



# COMPARATIVE STUDIES

CROSS NATIONAL SUMMARIES

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## Breastfeeding

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

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

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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.

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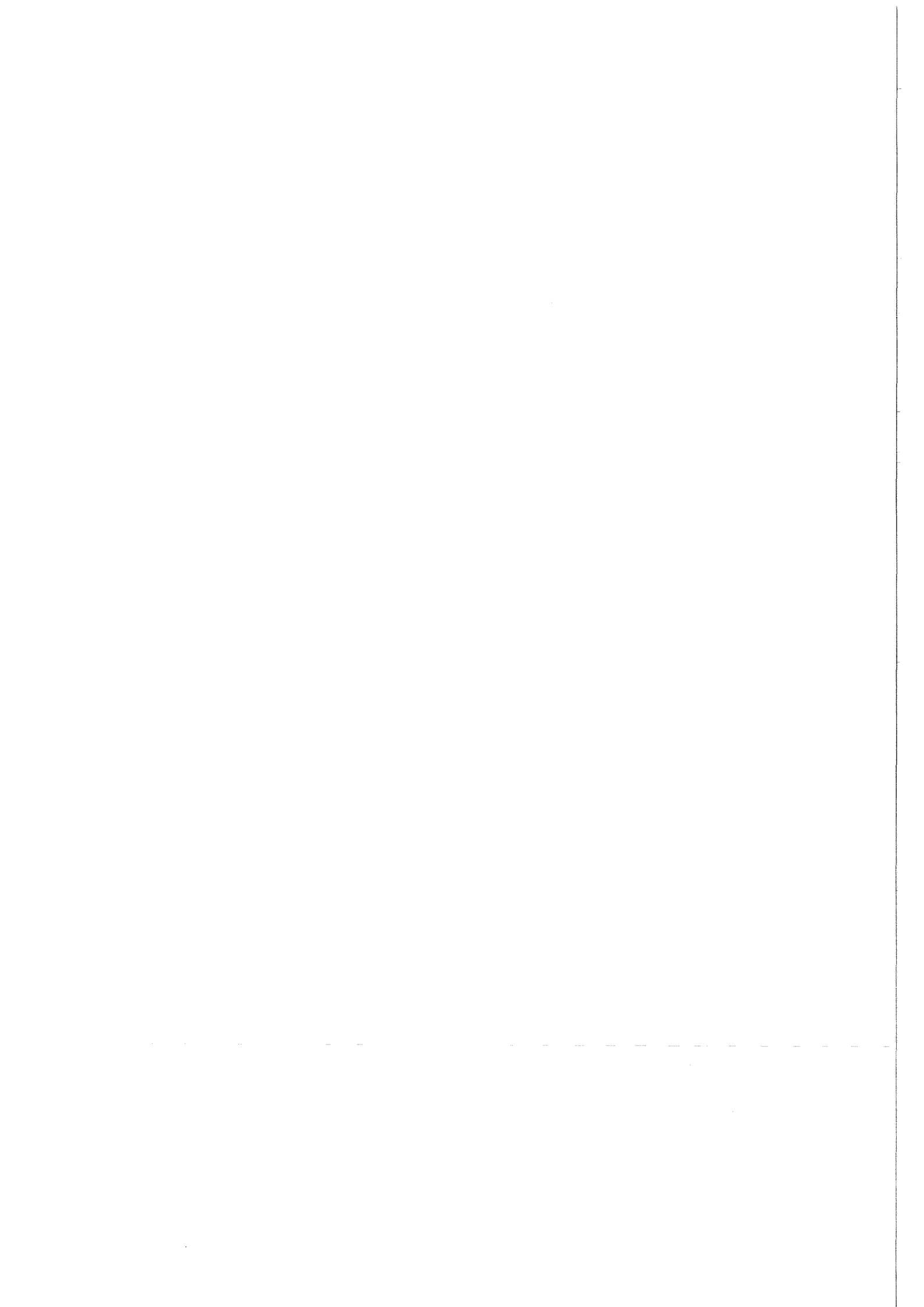
## **Breastfeeding**

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# Preface

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

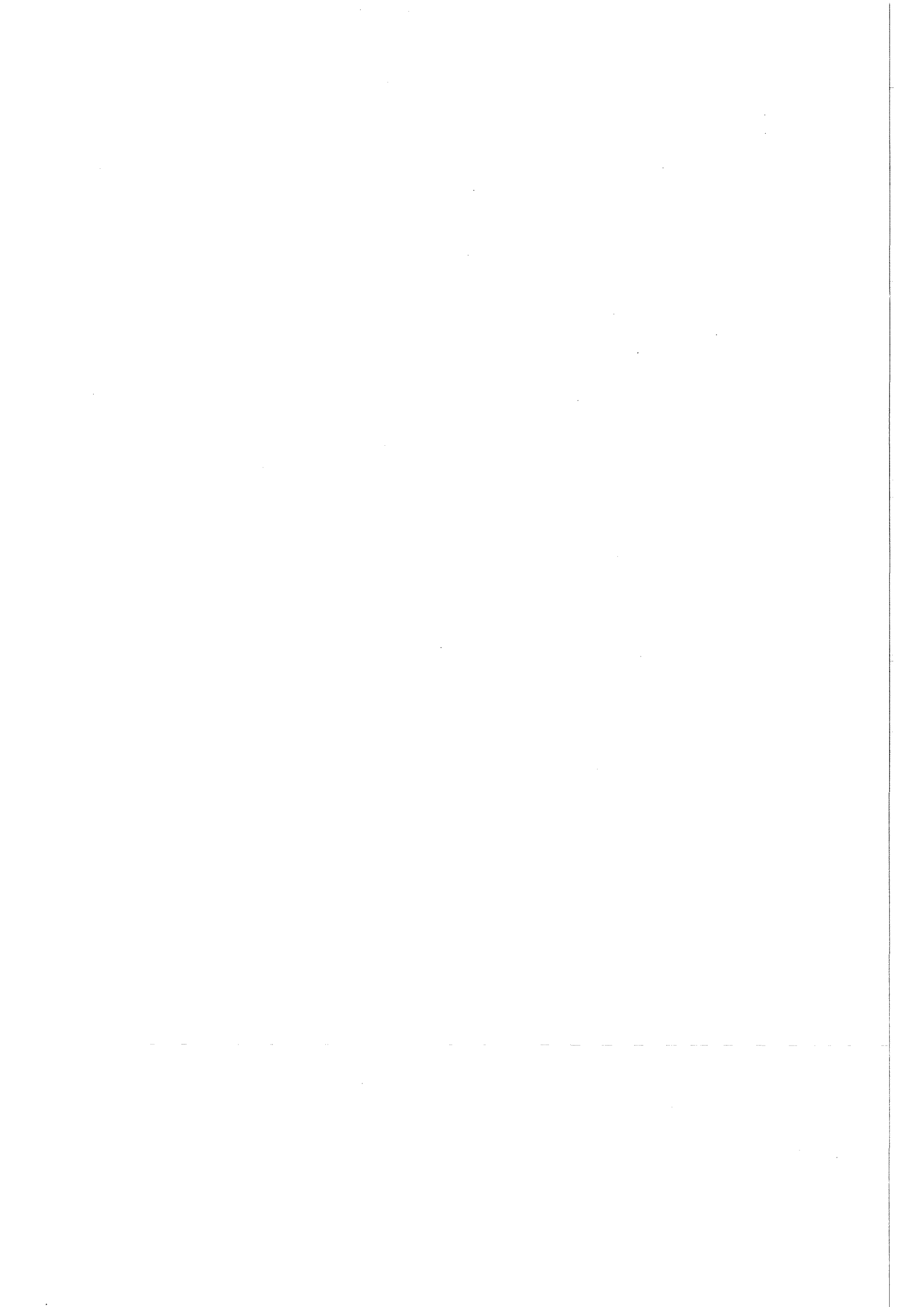
Despite the efforts made by WFS to maintain comparability of question wording and content, field procedures and specifications of the tabulations and analysis included in the First Country Reports, it was inevitable that differences would arise as a result of the importance attached to meeting specific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

Several of the Cross National Summaries will be concerned solely with providing detailed and systematized information on the comparability (or lack thereof) of the field procedures, survey characteristics, questionnaire content and wording and content of the First Country 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 standardisation. Finally, although these volumes are not intended to be analytic in their orientation, some brief highlighting of the major noteworthy differences and similarities is included.

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

Acting Project Director  
V. C. Chidambaram



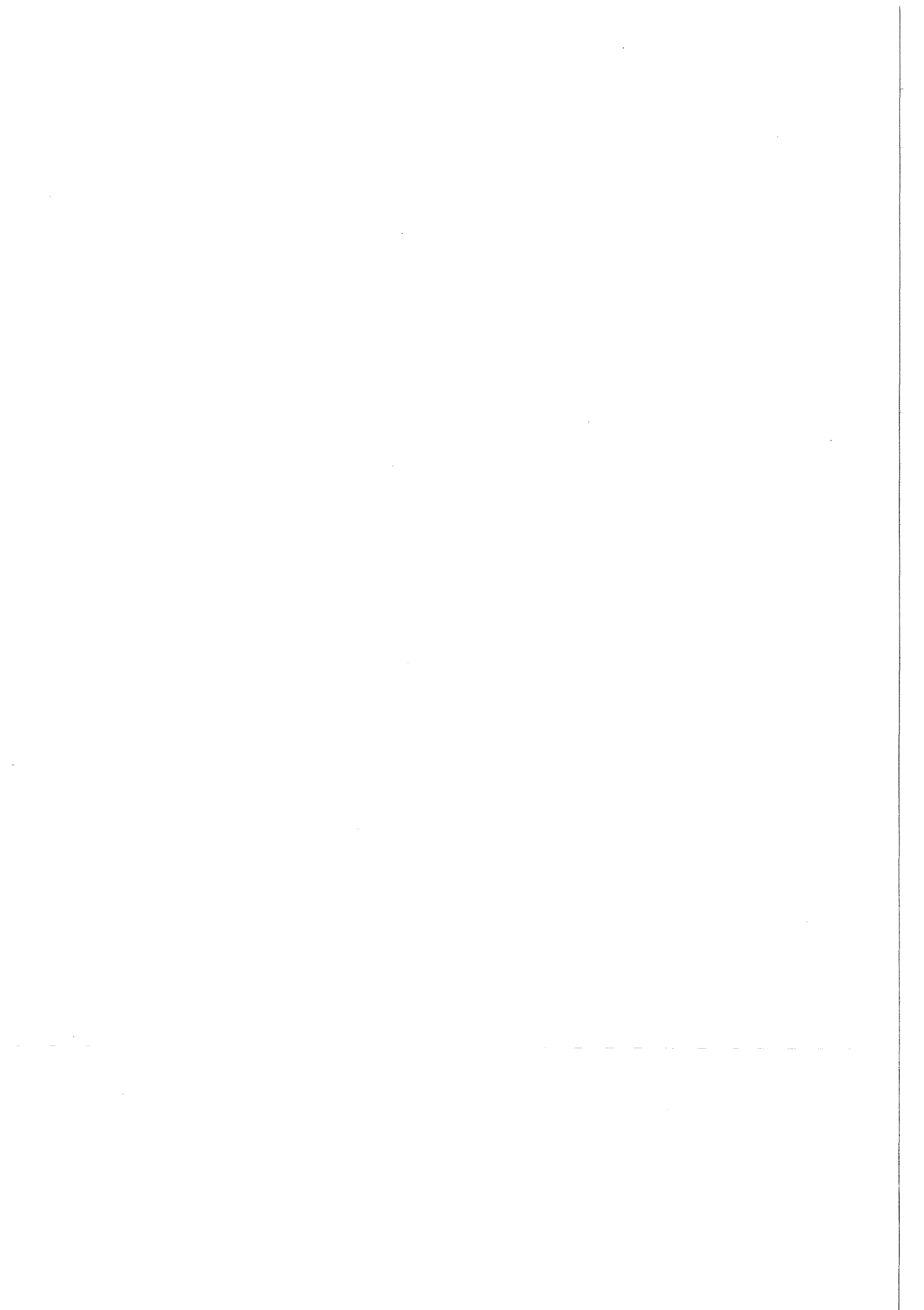
# Acknowledgements

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.

To Hilary Page and Ron Lesthaeghe who have been able to show the limits of the different approaches to measuring breastfeeding.

To Yolande Jemai for the work she did in translating the text from French to English.



# 1 Introduction

Breastfeeding of infants is an almost universal characteristic of human societies. In most societies, a woman feeds her infant at the breast as soon as it is born. Other foods are sooner or later introduced in addition to or as substitute for this diet, until finally the child reaches the stage when it does completely without its mother's milk: it has then been weaned.

There are a number of variants to this model. Some populations or some women do not wish to or are unable to breastfeed their child. Others introduce a mixed diet from birth and others exclusively breastfeed for a time and then wean the baby suddenly.

We shall not discuss the importance of breastfeeding for the health of the child. No mention needs to be made of the processes by which suckling at the breast affects the ovarian mechanism\*. All that needs to be said is that all studies on the subject show a strong relationship between breastfeeding and the length of amenorrhoea. These studies demonstrate the influence of such a relation on fertility\*\*.

Generally, among the populations that have been studied it appears that if there is no breastfeeding the average duration of amenorrhoea is 2 months; a duration of breastfeeding of one year is associated with an average duration of amenorrhoea of about seven months. With 18 months of breastfeeding, amenorrhoea lasts on average 10 months, and with 2 years of breastfeeding it lasts about 14 months. These rough figures give some indication of the importance

of breastfeeding for fertility, since a significant portion of the interval between births will consist of a long period of post partum amenorrhoea resulting from prolonged breastfeeding. It is for this reason that the World Fertility Survey chose to inquire about breastfeeding in the surveys which have taken place under its auspices.

