26	40	27	15	58	22	15	64	27	14	59	37	18	44	38	17	45	347	760
Other urban	86	12	2	54	25	21	40	30	31	41	27	32	31	28	42	31	20	49	44	24	32	43	23	34	658	691
Urban total	87	10	2	52	25	22	38	28	34	35	22	42	28	24	48	30	18	52	42	22	36	41	21	38	1005	1451
Rural	91	6	2	65	22	14	49	27	24	42	26	32	36	23	41	40	19	41	50	21	29	51	21	29	3829	3543
Estate	96	0	4	92	3	5	73	15	13	61	7	31	(52	2	45)	57	9	34	72	6	21	69	6	24	493	359
Rural total	92	5	3	68	19	13	51	26	23	44	24	32	38	21	42	42	18	40	53	19	28	53	19	28	4321	3902
THAILAND	82	6	12	53	7	39	43	6	51	38	5	57	35	6	60	42	6	52	46	6	48	47	6	47	2932	2941
Bangkok/Thonb.	(83	4	13)	(21	2	77)	18	1	81	(29	0	71)	(40	0	60)	(15	7	78)	29	2	69	29	3	68	231	251
Other urban	(61	16	23)	32	20	49	(48	6	46)	(31	0	69)	(28	8	64)	(8	13	79)	32	12	56	29	12	59	201	197
Urban total	(72	10	18)	27	12	61	30	3	67	30	0	70	34	4	62	11	10	79	30	7	63	29	7	64	432	448
Rural	83	5	11	59	6	35	46	7	47	40	6	55	35	6	59	45	5	49	49	6	45	50	6	44	2500	2493

TABLE 23 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Ever Used														TOTAL	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N (W)	N (U)
COLOMBIA	64	9	27	40	11	49	27	14	60	32	11	57	28	13	59	37	13	51	36	12	52	37	12	51	2666	2666
Bogota	(53	17	31)	14	16	71	10	13	77	12	16	72	(7	9	84)	19	12	69	17	14	70	18	14	68	344	344
Other urban	59	5	36	30	9	61	17	13	70	21	9	69	15	14	71	25	13	61	26	11	63	27	11	62	1328	1328
Urban total	58	8	35	27	10	63	15	13	72	19	11	70	13	13	74	25	13	62	24	12	64	25	12	63	1672	1672
Rural	78	14	8	65	14	21	54	15	31	59	10	31	56	14	30	50	12	38	56	13	31	58	13	29	994	994
COSTA RICA	48	7	45	10	7	83	8	7	85	8	9	83	10	9	81	14	9	77	13	8	79	14	8	78	2446	2446
San Jose'	42	7	51	6	7	87	4	5	91	2	7	91	2	11	86	5	12	83	7	8	85	9	8	83	746	746
Other urban	(57	0	43)	12	4	84	7	9	83	5	11	84	6	8	87	11	6	83	13	7	80	14	6	80	487	487
Urban total	49	4	48	8	6	86	6	7	88	3	9	89	4	10	86	8	10	83	9	8	83	11	7	82	1233	1233
Rural	(48	13	40)	12	9	79	11	8	81	14	9	77	16	8	76	17	9	74	16	9	75	18	9	73	1213	1213
DOMINICAN REP	76	9	15	61	10	29	38	14	48	35	12	53	38	11	51	45	10	44	48	11	41	47	11	42	1673	1673
Santo Domingo	71	10	19	42	9	48	24	13	62	13	10	76	(20	11	69)	26	12	63	32	11	57	31	11	58	403	403
Other urban	72	7	22	64	8	27	27	13	60	17	14	69	(25	9	66)	29	5	66	38	9	53	37	8	55	394	394
Urban total	71	8	20	53	9	38	26	13	61	15	12	73	22	10	67	28	8	65	35	10	55	34	9	57	797	797
Rural	82	9	9	69	11	20	55	16	29	58	13	29	51	12	37	55	12	33	60	12	28	60	12	28	876	876
GUYANA	61	10	29	54	11	35	41	8	50	40	11	50	39	8	53	36	7	57	44	9	48	43	9	48	3063	3044
Georgetown&Sub.	42	10	48	44	13	44	26	8	66	18	12	70	28	10	62	27	10	63	32	10	57	30	10	60	872	861
Other urban	(58 | 14 | 28)	(45 | 16 | 39)	(33 | 3 | 63)	(30 | 16 | 54)	(33 | 11 | 56)	(25	8	67	36	11	53	35	11	54	233	231
Urban total	44	11	45	44	13	43	28	7	65	21	13	66	29	10	61	27	9	64	33	11	57	31	10	59	1105	1092
Rural	78	10	12	61	9	29	51	9	40	51	9	40	43	7	50	39	6	55	50	8	43	51	8	41	1958	1952
JAMAICA	47	11	42	39	10	50	23	9	68	28	8	64	24	12	64	26	8	66	31	9	60	29	9	61	2172	2172
Kingston & Sub.	37	12	52	26	11	63	14	6	80	17	10	72	11	14	74	13	6	81	20	9	70	18	9	73	731	731
Other urban	(43	11	46)	42	11	47	29	7	64	(21	4	75)	(25	6	69)	24	6	70	31	8	61	29	8	63	327	327
Urban total	39	11	50	31	11	58	18	6	76	18	9	73	16	12	73	17	6	77	23	9	68	22	8	70	1058	1058
Rural	59	10	31	48	10	42	30	12	57	40	8	52	32	12	56	30	9	61	38	10	52	37	10	53	1114	1114
MEXICO	77	6	16	53	10	38	41	11	48	44	9	47	45	12	43	49	11	40	49	10	40	50	10	40	4932	4932
Mexico City	59	8	33	32	13	55	20	11	69	27	7	66	17	16	67	18	16	66	26	12	62	26	12	61	1048	1048
Other urban	71	7	22	43	10	46	27	12	62	25	12	63	30	12	57	35	12	53	36	11	53	37	11	52	1793	1793
Urban total	66	8	26	39	11	50	24	11	65	26	10	64	26	13	61	30	13	57	32	12	56	33	12	55	2841	2841
Rural	93	4	3	78	7	15	72	11	17	72	8	21	70	9	20	69	9	21	73	9	18	74	9	17	2091	2091
PANAMA	49	13	38	25	7	68	19	9	72	18	8	75	17	10	72	26	11	63	23	10	67	25	10	65	2525	2525
Metro/Urban	45	15	40	17	6	77	12	5	83	8	5	87	7	7	87	11	6	83	14	6	80	15	7	78	1097	1097
Other urban	*	*	*	22	2	76	(9	9	83)	13	4	83	(11	7	82)	19	9	72	17	7	76	18	7	75	303	303
Urban total	43	15	42	18	5	77	11	6	83	9	4	86	8	7	86	13	7	80	15	7	79	16	7	77	1400	1400
Rural	(66	5	29)	41	14	45	31	13	55	30	13	57	28	14	57	35	15	51	34	14	52	37	13	50	1125	1125
PERU	75	16	9	49	31	20	40	29	31	41	27	33	45	27	28	52	26	22	48	27	25	50	26	24	4512	4530
Urbanised Lima	64	18	18	24	41	35	17	27	56	18	28	55	15	28	57	17	31	52	21	30	49	23	30	47	1194	1072
Other urban	63	24	13	43	38	19	34	35	32	32	29	38	33	35	32	40	35	25	38	34	28	40	33	27	1699	1809
Urban total	63	22	15	34	39	26	27	31	42	26	28	46	26	32	42	32	34	34	31	32	37	33	32	35	2893	2881
Rural	94	6	0	83	13	4	77	21	2	70	23	7	76	20	4	78	16	5	78	17	5	79	17	4	1620	1649

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by number of living children.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that the percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Percentages standardised for number of living children display a caret warning indicator ^ whenever one or more percentages between 5 and 9+ living children were based on a denominator of zero. The adjustment procedure used in such a case is described in the section on standardisation.

(8). "Currently married and fecund" women are currently married and believe themselves physiologically capable of having children, or are pregnant, or are sterilised for contraceptive purposes.

Table 24 Per Cent Distribution of Currently Married and Fecund Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Currently Used (N=None; I=Inefficient; E=Efficient), Classified by Current Age and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Currently Used																		T O T A L					
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED			TOTAL N	
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	96	2	2	92	3	5	91	3	6	88	4	8	85	5	10	89	5	6	92	4	4	91	3	5	90	4	6	5123	5124
Dacca City	86	6	8	77	0	23	51	1	47	(61	6	33)	(56	13	31)	(68	0	32)	*	*	*	67	4	29	64	4	32	102	293
Other Urban	91	3	7	88	3	9	84	3	14	77	4	18	74	7	19	74	3	23	(85	0	15)	84	3	13	81	4	15	306	882
Urban total	90	3	7	85	3	12	74	2	24	74	5	21	68	9	23	72	2	26	(84	3	13)	80	4	17	77	4	20	408	1175
Rural	96	2	2	93	3	4	93	3	4	89	4	6	86	5	9	91	5	4	92	4	3	92	3	4	91	4	5	4715	3949
FIJI	79	4	17	67	6	26	59	6	36	48	7	45	43	7	49	40	8	52	41	4	55	54	6	39	54	6	39	4151	4151
Suva/Peri-urban	(63	7	30)	65	10	25	54	6	40	48	7	45	26	7	67	40	12	48	(52	4	44)	50	8	42	50	8	42	674	674
Other Urban	(80	0	20)	63	6	31	52	6	42	35	9	55	40	10	50	29	6	65	(33	3	64)	47	7	46	47	7	46	816	816
Urban total	73	3	24	64	8	28	53	6	41	40	8	51	34	9	57	34	9	57	44	4	52	49	7	44	49	7	44	1490	1490
Rural	82	4	14	70	6	25	62	5	32	51	7	42	47	7	46	44	7	49	39	5	57	57	6	37	57	6	37	2661	2661
INDONESIA	87	2	11	73	2	25	66	4	30	63	5	32	62	6	33	59	7	34	65	7	28	68	4	28	67	4	29	6535	6730
Jakarta	93	3	4	78	3	19	58	11	31	66	13	21	56	16	28	61	19	21	(51	14	34)	67	10	23	65	11	24	386	1062
Other Urban	90	2	8	80	4	16	63	8	30	58	9	33	50	15	35	50	18	32	71	12	17	65	9	26	64	9	27	684	1126
Urban total	91	2	7	79	4	17	61	9	30	61	10	29	52	15	33	54	18	28	66	13	22	66	10	25	65	10	26	1069	2188
Rural	87	2	11	72	2	26	67	3	29	63	3	33	64	3	33	61	4	35	65	6	29	69	3	28	67	3	30	5466	4542
JORDAN	91	2	7	83	5	12	73	8	19	66	12	22	63	11	26	56	13	31	62	13	26	72	9	20	71	9	20	3065	3068
Amman	84	3	12	80	6	14	59	10	31	53	15	32	42	17	42	42	19	39	48	19	34	59	12	29	59	12	29	1092	1142
Other Urban	91	4	5	74	9	17	70	10	20	62	14	24	67	12	22	48	14	38	(61	12	28)	68	11	22	67	11	22	1039	803
Urban total	88	4	9	77	7	16	64	10	26	57	15	28	54	14	32	46	16	38	53	16	31	63	11	25	63	12	26	2131	1945
Rural	96	0	4	94	2	4	92	3	5	89	5	6	85	4	11	87	4	9	(90	3	7)	91	3	6	90	3	6	934	1123
KOREA,REP.OF	87	4	9	86	3	10	71	6	23	54	10	35	42	13	45	50	14	36	58	5	38	60	9	31	65	8	27	4443	4443
Seoul	*	*	*	81	5	14	68	8	24	44	9	46	36	18	46	47	17	37	(62	6	32)	55	11	35	60	10	31	965	965
Other Urban	*	*	*	89	3	8	72	6	22	51	11	38	37	13	50	45	21	35	(62	9	30)	60	10	30	63	10	27	1739	1739
Urban total	(83	8	8)	86	4	10	71	7	23	49	11	41	37	15	48	45	20	35	62	7	31	58	10	32	62	10	29	2704	2704
Rural	(90	0	10)	87	2	11	73	4	23	63	10	26	49	10	41	55	8	36	54	2	44	63	7	29	69	6	26	1739	1739
MALAYSIA	85	3	12	71	7	22	61	9	30	60	10	30	60	11	29	57	16	26	65	16	18	63	10	27	64	10	26	5106	5106
Metro/Town	*	*	*	63	7	29	45	10	45	43	15	42	44	13	43	39	20	41	44	32	25	47	14	39	49	13	38	830	830
Other Urban	*	*	*	63	9	28	51	13	36	54	12	33	48	21	32	48	15	37	(57	19	24)	54	14	32	56	13	31	766	766
Urban total	(80	4	16)	63	8	29	48	12	40	49	14	38	46	17	37	43	18	39	49	26	24	50	14	36	52	13	35	1596	1596
Rural	85	3	12	74	7	19	67	8	25	65	9	26	67	8	25	66	15	19	74	11	15	69	9	22	69	9	22	3510	3510
NEPAL	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	95	0	5	95	0	5	96	0	4	94	0	6	97	0	3	97	0	3	4746	4753
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(66	0	34)	64	0	36	29	29
Other Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	88	0	13	86	0	14	80	80
Urban total	*	*	*	(95	0	5)	(85	0	15)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	82	0	18	81	0	19	109	109
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	96	0	4	96	0	4	96	0	4	94	0	6	98	0	2	97	0	3	4637	4644
PAKISTAN	100	0	0	98	0	2	95	1	4	93	2	5	89	3	9	90	4	6	83	6	11	94	2	4	93	2	5	4092	4094
Karachi	(100	0	0)	93	1	5	77	5	18	75	8	17	(73	4	23)	(65	13	23)	(60	15	25)	81	5	14	79	6	16	245	360
Other Urban	99	1	0	95	1	4	89	3	8	83	4	12	77	6	16	83	7	10	(67	9	24)	88	4	9	86	4	10	819	1204
Urban total	99	1	0	95	1	4	87	3	10	82	5	13	76	6	18	79	8	13	65	11	25	86	4	10	85	4	11	1064	1564
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	1	2	93	2	5	93	3	4	89	4	7	97	1	2	97	1	3	3028	2530
PHILIPPINES	84	11	5	71	15	14	61	21	18	56	23	20	52	26	22	55	27	18	60	25	15	60	22	18	61	21	17	7893	7920
Manila	(84	8	8)	60	22	18	47	23	31	43	25	33	35	25	41	42	30	28	47	35	19	46	25	30	48	24	28	1028	1200
Other Urban	74	16	10	60	19	20	51	23	26	47	24	28	44	26	31	42	28	30	50	29	21	49	24	26	51	23	25	1547	2764
Urban total	77	13	9	60	20	20	49	23	28	46	24	30	40	25	35	42	29	29	49	31	20	48	24	28	50	23	26	2575	3964
Rural	86	11	4	75	13	11	66	20	13	62	23	15	58	26	16	62	26	12	67	21	11	65	21	13	67	20	13	5318	3956
SRI LANKA	86	4	10	80	7	13	69	12	19	55	17	28	55	17	28	54	21	25	58	26	16	63	15	22	65	14	21	5326	5353
Colombo	(84	8	8)	72	5	23	52	17	31	41	20	40	46	18	36	39	26	36	57	12	31	51	16	32	54	15	31	347	760
Other Urban	(100	0	0)	80	10	10	73	10	16	49	21	31	40	21	38	42	26	32	(51	35	14)	60	18	23	62	16	22	658	691
Urban total	(94	3	3)	78	9	14	66	13	21	46	20	34	42	20	38	41	26	33	53	27	20	57	17	26	59	16	25	1005	1451
Rural	85	4	11	79	8	13	67	13	20	56	17	27	56	17	27	56	22	23	59	26	15	63	16	21	65	14	21	3829	3543
Estate	*	*	*	95	0	5	87	3	10	69	8	23	73	6	21	(64	7	29)	(62	19	19)	79	5	16	79	5	16	493	359
Rural total	85	4	12	81	7	12	70	12	18	57	16	27	58	16	26	56	20	23	60	26	15	65	14	21	67	13	20	4321	3902
THAILAND	82	2	16	69	3	28	58	3	39	55	3	42	54	3	43	56	5	39	60	8	32	60	3	36	60	3	37	2932	2941
Bangkok/Thonburi	*	*	*	(38	4	57)	53	1	46	(37	3	60)	(41	4	55)	(29	4	68)	*	*	*	43	3	54	43	3	54	231	251
Other Urban	*	*	*	(66	2	32)	(52	3	45)	(38	6	56)	(38	8	54)	(46	12	42)	*	*	*	50	6	44	49	6	45	201	197
Urban total	(68	9	24)	54	3	43	53	2	46	37	5	58	40	5	55	37	8	55	(35	5	61)	46	4	49	46	4	49	432	448
Rural	84	2	15	71	3	26	59	3	38	57	3	40	56	2	41	59	4	37	66	9	25	63	3	34	62	3	34	2500	2493