This report will present a cross national analysis of the levels and patterns of breastfeeding. Differentials, determinants, and trends in breastfeeding are not examined in this paper. The tables presented show the raw data, in considerable detail, mainly in order to provide data for further research.

Many syntheses of findings on breastfeeding have already been assembled using miscellaneous data of irregular quality in many cases. This is the first time that it has been possible to present comparable results for 19 countries from surveys using essentially the *same* survey instrument.

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\* GRAY, R. H. (1981). "Birth intervals, postpartum sexual abstinence and child health", in *Child spacing in Tropical Africa: Tradition and Change* - Page H. and R. Lesthaeghe (Eds.) London: Academic Press (in Press).

\*\* VAN GINNEKEN, J. K. (1978). "The impact of prolonged breastfeeding on birth intervals and on post partum amenorrhoea" in *Nutrition and Reproduction* - Edited by H. MOSLEY, New York, Plenum Press.

KNODEL J. (1977). "Breastfeeding and Population Growth", *Science*, 198: 1111-15.

## 2 Collection of Data on Breast-Feeding

The WFS has included questions on breastfeeding in the core questionnaire. This means that comparable measurements of this variable are available for all countries. Moreover for those countries which have adopted the module on factors other than contraception affecting fertility, a more detailed study of the effect on the birth interval of the length of breastfeeding and its relationship to other components of the post partum period is possible.

The present monograph will use data derived from the core questionnaire.

The questions on breastfeeding apply to the last two children born to a woman, whether or not they are still alive and even if one or both of them lived for a short time only.

The fertile women were asked the following questions about their last born child:

"Did you feed (name of the most recent child) at the breast?". If the answer was "Yes", they were asked: "For how many months did you breastfeed?"

The answer can be given either as a number of months if the woman has stopped breastfeeding or as "still breastfeeding" if she is still breastfeeding. There was no specific question to find out if she was still breastfeeding. This was the residual category for this question.

If the woman has had two live births or more, she is asked the same questions for her next to last live birth.

In asking these questions, the interviewer was instructed to identify the last and next to last child by his/her name, if possible, in order to avoid confusion as to the identity of the child in question. In the case of twins, the one who had been breastfed longer was selected for the set of questions.

The questions about breastfeeding are confined to the last and next to last child in order not to overload the questionnaire with items often affected by misunderstanding and by recall lapses inevitable when reporting events which may have occurred many years ago.

These apparently easy questions are in reality perhaps deceptively simple. They refer to a period of time which may be difficult to remember and to an event, the weaning of a child, the definition of which can vary from one society to another. Even the concept of breastfeeding itself can connote different meanings. The woman herself had to provide her own definition of breastfeeding and weaning when answering the WFS questionnaire.

For deceased children, it is not possible from the information gathered to know precisely whether the child was weaned before death. It would be very useful indeed to know whether the child died because it was being weaned or whether there was no direct link between weaning and death.

In any case, measures of the length of breastfeeding for the last and next to last child are available for our purposes. The measures available for women classified according to current pregnancy status and the assignment of these measures to the open or last closed interval, are, in accordance with WFS questionnaire and procedures, as follows:

- For non-pregnant women
- a) who have had at least one live birth, data are available on breastfeeding of the most recently born child — that is, on the open birth interval.
  - b) who have had at least two live births, data are available, in addition to the

above, on breastfeeding of the last but one child — that is, on the last closed interval.

For currently —  
pregnant women

If they have had at least one live birth, only one duration of breastfeeding is known — that for the most recent child. But the interval initiated at the the birth of this child is classified as the last closed birth interval (closed artificially by the expected date of delivery). As a result, there is no information for the open interval for currently pregnant women, due to the definition of the open interval implemented here.

Consequently, the data available for intervals consist of the following:

data for the  
open birth interval: data on the most recent birth, except for currently pregnant women.

data for the  
last closed interval: data on the most recent birth for pregnant women (therefore all women with at least one child and currently pregnant) — data on the last but one birth for other women (plus all women with at least two children and not currently pregnant).

Because of these special definitions of open and closed intervals used by WFS special care must be exercised in interpreting the results and in evaluating the bias specifically related to these intervals.\* It happens that including currently pregnant women in the closed interval does not affect to any meaningful extent the results in the closed interval, the mean length of breastfeeding varying by only one per cent with the inclusion or exclusion of these women (The median length also hardly varies). This is not the case with the open interval. Note that the exclusion by definition of the currently pregnant from measures for the open interval results in an exclusion of the most fertile women, since they have a higher probability of being pregnant. These women also tend to have breastfed their last child for a shorter period. As a consequence, the effect of excluding the currently pregnant women is an increase in the median duration by several months (nearly 6 months in the case of Pakistan and Indonesia). Thus the data on the open interval are severely biased. By including currently pregnant women in the closed interval, an assumption about the expected child's date of birth is made. And, more importantly, it is assumed that the child will be born alive and thus the possibility of a stillbirth occurring, not so uncommon, is not taken into account.

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\* For a more detailed discussion on this point refer to: PAGE, H. B. FERRY, I. SHAH, and R. LESTHAEGHE — "The most recent births — some analytical possibilities and underlying problems", — Paper presented at a Seminar on the Analysis of Maternity Histories, IUSSP, LSHTM and WFS, London, April 1980.

### 3 Data Processing and Analysis

The First Country Reports do not give much information about breastfeeding and the information presented is, as a general rule, rather difficult to analyse. The indicator used when presenting results, both with respect to overall levels and differentials, refers to the last closed interval with its accompanying limitations. Moreover the data are only given for particular sub-samples and omit, in particular, women with the shortest and longest intervals. The resulting tables can be difficult to interpret. As a result, the data shown in the First Country Report seem to be of limited utility for our purposes. For this comparative study it has therefore been necessary to produce some new tables.

The new tables (Appendix) assembled for this report provide a range of straightforward measurements of breastfeeding for 19 countries. The measures are presented for levels of basic demographic variables only, specifically: age of the mother, age of the child, child survival, sex of the child, and the birth order.

The present study does not examine differentials in breastfeeding with respect to other variables, the determinants of breastfeeding, its impact on the birth interval and the level of fertility, and its links with contraception.

The Appendix tables presented are not synthetic explanatory tables but rather raw materials for analysis and research. None of the tables shown here has been published in the Country Reports No. 1.

#### *Notes on the tabulations*

Only women who have had at least one live birth have been selected for the analysis.

Reweight samples have been used for all the tables. The number of cases reported are the weighted numbers of cases. It was observed that for these variables the number of cases without weighting differs only slightly (by just a few cases) from the reweighted numbers.

Our interest is in the last live born child and his/her twin (in the case of twin births), the penultimate child and his/her twin (if applicable). We counted twins as one live birth and the intervals refer to live births. For twins, the age at death and the duration of breastfeeding pertain to the child who lived longer or, if both survive, to the first listed in the questionnaire.

If a woman is not pregnant, we consider first her last live born child, and then her penultimate live born child.

If a woman is pregnant, according to the definition of the intervals formulated by the WFS, she is assumed not to have an open interval. As a result we consider only her most recent birth.

For those children who have been breastfed "until the child died" the length of breastfeeding is assumed to be the age at death.

If a woman is currently pregnant and still breastfeeding her last child, the length of breastfeeding in the closed interval is taken as the number of months elapsed since the birth.

Women reported as "did not breastfeed" were attributed a length of breastfeeding of zero months for the calculation of means, median and standard deviations. This category of women is included in the percentages unless otherwise stated.

The category "not applicable" has been excluded from the tables.

The category "not stated" applies to a negligible number of cases (except for Bangladesh in the closed interval). These cases have been excluded from the estimates.

For every country the sample sizes are relatively large; we have, however, indicated the corresponding number of cases in each table since splitting the sample into many categories (e.g. by current breastfeeding status by months elapsed since birth) can produce very small sub-sample sizes (sometimes smaller than 100 cases).

Nineteen countries have been considered for this comparative analysis. They are classified into two groups: "Asia and Pacific" and "Latin America and Caribbean", and arranged alphabetically within each group. They represent the first nineteen countries for which results are available. The countries are:

Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru.

It is not the purpose of this study to discuss in detail all the problems which occur in analyzing open and closed intervals and the impact these problems can have on the assessment of one of the components of the intervals, breastfeeding. Useful discussion can be found elsewhere\*.

A number of limitations to the interpretation of results, due to bias and to the method of measurement, will be mentioned as we encounter them for each table.

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\* Page, H. B. Ferry, I. Shah and R. Lesthaeghe "The most recent births: some analytical possibilities and underlying problems" Paper presented at Seminar on the Analysis of Maternity Histories. - IUSSP, LSHTM and WFS, London, 9-11 April 1980. 26p

Page, H. and R. Lesthaeghe "Illustrative Analysis: Breastfeeding" *WFS Scientific Reports* (forthcoming).

Hobcraft J. and G. Rodriguez "Methodological issues in life table analysis of birth histories" - Paper presented at Seminar on the Analysis of Maternity Histories - IUSSP, LSHTM and WFS. London, 9-11 April 1980 - 42p.

## 4 Limits of Comparability

### Comparability of Instruments

Essentially the same questionnaire was administered in each country but there were some variations:

Fiji: — — There are no data on breastfeeding in the closed interval.

Philippines: This country included in its questionnaire the module on factors other than contraception affecting fertility and consequently information has been obtained on *interpregnancy* intervals rather than *interbirth* intervals.

The children's age at death used was recorded in different units of measurements: in some countries, years; in others, months.

With respect to the standard recodes of the variables used, there are large variations in the recoding of the length of breastfeeding, in the recoding of certain variables concerning the mother (especially in the recoding of age), and in the recoding of the children's age at death.

There are, furthermore, a variety of reasons for measuring the length of breastfeeding or studying the weaning of a child.

We may be interested in the cultural and social aspect or the nutritional aspects, the frequency or effectiveness of breastfeeding, the non-production of milk or the termination of feeding the infant at the breast, or weaning customs. With respect to any of these aspects of breastfeeding, it may not be the same behaviour which is measured in the

various cultures and various countries. Thus the comparability of breastfeeding data across countries has inherent limits. Wide variations exist in the definitions and comprehension of the concepts. It is the respondent herself who fixed the definition of breastfeeding and weaning when responding to the WFS questionnaire. In addition, it is important to remember that the tables presented here provide results at a national level, sometimes ignoring quite dissimilar ethnic, religious or local circumstances. A great obstacle arises from the diversity of measurement and, finally, even from the quality of the data collected. The distributions are characterised by their degree of heaping of breastfeeding durations on multiples of 6 months. The imprecision of retrospective reporting can vary excessively among the countries involved.

If the current breastfeeding status of recently born children is used as a measure, the reporting of breastfeeding durations *per se* is not a concern. But problems remain, due to the necessity of imputing dates of births in some cases. The frequency of these imputations varies considerably from country to country.

Although these limitations and these issues must be recognised, cross national comparison is still desirable and justified. It enables for the first time not only evaluation of the differences among some countries but documentation of similarities among many countries as well. Moreover, the analysis makes evident the almost universal importance of breastfeeding in the regulation of fertility.

## 5 The Raw Distributions: Last Closed Birth Interval

Appendix Tables 1 and 2 show the data collected directly on duration of breastfeeding. The tables provide the percentage distributions and characteristics of the distributions in the last closed interval.

The distribution of breastfeeding durations in the last closed interval is presented in Appendix Table 1. A marked concentration on values corresponding to years and mid-years (6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 months) is quite evident. If the percentages corresponding to those preferred values are summed, they sometimes represent more than 50 per cent of the breastfeeding durations. This cumulative percentage is referred to as an index of heaping and is shown in the last column of Table 1. This index provides a good summary measure of the quality of data for the last closed interval. This index is based on the experience of all women, not just those who breastfed.

Huge variations in this index can be observed from one country to another. For all of the Asian countries, this index is near 50 per cent except for Bangladesh where 78 per cent of the durations are located on the values 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months.

The Latin American countries show roughly 30 per cent to 40 per cent of their durations located on these preferred values. In addition 10 per cent of the durations are reported as 3 months. If we had considered only women who breastfed these percentages would have been higher.

These levels of the index of heaping indicate that across these nineteen countries the quality of the data is not very good. It is not reasonable to assume that, for any particular country 12, 18 and 24 months are all customary ages of weaning. It will be seen later that the duration of breastfeeding distributions imputed from the data on current breastfeeding status of recent births do not show heaping on these months. The extent of heaping can be considered as an indication of the quality of the data on breastfeeding.

Figure 1 gives an idea of the size of the problem: it shows the distributions for Bangladesh and Costa Rica (two extremes with respect to breastfeeding duration).

Figures 2 and 3 present the distribution of the duration of breastfeeding in the last closed interval for the Asian countries and the Latin American countries, respectively.

Figure 4 indicates the proportion of women reporting a preferred value (multiples of six months) for each country. The proportion reporting 3 months is added, as it is especially high in Latin America.

Figure 5 shows the proportion of women not breastfeeding. This proportion is relatively low in Asia: 3 to 8 per cent of the women, with the exception of the Philippines (14 per cent) and Malaysia (22 per cent).

In Asian countries most of the median durations fall between 12 and 18 months. The longest median duration is observed in Bangladesh, with a median of 24 months and the shortest in Malaysia, with a median of 3 months. The situation in Latin America is very different. The main difference is a high proportion of women not breastfeeding at all, ranging from 10 to 17 per cent, except for Jamaica at 6 per cent and Costa Rica at 22 per cent. The median duration is less than 3 months in Costa Rica, and ranges from 6 to 9 months in the other countries, except for Peru (12 months). Considering all Latin American countries together, around 75 per cent of the women have stopped

breastfeeding after 1 year.