TABLE 24 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Currently Used																		TOTAL	
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED			N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	73	6	21	59	12	29	53	11	36	42	15	43	50	11	38	56	19	25	69	15	16	55	13	32	54	13	33	2666	2666
Bogota	(46	13	42)	40	15	45	38	13	49	33	18	49	42	19	39	28	22	50	*	*	*	39	17	44	38	17	45	344	344
Other Urban	69	4	27	53	13	34	46	9	45	33	16	51	39	10	51	48	22	29	60	21	19	46	13	40	46	13	41	1328	1328
Urban total	63	6	31	50	13	37	44	10	46	33	17	51	40	12	48	43	22	35	60	22	18	45	14	41	44	14	42	1672	1672
Rural	86	6	8	76	9	15	68	13	19	60	12	28	69	10	21	76	14	11	82	4	14	72	10	18	71	11	19	994	994
COSTA RICA	NA	NA	NA	36	9	55	30	11	59	27	10	63	23	14	63	26	17	57	36	13	50	29	12	59	29	12	59	2446	2446
San Jose'	NA	NA	NA	36	5	60	26	9	65	21	14	64	15	14	71	13	23	64	28	15	57	23	12	64	24	12	64	746	746
Other Urban	NA	NA	NA	35	11	54	34	8	57	26	9	66	26	18	56	21	19	60	(35	11	54)	30	12	58	30	12	58	487	487
Urban total	NA	NA	NA	35	7	57	29	9	62	23	12	65	20	16	65	16	22	63	31	14	56	26	12	62	26	12	62	1233	1233
Rural	NA	NA	NA	36	11	53	31	14	55	31	8	61	27	12	61	35	12	53	44	13	43	33	12	56	32	12	56	1213	1213
DOMINICAN REP	87	5	8	72	5	23	58	7	35	58	6	36	57	7	36	66	10	24	73	5	22	66	6	28	64	6	30	1673	1673
Santo Domingo	(83	10	8)	62	9	29	44	9	47	47	7	46	44	9	47	(45	7	48)	(62	0	38)	53	8	38	51	8	41	403	403
Other Urban	(80	8	13)	68	2	30	55	3	42	48	6	46	48	6	46	(59	14	28)	*	*	*	59	5	36	57	6	38	394	394
Urban total	81	9	10	65	6	29	49	6	45	47	7	46	46	8	46	52	10	38	(62	3	36)	56	7	37	54	7	39	797	797
Rural	92	2	6	79	5	17	68	7	24	70	5	25	66	6	28	76	9	15	79	6	15	75	6	20	73	6	21	876	876
GUYANA	83	8	10	75	8	17	66	6	28	56	8	36	58	10	31	61	6	32	65	6	29	67	8	26	65	8	27	3063	3044
Georgetown&Sub.	72	13	16	65	12	22	59	12	29	50	13	37	54	15	30	61	11	28	66	7	27	61	12	27	59	12	29	872	861
Other Urban	(71	17	13)	81	8	11	(60	5	36)	(79	3	18)	(69	9	22)	(77	0	23)	(73	8	19)	73	7	20	72	6	22	233	231
Urban total	71	14	15	69	11	20	59	10	30	56	11	33	58	14	28	64	9	27	68	7	25	64	11	25	62	11	27	1105	1092
Rural	90	4	6	78	6	16	70	4	26	56	7	37	59	8	33	60	5	35	63	5	32	68	6	26	67	6	27	1958	1952
JAMAICA	70	1	30	61	2	37	56	2	42	47	3	49	52	3	44	62	2	36	59	3	38	58	2	40	56	2	41	2172	2172
Kingston & Sub.	61	3	37	51	2	47	49	1	51	39	5	56	40	4	55	52	5	43	54	2	45	48	3	49	47	3	50	731	731
Other Urban	(68	0	32)	58	1	41	61	4	35	(52	0	48)	(50	9	41)	(67	0	33)	*	*	*	60	2	38	58	2	40	327	327
Urban total	63	2	35	53	2	45	53	2	45	42	4	54	43	6	52	57	3	40	56	1	42	52	3	46	50	3	47	1058	1058
Rural	76	0	24	69	2	29	60	2	37	53	3	44	59	2	39	65	1	34	61	4	35	63	2	35	62	2	36	1114	1114
MEXICO	86	3	11	73	5	22	60	8	32	60	9	32	59	12	30	63	11	25	68	9	22	65	8	27	65	8	27	4932	4932
Mexico City	79	4	16	57	8	36	43	8	49	40	11	48	28	21	52	42	19	40	(56	10	33)	46	11	43	45	12	43	1048	1048
Other Urban	80	2	18	62	6	32	48	11	41	51	9	40	48	12	40	55	12	33	67	9	24	55	9	35	55	9	36	1793	1793
Urban total	80	3	18	60	7	33	46	10	44	47	10	43	41	15	44	50	15	35	63	10	27	52	10	38	51	10	39	2841	2841
Rural	91	3	6	91	3	6	81	6	13	79	6	14	80	7	13	83	6	11	76	9	16	84	5	11	83	6	11	2091	2091
PANAMA	NA	NA	NA	56	9	35	40	8	52	39	8	52	36	9	54	37	9	54	36	11	53	42	9	50	42	9	49	2525	2525
Metro/Urban	NA	NA	NA	50	7	43	36	6	59	31	8	61	26	6	67	28	8	63	30	7	63	35	7	58	35	7	58	1097	1097
Other Urban	NA	NA	NA	52	5	44	30	9	61	34	11	55	(17	17	67)	(24	9	68)	(24	9	67)	32	10	58	32	10	58	303	303
Urban total	NA	NA	NA	50	7	43	34	6	59	32	9	60	24	9	67	27	8	64	29	7	64	34	8	58	35	8	58	1400	1400
Rural	NA	NA	NA	65	12	23	48	10	42	49	7	44	48	10	42	48	9	43	46	15	38	51	10	39	52	10	38	1125	1125
PERU	83	11	6	70	20	9	62	25	13	57	25	18	63	22	15	63	27	10	70	22	8	65	23	13	64	23	13	4512	4530
Urbanised Lima	(59	25	16)	61	22	18	49	28	23	33	36	32	36	35	28	43	35	22	39	43	18	45	31	24	45	31	24	1194	1072
Other Urban	81	12	7	64	26	10	53	32	15	52	28	20	55	26	19	50	38	12	65	24	12	57	28	15	57	28	15	1699	1809
Urban total	74	16	10	62	25	13	51	30	18	44	31	25	47	30	23	47	37	16	52	33	15	52	30	18	52	29	18	2893	2881
Rural	96	4	0	87	12	1	85	13	2	87	9	4	86	10	3	87	12	1	89	10	1	87	10	2	87	11	2	1620	1649

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by age.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Costa Rica and Panama age range is 20-49. Women aged 15-19 not interviewed.

(8). "Currently married and fecund" women are currently married and believe themselves physiologically capable of having children, or are pregnant, or are sterilised for contraceptive purposes.

Table 25 Per Cent Distribution of Currently Married and Fecund Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Currently Used (N= None; I=Inefficient; E= Efficient), Classified by Number of Living Children and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Currently Used															TOTAL				TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	97	1	2	94	3	3	93	3	4	90	4	6	90	4	6	86	5	9	91	3	5	91	4	6	5123	5124
Dacca City	(96	4	0)	(74	2	23)	70	4	26	(62	0	38)	(64	5	31)	56	7	37	67	4	29	67	4	29	102	293
Other urban	95	2	3	90	5	6	88	1	11	83	3	13	76	6	18	76	4	21	84	3	13	83	3	14	306	882
Urban total	95	2	3	86	4	10	83	2	15	79	2	19	72	6	22	70	5	25	80	4	17	79	4	17	408	1175
Rural	98	1	2	95	2	2	94	3	3	91	4	5	91	4	5	88	5	7	92	3	4	92	4	5	4715	3949
FIJI	93	2	5	70	6	23	59	9	32	55	7	38	43	7	49	34	6	60	54	6	39	54	6	39	4151	4151
Suva/Peri-urban	93	4	4	57	12	31	52	10	38	42	10	48	42	5	54	31	6	62	50	8	42	48	8	44	674	674
Other urban	94	1	5	67	4	29	49	11	40	41	10	50	33	11	56	27	4	69	47	7	46	47	6	47	816	816
Urban total	93	2	4	62	8	30	51	10	39	42	10	49	37	8	55	29	5	66	49	7	44	47	7	46	1490	1490
Rural	93	2	5	76	5	18	64	8	28	64	5	31	47	7	46	37	7	57	57	6	37	59	6	35	2661	2661
INDONESIA	97	1	2	77	3	20	65	4	31	59	5	36	61	5	33	54	6	39	68	4	28	65	5	30	6535	6730
Jakarta	97	2	1	85	5	10	74	12	15	56	9	35	54	13	33	53	15	32	67	10	23	67	10	23	386	1062
Other urban	99	0	1	87	3	10	62	11	27	57	9	34	51	9	40	43	17	40	65	9	26	62	10	28	684	1126
Urban total	99	1	1	86	4	10	66	12	22	56	9	34	52	11	38	47	16	37	66	10	25	63	10	26	1069	2188
Rural	97	1	3	76	3	22	65	3	33	59	4	36	63	4	33	56	4	40	69	3	28	66	3	31	5466	4542
JORDAN	96	2	2	82	6	12	72	7	20	73	9	18	72	10	18	65	11	25	72	9	20	74	8	18	3065	3068
Amman	95	1	4	70	8	22	60	7	33	61	15	24	55	15	30	50	15	35	59	12	29	62	11	27	1092	1142
Other urban	93	5	2	80	9	11	67	13	19	73	7	20	66	14	19	61	11	28	68	11	22	70	10	19	1039	803
Urban total	94	3	3	74	8	17	63	10	27	67	11	22	60	14	25	55	13	31	63	11	25	66	10	23	2131	1945
Rural	100	0	0	97	0	3	94	2	4	88	4	8	94	0	5	87	5	8	91	3	6	92	2	5	934	1123
KOREA,REP.OF	92	3	5	88	3	9	59	9	32	50	12	38	46	11	43	52	10	38	60	9	31	64	8	28	4443	4443
Seoul	88	4	8	84	7	10	47	13	40	40	14	46	45	7	48	42	17	42	55	11	35	56	11	33^	965	965
Other urban	91	5	4	88	1	10	62	9	29	48	14	39	40	16	44	49	12	40	60	10	30	64	9	27	1739	1739
Urban total	90	4	6	87	3	10	56	11	33	45	14	41	42	13	45	47	13	40	58	10	32	62	10	29	2704	2704
Rural	96	1	3	90	3	8	67	6	27	61	8	31	52	9	39	55	8	36	63	7	29	69	6	25	1739	1739
MALAYSIA	94	3	3	71	7	23	63	11	26	59	12	29	57	13	30	57	12	31	63	10	27	64	10	26	5106	5106
Metro/Town	87	1	12	53	8	39	45	17	38	41	19	41	35	17	48	37	16	46	47	14	39	47	14	39	830	830
Other urban	(94	2	4)	66	12	22	58	11	31	48	13	39	41	18	42	48	18	34	54	14	32	56	13	30	766	766
Urban total	89	2	9	58	10	32	51	15	35	44	16	40	38	17	45	43	17	39	50	14	36	51	14	35	1596	1596
Rural	96	4	0	76	5	18	69	9	22	67	10	23	64	11	24	63	9	28	69	9	22	70	8	21	3510	3510
NEPAL	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	0	3	96	0	4	91	0	9	97	0	3	96	0	4	4746	4753
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(66	0	34)	76	0	24^	29	29
Other urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(77	0	23)	88	0	13	85	0	15^	80	80
Urban total	*	*	*	*	*	*	(86	0	14)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(81	0	19)	82	0	18	79	0	21^	109	109
Rural	100	0	0	100	0	0	98	0	2	98	0	2	96	0	3	92	0	8	98	0	2	97	0	3	4637	4644
PAKISTAN	100	0	0	98	0	1	97	1	2	94	1	4	93	2	5	88	3	9	94	2	4	94	2	5	4092	4094
Karachi	98	0	2	100	0	0	(80	7	13)	(85	2	12)	(73	8	18)	67	9	24	81	5	14	80	5	14	245	360
Other urban	100	0	0	95	1	4	93	2	5	87	3	11	87	4	9	77	7	16	88	4	9	87	4	9	819	1204
Urban total	99	0	1	96	1	3	90	3	6	86	3	11	84	5	11	75	7	18	86	4	10	86	4	10	1064	1564
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	99	1	1	96	1	3	96	1	2	94	2	5	97	1	2	97	1	2	3028	2530
PHILIPPINES	96	3	1	73	16	11	59	23	18	53	26	21	53	24	23	55	25	19	60	22	18	62	21	17	7893	7920
Manila	97	3	0	62	20	18	45	26	29	38	30	32	32	24	44	35	30	35	46	25	30	48	24	28	1028	1200
Other urban	95	4	1	63	21	16	45	29	26	45	26	29	41	26	33	44	25	31	49	24	26	53	23	24	1547	2764
Urban total	96	3	1	63	21	17	45	28	27	42	27	30	37	25	38	41	26	32	48	24	28	51	23	26	2575	3964
Rural	97	2	1	79	13	8	67	20	13	59	25	16	61	23	15	60	25	15	65	21	13	68	20	12	5318	3956
SRI LANKA	97	2	1	78	13	10	64	19	17	56	19	25	50	19	31	52	15	33	63	15	22	63	15	22	5326	5353
Colombo	97	1	2	62	22	16	52	25	23	41	18	41	33	16	51	40	10	49	51	16	32	51	15	34	347	760
Other urban	97	3	0	73	11	16	65	17	18	51	23	25	45	31	24	43	17	39	60	18	23	58	17	25	658	691
Urban total	97	3	0	69	15	16	60	20	20	47	21	31	42	26	32	42	15	43	57	17	26	56	16	28	1005	1451
Rural	97	2	2	78	14	9	62	21	17	57	20	23	51	19	30	53	15	32	63	16	21	63	15	21	3829	3543
Estate	98	0	2	95	1	4	84	7	9	70	6	24	(62	2	36)	65	11	24	79	5	16	77	5	18	493	359
Rural total	97	1	2	80	12	8	65	19	16	59	18	23	53	17	31	54	15	31	65	14	21	65	14	21	4321	3902
THAILAND	93	1	6	67	4	29	57	3	40	51	3	45	48	4	48	57	4	39	60	3	36	61	3	36	2932	2941
Bangkok/Thonb.	(90	0	10)	(41	1	57)	40	3	57	(42	2	56)	(43	0	57)	(26	7	67)	43	3	54	42	3	55	231	251
Other urban	(91	5	5)	60	10	30	(54	3	43)	(44	4	52)	(36	8	56)	(26	5	68)	50	6	44	49	6	46	201	197
Urban total	(90	2	7)	52	6	42	46	3	52	43	3	54	40	4	56	26	6	68	46	4	49	45	5	51	432	448
Rural	94	0	6	71	4	26	60	3	38	52	4	44	50	4	46	61	3	35	63	3	34	64	3	33	2500	2493