These distributions, which show a high concentration on a few values, should be interpreted with care. They pertain to the last closed interval, which is subject to bias resulting from censoring effects. Moreover the distributions include the breastfeeding durations regardless of whether the child has died or not. Most who die do so within the first year, thus shortening the average breastfeeding duration.

The reporting of a preferred value may be related to the age of the woman or other characteristics. It could be that the variation arising from the choice of correct or preferred values is more important than the variations in the length of breastfeeding itself.

Appendix Table 2 shows distributions confined to the children who have survived at least 12 months. The distributions are cumulative, referring to the proportion still breastfeeding at each age among 100 women having given birth. The fact that the sample is confined to children surviving over 12 months tends to lengthen the mean and median breastfeeding durations. (Indeed, as noted above, for those women whose child died at an early age, the breastfeeding duration recorded is shortened corresponding to the age at death). These cumulative proportions are obtained from the distributions of length of breastfeeding with the problems of severe heaping on some values noted previously, and thus their interpretation is not entirely reliable.

Furthermore, the level of the cumulative proportions shown in Appendix Table 2 may be regarded as slightly high, because the cumulation uses the proportions of women on the preferred values. The preferred values are typically followed by a steep fall in the proportion of women on subsequent values. Thus the use of the proportions on the preferred values in the cumulation represents a systematic selection of high values.

On the whole, however, it is possible to conclude that a larger proportion of the children who have survived have been breastfed, than of all the children born. In Asia, with the exception of Malaysia (79 per cent) and the Philippines (88 per cent), more than 93 per cent of children who survive through infancy have been breastfed. More than 98 per cent of this group in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are reported as breastfed. In Latin America the proportion is more than 90 per cent in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica and Peru, more than 85 per cent in Panama and Mexico and more than 80 per cent in Costa Rica.

It is interesting to note too, that in Asia, women whose last but one child has survived at least 12 months, have breastfed for at least 2 years in more than 35 per cent of the cases (except for Jordan 11 per cent, Malaysia 4.2 per cent and the Philippines 11 per cent). In Latin America, on the contrary, 90 per cent of the women have stopped breastfeeding after 18 months and the median is situated around 7 to 9 months.

Figure 6 illustrates the types of distribution obtained for countries with different patterns of breastfeeding. The percentages still breastfeeding by time since birth are shown for Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Peru, and Costa Rica. Due to the 3 months grouping, the sharp falls in the percentages at 6 months are not visible in this figure.

## 6 Open Birth Interval: Current Status

The distributions of breastfeeding durations in the open interval for women who have weaned their child are not presented in this document. These distributions in the open interval are severely biased by the selection of women for which this duration can be calculated. These women tend to be those who breastfeed for shorter durations; those who breastfed for longer durations tend to be "still breastfeeding" at the time of the survey. For this reason, this breastfeeding information for the open interval is unsuitable for detailed analysis.

Information on the current breastfeeding status in the open interval provides another basis for measuring duration of breastfeeding. This information is shown in Appendix Table 3. We consider the proportion of women still breastfeeding at the date of interview by current age of the child. This gives a cross-sectional view of the proportion of children breastfed through specific ages.

This method of estimating breastfeeding duration does not require direct reference to a reported duration of breastfeeding and consequently is not hindered by the heaping encountered in retrospective analysis. However, data on the ages of the children are required, and those of course are subject to inaccuracies and are to be imputed when unknown.

In principle, these data would yield extremely accurate estimates, if it were not for the effects of various factors which introduce bias in the representativeness of the women concerned, on the one hand, and in the distribution of the women still breastfeeding itself, on the other hand.

Estimates of breastfeeding duration based on current status information can yield misleadingly long lengths, since the women used for the estimates must not have had any other children over a period of time which can be quite long. Women with long durations of breastfeeding are more likely to be located in the open interval than the closed interval.

For this reason it seems as if this measurement should yield longer breastfeeding durations than those obtained by using data referring to the closed interval. It should be further noted that the denominator of the current status proportions refers exclusively to the most recent birth. For periods greater than nine months prior to the survey there may have also been penultimate children who have stopped breastfeeding. The breastfeeding durations of these penultimate (or even earlier) children do not enter into the direct estimates based on current breastfeeding status: a cause of bias in these estimates. Measures based on current status which take into consideration *all births* in the previous *N* years, whether last born children or not, overcome the problem identified here. (Such measures are described and presented for the nineteen countries in the next section).

Given the small number of women with the same values of time elapsed since birth, a certain variability in the proportions must be expected. Moreover, it must be remembered that these proportions are based on the age of the children, information which is imputed in a certain pro-

portion of the cases, with the proportion imputed varying among the countries.

The results are presented at the end of this paper. Appendix Table 3A includes all women who have had a child, Appendix Table 3B is confined to women whose children survived at least 12 months or are still surviving, and Appendix Table 3C is confined to women whose children are still surviving at the date of interview. The restriction of the basic sample used for these proportions on the basis of the survival of the children results in a tangible increase in the proportion of children still being breastfed at each age. Above all, the restrictions partially cancel the effect of the association of mortality with short breastfeeding durations: every woman whose most recent birth has died is unable to continue breastfeeding, not by her own choice but because it is no longer possible.

If we consider the current status of all women, whatever the survival status of the child (Appendix Table 3A) approximately 75 per cent of the women are still breastfeeding 12 months after the birth in most Asian countries with the exception of Fiji, Jordan and Malaysia. At 18 months more than 50 per cent of the women are still breastfeeding in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, while only 21 per cent are still breastfeeding in Fiji.

In Latin America, the proportions are much lower. At 12 months, with the exception of Peru, less than 40 per cent of the women are still breastfeeding and even less than 10 per cent are still breastfeeding in Costa Rica and Guyana. At 18 months, around 15 per cent of the women are still breastfeeding, with the exception of Peru, where 40 per cent are still breastfeeding and Guyana and Jamaica, where the figure is about 3 per cent.

Notice, however, that the proportions calculated for Guyana may well be an underestimate because they imply that more than 60 per cent of the children have never been breastfed.

Because these proportions are estimated using data referring to the open interval, the mean intervals are short. For this reason there is not a noticeable difference between the figures in Appendix Tables 3B and 3C, showing respectively the women whose children have survived at least 12 months or are still surviving and the women whose children are still surviving.

Figure 7 presents the proportions of women still breastfeeding their last child at date of interview by months elapsed since the birth for several selected countries.

For Bangladesh, two curves are presented, one for all women with births and the other only for women whose children are still surviving. For the other three countries chosen as examples, the proportions pertain to only those women whose children are still surviving.

The experience of all the Latin American countries examined is located between the experiences of Peru and Costa Rica. All of the Asian countries (excepting Malaysia) can be located between the curves of Bangladesh II and Peru.

## 7 All Births in Last N Years: Current Breastfeeding Status

Different methods, which employ life table approaches, can be used to analyse the duration of breastfeeding of children born in the recent past. Smith explains in detail the different approaches\*; only his "Method III" or current status method will be used here; it is not strictly a life table.

The method takes into account all children born in a specified period prior to the survey. The children are classified according to date of birth and whether they are still breastfed or not.

These children may be last born, or next to last born, or even further back in the woman's birth history. This method of estimating breastfeeding durations thus has the advantage of incorporating information on breastfeeding which occurs in the open interval, the last closed interval, and even prior intervals. It is not our purpose when presenting these tables to describe the method of constructing a life table or its applicability in this circumstance. The reader will find further details in Smith (1980). Note, however, three considerations which are important to keep in mind when using life tables. First, this method does not eliminate problems associated with the imputation of the children's dates of birth when these are inaccurate or not reported. There may be greater variation in estimated breastfeeding durations in countries where a large proportion of dates have been imputed, due to the imputation itself. Second, the unit of analysis in this method is the child and not the mother. The estimates are obtained using a "children's" data file, the children classified according to their current breastfeeding status. Thus, in order to analyse differentials in and determinants of breastfeeding duration, the use of the mother's characteristics should be treated

with care, because the most fertile women can be represented several times in the data. Thirdly, the sample used for each estimate is small, giving greater sampling variability than for other approaches.

As we have done above for the current status in the open interval, we show herein tables for all children born  $x$  months ago, for all the children who have survived to the time of the interview or, if not, who survived at least 12 months, and finally for all the children who are still surviving at the interview. (Appendix Tables 4A to 4D).

Figures 8 and 9 show the proportions of women still breastfeeding for all the births in the last 3 years for Asian countries and for Latin American countries.

Table 1 presents the mean (for the children breastfed and for all children) and other characteristics of the estimated distributions of breastfeeding durations for births (not women). The distributions were calculated using 3 month moving averages of current status table data with one-month intervals. The numbers have been rounded to the nearest integer, since there are a small number of cases in each month and since there are great variations in these proportions. Because the proportions breastfeeding by age of child at one month intervals are calculated from cross-sectional rather than longitudinal data, the proportions need not decline monotonically with age in months. In these data a noticeable rise even appears occasionally at some ages.

Figure 10 presents these data in another manner: here the countries are arranged in decreasing order according to their means.

\* Smith, David P. (1980). "Life Table Analysis". *WFS Technical Bulletins*, No. 6.

**Table 1** Duration of Breastfeeding, from Current Status Tables (Months)

Country	Not Breastfed %	Mean for Children Breastfed	All Children					
			Mean	Highest Decile 10%	Upper Quartile 25%	Median 50%	Lower Quartile 75%	Lowest Decile 90%
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC*</b>								
Bangladesh	2.5	27	26	46	34	25	17	1
Fiji		No data						
Indonesia	2.9	24	23	44	31	22	14	3
Jordan	7.4	11	11	19	17	7	4	1
Korea, Republic of	6.9	17	16	28	21	16	9	1
Malaysia	25.6	8	6	17	11	3	0	0
Nepal	2.4	25	25	44	36	24	14	9
Pakistan	4.6	20	19	32	26	19	12	4
Philippines	15.0	15	13	26	17	13	3	0
Sri Lanka	4.2	22	21	42	31	21	9 †	1
Thailand	8.1	20	18	33	27	17	7 †	1
<b>CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA</b>								
Colombia	10.0	10	9	20	14	7	2	0
Costa Rica	25.5	7	5	13	9	2	0	0
Dominican Republic	11.9	9	8	19	13	7	2	0
Guyana	11.6	7	5	16	10	2	1	0
Jamaica	5.7	7	7	16	10	5	0	0
Mexico	19.6	11	9	21	15	6	1	0
Panama	20.9	9	7	19	13	4	1	0
Peru	6.9	14	13	24	20	13	4	1

\* Including West Asia

Note: Results in Table 1 are computed using 3 month moving averages of current status data with one month intervals. Figures marked with a † have been obtained by means of an additional graphical adjustment.

Every country in Asia, with the exception of Malaysia, shows an extended period of breastfeeding of the children. The spread of the distribution varies from country to country. It is especially large in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand; while Bangladesh and Indonesia show less dispersion. The distributions are most concentrated in Pakistan, Korea, Philippines and Jordan.

The current status table analysis of the Latin American and Caribbean countries reveals, on the whole, much shorter breastfeeding durations. With the exception of Peru (13 months), the medians range from 2 to 7 months. The shortest durations appear in the Caribbean countries. Apart from Mexico and Peru, these short durations are also associated with relatively little variation among the women in the country.

If we next examine the data of Table 2, giving the proportions of children never breastfed\* (for 18 countries), three countries show more than 20 per cent never breastfed: Malaysia, Costa Rica and Panama. Five countries have between 10 and 20 per cent never breastfed: Mexico, Philippines, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Colombia; seven countries have between 5 and 10 per cent never breastfed: Thailand, Jordan, Peru, Korea, Jamaica, Pakistan, Sri Lanka; and 3 countries have less than 5 per cent of the children never breastfed: Indonesia, Bangladesh and Nepal.

It is apparent that the proportion of women who enter into the estimation of the average duration of breastfeeding varies considerably between countries. A full

assessment of these cross-national differences requires examination of the differentials in the proportion ever breastfed with respect to other relevant variables.

It is interesting to note that the proportions of children never breastfed are slightly lower if the child is still surviving at the date of interview. There are several possible explanations for this finding: one is that a number of children died very young because they were never breastfed.

Table 3 presents a summary of the life table data of Appendix Tables 4B and 4A. In Table 3 the estimated proportions of children still being breastfed at four specific ages of the child are shown separately for all children born and for only those children surviving to the date of interview. The selection of children still surviving at the date of interview only slightly increases the proportions of children still breastfeeding at each age. This is because the children who have died tend to have been breastfed for short durations. Proportions based on children still surviving are useful indicators of breastfeeding durations, because the effect which mortality can have on the duration of breastfeeding is, for the most part, eliminated. The effect is not excluded totally, because some of the children, especially the youngest infants, will later die.

\* The proportion of children never breastfed is calculated for women with births in the last 10 months. This is the reason why the proportions are not exactly the same in the tables by single months and by 3 monthly intervals.

**Table 2** Proportion of Children Never Breastfed.

Country	For All Children	For Children Surviving
Malaysia	25.6	26.2
Costa Rica	25.5	24.6
Panama	20.9	19.9
Mexico	19.6	17.3
Philippines	15.0	13.7
Dominican Republic	11.8	11.0
Guyana	11.6	10.0
Colombia	10.0	7.6
Thailand	8.1	7.3
Jordan	7.4	6.7
Peru	6.9	5.3
Korea, Republic of	6.9	5.4
Jamaica	5.7	5.1
Pakistan	4.6	1.2
Sri Lanka	4.2	1.7
Indonesia	2.9	1.6
Bangladesh	2.5	0.6
Nepal	2.4	0

Source: Appendix Tables 4A and 4D (current status tables)

**Table 3** Proportion of Children Still Being Breastfed at Date of Interview, by Current Age of Child in Months

Country	Current Age of Child (Months) **							
	6		12		18		24	
	All Children	Children Still Surviving	All Children	Children Still Surviving	All Children	Children Still Surviving	All Children	Children Still Surviving
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC*</b>								
Bangladesh	82	93	79	90	75	83	58	68
Indonesia	85	93	79	84	61	68	42	48
Jordan	62	66	44	47	20	20	3	3
Korea, Republic of	85	86	61	63	38	39	21	22
Malaysia	34	35	19	20	10	10	2	2
Nepal	91	99	82	92	65	75	48	57
Pakistan	85	95	76	89	55	65	27	33
Philippines	70	71	53	56	25	27	13	14
Sri Lanka	87	90	72	77	56	61	32	34
Thailand	66	70	65	67	47	48	32	35
<b>CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA</b>								
Colombia	54	58	38	40	17	18	3	3
Costa Rica	36	37	9	10	9	9	3	3
Dominican Republic	57	56	26	26	14	14	4	4
Guyana	37	38	22	23	5	5	6	7
Jamaica	40	42	16	18	4	5	3	4
Mexico	52	55	39	42	18	19	4	4
Panama	43	43	30	31	10	10	5	5
Peru	70	75	53	58	31	33	11	12

\* Including West Asia

\*\* For children who have died, the "age" is taken as the time elapsed from birth to the date of interview.

Since only surviving children are included in the calculations, children who die at young ages are excluded from the data for older ages. The data for the youngest children must necessarily include those who may die at (subsequent) young ages, because there is no way to identify which children will die. Thus the selection of "surviving births

only" is not the same at all ages. However, the exclusion of the effect of mortality is not necessarily desirable if we are interested in the influence of other variables on breastfeeding. For this purpose, the experience of every woman should be taken into account, with or without deaths, and for children not breastfed as well.

## 8 Variations by Age of Mother, Birth Order and Sex of Child

Appendix Table 5 gives the breastfeeding durations by age of mother and according to the birth order of the child. These durations are based on data for the closed interval.

In every country it is apparent that the older the woman, the longer the observed breastfeeding duration. The magnitude of the relationship varies according to country. It is nearly non-existent in Bangladesh and the Philippines, but elsewhere the differential associated with age amounts to several months.

Unfortunately there is no simple explanation of this relationship. As a matter of fact, although it is true that older women have longer breastfeeding durations, this is in part because younger women have, on the whole, shorter birth intervals and for this reason shorter breastfeeding durations. This confusion is an additional problem specific to the analysis of the closed intervals.

In a less regular but still rather significant way, a similar problem afflicts the examination of birth order effects. Within each *age group* of women, the higher the birth order, the shorter the breastfeeding duration. This follows because within a specific age group the attainment of higher parities tends to require shorter birth intervals. (This tendency for birth order to appear negatively correlated with duration of breastfeeding is somewhat weaker than the tendency just noted above for age to appear positively correlated). The result of these countervailing tendencies is that breastfeeding duration lengthens only slightly with birth order, when all ages are taken together.

From findings such as those in Appendix Table 5, some researchers have inferred that shorter breastfeeding durations at younger ages indicate a shortening of the

breastfeeding durations among the younger cohorts. This interpretation may be valid but cannot be ascertained on the basis of the available data for the reason just noted.

Several final observations regarding the possible sources of the patterns observed here should convince the reader not to use these tables uncritically. There are few women younger than 25 years old reporting high parity. Such women belong to a special category due to their unusual fertility level and possibly due to misreporting of age as well. The same is true for the older women reporting a very low parity: their fertility and related behaviour are without any doubt unusual and thus their breastfeeding pattern is unusual too. The reported breastfeeding of these two extreme groups of women exercises a large influence on the observed patterns, however.

Appendix Table 6 presents breastfeeding duration according to the sex of the child for the last closed interval.

In most countries there are no significant differences in the durations according to the sex of the child. However, in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Dominican Republic the median duration is higher for boys: 0.5 months, 1.7 months and 1.1 months higher, respectively.

Part of the disturbing influence of differential child mortality by sex has been eliminated by looking only at children who have survived at least 12 months. It is quite surprising that there is no large difference according to sex in countries where there is a marked fertility preference for boys.

It will be interesting to compare these results on breastfeeding with results found regarding differentials by sex in mortality, fertility preference and birth intervals.

## 9 Overview and Conclusions

Measuring breastfeeding is a difficult task. From the different measurements used in this report, we can however obtain a comparative overview of the phenomenon.

The period of breastfeeding is still very extended in many of the countries for which data are presented here. Therefore its impact on the anovulatory period and hence the spacing of births is of great importance; indeed it would seem that this variable is, without doubt, presently the main determining variable of the average length of birth interval in many societies.

The pattern of breastfeeding differs considerably between Asia and Latin America. With a few exceptions, breastfeeding remains very long in Asia (between 1 and 2 years) in contrast to the much shorter durations in Latin America (around 6 months). The results for Malaysia are quite surprising: it is difficult to believe that the short breastfeeding durations reported are real. Peru is unusual among the Latin American countries, with a mean duration of more than 1 year.

Another important and quite surprising finding is the lack of difference in the duration of breastfeeding according to the sex of the child. A longer duration was expected for boys, especially in those countries where there is a marked fertility preference for boys. This does not appear to be the case. Further analysis on sub-populations or specific strata would perhaps reveal such differences.

There are relatively important associations between mortality and breastfeeding which interfere with the study of breastfeeding alone. The problem is solved here to a certain extent by restricting the analysis in some of the tables to surviving children only. Additional research should be undertaken to investigate the repercussions of the association just noted. Many of the issues relevant to this problem bear more generally on fertility analysis as a whole.

The quality of the data drastically limits the analysis. In addition to the different biases obtained when using data pertaining to the open and closed intervals, the reliability of the data remains doubtful, especially in view of the heaping on certain values in the observed distribution for the closed interval.

We will not discuss again the various arguments about the different possible methods of measuring breastfeeding on the basis of the WFS data, or mention all the problems of analysis entailed in the use of these data. The problems are extremely complex. However, we stress again the usefulness of measures constructed from information on the current breastfeeding status of children born in the last N years. The limits and the potentialities of these measures require further detailed study.

By looking only at the demographic measurements of breastfeeding, without taking into account differentials

with respect to other variables, it is unfortunately impossible to examine trends. It is not possible to estimate durations of breastfeeding for the past or the future. These findings motivate much more additional work on these issues, using either WFS data, data from surveys conducted by other organizations or data from future surveys.

In planning future work, attention certainly needs to be given first to the methods of measurement to be employed, in order to be certain of what is being investigated and to enable development of more accurate and efficient techniques than those that have been used up to date.

Attention also needs to be given to the underlying concepts, in order to facilitate better understanding of what is at issue and to make more explicit what we wish to measure.

It will be also necessary to pursue comparative analysis in other directions in order to study differentials, determinants and the impact on birth intervals of the length of breastfeeding. Even though the tasks are difficult, it will be important to examine the impact of other phenomena – contraception and mortality, for example – on the analysis of the issues.

Twenty countries for which data are not yet available, have appended to their questionnaire all or part of the module on factors other than contraception affecting fertility, in which questions on breastfeeding are more fully developed and, in addition, other variables which influence fertility in the recent intervals are studied: in particular amenorrhoea, abstinence, and the practice of contraception. With the inclusion of information on these variables, it will be possible to estimate more accurately the impact of breastfeeding on the birth interval and to obtain more precise measures of other intervening factors.

In view of the results shown in the tables in this report, in particular the long average durations of breastfeeding, it is discouraging to observe that we know so little regarding other associated factors. Although the long durations estimated for Asia, for example, suggest that breastfeeding and related variables remain major influences on the length of birth intervals, we know much less about the characteristics of the period of post partum amenorrhoea than we know about the characteristics of the women practising contraception.

In any case, if changes in the level and patterns of fertility are to be expected, changes in the levels of the "intermediate variables" will necessarily be a feature of these changes. Any population programme should strive to take account of the biological and sociological realities underlying the observed fertility behaviour, and many of these realities remain only partially understood.

Figure 1 Per Cent Distribution of Duration of Breastfeeding in Last Closed Interval