TABLE 25 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Currently Used: 0			1			2			3			4			5+			TOTAL: OBSERVED			STANDARDISED			TOTAL N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	85	4	11	59	12	29	48	16	36	49	11	40	46	15	40	55	14	31	55	13	32	56	12	32	2666	2666
Bogota	(78	6	17)	24	24	53	37	20	43	32	19	49	(35	14	51)	41	14	46	39	17	44	40	16	44	344	344
Other urban	84	2	14	54	12	35	38	17	45	38	11	51	33	15	52	45	16	38	46	13	40	47	13	40	1328	1328
Urban total	82	3	14	48	14	38	37	18	45	37	13	51	34	15	52	45	16	39	45	14	41	46	14	40	1672	1672
Rural	92	6	2	82	7	11	73	11	15	75	7	18	68	15	18	65	12	23	72	10	18	74	10	16	994	994
COSTA RICA	75	4	21	34	11	54	23	14	63	22	13	65	26	12	62	26	12	61	29	12	59	31	11	57	2446	2446
San Jose'	68	5	27	30	9	61	20	13	67	15	13	72	12	14	74	18	16	66	23	12	64	25	12	63	746	746
Other urban	(88	0	12)	38	9	54	20	16	64	13	16	71	27	15	58	25	11	64	30	12	58	31	11	58	487	487
Urban total	76	3	21	33	9	58	20	14	66	14	14	72	18	14	68	21	14	65	26	12	62	27	12	61	1233	1233
Rural	(73	6	21)	36	15	49	28	13	59	33	11	56	33	10	57	29	11	60	33	12	56	35	11	53	1213	1213
DOMINICAN REP	90	3	7	78	4	18	64	6	30	54	9	37	56	9	35	60	6	34	66	6	28	65	6	29	1673	1673
Santo Domingo	83	7	10	66	9	25	54	9	38	36	9	55	(42	7	51)	43	8	49	53	8	38	52	8	41	403	403
Other urban	95	2	3	78	3	19	59	2	40	41	10	49	(41	11	48)	45	6	50	59	5	36	57	6	38	394	394
Urban total	89	4	7	72	7	22	56	6	39	38	10	52	42	9	49	44	7	49	56	7	37	54	7	39	797	797
Rural	92	1	7	84	2	13	75	6	19	73	8	19	69	9	22	68	6	25	75	6	20	75	6	19	876	876
GUYANA	83	8	9	79	5	17	67	8	25	65	10	26	65	9	26	55	7	38	67	8	26	66	8	26	3063	3044
Georgetown&Sub.	72	13	14	71	5	24	55	16	30	50	14	36	61	17	22	53	11	36	61	12	27	59	12	29	872	861
Other urban	(78	11	11)	(77	6	16)	(73	3	23)	(76	5	19)	(78	4	19)	65	8	26	73	7	20	73	6	20	233	231
Urban total	73	13	14	72	6	22	58	13	29	57	12	32	65	14	21	56	10	33	64	11	25	62	11	27	1105	1092
Rural	93	3	4	83	4	12	74	4	22	70	8	22	65	7	29	55	6	39	68	6	26	70	6	25	1958	1952
JAMAICA	71	2	27	68	1	31	53	2	45	59	3	39	50	4	45	49	3	48	58	2	40	56	3	41	2172	2172
Kingston & Sub.	62	3	35	60	0	40	40	1	59	48	4	48	39	6	56	38	5	58	48	3	49	45	3	51	731	731
Other urban	(70	2	28)	74	2	24	54	2	45	(58	2	40)	(63	0	38)	46	4	51	60	2	38	58	2	40	327	327
Urban total	64	3	33	65	0	35	44	1	55	51	4	45	46	4	50	41	4	55	52	3	46	49	3	48	1058	1058
Rural	81	2	18	72	2	26	65	2	33	69	2	30	55	5	40	54	2	44	63	2	35	63	2	34	1114	1114
MEXICO	93	1	6	71	7	22	58	8	34	59	9	32	59	9	32	65	9	26	65	8	27	66	8	26	4932	4932
Mexico City	88	1	11	54	12	34	43	8	49	41	14	45	32	16	52	37	14	49	46	11	43	46	11	42	1048	1048
Other urban	89	2	9	69	5	26	44	10	47	46	10	43	47	9	43	54	12	34	55	9	35	56	9	35	1793	1793
Urban total	89	2	10	63	8	29	43	9	48	44	12	44	42	12	47	49	12	39	52	10	38	53	10	37	2841	2841
Rural	99	1	0	86	6	8	85	6	10	83	4	14	81	7	13	81	6	12	84	5	11	85	5	10	2091	2091
PANAMA	79	6	15	52	7	42	37	10	53	34	8	58	36	8	56	40	10	50	42	9	50	44	8	47	2525	2525
Metro/Urban	79	7	14	46	6	48	33	9	58	27	6	67	25	6	70	24	7	69	35	7	58	36	7	57	1097	1097
Other urban	*	*	*	46	8	46	(30	11	60)	19	10	71	(22	9	69)	28	11	61	32	10	58	34	9	57	303	303
Urban total	79	7	14	46	6	47	32	9	59	25	7	68	24	7	69	25	8	67	34	8	58	35	8	57	1400	1400
Rural	(79	3	18)	66	7	28	44	12	44	47	9	43	49	10	42	51	11	38	51	10	39	54	9	37	1125	1125
PERU	92	5	3	71	21	8	58	27	15	58	25	17	62	25	13	66	22	12	65	23	13	67	21	12	4512	4530
Urbanised Lima	87	7	5	56	27	17	37	36	28	45	30	25	40	36	24	39	34	27	45	31	24	47	30	23	1194	1072
Other urban	88	6	6	66	27	7	54	31	15	48	29	22	53	30	18	56	29	14	57	28	15	59	27	14	1699	1809
Urban total	88	6	6	62	27	11	46	33	21	47	30	23	48	32	20	50	31	19	52	30	18	55	28	17	2893	2881
Rural	98	2	0	91	8	1	90	10	1	81	14	5	85	14	1	87	10	3	87	10	2	88	10	2	1620	1649

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by number of living children.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that the percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Percentages standardised for number of living children display a caret warning indicator ^ whenever one or more percentages between 5 and 9+ living children were based on a denominator of zero. The adjustment procedure used in such a case is described in the section on standardisation.

(8). "Currently married and fecund" women are currently married and believe themselves physiologically capable of having children, or are pregnant, or are sterilised for contraceptive purposes.