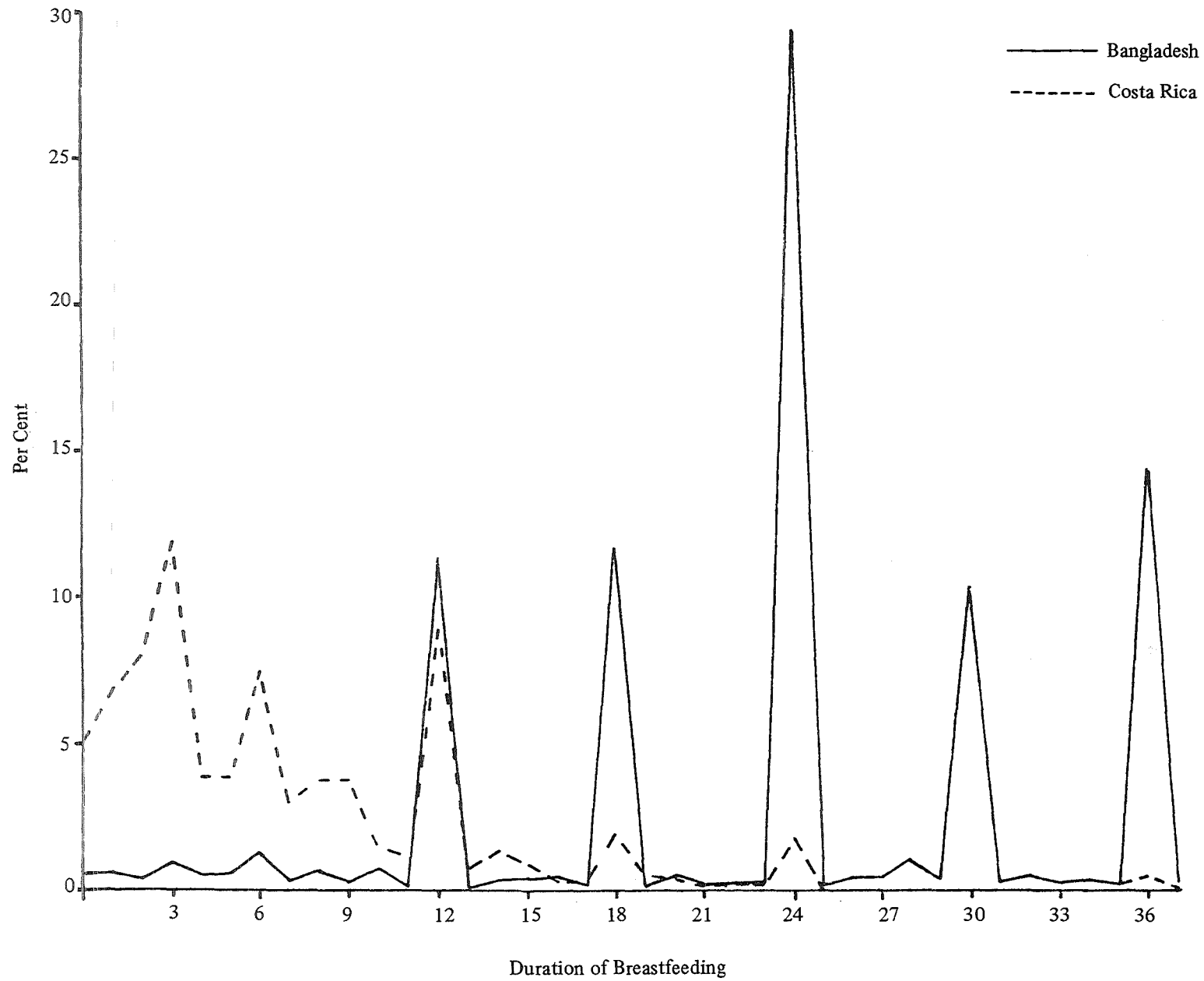
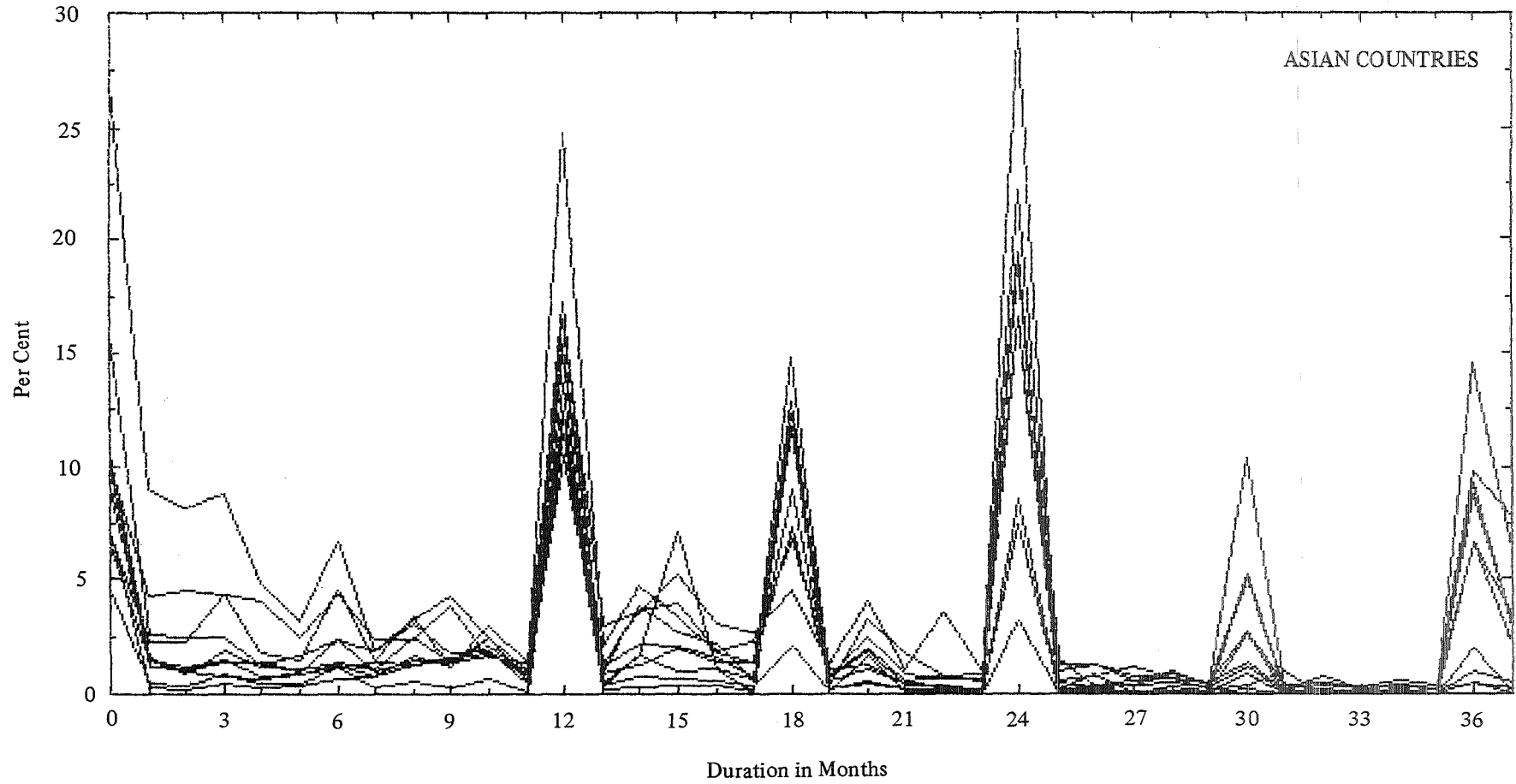
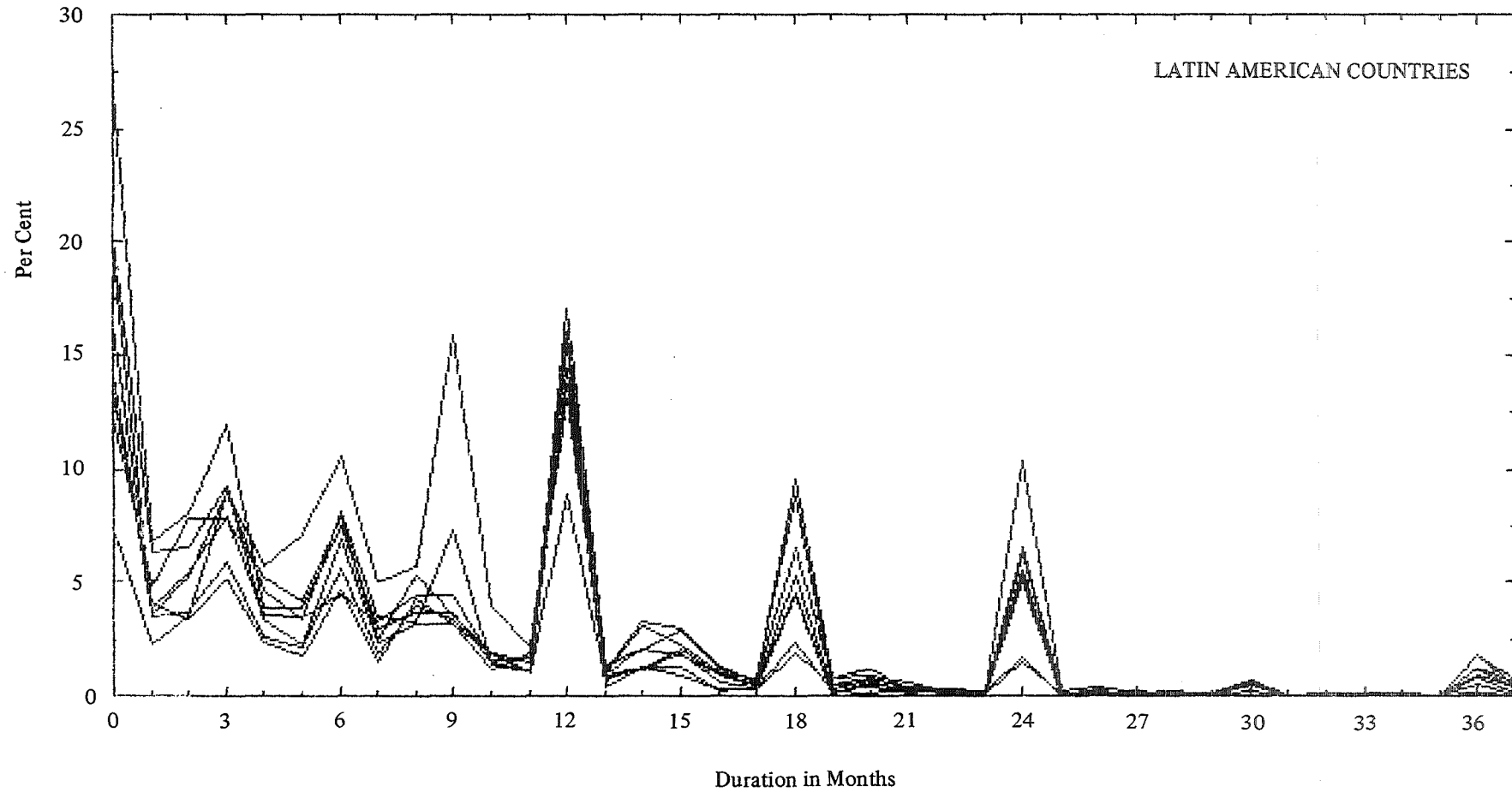


Figure 2 Per Cent Distribution of Duration of Breastfeeding in Last Closed Interval for Ten Asian Countries



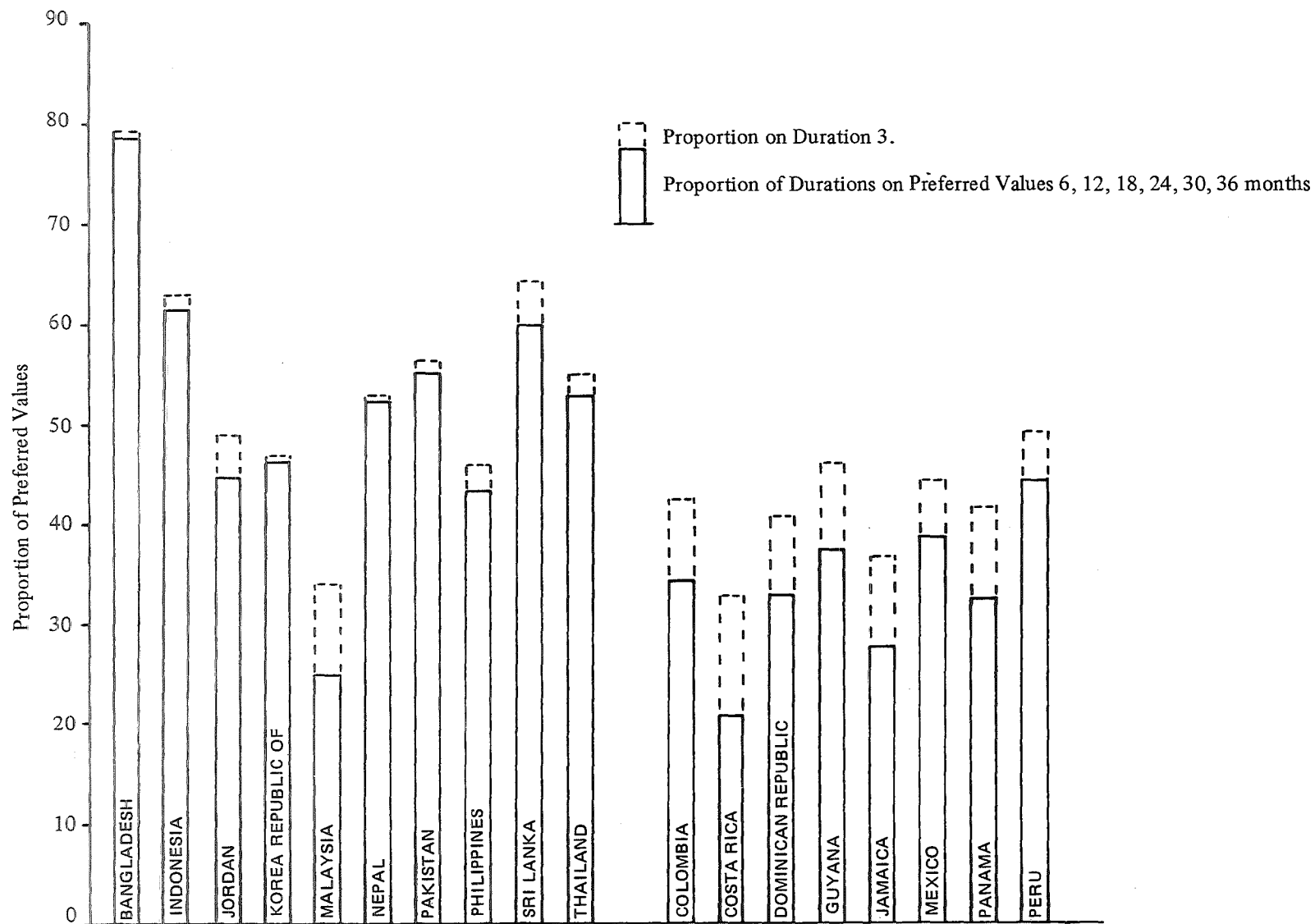
Zero duration includes "did not breastfeed".

Figure 3 Per Cent Distribution of Duration of Breastfeeding in Last Closed Interval for Eight Latin American Countries



Zero duration includes "did not breastfeed".

Figure 4 Proportion in Last Closed Interval Who Declare A Preferred Value of Breastfeeding, Per 100 Women in Each Country



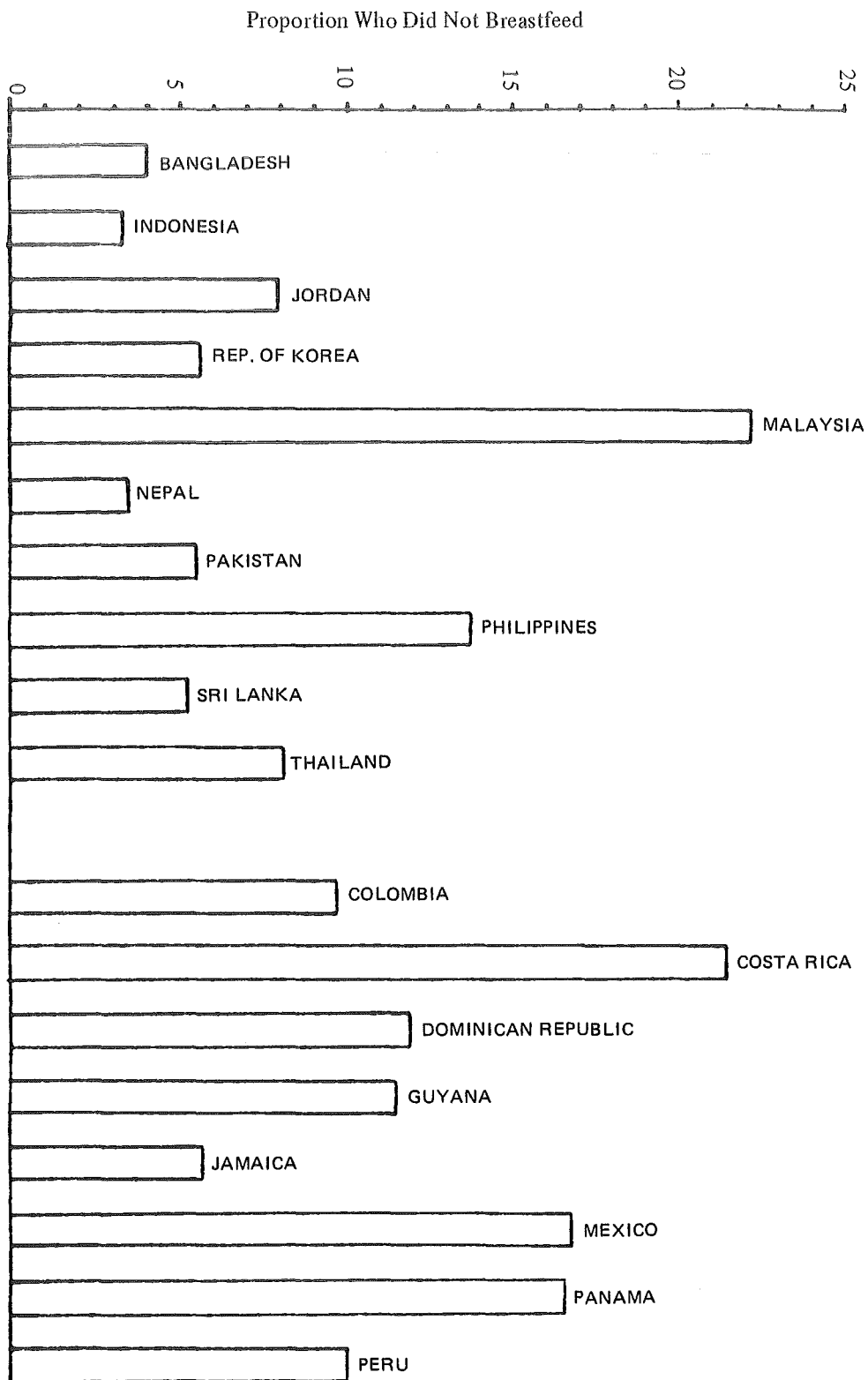


Figure 5 Proportion Who Did Not Breastfeed in Last Closed Interval, Per 100 Women in Each Country

**Figure 6** Percentage of Women Still Breastfeeding at Three Month Intervals within the Last Closed Interval (for Children Who Survived at Least 12 Months).

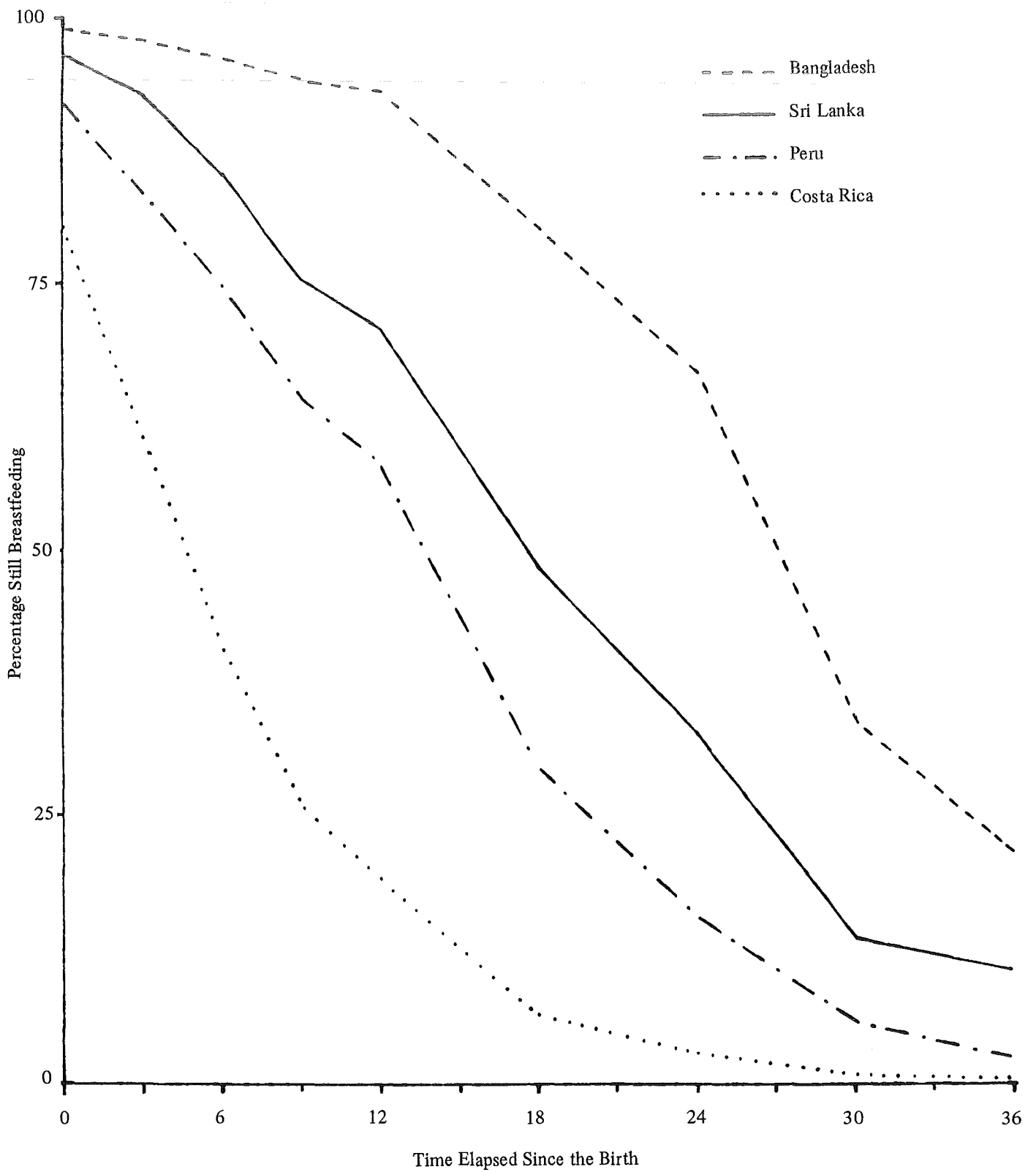


Figure 7 Percentage of Women Still Breastfeeding Last Child at Date of Interview, by Months Elapsed Since the Birth

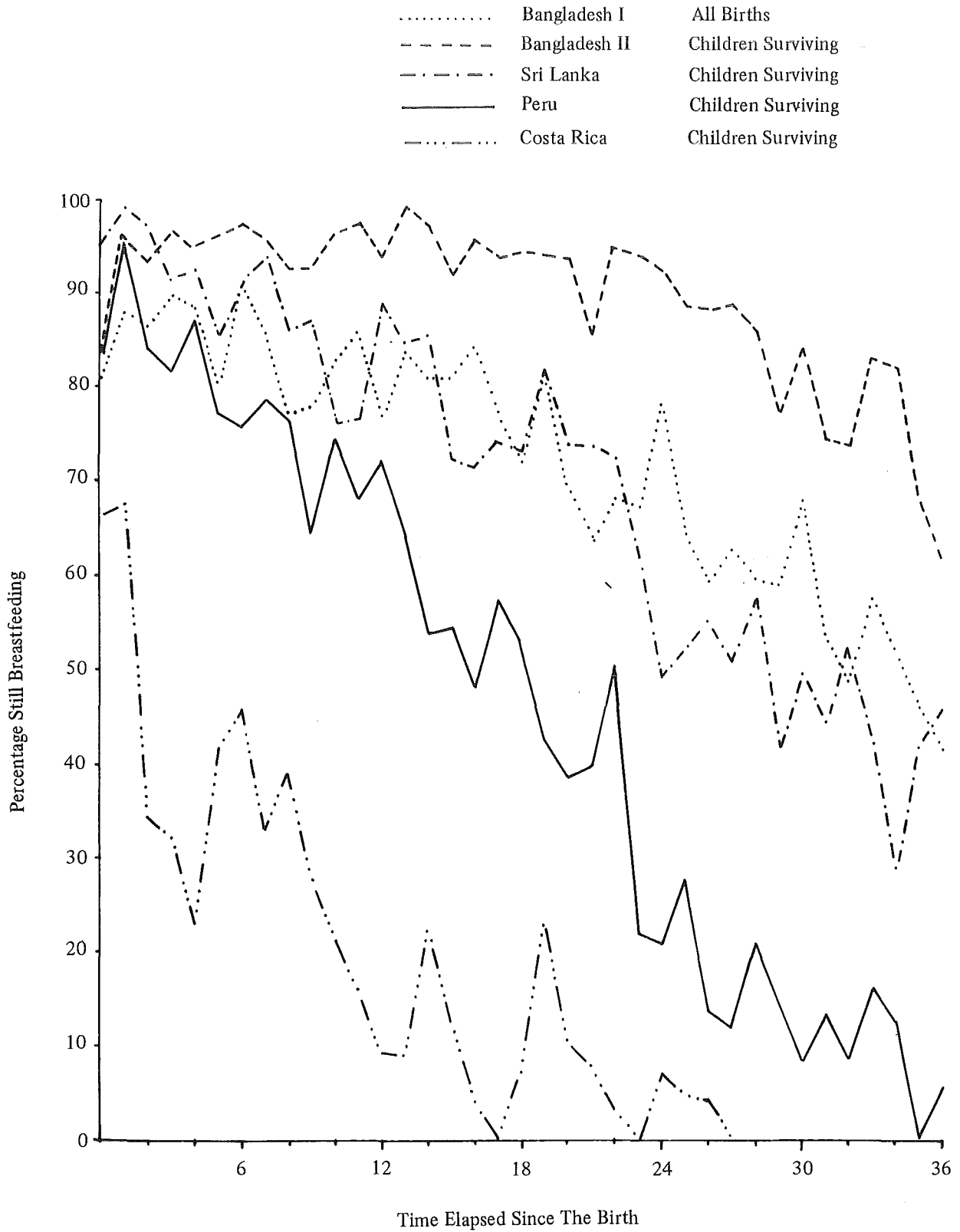


Figure 8 Current Breastfeeding Status for All Births in Last N Months in Ten Asian Countries

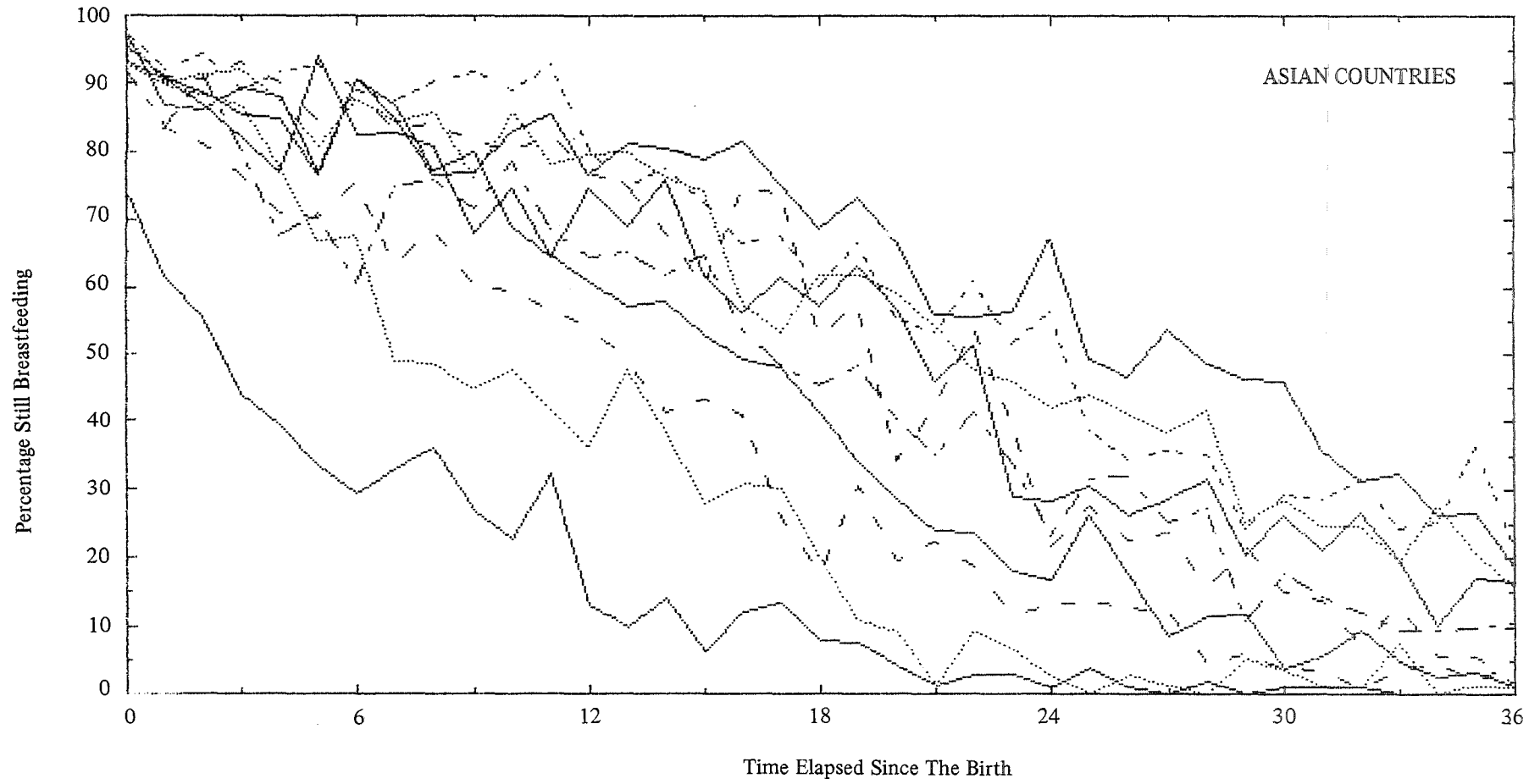


Figure 9 Current Breastfeeding Status for All Births in Last N Months in Eight Latin American Countries