Table 26 Per Cent Distribution of 'Exposed' Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Ever Used (N=None; I=Inefficient only; E=one or more Efficient), Classified by Current Age and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Ever Used																				TOTAL N	
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49															
	T O T A L																																	
	OBSERVED																			STANDARDISED													
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	93	3	5	84	4	12	83	4	13	78	5	17	75	6	20	80	5	15	87	7	5	84	4	12	81	5	14	4430	4432
Dacca City	(72	5	23)	64	3	32	33	5	62	(31	12	58)	(50	8	42)	(61	0	39)	*	*	*	53	6	42	48	7	46	91	262
Other Urban	81	3	16	74	5	21	70	4	25	60	8	32	62	5	33	64	8	28	(77	0	23)	71	5	24	67	6	27	262	755
Urban total	79	3	18	72	5	24	59	5	37	55	9	36	58	6	36	63	6	31	(74	5	21)	66	5	29	62	6	32	353	1017
Rural	94	3	4	85	4	11	85	4	11	80	5	15	76	6	18	81	5	14	88	7	5	85	4	11	83	5	13	4077	3415
FIJI	54	9	37	33	10	56	24	9	68	18	11	71	22	9	69	19	13	68	28	9	63	25	10	65	25	10	65	3622	3622
Suva/Peri-urban	(56	8	36)	32	11	58	19	10	71	19	11	70	13	11	76	21	16	63	(44	8	48)	24	11	65	24	11	66	597	597
Other Urban	(43	13	43)	20	8	72	20	6	74	15	7	78	20	6	74	9	14	77	(18	3	79)	19	8	74	19	8	74	705	705
Urban total	49	11	40	26	10	65	20	8	72	17	8	75	17	8	75	15	15	70	33	6	60	21	9	70	21	9	70	1302	1302
Rural	56	9	35	38	11	51	26	9	65	19	13	69	24	10	66	21	12	67	24	11	65	27	11	62	27	11	62	2320	2320
INDONESIA	79	3	18	59	3	38	46	5	49	47	5	49	47	5	48	51	6	43	54	8	38	54	4	42	51	5	44	5611	5766
Jakarta	89	4	7	60	6	34	42	12	46	48	13	38	47	10	43	47	20	32	(47	9	44)	52	11	37	50	11	38	326	899
Other Urban	86	2	12	62	5	33	45	9	46	39	6	55	36	10	53	43	12	45	64	11	26	49	8	43	48	8	44	586	963
Urban total	87	3	10	61	6	33	44	10	46	42	9	49	40	10	50	44	15	41	59	10	31	50	9	41	49	9	42	912	1862
Rural	78	2	19	58	3	39	47	4	50	48	4	48	49	4	47	52	5	43	53	8	39	54	4	42	52	4	44	4699	3904
JORDAN	79	4	17	56	11	33	47	8	45	40	8	52	40	8	53	40	5	54	46	7	47	48	8	44	46	8	45	2336	2312
Amman	69	5	26	46	8	46	29	6	65	24	9	66	20	11	69	25	4	72	29	5	65	31	7	61	31	8	62	859	900
Other Urban	(73	5	22)	44	15	41	40	12	49	35	7	58	39	6	54	33	7	60	(45	11	43)	41	9	50	41	9	50	796	608
Urban total	71	5	24	45	11	44	34	9	57	30	8	62	29	9	63	29	5	66	36	8	57	36	8	56	35	8	56	1656	1508
Rural	91	2	7	75	12	14	79	7	15	70	7	23	70	5	25	77	5	18	(84	3	12)	77	7	17	75	7	18	680	804
KOREA,REP.OF	(82	5	13)	66	5	29	42	7	51	27	5	67	20	4	76	26	5	68	32	5	63	34	5	61	39	5	56	3907	3907
Seoul	*	*	*	65	4	31	44	6	50	19	4	76	12	7	82	25	7	69	(24	6	71)	29	6	65	36	5	59	857	857
Other Urban	*	*	*	68	4	28	41	8	51	26	5	69	20	4	76	26	9	65	(35	7	59)	34	6	59	39	7	55	1519	1519
Urban total	*	*	*	67	4	29	42	8	50	24	5	72	17	5	78	26	8	66	30	6	64	32	6	61	38	6	56	2376	2376
Rural	(86	0	14)	65	5	30	42	5	52	34	6	60	24	3	73	27	2	71	33	4	63	35	4	60	41	4	54	1531	1531
MALAYSIA	73	9	18	50	11	39	39	10	51	38	10	52	44	10	46	43	13	44	53	14	33	44	11	45	44	11	45	4449	4449
Metro/Town	*	*	*	35	11	54	19	12	70	21	10	68	29	10	61	30	11	59	30	23	47	27	12	62	27	11	62	737	737
Other Urban	*	*	*	34	11	55	30	12	58	26	11	62	28	12	60	29	6	64	(48	12	40)	31	11	58	32	11	57	666	666
Urban total	*	*	*	34	11	55	24	12	64	24	11	66	29	11	60	30	9	61	37	18	44	29	11	60	30	11	59	1403	1403
Rural	73	9	18	56	11	33	46	9	45	45	10	45	52	9	39	51	15	35	62	12	26	51	10	38	51	10	39	3046	3046
NEPAL	99	0	1	97	1	2	95	1	4	93	1	7	91	1	8	93	1	6	92	1	8	95	1	4	94	1	5	4177	4184
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(48	0	52)	48	0	52	27	27
Other Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	74	3	23	74	3	23	70	70
Urban total	*	*	*	*	*	*	(64	0	36)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	68	2	30	67	2	31	97	97
Rural	99	0	1	98	1	2	96	1	3	94	1	6	92	1	7	94	1	6	91	1	8	96	1	4	95	1	4	4080	4087
PAKISTAN	100	0	0	96	0	4	89	2	9	84	2	13	79	3	18	78	6	17	69	5	26	87	2	11	86	2	12	3306	3300
Karachi	(100	0	0)	87	2	11	58	8	34	67	3	30	(46	5	49)	(43	11	46)	(45	10	45)	67	5	28	63	5	32	201	295
Other Urban	98	1	1	89	2	9	75	3	22	69	4	27	62	6	32	66	10	24	(51	7	42)	75	4	21	73	4	23	647	951
Urban total	99	1	1	89	2	9	72	4	24	68	4	28	58	6	36	61	10	29	49	8	43	73	4	23	71	5	25	847	1246
Rural	100	0	0	98	0	2	96	1	4	91	2	8	87	2	12	82	4	13	76	4	20	92	1	6	91	2	7	2459	2054
PHILIPPINES	70	16	13	44	17	38	31	19	49	30	17	52	30	20	50	37	22	42	46	23	31	36	19	45	36	19	45	6684	6771
Manila	*	*	*	23	20	57	18	15	67	15	16	70	17	18	65	26	15	59	35	18	47	21	17	63	21	17	61	905	1057
Other Urban	49	22	29	33	16	51	22	17	61	21	14	65	22	14	64	24	18	58	31	25	44	25	17	59	26	16	58	1342	2402
Urban total	52	24	25	29	17	53	20	16	64	18	15	67	20	16	64	24	17	59	33	23	45	23	17	60	24	17	59	2247	3459
Rural	75	14	10	51	17	32	37	21	42	37	19	44	35	22	43	43	24	33	53	23	23	42	21	37	43	20	37	4437	3312
SRI LANKA	77	9	14	63	13	24	53	17	29	40	21	39	40	21	39	42	25	33	48	32	21	48	20	32	50	19	31	4708	4703
Colombo	*	*	*	51	8	42	33	20	47	26	17	56	30	21	48	30	26	44	46	15	39	35	18	47	36	17	46	313	686
Other Urban	*	*	*	61	14	25	52	18	30	29	31	40	24	26	50	40	19	42	(31	49	20)	41	24	35	44	22	34	575	589
Urban total	(90	4	6)	58	12	30	45	18	37	28	26	46	26	25	49	36	22	43	37	37	27	39	22	39	41	21	38	888	1275
Rural	74	11	16	61	15	24	52	19	29	40	22	38	41	22	37	42	27	31	49	31	19	48	22	31	49	21	30	3396	3119
Estate	*	*	*	(88	2	9)	78	5	17	65	4	32	56	9	35	(61	7	32)	(62	19	19)	70	6	24	71	6	23	424	309
Rural total	75	10	16	64	13	22	56	17	27	42	20	37	43	20	37	44	25	31	50	30	19	50	20	30	52	19	30	3820	3428
THAILAND	69	6	24	52	6	42	39	6	55	36	6	58	38	4	58	43	8	49	48	9	44	43	6	51	43	6	51	2568	2577
Bangkok/Thonburi	*	*	*	(16	3	81)	36	1	63	(18	3	79)	(26	2	72)	(32	4	65)	*	*	*	27	3	70	26	3	71	218	237
Other Urban	*	*	*	(42	6	52)	(24	10	66)	(16	10	73)	(28	8	63)	(24	16	60)	*	*	*	28	11	61	27	10	62	175	172
Urban total	(36	27	38)	29	4	67	32	4	64	17	7	76	27	4	69	28	10	62	(27	5	69)	28	6	66	27	6	67	393	409
Rural	74	4	22	56	7	38	40	6	54	39	6	55	40	4	56	46	7	46	52	10	38	46	6	48	46	6	48	2175	2168

TABLE 26 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Ever Used: 15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			TOTAL: OBSERVED			TOTAL: STANDARDISED			TOTAL N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	47	10	43	34	14	52	30	9	61	22	11	67	33	9	58	41	16	43	52	17	31	34	12	54	33	12	56	2322	2322
Bogota	*	*	*	12	12	77	11	8	80	(7	9	84)	24	11	65	8	18	74	*	*	*	15	13	72	14	12	74	307	307
Other Urban	43	9	48	27	13	61	18	6	76	15	11	74	20	7	73	32	17	51	41	22	37	24	11	65	23	11	66	1186	1186
Urban total	38	10	52	23	13	64	17	6	77	14	11	76	21	8	71	26	17	57	41	24	36	22	12	66	21	11	68	1493	1493
Rural	62	10	28	57	16	27	53	13	34	38	13	50	55	11	34	65	14	22	70	7	23	55	12	32	53	13	34	829	829
COSTA RICA	NA	NA	NA	10	6	84	6	7	87	8	6	85	12	9	79	12	11	77	28	12	60	11	8	81	10	8	82	2222	2222
San Jose'	NA	NA	NA	7	5	88	4	4	91	4	6	90	7	8	85	5	9	86	21	14	65	7	7	86	6	7	87	688	688
Other Urban	NA	NA	NA	8	3	90	8	7	84	10	3	86	11	13	76	12	12	76	(15	11	74)	10	8	82	10	7	83	437	437
Urban total	NA	NA	NA	7	4	89	6	5	89	7	5	88	9	10	81	7	10	82	19	13	69	8	7	85	8	7	86	1125	1125
Rural	NA	NA	NA	12	8	80	7	8	86	11	8	82	15	8	77	17	11	72	40	11	49	14	9	77	13	8	79	1097	1097
DOMINICAN REP	63	14	23	45	12	43	33	9	58	37	10	53	42	9	49	50	10	40	63	10	27	44	10	46	42	10	48	1381	1381
Santo Domingo	(50	14	36)	29	8	63	20	8	72	25	10	65	28	10	62	(28	3	69)	(48	10	43)	29	9	62	28	8	64	340	340
Other Urban	(52	13	35)	38	13	49	26	4	70	27	8	65	32	5	63	(45	7	48)	*	*	*	35	8	58	34	8	59	330	330
Urban total	51	14	35	34	11	55	23	6	71	26	9	65	30	8	63	36	5	59	(46	8	46)	32	8	60	31	8	61	670	670
Rural	74	14	12	55	13	31	45	12	43	50	11	39	53	9	37	60	14	26	72	12	16	56	12	32	54	12	34	711	711
GUYANA	56	13	31	47	9	44	37	9	54	30	7	63	40	7	53	46	7	47	51	10	39	42	9	49	40	8	51	2735	2716
Georgetown&Sub.	42	13	45	32	12	56	22	9	69	19	10	71	33	8	59	38	11	51	46	11	42	31	11	58	29	10	61	792	781
Other Urban	(54	17	29)	(32	18	50)	(23	14	63)	(19	12	69)	(37	3	60)	(36	5	59)	(54	8	38)	35	11	53	30	11	58	201	199
Urban total	45	14	41	32	13	55	22	10	68	19	11	70	34	7	59	37	10	53	48	10	41	32	11	57	29	10	60	993	980
Rural	66	12	22	56	7	37	46	8	46	35	5	60	42	8	50	51	5	44	52	10	38	48	7	44	47	7	46	1742	1736
JAMAICA	36	8	56	27	11	62	21	8	71	20	9	71	32	8	60	40	8	52	47	14	40	30	9	61	28	9	63	1970	1970
Kingston & Sub.	25	9	66	20	10	69	14	6	81	12	9	79	25	8	67	22	12	67	31	20	49	20	10	71	19	9	72	685	685
Other Urban	(34	8	58)	25	9	66	26	6	68	(23	5	73)	(34	6	59)	(40	17	43)	*	*	*	31	7	61	31	7	62	294	294
Urban total	29	9	63	22	10	68	18	6	76	15	8	77	27	7	65	28	13	59	40	15	44	23	9	68	22	9	69	979	979
Rural	44	7	49	32	13	55	26	12	62	27	9	64	36	9	55	47	5	48	51	12	36	37	10	54	34	10	57	991	991
MEXICO	70	6	24	52	8	40	39	11	50	40	10	50	45	12	44	49	12	40	52	11	37	46	10	43	46	10	44	4107	4107
Mexico City	(43	18	39)	31	8	61	18	9	72	20	11	69	18	13	70	23	19	58	(37	16	47)	23	12	65	23	12	65	913	913
Other Urban	54	6	40	33	10	57	25	12	63	26	11	62	29	13	58	38	11	50	46	11	43	32	11	57	31	11	57	1501	1501
Urban total	50	10	40	32	9	58	22	11	67	24	11	65	25	13	62	32	14	53	43	13	45	28	11	60	28	11	60	2414	2414
Rural	85	4	12	80	7	13	65	11	24	66	9	25	70	10	20	74	8	18	64	9	27	72	9	20	71	9	20	1693	1693
PANAMA	NA	NA	NA	28	9	63	16	8	76	20	8	72	20	10	69	26	8	66	26	13	61	22	9	69	22	9	70	2257	2257
Metro/Urban	NA	NA	NA	18	5	77	11	5	84	10	4	86	11	7	82	14	5	81	17	13	70	13	6	81	13	6	81	994	994
Other Urban	NA	NA	NA	20	8	72	9	2	89	17	10	73	(10	5	85)	(15	9	76)	(18	6	76)	15	6	79	14	6	79	277	277
Urban total	NA	NA	NA	19	6	76	10	4	85	12	6	83	11	7	82	14	6	80	17	11	71	13	6	81	13	6	81	1271	1271
Rural	NA	NA	NA	41	14	45	24	14	62	29	10	61	31	14	55	39	11	50	39	16	45	33	13	55	32	13	55	986	986
PERU	62	23	15	47	31	22	39	30	31	38	26	36	46	25	30	49	29	22	60	22	18	46	27	27	45	28	28	3854	3851
Urbanised Lima	(16	44	41)	29	32	39	16	32	52	8	26	65	14	28	58	20	35	44	27	32	41	18	31	51	17	31	52	1049	942
Other Urban	57	25	18	41	36	23	28	36	36	32	32	36	37	31	32	37	38	25	50	31	19	37	34	30	36	34	30	1469	1562
Urban total	44	31	25	36	35	29	23	34	43	22	30	49	27	29	43	30	37	33	39	32	29	29	33	39	28	33	39	2518	2504
Rural	88	11	1	74	22	5	74	21	5	75	17	7	75	17	8	81	17	2	85	11	4	77	17	5	76	18	6	1336	1347

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by age.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Costa Rica and Panama age range is 20-49. Women aged 15-19 not interviewed.

(8). "Exposed" women are currently married, not pregnant, and either (a) believe themselves physiologically capable of bearing children, or (b) are sterilised for contraceptive purposes.