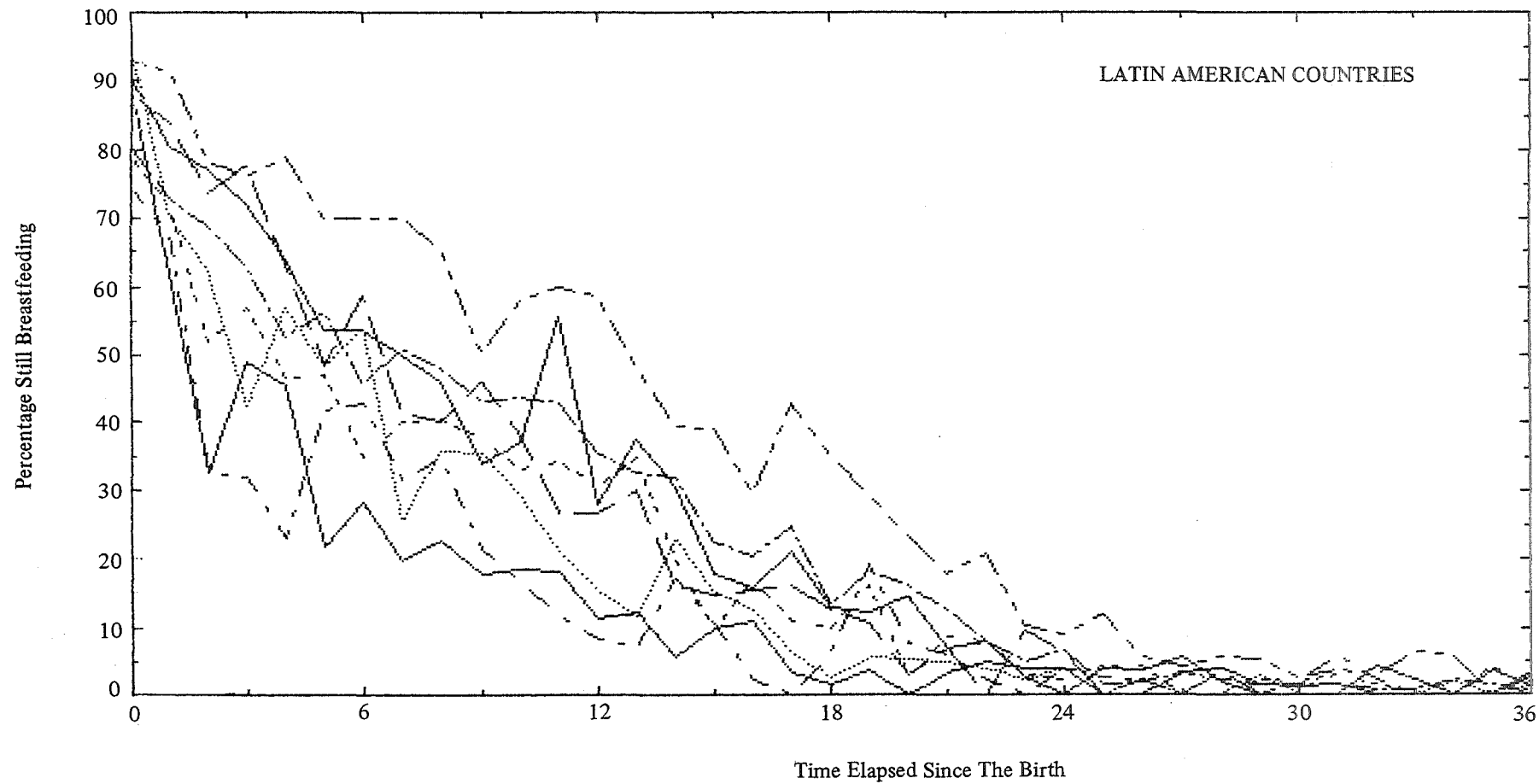


Figure 10 Duration of Breastfeeding, from Current Status Tables

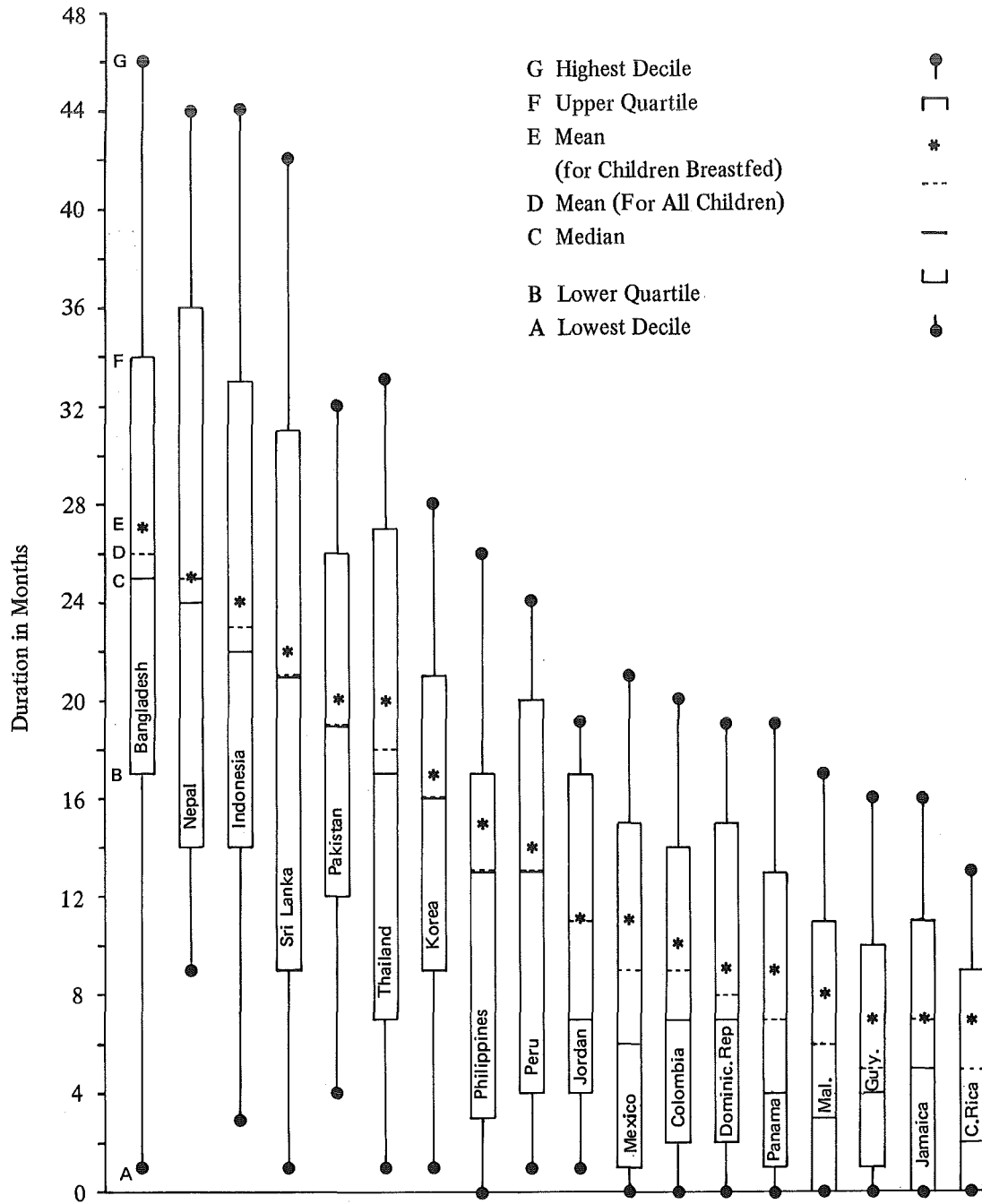


Table 1 Per Cent Distribution of Women According to Length of Breastfeeding in Last Closed Interval. Confined to Women with at Least Two Live Births (Including Any Current Pregnancy)

Country	Did Not Breast-Feed	Months																																				Standard Deviation	Number of Cases	Number of Cases Not Stated	Index of Heaping					
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35					36	37+			
ASIA AND PACIFIC*																																														
Bangladesh	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	11.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	11.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	29.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	10.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	14.5	6.3	23.86	23.98	11.92	4161	682	78.4	
Fiji		No Data																																												
Indonesia	3.2	3.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.8	12.4	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.4	11.5	0.8	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	22.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.8	3.1	19.19	18.38	11.14	6526	6	61.3
Jordan	7.9	2.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	2.5	4.3	2.4	2.4	3.8	1.6	1.4	15.4	1.0	3.8	2.7	2.2	0.6	14.8	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	11.25	11.79	7.99	3105	11	44.6	
Korea, Republic of	5.6	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.2	3.0	1.4	16.5	3.0	3.6	5.2	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.3	4.0	1.1	3.6	1.0	16.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	6.6	2.2	18.08	16.89	9.94	4498	16	46.1	
Malaysia	22.2	5.7	9.0	8.2	8.8	4.8	3.2	6.7	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.9	0.5	12.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.60	3.06	6.65	5183	8	24.9	
Nepal	3.5	5.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	0.9	10.5	1.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	0.8	9.0	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	18.8	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	9.8	7.8	20.58	19.38	13.60	4160	9	52.1	
Pakistan	5.7	4.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.5	0.6	13.6	0.5	1.7	7.1	1.1	0.7	12.8	0.4	3.3	1.8	0.8	0.6	19.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	15.90	17.32	9.07	3727	1	55.1	
Philippines	13.8	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.9	3.3	4.2	2.5	1.0	24.8	2.1	4.7	3.4	1.8	1.4	7.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	11.10	11.83	8.14	7006	0	43.3	
Sri Lanka	5.3	1.6	2.3	2.3	4.3	1.8	1.5	4.5	1.5	3.4	1.2	2.5	0.6	17.3	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.1	12.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.5	16.16	12.49	11.79	5344	0	59.9	
Thailand	8.1	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.1	14.9	1.3	3.7	3.9	1.9	2.3	6.8	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	19.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.3	2.9	17.18	15.45	11.80	2976	24	52.9	
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA																																														
Colombia	9.8	2.4	4.8	7.8	7.8	5.2	4.1	7.9	2.5	5.3	3.6	1.9	1.0	14.4	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.5	5.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	8.65	6.49	7.94	2730	3	34.2	
Costa Rica	21.5	5.1	6.8	8.0	11.9	3.8	3.8	7.5	3.0	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.1	8.9	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.43	3.22	6.20	2546	1	20.7	
Dominican Republic	12.0	4.3	3.8	5.4	7.9	3.6	3.5	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.4	1.6	1.7	15.4	1.0	2.1	2.9	1.2	0.7	6.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	8.95	7.93	7.71	1732	0	32.8	
Guyana	11.6	2.6	3.6	5.2	9.0	4.6	3.4	8.1	3.5	3.3	7.3	1.4	1.1	15.9	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	9.01	7.09	8.58	2655	33	37.2	
Jamaica	5.8	1.5	2.3	3.5	9.0	5.7	7.1	10.6	5.0	5.7	15.9	3.9	2.2	13.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.56	7.38	4.86	1973	0	27.6			
Mexico	16.9	2.7	3.5	3.7	5.9	2.6	2.2	5.6	1.9	3.9	3.4	1.9	1.5	16.0	1.1	3.1	2.3	1.0	0.8	8.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	9.49	8.79	8.32	5099	59	38.6	
Panama	16.7	3.5	6.3	6.5	9.3	3.4	2.3	6.9	2.4	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.9	13.7	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.9	0.5	4.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	8.04	5.81	8.39	2665	0	32.4	
Peru	10.1	3.3	4.0	3.4	5.1	2.4	1.8	4.6	1.5	4.2	3.2	1.9	1.1	17.1	1.2	3.3	3.0	1.3	0.6	9.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	10.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	11.36	11.70	8.87	4767	5	44.2	

\* Including West Asia

Table 2 Percentage of Women who were Still Breastfeeding at Three Months Intervals Since the Beginning of the Last Closed Interval. Confined to Women with at Least Two Live Births (Including Any Current Pregnancy, Whose Penultimate Child Survived at Least Twelve Months)

Country	Did Not Breastfeed	Did Breastfeed	Months								Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Number of Cases	
			3+	6+	9+	12+	18+	24+	30+	36+					
ASIA AND PACIFIC*															
Bangladesh	0.9	99.1	98.1	96.4	94.4	93.3	80.1	66.7	33.9	21.7	24.83	24.05	11.19	3962	
Fiji			NOT AVAILABLE												
Indonesia	1.7	98.3	97.0	95.2	92.3	88.3	66.6	47.9	19.6	13.2	21.06	20.85	10.08	5853	
Jordan	6.3	93.7	84.4	73.8	64.5	57.6	30.4	11.2	1.7	0.8	11.81	11.96	7.84	2919	
Korea, Republic of	3.9	96.1	95.6	94.8	91.7	86.2	50.6	34.4	12.4	9.2	18.85	17.63	9.46	4296	
Malaysia	21.1	78.9	56.6	39.4	27.5	23.2	7.7	4.2	0.7	0.5	5.79	3.23	6.70	4965	
Nepal	0.4	99.6	99.3	98.6	96.3	92.9	70.9	54.4	26.9	21.0	24.04	23.70	11.95	3497	
Pakistan	1.4	98.6	95.4	93.0	88.7	84.7	56.7	34.3	8.4	2.4	18.10	18.00	7.61	3212	
Philippines	12.1	87.8	81.2	75.9	68.4	60.8	20.9	10.6	2.1	1.6	11.60	11.94	8.03	6632	
Sri Lanka	3.2	96.8	92.7	85.2	75.4	70.9	48.1	32.9	13.7	10.6	17.02	14.95	11.53	5035	
Thailand	6.7	93.2	90.9	87.1	82.4	78.1	48.5	37.6	14.8	13.0	18.17	16.88	11.43	2786	
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA															
Colombia	7.5	92.5	78.2	60.7	44.6	37.8	15.4	8.1	2.4	1.4	9.09	7.50	7.96	2556	
Costa Rica	19.6	80.3	60.8	40.8	26.0	19.4	6.3	2.9	0.7	0.5	5.67	3.38	6.26	2400	
Dominican Republic	9.0	91.0	78.8	63.4	51.1	43.2	18.0	8.0	1.6	0.9	9.57	8.74	7.68	1594	
Guyana	9.6	90.4	79.4	63.0	47.3	37.3	16.1	10.0	3.2	2.7	9.37	7.73	8.51	2172	
Jamaica	4.4	95.6	88.7	66.4	44.7	22.2	4.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	7.72	7.55	4.78	1758	
Mexico	14.8	85.2	76.6	65.7	54.0	47.0	21.1	9.5	2.2	1.5	10.02	9.78	8.29	4767	
Panama	15.4	84.6	68.7	53.6	40.9	34.5	14.5	8.5	2.5	1.8	8.25	6.00	8.38	2572	
Peru	7.8	92.2	83.6	74.8	64.4	58.2	29.3	15.7	3.4	2.5	12.20	11.94	8.74	4352	