Table 27 Per Cent Distribution of 'Exposed' Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Ever Used (N=None;I=Inefficient only;E=one or more Efficient) , Classified by Number of Living Children and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Ever Used												TOTAL				TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	95	2	3	89	3	8	87	3	10	81	4	14	81	4	15	76	6	17	84	4	12	82	5	13	4430	4432
Dacca City	*	*	*	(64	2	34)	53	4	43	(48	0	52)	(38	13	49)	49	8	43	53	6	42	53	6	42	91	262
Other urban	84	5	11	81	3	16	75	5	19	71	6	23	60	6	34	61	5	34	71	5	24	69	5	26	262	755
Urban total	83	5	12	77	3	20	69	5	26	66	5	29	53	8	39	58	6	37	66	5	29	65	5	30	353	1017
Rural	96	1	2	90	4	7	88	3	9	83	4	13	83	4	13	78	6	16	85	4	11	84	4	12	4077	3415
FIJI	69	9	22	39	13	47	24	12	64	21	11	68	17	8	74	13	9	79	25	10	65	25	10	65	3622	3622
Suva/Peri-urban	66	13	21	27	12	61	25	12	63	15	12	73	17	8	76	16	9	74	24	11	65	24	11	66	597	597
Other urban	63	8	28	26	13	61	20	10	69	10	6	84	16	4	80	8	6	86	19	8	74	19	7	74	705	705
Urban total	65	11	25	26	13	61	23	11	67	12	9	79	16	6	78	11	7	81	21	9	70	21	9	70	1302	1302
Rural	72	7	21	48	14	38	25	13	62	27	12	61	18	10	72	13	9	77	27	11	62	28	11	62	2320	2320
INDONESIA	92	1	7	67	4	29	48	5	47	41	5	54	44	6	50	40	5	55	54	4	42	50	5	45	5611	5766
Jakarta	89	7	4	74	10	17	59	14	27	38	10	52	37	11	52	41	11	48	52	11	37	52	11	38	326	899
Other urban	94	1	5	76	5	19	43	11	46	40	7	53	33	12	55	28	10	62	49	8	43	45	8	46	586	963
Urban total	92	3	5	75	6	18	49	12	39	39	8	53	35	12	54	33	10	57	50	9	41	48	9	43	912	1862
Rural	92	1	7	65	4	31	48	3	49	42	5	54	47	5	49	42	4	55	54	4	42	50	4	46	4699	3904
JORDAN	85	7	8	64	7	29	48	8	44	45	10	45	48	7	45	41	7	51	48	8	44	51	8	41	2336	2312
Amman	80	0	20	47	11	43	29	4	68	24	11	65	30	10	60	25	7	68	31	7	61	34	7	59	859	900
Other urban	(82	16	2)	(61	7	33)	43	13	44	36	9	54	36	5	59	35	8	56	41	9	50	44	9	47	796	608
Urban total	81	8	11	52	9	39	35	8	57	30	10	60	33	8	60	30	8	62	36	8	56	39	8	53	1656	1508
Rural	95	5	0	88	3	8	80	9	11	76	10	14	79	6	15	71	6	23	77	7	17	79	7	14	680	804
KOREA,REP.OF	71	6	24	70	7	23	35	8	57	24	5	71	21	4	75	24	3	72	34	5	61	37	5	58	3907	3907
Seoul	(60	3	38)	69	7	24	27	7	66	17	5	78	16	2	82	10	8	82	29	6	65	27	4	69^	857	857
Other urban	67	9	25	69	7	24	36	10	54	23	5	72	19	4	77	25	6	69	34	6	59	38	7	55	1519	1519
Urban total	64	7	29	69	7	24	32	9	59	21	5	74	18	4	79	22	6	72	32	6	61	36	6	58	2376	2376
Rural	84	4	13	73	7	21	45	6	49	32	5	63	24	6	70	26	2	72	35	4	60	42	4	54	1531	1531
MALAYSIA	81	9	10	54	10	36	43	13	44	41	11	48	41	11	48	39	10	52	44	11	45	46	11	43	4449	4449
Metro/Town	(57	11	32)	31	12	57	22	16	61	23	11	66	22	13	66	25	9	67	27	12	62	28	11	61	737	737
Other urban	(77	4	19)	45	14	41	35	9	56	27	10	63	23	12	65	26	11	63	31	11	58	34	11	55	666	666
Urban total	64	8	27	37	12	51	27	14	59	25	10	65	22	12	65	25	10	65	29	11	60	30	11	58	1403	1403
Rural	88	9	3	63	9	29	51	13	36	51	12	38	48	11	41	44	9	47	51	10	38	53	10	36	3046	3046
NEPAL	99	0	0	98	1	1	97	0	3	94	1	5	91	1	8	87	1	12	95	1	4	92	1	7	4177	4184
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(48	0	52)	59	0	41^	27	27
Other urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(65	5	30)	76	3	21	69	3	29^	70	70
Urban total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(67	4	29)	68	2	30	62	2	36^	97	97
Rural	99	0	0	98	1	1	97	0	3	95	1	4	93	1	6	88	1	11	96	1	4	93	1	6	4080	4087
PAKISTAN	99	0	1	97	1	2	93	2	5	89	2	9	85	3	12	75	4	21	87	2	11	86	2	12	3306	3300
Karachi	(97	0	3)	(98	0	2)	(70	6	24)	(68	9	24)	(59	7	34)	47	5	47	67	5	28	67	5	28	201	295
Other urban	97	0	3	92	1	7	86	3	11	73	2	25	70	6	24	59	7	34	75	4	21	75	4	21	647	951
Urban total	97	0	3	94	1	5	83	4	13	72	3	25	67	6	27	56	7	37	73	4	23	73	4	23	847	1246
Rural	100	0	0	98	1	2	96	1	3	94	1	5	91	2	7	83	2	14	92	1	6	91	2	8	2459	2054
PHILIPPINES	87	6	7	49	20	31	36	22	43	27	20	52	29	18	53	32	19	49	36	19	45	39	19	43	6684	6771
Manila	(88	8	4)	33	22	45	13	22	64	12	18	70	12	10	78	19	14	68	21	17	63	24	16	60	905	1057
Other urban	78	7	15	37	23	40	25	20	55	21	18	60	16	17	67	20	12	68	25	17	59	28	16	56	1342	2402
Urban total	83	8	10	36	22	42	20	21	59	17	18	65	14	14	72	19	13	68	23	17	60	26	16	58	2247	3459
Rural	89	5	6	58	19	22	46	22	32	34	22	44	37	21	43	37	21	42	42	21	37	45	20	35	4437	3312
SRI LANKA	91	6	3	66	20	15	46	27	27	41	24	35	34	22	44	38	18	44	48	20	32	48	20	32	4708	4703
Colombo	(93	2	5)	46	27	27	35	26	39	26	16	58	20	15	65	26	13	61	35	18	47	35	17	48	313	686
Other urban	91	9	0	54	23	23	38	30	32	37	29	34	28	29	43	29	21	50	41	24	35	40	23	37	575	589
Urban total	91	7	1	51	24	25	37	28	35	33	24	44	26	25	49	28	18	54	39	22	39	39	21	41	888	1275
Rural	90	7	3	65	21	14	46	29	26	41	26	32	35	23	42	39	19	42	48	22	31	48	21	31	3396	3119
Estate	(97 | 0 | 3)	91	3	6	(73 | 12 | 14)	(59 | 7 | 35)	(51 | 2 | 46)	55	9	36	70	6	24	67	6	27	424	309
Rural total	91	6	3	69	18	13	49	27	24	43	24	33	37	21	43	40	18	42	50	20	30	50	20	30	3820	3428
THAILAND	82	5	12	51	8	41	40	6	54	37	5	58	31	5	64	41	6	53	43	6	51	44	6	50	2568	2577
Bangkok/Thonburi	*	*	*	(20 | 2 | 77)	18	1	80	(30 | 0 | 70)	(34 | 0 | 66)	(16 | 7 | 77)	27	3	70	27	3	70	218	237
Other urban	*	*	*	(28	22	50)	(36	4	60)	(33	0	67)	(26	4	70)	(6	12	83)	28	11	61	25	10	65	175	172
Urban total	(73	13	15)	25	13	62	25	2	73	31	0	69	30	2	68	11	9	80	28	6	66	26	7	67	393	409
Rural	84	4	12	57	7	36	44	7	50	38	6	56	31	6	63	44	6	50	46	6	48	47	6	47	2175	2168

TABLE 27 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Ever Used												T O T A L				TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	62	7	31	37	12	51	27	14	60	29	10	61	28	13	59	36	12	52	34	12	54	35	12	53	2322	2322
Bogota	(45	10	45)	(11	17	72)	11	12	76	13	15	72	(8	10	82)	19	12	69	15	13	72	17	13	70	307	307
Other urban	56	5	39	30	10	60	17	14	69	19	9	72	15	13	72	24	13	63	24	11	65	25	11	64	1186	1186
Urban total	54	6	40	26	11	63	15	13	72	18	10	72	14	13	74	24	13	64	22	12	66	23	11	65	1493	1493
Rural	(84	11	5)	62	14	24	57	14	29	57	10	33	54	14	32	50	12	38	55	12	32	58	12	30	829	829
COSTA RICA	46	3	51	9	7	84	7	7	86	7	9	84	8	8	84	13	9	78	11	8	81	12	8	80	2222	2222
San Jose'	(41	2	57)	7	6	87	5	4	91	2	7	91	3	9	88	6	12	83	7	7	86	8	8	84	688	688
Other urban	(57	0	43)	11	4	85	6	10	84	5	11	84	(4	8	88)	11	7	82	10	8	82	13	6	81	437	437
Urban total	46	2	52	8	5	86	5	6	89	3	9	88	3	9	88	8	10	82	8	7	85	10	7	83	1125	1125
Rural	(47	7	47)	9	9	81	10	8	82	14	8	78	14	7	80	15	9	75	14	9	77	15	8	76	1097	1097
DOMINICAN REP	74	8	18	59	8	33	34	12	54	32	12	56	37	8	55	43	10	47	44	10	46	43	10	47	1381	1381
Santo Domingo	(69	7	24)	42	6	52	22	8	71	11	11	78	(19	10	71)	24	10	65	29	9	62	28	9	64	340	340
Other urban	(73	9	18)	(65	8	27)	25	11	64	16	11	73	(24	8	68)	27	4	69	35	8	58	34	7	58	330	330
Urban total	71	8	21	53	7	40	23	9	68	14	11	75	21	9	70	26	7	68	32	8	60	31	8	61	670	670
Rural	79	9	13	66	9	24	49	17	35	56	13	31	51	8	41	53	13	35	56	12	32	55	12	32	711	711
GUYANA	58	11	31	53	11	36	40	9	51	39	11	50	88	8	54	36	6	58	42	9	49	41	9	50	2735	2716
Georgetown&Sub.	39	10	51	45	13	43	24	9	67	19	12	69	27	10	63	28	10	62	31	11	58	29	10	60	792	781
Other urban	(59	16	25)	(40	16	44)	(39	4	57)	(25	19	56)	(36	8	56)	25	8	67	35	11	53	34	11	55	201	199
Urban total	42	11	46	44	13	43	26	8	66	20	14	66	29	10	61	27	9	63	32	11	57	30	10	60	993	980
Rural	75	10	14	61	9	30	50	9	40	50	9	41	43	7	50	39	6	56	48	7	44	49	8	43	1742	1736
JAMAICA	47	12	41	39	9	52	23	9	68	27	9	64	23	12	65	25	8	67	30	9	61	28	9	63	1970	1970
Kingston & Sub.	35	13	51	27	10	63	12	7	82	19	10	71	10	15	75	13	6	81	20	10	71	17	9	74	685	685
Other urban	(41	12	46)	47	11	42	28	6	66	(21	5	74)	(24	3	72)	24	7	69	31	7	61	28	7	64	294	294
Urban total	37	13	50	33	10	57	16	6	77	19	9	72	15	11	74	17	6	77	23	9	68	21	8	71	979	979
Rural	61	11	28	46	8	45	31	13	56	37	9	54	32	12	57	29	8	62	37	10	54	36	10	54	991	991
MEXICO	76	5	19	51	9	40	37	11	52	42	9	50	44	11	45	47	11	42	46	10	43	47	10	43	4107	4107
Mexico City	56	7	37	32	12	57	17	11	72	25	7	68	17	14	69	18	16	66	23	12	65	24	12	64	913	913
Other urban	65	8	27	40	9	51	22	11	67	25	12	64	28	11	61	32	12	56	32	11	57	33	11	56	1501	1501
Urban total	61	8	31	36	10	53	20	11	69	25	10	65	24	12	64	28	13	59	28	11	60	30	11	59	2414	2414
Rural	98	0	2	77	8	15	71	11	18	70	7	23	69	10	21	69	9	22	72	9	20	73	8	19	1693	1693
PANAMA	50	13	38	25	6	70	19	8	73	16	7	78	15	10	76	24	11	65	22	9	69	23	9	68	2257	2257
Metro/Urban	46	15	38	17	4	78	12	5	83	7	4	89	5	7	89	11	6	83	13	6	81	14	6	80	994	994
Other urban	*	*	*	(21	0	79)	(7	9	84)	12	4	84	(10	7	83)	18	8	74	15	6	79	15	7	77	277	277
Urban total	43	16	41	18	3	78	11	6	83	8	4	88	6	7	87	13	6	81	13	6	81	14	7	79	1271	1271
Rural	(68	4	29)	44	14	42	31	12	57	28	11	61	25	13	62	33	14	53	33	13	55	35	12	52	986	986
PERU	75	11	14	49	31	21	37	29	33	39	27	34	43	28	30	51	26	23	46	27	27	48	26	26	3854	3851
Urbanised Lima	(48	17	35)	23	41	36	16	28	56	17	29	54	13	29	58	16	31	53	18	31	51	20	31	50	1049	942
Other urban	69	12	18	42	37	21	33	35	32	30	30	41	31	36	34	39	35	25	37	34	30	39	33	29	1469	1562
Urban total	62	14	24	33	39	28	25	32	43	24	29	47	23	33	44	31	34	35	29	33	39	31	32	37	2518	2504
Rural	93	7	0	83	12	4	75	22	3	70	22	9	77	19	4	78	16	6	77	17	5	78	17	5	1336	1347

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by number of living children.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that the percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Percentages standardised for number of living children display a caret warning indicator ^ whenever one or more percentages between 5 and 9+ living children were based on a denominator of zero. The adjustment procedure used in such a case is described in the section on standardisation.

(8). "Exposed" women are currently married, not pregnant, and either (a) believe themselves physiologically capable of bearing children, or (b) are sterilised for contraceptive purposes.

Table 28 Per Cent Distribution of 'Exposed' Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Currently Used (N=None; I=Inefficient; E=Efficient), Classified by Current Age and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Currently Used																		TOTAL		TOTAL N	
	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	95	3	3	91	4	6	90	3	7	86	5	9	83	6	11	89	5	6	92	4	4	90	4	6	88	4	7	4430	4432
Dacca City	(84	7	9)	75	0	25	46	2	52	(50	8	42)	(53	14	33)	(65	0	35)	*	*	*	63	5	32	59	5	36	91	262
Other Urban	89	3	8	85	4	11	81	3	16	75	5	20	71	8	21	74	3	23	(85	0	15)	81	4	15	78	4	17	262	755
Urban total	88	4	8	83	3	14	70	3	28	70	5	24	65	10	25	71	2	26	(84	3	13)	77	4	19	73	5	22	353	1017
Rural	95	2	2	91	4	5	92	3	5	88	5	7	85	5	10	90	5	4	92	5	3	91	4	5	90	4	6	4077	3415
FIJI	71	5	24	58	8	34	50	7	43	43	8	49	41	8	51	39	8	53	41	4	55	48	7	45	48	7	45	3622	3622
Suva/Peri-urban	(56	8	36)	54	14	32	45	8	47	43	8	49	26	7	67	40	12	48	(52	4	44)	44	9	47	43	9	48	597	597
Other Urban	(70	0	30)	50	8	43	42	7	51	32	10	59	36	10	54	26	6	68	(33	3	64)	39	8	53	39	8	53	705	705
Urban total	64	4	33	52	10	38	43	7	49	36	9	55	32	9	59	33	9	58	44	4	52	41	8	50	41	8	50	1302	1302
Rural	74	6	20	62	7	31	54	6	39	46	8	46	45	7	48	43	7	50	39	5	57	51	7	42	51	7	42	2320	2320
INDONESIA	84	3	14	67	3	31	60	5	35	57	5	38	58	6	36	57	7	35	64	7	28	63	5	32	61	5	34	5611	5766
Jakarta	90	4	6	71	4	25	50	13	36	60	15	25	54	16	29	59	19	22	(50	15	35)	61	12	27	60	13	28	326	899
Other Urban	87	2	11	73	6	21	57	9	34	52	10	38	46	16	37	48	18	34	71	12	17	59	11	30	58	11	31	586	963
Urban total	88	3	9	72	5	23	55	10	35	55	12	34	49	16	35	52	19	30	65	13	22	60	11	29	59	11	30	912	1862
Rural	83	3	14	66	3	32	61	4	35	57	4	39	60	4	36	59	5	37	64	6	30	64	4	33	62	4	34	4699	3904
JORDAN	87	3	10	75	8	17	63	11	27	56	16	28	54	14	32	52	14	33	59	14	28	63	12	26	62	12	26	2336	2312
Amman	77	5	18	69	9	22	46	13	41	39	20	41	34	19	47	38	20	42	47	19	34	47	16	37	47	16	37	859	900
Other Urban	(86	6	8)	62	13	25	59	13	27	52	18	30	58	14	27	46	14	40	(56	13	31)	58	14	28	58	14	28	796	608
Urban total	81	5	13	66	11	24	52	13	34	45	19	36	45	17	38	42	17	41	51	17	33	52	15	33	52	15	33	1656	1508
Rural	94	1	5	91	3	6	89	4	7	86	7	8	79	5	15	85	4	11	(88	3	8)	88	4	8	87	4	9	680	804
KOREA,REP.OF	(82	5	13)	81	5	14	64	8	28	50	11	39	40	13	47	50	14	36	57	5	38	55	10	35	59	9	32	3907	3907
Seoul	*	*	*	74	7	19	61	10	29	40	10	50	34	18	48	46	17	37	(62	6	32)	49	12	39	54	11	35	857	857
Other Urban	*	*	*	83	5	12	65	8	27	47	12	40	36	13	51	44	21	35	(61	9	30)	54	11	34	58	11	31	1519	1519
Urban total	*	*	*	80	6	14	63	9	28	45	11	44	35	15	50	45	20	35	61	8	31	52	12	36	56	11	33	2376	2376
Rural	(86	0	14)	82	3	15	66	5	30	58	12	30	47	10	43	54	9	37	54	2	44	59	8	34	63	7	30	1531	1531
MALAYSIA	79	5	17	63	9	28	52	11	37	54	12	34	57	12	31	57	16	27	65	16	18	58	12	30	58	12	31	4449	4449
Metro/Town	*	*	*	51	10	39	31	13	56	38	16	46	42	14	44	39	20	41	44	32	25	40	16	44	41	14	45	737	737
Other Urban	*	*	*	48	12	40	43	15	42	47	14	39	43	23	34	48	15	37	(57	19	24)	47	17	37	48	16	37	666	666
Urban total	*	*	*	50	11	39	37	14	49	42	15	43	43	18	39	43	18	39	49	26	24	43	16	41	44	15	41	1403	1403
Rural	80	4	16	68	9	23	59	9	31	60	10	30	64	9	27	65	16	20	74	11	15	64	10	26	64	10	26	3046	3046
NEPAL	100	0	0	99	0	1	97	0	3	95	0	5	94	0	6	96	0	4	94	0	6	97	0	3	96	0	4	4177	4184
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(63	0	37)	61	0	39	27	27
Other Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	86	0	14	84	0	16	70	70
Urban total	*	*	*	*	*	*	(82	0	18)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	79	0	21	78	0	22	97	97
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	96	0	4	95	0	4	96	0	4	94	0	6	97	0	3	97	0	3	4080	4087
PAKISTAN	100	0	0	97	0	2	93	2	5	91	3	6	87	3	10	89	4	7	83	6	12	93	2	5	92	2	6	3306	3300
Karachi	(100	0	0)	91	2	7	68	8	25	74	8	18	(68	5	27)	(61	14	25)	(60	15	25)	76	6	17	74	7	19	201	295
Other Urban	99	1	0	93	2	5	86	4	10	79	6	15	74	7	18	80	8	12	(67	9	24)	84	5	11	83	5	12	647	951
Urban total	99	1	0	93	2	6	82	5	13	78	6	16	73	7	20	76	9	15	65	11	25	82	5	13	81	5	14	847	1246
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	97	1	2	96	1	2	92	2	6	92	3	5	89	4	7	96	1	3	96	1	3	2459	2054
PHILIPPINES	77	15	7	60	21	19	51	26	22	48	28	24	46	29	25	52	29	19	60	25	15	52	26	21	53	26	21	6684	6771
Manila	*	*	*	44	30	25	37	27	36	36	27	37	32	26	43	41	31	28	47	35	19	38	28	34	40	28	33	905	1057
Other Urban	62	23	15	50	24	26	40	28	31	38	28	33	37	29	35	40	29	31	49	29	22	42	28	30	42	28	30	1342	2402
Urban total	65	21	15	48	26	26	39	28	34	37	28	35	35	28	38	40	30	30	48	31	20	40	28	32	41	28	31	2247	3459
Rural	81	14	5	66	19	16	58	26	17	54	27	18	52	30	18	59	28	13	66	22	12	58	26	16	59	25	16	4437	3312
SRI LANKA	82	5	14	74	9	16	64	14	22	50	19	31	52	18	30	52	22	26	58	26	16	59	17	25	60	16	24	4708	4703
Colombo	*	*	*	64	6	30	46	20	35	37	21	42	42	19	39	37	26	36	57	12	31	46	18	36	47	17	35	313	686
Other Urban	*	*	*	72	14	13	68	13	20	44	23	34	36	23	41	42	26	32	(51	35	14)	54	20	26	56	19	25	575	589
Urban total	(92	4	4)	70	12	19	60	15	25	41	22	37	38	22	40	40	26	34	53	27	20	51	19	30	53	18	29	888	1275
Rural	79	5	16	73	10	17	61	16	23	51	19	30	53	18	29	54	22	23	59	26	15	58	18	24	60	17	24	3396	3119
Estate	*	*	*	(93	0	7)	84	3	13	65	9	26	71	6	23	(64	7	29)	(62	19	19)	76	6	18	76	5	18	424	309
Rural total	80	5	16	75	9	16	65	14	21	52	18	30	55	17	28	55	21	24	59	26	15	60	16	23	62	15	23	3820	3428
THAILAND	77	3	20	61	4	35	52	3	45	48	3	48	50	3	47	54	5	41	60	8	32	55	4	42	54	4	42	2568	2577
Bangkok/Thonbur	*	*	*	(31	5	64)	52	1	48	(32	3	65)	(37	4	59)	(29	4	68)	*	*	*	40	3	57	39	3	58	218	237
Other Urban	*	*	*	(55	3	43)	(44	4	53)	(33	7	60)	(33	8	59)	(44	13	43)	*	*	*	43	7	50	42	7	52	175	172
Urban total	(61	10	28)	43	4	53	49	2	49	33	5	62	35	6	59	36	8	56	(35	5	61)	41	5	54	40	5	55	393	409
Rural	79	2	19	64	4	32	52	3	44	51	3	46	52	2	45	57	4	38	66	9	25	57	4	39	57	4	40	2175	2168

TABLE 28 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Current Age and Type of Method Currently Used							T O T A L			
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	OBSERVED	STANDARDISED	TOTAL N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	N. I. E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	62 9 29	48 15 37	44 13 43	35 17 48	47 12 41	55 19 26	69 15 16	48 15 37	47 15 39	2322	2322
Bogota	* * *	27 18 55	28 15 57	(23 20 57)	40 20 40	28 22 50	* * *	31 19 50	30 19 51	307	307
Other Urban	59 5 36	43 16 41	37 10 53	26 18 56	36 11 54	48 23 30	60 21 19	40 15 45	39 15 47	1186	1186
Urban total	52 8 40	40 16 44	35 11 54	25 18 56	37 13 51	42 23 35	60 22 18	38 16 46	37 16 47	1493	1493
Rural	78 10 12	66 13 21	61 16 23	53 14 33	67 11 23	74 14 11	82 4 14	66 13 21	64 13 23	829	829
COSTA RICA	NA NA NA	23 11 66	21 13 67	18 12 70	20 14 66	23 17 60	36 13 50	22 13 65	21 13 65	2222	2222
San Jose'	NA NA NA	22 6 72	18 10 73	13 16 71	14 14 71	11 24 66	28 15 57	17 14 69	17 13 70	688	688
Other Urban	NA NA NA	16 14 70	26 9 65	19 9 72	22 19 59	18 20 62	(35 11 54)	22 13 65	21 13 66	437	437
Urban total	NA NA NA	20 9 71	21 10 70	15 13 71	17 16 67	13 22 64	31 14 56	19 13 68	18 13 68	1125	1125
Rural	NA NA NA	26 13 62	20 16 63	22 10 69	22 13 65	32 13 55	43 13 43	26 13 62	25 13 63	1097	1097
DOMINICAN REP	80 8 12	63 7 30	49 8 43	49 7 44	53 7 40	65 10 25	73 5 22	58 8 34	57 8 36	1381	1381
Santo Domingo	(75 14 11)	48 12 40	36 11 54	40 8 52	38 10 52	(45 7 48)	(62 0 38)	45 10 46	43 9 47	340	340
Other Urban	(65 13 22)	62 3 36	45 4 51	33 8 59	45 7 48	(59 14 28)	* * *	51 6 43	49 7 45	330	330
Urban total	71 14 16	55 7 38	40 7 52	37 8 55	42 8 50	52 10 38	(62 3 36)	48 8 44	46 8 46	670	670
Rural	88 3 9	70 6 23	59 9 31	63 6 31	63 7 31	74 10 16	79 6 15	69 7 24	67 7 26	711	711
GUYANA	77 10 13	70 10 21	61 7 32	52 9 39	56 11 33	61 6 33	65 6 29	62 9 29	61 9 31	2735	2716
Georgetown&Sub.	66 15 18	58 15 27	55 13 32	48 14 38	52 16 32	60 11 28	66 7 27	57 13 30	55 14 31	792	781
Other Urban	(71 17 13)	(74 11 16)	(51 6 43)	(73 4 23)	(67 10 23)	(77 0 23)	(73 8 19)	69 8 23	68 7 26	201	199
Urban total	67 16 17	61 14 25	54 12 34	53 12 35	55 15 30	64 9 27	68 7 25	59 12 28	58 12 30	993	980
Rural	86 5 9	74 7 19	65 5 30	52 8 40	57 9 35	59 5 36	63 5 32	64 6 29	63 7 31	1742	1736
JAMAICA	63 1 36	54 2 43	51 2 47	43 4 54	50 3 46	61 2 37	59 3 38	53 3 44	52 3 46	1970	1970
Kingston & Sub.	55 3 42	46 3 52	44 1 55	35 5 60	40 4 55	52 5 43	53 2 45	45 3 52	44 3 53	685	685
Other Urban	(61 0 39)	52 2 46	56 4 40	(48 0 53)	(47 9 44)	(67 0 33)	* * *	55 2 43	54 3 44	294	294
Urban total	57 2 41	48 2 50	48 2 50	38 4 58	42 6 52	57 3 40	56 1 43	48 3 49	47 3 50	979	979
Rural	69 0 31	62 3 35	54 3 43	48 4 49	57 2 41	64 1 35	61 4 35	59 2 39	57 3 41	991	991
MEXICO	79 4 17	64 7 29	52 10 38	53 10 37	54 13 33	61 12 27	67 9 23	58 10 32	58 10 32	4107	4107
Mexico City	(68 7 25)	45 10 45	33 9 57	35 13 53	24 22 54	41 19 40	(55 11 34)	38 13 49	38 13 49	913	913
Other Urban	68 2 29	49 8 43	39 13 48	44 10 46	43 13 44	52 13 35	66 9 24	47 11 42	47 11 42	1501	1501
Urban total	68 4 28	47 9 44	37 11 52	40 11 49	36 16 48	47 15 37	63 10 28	43 12 45	43 12 45	2414	2414
Rural	87 5 8	88 4 8	77 8 16	75 8 17	77 9 15	82 7 12	74 9 17	80 7 13	79 7 14	1693	1693
PANAMA	NA NA NA	44 11 45	30 9 61	34 9 58	33 10 57	36 9 55	35 11 54	35 10 55	35 10 55	2257	2257
Metro/Urban	NA NA NA	36 9 55	27 6 67	24 9 67	25 7 68	28 8 64	30 7 63	28 8 64	28 8 64	994	994
Other Urban	NA NA NA	40 6 54	18 11 72	32 11 57	(13 18 70)	(24 9 68)	(24 9 67)	26 10 64	25 11 64	277	277
Urban total	NA NA NA	37 8 55	25 7 68	26 9 65	23 9 68	27 8 65	29 7 64	28 8 64	28 8 64	1271	1271
Rural	NA NA NA	54 15 30	38 12 50	43 8 49	44 11 46	46 10 44	45 16 39	44 11 44	44 12 44	986	986
PERU	76 16 8	62 27 12	54 30 16	50 28 21	58 25 17	61 28 11	69 22 8	59 27 15	58 27 15	3854	3851
Urbanised Lima	(44 34 22)	48 29 23	39 34 27	26 39 35	31 38 31	42 35 23	39 43 18	37 36 27	37 35 27	1049	942
Other Urban	72 18 10	56 32 12	44 38 18	43 33 24	51 28 21	49 39 12	65 24 12	50 33 17	50 33 17	1469	1562
Urban total	64 23 14	53 31 16	42 36 22	36 36 28	43 32 25	46 38 16	52 33 15	45 34 21	45 34 21	2518	2504
Rural	94 5 0	81 17 2	81 16 3	85 10 5	84 12 4	86 13 1	89 10 2	85 13 3	84 13 3	1336	1347

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by age.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Costa Rica and Panama age range is 20-49. Women aged 15-19 not interviewed.

(8). "Exposed" women are currently married, not pregnant, and either (a) believe themselves physiologically capable of bearing children, or (b) are sterilised for contraceptive purposes.

Table 29 Per Cent Distribution of 'Exposed' Women According to Type of Contraceptive Method Currently Used (N= None; I=Inefficient; E= Efficient), Classified by Number of Living Children and Place of Residence

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Currently Used															TOTAL				TOTAL N	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED				
ASIA AND PACIFIC	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
BANGLADESH	97	1	2	93	3	4	92	3	5	89	5	7	88	4	7	85	5	10	90	4	6	89	4	7	4430	4432
Dacca City	*	*	*	(73	2	25)	68	4	28	(55	0	45)	(62	5	33)	52	8	41	63	5	32	62	5	33	91	262
Other urban	93	2	5	87	6	7	86	2	12	81	4	15	71	7	21	74	4	22	81	4	15	80	4	16	262	755
Urban total	93	3	4	83	5	12	81	2	17	76	3	22	68	7	25	68	5	27	77	4	19	76	4	20	353	1017
Rural	97	1	2	94	3	3	93	3	3	90	5	5	90	4	6	87	5	8	91	4	5	90	4	5	4077	3415
FIJI	90	3	7	65	8	28	51	11	38	49	8	43	38	8	54	31	6	62	48	7	45	48	7	45	3622	3622
Suva/Peri-urban	90	5	5	49	14	37	44	12	44	39	10	51	37	5	58	29	7	64	44	9	47	42	9	49	597	597
Other urban	90	2	8	59	5	36	41	13	46	33	11	56	27	12	61	24	4	72	39	8	53	39	7	54	705	705
Urban total	90	3	7	54	10	36	42	12	45	36	11	54	32	9	59	26	5	69	41	8	50	40	8	52	1302	1302
Rural	91	2	7	72	6	22	56	10	34	59	6	35	42	8	51	34	7	59	51	7	42	52	7	41	2320	2320
INDONESIA	96	1	3	73	4	24	60	5	35	54	6	41	57	6	37	49	7	44	63	5	32	60	5	35	5611	5766
Jakarta	96	3	1	81	7	12	69	14	18	51	10	39	49	15	36	47	17	36	61	12	27	60	12	27	326	899
Other urban	99	0	1	84	3	12	55	13	31	50	11	39	47	10	43	37	19	44	59	11	30	55	12	33	586	963
Urban total	98	1	1	83	5	12	60	14	26	50	11	39	48	11	41	41	18	41	60	11	29	57	12	31	912	1862
Rural	96	1	4	71	3	26	60	3	37	54	5	41	59	5	36	51	4	44	64	4	33	60	4	36	4699	3904
JORDAN	93	4	3	73	8	18	63	10	27	64	12	24	64	13	24	57	13	30	63	12	26	65	11	24	2336	2312
Amman	91	2	7	59	11	30	47	9	44	47	20	33	46	18	37	40	18	41	47	16	37	50	14	36	859	900
Other urban	(89	9	2)	(70	14	17)	57	17	25	60	10	29	55	19	26	53	14	34	58	14	28	60	14	27	796	608
Urban total	90	5	5	63	12	25	52	13	35	54	15	31	50	18	32	47	16	37	52	15	33	55	14	31	1656	1508
Rural	100	0	0	96	0	4	91	3	6	85	6	10	92	1	7	83	6	11	88	4	8	89	3	7	680	804
KOREA,REP.OF	85	6	9	83	4	12	53	11	36	46	13	41	44	12	44	51	10	39	55	10	35	59	9	31	3907	3907
Seoul	(75	8	18)	79	9	12	43	14	43	38	15	48	44	7	49	42	17	42	49	12	39	52	12	36^	857	857
Other urban	84	9	7	85	2	13	57	10	33	44	14	41	38	17	45	47	12	41	54	11	34	60	10	30	1519	1519
Urban total	81	8	11	83	4	13	51	12	37	42	14	44	40	13	46	46	13	41	52	12	36	58	11	32	2376	2376
Rural	93	2	5	85	4	11	61	7	32	57	9	34	49	10	42	54	9	38	59	8	34	64	7	29	1531	1531
MALAYSIA	90	5	5	63	8	29	57	13	31	54	13	32	53	14	33	54	12	33	58	12	30	59	12	29	4449	4449
Metro/Town	(77	2	21)	44	10	46	39	19	42	37	20	43	32	18	51	36	17	48	40	16	44	41	15	44	737	737
Other urban	(88	4	8)	56	15	29	51	13	36	42	15	43	35	19	45	44	19	36	47	17	37	49	16	35	666	666
Urban total	81	3	16	48	12	40	44	17	40	39	18	43	34	19	48	41	18	41	43	16	41	45	16	40	1403	1403
Rural	93	6	1	70	7	23	64	10	25	63	11	26	61	12	27	60	10	30	64	10	26	66	10	25	3046	3046
NEPAL	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	0	3	95	0	5	91	0	9	97	0	3	96	0	4	4177	4184
Kathmandu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(63	0	37)	75	0	25^	27	27
Other urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(75	0	25)	86	0	14	82	0	18^	70	70
Urban total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(79	0	21)	79	0	21	76	0	24^	97	97
Rural	100	0	0	99	0	1	98	0	2	97	0	3	96	0	4	91	0	9	97	0	3	96	0	4	4080	4087
PAKISTAN	100	0	0	98	0	2	96	2	3	93	2	5	91	3	6	86	4	10	93	2	5	92	2	6	3306	3300
Karachi	(97	0	3)	(100	0	0)	(73	9	18)	(82	3	15)	(68	10	22)	63	10	27	76	6	17	76	6	18	201	295
Other urban	99	0	1	93	1	6	91	3	6	83	4	14	83	6	12	74	8	18	84	5	11	84	5	11	647	951
Urban total	99	0	1	95	1	4	87	4	8	83	3	14	79	7	14	71	8	20	82	5	13	82	5	13	847	1246
Rural	100	0	0	98	0	1	98	1	1	96	1	3	95	2	3	93	2	6	96	1	3	96	1	3	2459	2054
PHILIPPINES	94	4	1	64	21	15	51	28	22	45	30	25	46	28	26	50	28	22	52	26	21	55	25	20	6684	6771
Manila	(96	4	0)	52	25	23	38	30	33	29	34	37	30	25	46	32	31	37	38	28	34	41	27	32	905	1057
Other urban	91	7	2	56	25	19	38	33	30	38	29	33	32	30	38	39	27	34	42	28	30	45	27	29	1342	2402
Urban total	94	6	1	54	25	21	38	31	31	35	31	34	31	27	42	37	29	35	40	28	32	43	27	30	2247	3459
Rural	95	4	2	72	17	11	59	25	15	52	29	19	54	28	18	55	28	17	58	26	16	61	24	15	4437	3312
SRI LANKA	95	2	2	74	15	11	59	22	19	52	20	27	47	20	33	49	16	35	59	17	25	58	17	25	4708	4703
Colombo	(95	2	2)	57	25	18	48	27	25	39	19	43	30	17	53	37	11	52	46	18	36	46	16	38	313	686
Other urban	95	5	0	69	13	19	60	20	20	46	26	28	41	33	26	39	19	42	54	20	26	52	19	29	575	589
Urban total	95	4	1	65	17	18	55	23	22	43	23	34	38	28	34	39	16	45	51	19	30	50	18	32	888	1275
Rural	95	2	2	74	16	10	57	24	19	53	21	25	47	20	32	50	16	34	58	18	24	58	17	24	3396	3119
Estate	(97	0	3)	94	2	5	(82	8	10)	(65	7	28)	(61	2	37)	61	12	27	76	6	18	73	6	21	424	309
Rural total	96	2	2	77	14	9	60	22	18	55	20	26	49	18	33	51	16	33	60	16	23	60	16	24	3820	3428
THAILAND	90	1	9	62	5	34	53	3	44	47	4	50	42	4	54	53	4	43	55	4	42	55	4	41	2568	2577
Bangkok/Thonbur	*	*	*	(37	2	62)	39	3	58	(41	2	57)	(38	0	62)	(22	7	71)	40	3	57	38	3	59	218	237
Other urban	*	*	*	(55	11	34)	(40	4	56)	(41	5	54)	(30	9	61)	(20	6	75)	43	7	50	41	7	52	175	172
Urban total	(88	3	9)	47	7	46	39	3	58	41	3	56	34	4	62	21	7	73	41	5	54	38	5	56	393	409
Rural	91	1	9	65	4	31	55	3	42	48	4	48	43	4	53	58	4	39	57	4	39	58	4	38	2175	2168

TABLE 29 CONTINUED

COUNTRY	Number of Living Children and Type of Method Currently Used																		TOTAL	
	0			1			2			3			4			5+			OBSERVED			STANDARDISED			N	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	N.	I.	E.	(W)	(U)
COLOMBIA	76	6	17	50	14	36	40	18	42	43	12	45	41	16	43	51	15	34	48	15	37	49	14	37	2322	2322
Bogota	(60 | 10 | 30)	(17 | 26 | 57)	30	22	47	28	20	52	(28 | 15 | 56)	40	14	47	31	19	50	34	18	49	307	307
Other urban	76	4	21	45	14	41	30	19	51	34	12	55	29	16	55	42	17	40	40	15	45	41	15	45	1186	1186
Urban total	73	5	23	39	16	45	30	20	50	33	13	54	29	16	55	42	17	41	38	16	46	39	16	45	1493	1493
Rural	(86	11	3)	75	9	15	66	14	20	69	9	22	64	16	20	62	13	25	66	13	21	68	12	20	829	829
COSTA RICA	61	6	33	25	13	62	18	15	68	17	14	70	20	13	67	22	13	65	22	13	65	24	13	64	2222	2222
San Jose'	(57	7	36)	22	11	68	14	14	71	11	13	76	8	14	78	14	17	69	17	14	69	18	14	69	688	688
Other urban	(76	0	24)	27	10	63	15	17	69	11	16	73	(21	17	63)	23	11	66	22	13	65	24	12	64	437	437
Urban total	63	5	32	24	10	66	14	15	70	11	14	75	13	15	72	18	15	68	19	13	68	20	13	67	1125	1125
Rural	(57	10	33)	26	17	56	23	14	63	24	13	63	27	11	62	24	12	64	26	13	62	27	13	60	1097	1097
DOMINICAN REP	85	5	11	70	6	24	56	7	37	49	10	41	50	10	40	55	7	38	58	8	34	58	8	35	1381	1381
Santo Domingo	(76	10	14)	56	12	32	42	11	48	32	10	59	(38	7	55)	37	9	54	45	10	46	43	9	47	340	340
Other urban	(91 | 3 | 6)	(73 | 4 | 23)	53	2	45	36	11	53	(32 | 13 | 55)	41	6	53	51	6	43	50	6	44	330	330
Urban total	83	7	11	64	8	28	47	7	47	34	10	56	35	10	55	39	7	54	48	8	44	47	8	45	670	670
Rural	88	2	11	77	3	20	69	7	24	68	10	22	64	10	26	64	7	28	69	7	24	69	7	24	711	711
GUYANA	78	10	12	74	6	20	63	9	28	61	11	28	62	10	29	53	8	40	62	9	29	62	9	30	2735	2716
Georgetown&Sub.	66	16	18	68	6	26	51	17	32	47	15	38	59	18	23	50	12	38	57	13	30	55	13	32	792	781
Other urban	(75	13	13)	(72	8	20)	(65	4	30)	(72	6	22)	(76	4	20)	61	9	30	69	8	23	68	7	24	201	199
Urban total	68	16	17	69	6	25	53	15	32	53	13	35	63	15	22	53	11	36	59	12	28	58	12	30	993	980
Rural	90	4	6	79	6	15	70	5	25	67	9	24	61	8	32	53	7	41	64	6	29	65	6	28	1742	1736
JAMAICA	66	3	31	64	1	35	48	2	50	54	3	43	46	5	49	46	3	51	53	3	44	52	3	46	1970	1970
Kingston & Sub.	56	4	40	58	0	42	35	1	63	44	5	51	36	6	58	37	5	58	45	3	52	42	4	54	685	685
Other urban	(66 | 2 | 32)	70	2	28	48	2	50	(53 | 2 | 44)	(59 | 0 | 41)	42	4	54	55	2	43	53	2	45	294	294
Urban total	59	3	38	62	1	38	39	2	60	47	4	49	43	4	53	39	4	57	48	3	49	45	3	51	979	979
Rural	77	2	21	67	2	31	61	2	37	64	2	34	50	5	45	50	2	48	59	2	39	58	3	39	991	991
MEXICO	87	3	10	62	9	28	51	9	40	53	10	37	54	11	36	60	11	30	58	10	32	59	9	31	4107	4107
Mexico City	80	2	19	42	15	42	35	9	55	38	14	48	28	17	56	33	15	53	38	13	49	39	13	48	913	913
Other urban	80	4	16	58	7	36	36	11	53	39	12	49	39	11	50	49	13	38	47	11	42	48	10	42	1501	1501
Urban total	80	3	17	51	10	39	36	10	54	39	13	49	35	13	52	44	13	43	43	12	45	45	11	44	2414	2414
Rural	98	2	0	82	7	10	81	7	12	79	4	17	78	8	14	78	8	15	80	7	13	81	7	12	1693	1693
PANAMA	69	9	22	42	8	50	30	11	58	27	9	65	29	9	62	37	10	53	35	10	55	37	10	54	2257	2257
Metro/Urban	69	11	20	39	7	55	26	10	64	19	7	74	21	6	73	23	7	70	28	8	64	29	8	63	994	994
Other urban	*	*	*	(36 | 10 | 55)	(25 | 11 | 64)	18	10	73	(17 | 10 | 74)	25	11	63	26	10	64	27	11	62	277	277
Urban total	68	11	21	38	7	55	26	10	64	19	7	74	20	7	73	23	8	68	28	8	64	29	8	63	1271	1271
Rural	(71	4	25)	55	9	36	37	14	50	39	11	50	41	11	48	46	12	42	44	11	44	46	11	43	986	986
PERU	84	9	7	64	26	10	51	31	18	52	28	20	57	29	15	62	24	13	59	27	15	61	25	14	3854	3851
Urbanised Lima	(70	17	13)	45	33	21	32	39	30	39	34	27	35	39	26	34	36	29	37	36	27	39	35	26	1049	942
Other urban	80	10	10	58	34	8	46	36	17	41	34	25	49	32	19	53	32	16	50	33	17	52	31	16	1469	1562
Urban total	76	13	11	52	34	14	40	37	23	40	34	26	43	35	22	46	33	21	45	34	21	47	33	20	2518	2504
Rural	96	4	0	89	10	1	87	13	1	77	17	6	82	17	1	86	11	3	85	13	3	85	12	2	1336	1347

NOTES:

(1). Including West Asia.

(2). Standardised according to Fiji distribution by number of living children.

(3). "Total N" refers to number of respondents. The column headed "U" indicates the unweighted number of respondents, and the column headed "W" indicates the weighted number.

(4). Asterisks * * * indicate that the percentage is suppressed because the denominator is less than 20. Parentheses ( ) indicate that percentage is calculated on a denominator of at least 20 but less than 50.

(5). Pakistan percentages may be non-comparable. See text.

(6). Contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: efficient (male and female sterilisation, pill, IUD, injection, condom, and 'other female scientific') and inefficient (withdrawal, rhythm, douche, country specific methods, and 'method not stated'). Figures are given for three groups: No method used (N), Inefficient only (I), and one or more Efficient (E).

(7). Percentages standardised for number of living children display a caret warning indicator ^ whenever one or more percent -ages between 5 and 9+ living children were based on a denominator of zero. The adjustment procedure used in such a case is described in the section on standardisation.

(8). "Exposed" women are currently married, not pregnant, and either (a) believe themselves physiologically capable of bearing children, or (b) are sterilised for contraceptive purposes.

APPENDIX II—TECHNICAL NOTES

APPENDIX II - - - TECHNICAL NOTES

1 Distinguishing Principal City from "Other Urban"

For readers with standard recode tapes interested in performing other analyses using the "principal city", "other urban" distinction, specifications are provided below. Standard recode variable V702, type of place of residence, is only occasionally sufficient for distinguishing largest city from other urban, and usually other variables must be combined with V702 to select principal city. Specifications are as follows:

Bangladesh: Standard recode variable S067 specifically identifies Dacca City with codes 38 and 39. Used in conjunction with the standard recode variable V702 ("urban"/ "rural"), this allows coding of "Dacca City" and "Other urban".
Fiji: Standard recode variable V702 already distinguishes "Suva and Peri-Urban" from "other urban".
Indonesia: The standard recode region of residence variable V701 specifically identifies D.K.I. Jakarta, an area that contains Jakarta proper and no other urban area, and no rural area, while V702 distinguishes urban from rural.
Jordan: The standard recode variable V701 specifically identifies Amman.
Korea: The standard recode variable V701 specifically identifies Seoul.
Malaysia: Standard recode variable V702 already distinguishes "Metro/Town" from "other urban", but no code for selecting Kuala Lumpur is currently available.
Nepal: Standard recode variable V702 specifically identifies Kathmandu.
Pakistan: Columns 8-13 on the standard recode tape can be read as a single variable, in which case Karachi has the codes 12001 to 12026.
Philippines: The standard recode regional variable V701 identifies metropolitan Manila.
Sri Lanka: The standard recode variable V701 identifies Zones I to VII, and Colombo occupies all of Zone I, though Colombo's fringes extend into Zone II, but cannot be separated from other urban entities in Zone II.
Thailand: Standard recode variable V701 identifies the Bangkok-Thonburi metropolis.
Colombia: The standard recode variable V701 distinguishes "Metropolitan Area", which corresponds to the city of San Jose's metropolitan region.
Dominican Republic: Values of 13 to 50 of the standard recode stratum variable V003 correspond to Santo Domingo.
Guyana: Variable V701 identifies Georgetown and suburbs.
Jamaica: Variable V701 identifies Kingston and St. Andrew. Kingston and suburbs effectively consist of Kingston and urban St. Andrew.
Mexico: The standard recode V701 variable includes the code 5 = Central, while the V702 variable includes the code 1 = cities of 500,000+. By taking these in conjunction, Mexico City is identified as cases where V702=1 and V701=5.
Panama: The standard recode variable V701 identifies "Metropolitan urban" and "rest urban". It has not been established whether metropolitan urban exactly coincides with Panama City, or includes other areas.
Peru: The standard recode variable V702 distinguishes "urbanised Lima".

2 Sample Weighting

In order to permit more intensive analysis of fertility in particular regions, especially urban areas, six of the 19 countires oversampled some regions. To obtain unbiased national estimates, respondents from oversampled areas are assigned proportionally less weight. In the detailed tables (14 to 29), percentages using contraception are based on weighted data, but the warning indicators which signal denominators less than 50 are based on the unweighted denominators for each category. For example, if there were 40 weighted principal city cases aged 15-19, but 100 unweighted cases, no warning indicator would be issued.

It is noted that the final two columns of each of the detailed tables present both the weighted number of respondents (W) and the unweighted number (U). There are minor differences between the weighted and unweighted totals at the **national** level in several countries, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, Jordan, and Pakistan. This occurs because while weights for WFS surveys are chosen to reproduce the unweighted national total whenever all respondents are included, the exclusion of any group of respondents is apt to produce differences between the weighted and unweighted national total, whenever the exclusion disproportionately omits respondents from a particular weight class. For example, if all rural respondents were to receive a weight of 1.5 and all urban respondents a weight of 0.5, the exclusion of all urban respondents would result in a national weighted total that would be 1.5 times as great as the unweighted total.

3 Notes on Standardization

(a) Adjustment for empty cells: In a few instances, standardization on number of living children procedures had to be adjusted, in cases where one of the categories of living children between 5 and 9+ proved to be empty. Such cases are flagged in the detailed tables with a caret symbol "^" placed beside the standardized percentage, and are adjusted through ascribing the averaged percentages of adjacent cells to the empty cell (i.e. if cell is empty, assign to it the averaged percentages from cells i+1 and i-1; in the contingency of i=9+, or cells i and i+1 are empty, percentages are assigned from cell i-1) [1]. Such adjustments were needed only for Seoul, Republic of Korea, and for Nepal's two urban categories.

(b) Effects of standardization: Standardizing can affect both inter-country comparisons and also the size of the rural urban gap in the percentages currently using contraception. Table 30 summarises the effects of standardizing by age, both on the rural urban gap and on the inter-country comparisons, based on current use among the sub-population of exposed women.

[1] An alternative procedure was tried that took the total percentage using contraception in the group with 5 to 9+ children and multiplied this by the combined weight for the 5 to 9+ category, but the results were less consistent.

Column 1 displays the rural-urban gap before standardization (the data in column 1 are obtained through subtracting the rural percentage using any contraception from the principal city percentage using any contraception).

Column 2 displays the rural-urban gap after standardization and column 3 shows the difference between Column 1 and Column 2. It is evident that in five cases the rural-urban contraceptive use gap increased somewhat, between 4 percent in Bangladesh and 1 percent in Fiji, that in 11 cases the gap decreased in size by 1 or 2 percent, and that in three cases the gap remained unchanged.

Columns 4-6 summarise the effect of standardizing on national percentages using any method of contraception. In eight cases, national percentages rose slightly, by between 1 and 2 percent, while in 3 cases the percentages fell, with the most extreme case being that of Korea, where the national percentage using any method of contraception was 45 percent before standardization and 41 percent afterwards.

It is thus seen that standardizing had relatively minor effects on these comparisons but the availability of standardized comparisons has the advantage of positively assuring against differences that are due only to compositional effects by age or number of living children.

(c) **Standardization weights**: Table 31 presents the weights used to standardize by age and those used to standardize by number of living children, for each of the four subpopulations. These weights were obtained through cross tabulations by age and number of living children for the appropriate subpopulations of the island of Fiji.

Table 30 The Effects of Standardizing for Age upon Percentages of Currently Exposed Women Using Any Method of Contraception

	Effect on Rural-Urban Gap [1] Size of the rural-urban gap in percentages currently using contraception, before and after standardization			Effect on National Percentages Using Contraception National percentages using any method of contraception, before and after standardization		
Country	Gap Before (1)	Gap After (2)	Difference (2)-(1) (3)	Before (4)	After (5)	Difference (5)-(4) (6)
ASIA AND PACIFIC						
Bangladesh	26	31	+5	10	11	+1
Fiji	7	8	+1	52	52	0
Indonesia	1	3	+2	37	39	+2
Jordan	41	40	−1	38	38	0
Korea, Rep	9	9	0	45	41	−4
Malaysia	24	23	−1	42	43	−1
Nepal	34	36	+2	3	4	+1
Pakistan	19	22	+3	7	8	+1
Philippines	20	20	0	47	47	0
Sri Lanka	30	29	−1	42	40	−2
Thailand	17	17	0	46	46	0
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN						
Colombia	35	34	−1	52	54	+2
Costa Rica	8	7	−1	83	83	0
Dominican Rep	25	23	−2	42	44	+2
Guyana	8	7	−1	38	40	+2
Jamaica	14	12	−2	47	49	+2
Mexico	42	41	−1	42	42	0
Panama	17	16	−1	65	65	0
Peru	47	46	−1	42	42	0

1. The gap referred to is the absolute difference between (Principal city percentage using any method of contraception) (Rural percentage using any method). For example, before standardization, 35 percent of Dacca women were currently using, while 9 percent of rural women were using, giving a gap of 26 percent.

Table 31 Standardization Weights Used in WFS Comparative Tables 1.

	Age Weights						
SUBPOPULATION	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Ever Married	.04627	.18344	.21347	.19359	.14976	.12378	.08969
Currently Married	.04796	.18430	.21613	.19656	.14989	.11935	.08581
Currently Married Fecund	.05374	.20561	.23848	.20849	.15043	.09837	.04487
"Exposed"	.04402	.18349	.22751	.21706	.16616	.11032	.05144

	Parity Weights									
SUBPOPULATION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
Ever Married	.12277	.14002	.15381	.14042	.11607	.09761	.08259	.05763	.03896	.05012
Currently Married	.12043	.13699	.15333	.13978	.11935	.10022	.08194	.05806	.03914	.05075
Currently Married Fecund	.11396	.14299	.15979	.14755	.12428	.10077	.08061	.05422	.03527	.04055
"Exposed"	.08996	.13618	.15131	.15048	.13012	.10977	.08968	.05777	.03934	.04539

1. Based on tabulations of the 1974 Fiji Fertility Survey.

4 Predicting the Percentage Using Contraception Between Different Subpopulations

If the percentage using contraception in one subpopulation could be predicted exactly or very closely from the percentage using in another subpopulation, it would be unnecessary and redundant to present data on contraceptive use in all four subpopulations. In Tables 32 and 33, this section presents the results of bivariate regressions which examine how well one can predict the total percentage using contraception in each of the subpopulations when given knowledge of the total percentage using contraception in each of the other subpopulations. These regressions are based on age standardised percentages using any method of contraception in the 57 regions of our sample of 19 countries.

Table 32 shows the degree to which information on current use in any one of the subpopulations can be used to predict current use in the other three, which may be of some utility to analysts interested in translating other survey data from one subpopulation to another, giving them some indication of how accurate such predictions are likely to be.

Table 33 provides regression results describing how well information on contraceptive ever use can be used to predict current use. As can be seen, the predictive fit is rather poor, with standard errors ranging between 5.163 and 5.953.

These regressions establish that for more precise applications, tabulations of all four subpopulations are of some utility.

Table 32 Predicting Total Percentage of Women Currently Using Contraception in One Subpopulation from Total Percentage Currently Using Contraception in Another Subpopulation [1].

Predictor Variable	Predicted Variable	Correlation	Constant	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error of Estimate
Percent Using, Ever Married Women	Percent Using, Currently Married Women	.995	-0.189	1.108	1.640
Percent Using, Ever Married Women	Percent Using, Currently Married Fecund Women	.993	0.488	1.1941	2.029
Percent Using, Ever Married Women	Percent Using, "Exposed" Women	.991	2.499	1.310	2.449
Percent Using, Currently Married Women	Percent Using, Currently Married Fecund	.996	0.773	1.075	1.482
Percent Using, Currently Married Women	Percent Using, "Exposed" Women	.992	2.900	1.178	2.264
Percent Using, Currently Married Fecund Women	Percent Using, "Exposed" Women	.996	2.082	1.095	1.719

1. The data refer to age standardized percentages using any method of contraception in the 57 regions (19 principal cities, 19 "other urban", 19 rural areas).

Table 33 Predicting Total Percentages of Women Currently Using Contraception from Total Percentages Ever Using Contraception, in 57 Regions[1].

Predictor Variable	Predicted Variable	Correlation	Constant	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error of Estimate
Percent Ever Using, Ever Married Women	Percent Currently Using, Exposed Women	.948	-1.097	0.871	5.953
Percent Ever Using, Ever Married Women	Percent Currently Using, Currently Married and Fecund Women	.946	-2.627	0.791	5.525
Percent Ever Using, Currently Married Women	Percent Currently Using, Exposed Women	.955	-2.491	0.869	5.531
Percent Ever Using, Currently Married Women	Percent Currently Using, Currently Married and Fecund Women	.953	-3.884	0.788	5.163

1. The data refer to age standardized percentages using any method of contraception in the 57 regions (19 principal cities, 19 "other urban", 19 rural areas).