\* Including West Asia

Table 3A Per Cent of All Women Breastfeeding Last Child at Date of Interview, by Months Elapsed Since the Birth

Country	Months Elapsed Since the Birth																																					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC *</b>																																						
Bangladesh	80.9 74	87.9 123	86.5 117	89.6 113	88.2 93	79.9 94	90.9 94	85.7 74	76.8 114	77.8 98	82.9 119	85.8 96	76.8 112	83.8 117	81.0 97	81.1 96	84.4 104	77.4 93	72.5 59	81.3 76	69.8 112	63.8 99	68.1 109	67.4 107	78.1 109	64.7 91	59.6 99	62.9 106	59.3 101	59.1 72	57.8 39	53.9 52	48.5 84	57.6 62	51.8 60	46.5 76	41.7 49	
Fiji	85.4 41	83.3 72	76.8 69	67.2 71	59.2 69	53.6 81	54.3 81	47.5 80	55.7 70	46.7 60	49.5 93	32.9 76	35.4 79	21.4 70	32.0 75	22.2 63	18.2 55	24.1 58	20.7 58	10.5 57	13.6 66	3.4 58	14.3 63	7.1 56	10.9 55	5.1 39	3.8 53	0.0 39	8.8 34	2.8 36	7.3 41	13.2 38	7.1 42	2.7 37	5.6 36	2.5 40	10.8 37	
Indonesia	90.6 101	90.5 149	91.5 124	92.2 127	87.4 120	85.2 121	89.1 122	85.9 152	86.0 170	77.5 137	87.5 148	79.9 106	79.7 124	82.6 111	79.9 125	76.8 113	60.4 103	60.4 86	66.2 147	73.6 67	63.4 110	57.8 87	59.9 79	52.7 83	52.7 97	60.5 80	54.5 73	50.9 80	57.5 82	39.7 84	39.2 111	40.5 74	41.2 78	34.2 67	48.5 71	35.5 59	31.6 65	
Jordan	81.7 43	89.8 81	88.9 105	89.0 104	78.1 90	67.6 109	68.0 120	50.1 86	50.3 80	46.8 89	48.3 98	42.2 63	39.9 87	49.9 91	39.8 91	31.1 65	36.8 77	34.8 85	25.7 67	16.9 61	13.0 61	2.1 52	18.0 48	13.0 39	5.3 38	0.0 49	8.4 27	2.9 45	0.0 28	13.1 35	8.0 47	3.5 31	3.4 34	21.4 37	4.7 30	3.9 27	4.0 27	
Korea	100.0 31	92.4 66	88.0 83	82.4 68	76.9 65	94.2 86	85.0 80	82.9 82	82.1 75	69.3 75	74.7 79	64.9 77	61.7 77	57.9 81	57.8 76	54.7 64	52.7 74	48.6 70	43.4 83	40.3 67	32.9 85	27.6 76	28.6 70	22.4 67	19.7 71	33.8 65	21.0 62	11.3 62	15.4 65	17.3 52	5.0 60	8.5 59	17.0 47	8.5 47	5.1 39	7.0 43	2.5 40	
Malaysia	66.1 62	61.4 114	55.6 99	44.2 104	40.5 111	33.7 92	30.2 96	33.0 115	36.1 108	27.1 107	22.8 101	32.3 99	13.4 119	10.9 101	15.5 103	8.2 82	8.1 81	16.5 85	9.1 77	8.8 102	5.6 71	1.9 54	4.2 71	3.9 77	1.6 61	5.9 68	1.6 61	0.0 59	3.2 63	2.0 57	2.0 49	2.0 51	2.4 42	0.0 39	0.0 42	0.0 46	0.0 55	
Nepal	90.6 62	92.0 123	94.3 128	89.0 118	93.1 107	92.5 96	89.0 109	89.9 104	91.0 111	93.8 105	91.2 95	92.8 103	83.1 116	82.3 94	82.1 115	78.6 141	75.2 134	73.0 118	66.8 83	76.5 101	69.5 96	63.0 70	69.4 83	66.6 81	69.7 78	61.3 99	54.1 74	50.8 90	56.3 59	44.0 64	53.7 58	55.8 53	54.8 37	50.5 40	44.0 64	66.4 46	45.0 57	
Pakistan	95.9 79	91.3 108	90.3 109	93.2 75	88.6 87	84.8 82	86.5 108	82.3 88	81.2 99	79.6 99	76.8 100	82.1 108	74.0 133	75.1 114	63.5 76	65.3 59	75.2 64	77.2 41	55.4 116	66.7 52	40.6 52	47.4 69	48.9 54	51.0 69	32.9 106	39.4 72	33.6 43	34.5 39	23.7 32	36.9 74	24.3 32	25.0 48	13.9 43	21.7 39	11.1 34	11.8 51	6.7 36	
Philippines	79.8 51	85.7 174	81.4 194	77.6 208	73.4 206	73.1 187	78.9 185	66.8 191	74.2 170	64.6 160	71.2 156	68.8 147	68.7 163	63.7 94	56.5 115	65.2 141	58.5 134	39.0 118	36.8 83	53.2 101	38.0 96	36.8 70	35.0 83	22.8 81	34.1 78	29.8 74	27.3 90	25.5 59	14.5 64	18.2 58	12.6 53	11.5 37	3.0 40	12.4 64	11.1 46	7.1 46	15.7 57	
Sri Lanka	88.9 49	90.7 95	90.9 113	85.4 104	85.6 103	77.1 119	90.7 111	88.4 103	79.5 89	80.0 109	69.5 109	64.5 76	58.9 97	73.8 81	78.5 74	63.1 86	58.9 87	68.3 84	63.6 94	70.0 80	62.6 79	60.4 74	62.5 66	35.1 82	38.1 64	38.5 78	40.8 45	39.9 82	48.1 67	31.5 59	34.5 94	34.9 62	41.8 77	33.8 59	18.7 46	35.5 43	34.2 50	
Thailand	97.3 32	84.0 60	91.1 64	80.1 69	67.7 57	71.0 71	61.1 70	76.5 50	77.4 69	73.9 46	79.5 71	68.7 56	66.1 73	68.4 60	63.9 49	67.3 45	62.3 48	56.4 64	53.6 38	59.8 46	45.9 32	38.4 58	48.5 53	50.0 34	26.2 33	42.1 57	43.5 42	31.9 32	40.0 38	22.2 20	30.0 35	20.2 44	20.6 33	15.7 40	20.1 28	19.7 30	22.5 27	
<b>CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA</b>																																						
Colombia	84.6 26	80.6 67	77.0 74	73.5 68	63.8 58	53.7 67	53.6 56	50.0 60	46.2 52	34.5 58	37.1 62	55.6 36	32.7 55	40.3 62	33.3 54	21.8 55	17.7 62	27.7 47	17.4 46	17.0 47	22.0 41	8.9 56	10.9 46	3.4 29	0.0 39	5.9 34	5.1 39	9.1 22	3.7 27	0.0 32	0.0 22	0.0 28	8.3 36	5.6 26	0.0 29	0.0 23	0.0 21	9.5 28
Costa Rica	66.7 18	67.6 37	32.5 40	32.0 25	22.9 35	41.7 36	42.6 47	31.7 41	34.8 46	21.3 47	17.1 41	11.9 42	8.1 37	7.7 39	18.9 37	11.4 35	3.2 31	0.0 27	6.5 31	21.1 38	8.6 35	6.8 44	2.8 36	0.0 40	5.4 37	4.3 23	3.6 28	0.0 27	0.0 25	0.0 34	2.8 36	8.6 35	3.8 26	0.0 29	0.0 23	0.0 21	3.6 28	
Dominican Republic	86.4 22	84.0 50	76.2 42	77.5 40	63.3 49	48.8 41	58.7 46	43.9 41	40.0 40	45.9 37	38.2 34	26.5 34	27.5 40	31.6 38	17.9 28	16.7 30	20.8 24	21.4 42	14.6 41	11.9 42	3.8 26	11.1 27	0.0 30	13.6 22	9.1 33	0.0 18	4.2 24	0.0 30	5.9 17	0.0 22	0.0 20	0.0 18	0.0 17	0.0 11	0.0 13	0.0 18	5.6 18	
Guyana	66.7 27	74.3 70	48.8 43	66.0 50	53.7 54	34.0 53	36.0 50	29.8 57	29.3 58	23.1 65	24.1 58	28.3 46	18.5 54	19.2 52	20.0 50	16.3 49	11.8 51	10.0 40	2.4 42	7.5 40	4.4 45	9.8 41	7.3 41	14.3 35	8.6 35	0.0 26	2.9 34	14.3 28	12.5 16	13.0 23	2.7 37	4.8 21	0.0 16	0.0 35	4.2 24	8.0 25	4.0 25	
Jamaica	57.1 21	65.7 70	57.5 40	42.1 50	53.2 54	44.1 53	52.5 50	24.2 33	35.0 40	30.2 34	25.0 50	20.8 53	15.4 39	11.1 45	26.2 42	16.0 50	13.3 30	6.5 31	3.1 32	7.4 27	6.5 31	5.9 34	6.7 30	3.3 30	5.4 37	0.0 29	3.0 33	0.0 25	4.5 22	0.0 18	0.0 22	0.0 18	0.0 22	4.5 26	0.0 22	0.0 17	0.0 19	
Mexico	75.7 70	73.0 122	68.9 119	63.1 103	52.9 138	56.1 132	45.8 107	51.1 133	47.5 141	43.4 136	43.8 128	44.1 195	39.0 77	36.4 121	34.4 122	25.0 116	23.7 131	28.6 126	16.3 98	22.1 131	23.9 88	16.8 95	12.3 73	7.4 81	11.1 72	3.2 62	3.8 79	6.1 66	5.3 57	4.2 48	3.4 58	3.0 66	1.7 60	1.7 59	5.6 54	3.8 53	0.0 55	
Panama	68.2 22	71.9 57	51.9 52	48.9 51	49.0 47	35.0 51	40.0 40	46.0 35	39.6 32	35.7 53	34.2 42	31.9 38	36.9 65	22.0 45	46.3 46	20.6 34	13.9 36	13.9 43	11.6 31	19.4 35	2.9 33	12.1 46	8.7 46	3.8 26	3.1 32	7.4 29	6.9 33	0.0 25	0.0 22	4.2 18	3.4 22	5.6 18	3.7 29	0.0 29	0.0 24	7.1 22	0.0 28	0.0 27
Peru	75.3 48	91.4 107	79.3 121	75.9 113	79.0 109	70.2 115	70.1 106	71.2 116	66.4 122	51.3 109	58.6 120	61.8 119	58.6 136	51.4 116	45.0 110	43.6 100	35.0 90	49.1 91	40.5 82	34.7 101	28.6 74	27.1 71	29.4 64	14.1 81	14.6 76	19.1 76	8.4 80	8.0 54	13.1 43	10.3 54	10.3 48	5.8 43	10.9 58	16.1 61	0.0 35	0.0 47	3.6 39	

\* Including West Asia

Table 3B Percentage of Women Still Breastfeeding Last Child at Date of Interview, by Months Elapsed Since the Birth. Confined to Women Whose Last Child Is Still Surviving or Survived at Least 12 Months

Country	Months Elapsed Since The Birth																																				
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC*</b>																																					
Bangladesh	84.4	95.9	93.5	96.6	95.0	96.0	97.4	95.9	92.9	92.9	96.2	97.2	93.1	97.0	96.6	92.3	95.7	92.1	94.7	94.2	93.3	85.6	92.2	90.9	91.6	83.7	83.4	85.5	80.4	77.8	84.8	70.4	71.1	80.9	77.4	64.3	57.1
Fiji	85.4	87.0	81.5	70.3	61.8	57.8	55.7	52.1	57.4	50.9	58.2	40.3	38.9	26.3	39.3	27.5	23.8	28.6	25.5	15.0	18.4	4.5	17.3	10.8	14.6	6.5	5.0	0.0	12.5	3.7	9.7	15.6	9.4	3.8	6.7	3.2	12.5
Indonesia	99.6	95.1	98.0	97.8	93.4	93.0	95.9	97.7	91.9	90.9	94.6	92.9	90.5	89.5	91.4	87.5	82.0	84.5	83.8	86.7	79.3	70.0	79.6	65.2	65.7	73.1	75.3	63.9	68.9	52.6	54.1	52.9	50.4	48.2	61.2	51.7	50.7
Jordan	81.7	93.6	92.0	91.8	79.8	72.9	78.1	64.9	64.1	63.6	70.8	63.6	57.4	71.0	61.4	47.6	55.3	51.9	43.8	27.9	20.6	3.9	30.1	24.6	8.2	0.0	17.1	4.6	0.0	17.3	12.9	6.1	5.1	30.2	7.3	5.0	7.4
Korea	100.0	93.8	91.3	84.8	79.4	97.6	88.3	89.5	86.5	80.0	78.7	68.5	72.5	65.7	61.7	60.3	60.0	59.6	52.9	54.0	43.6	36.8	35.1	30.0	26.4	38.6	26.5	16.7	20.8	23.1	6.4	11.4	22.9	10.8	6.5	8.3	3.2
Malaysia	67.2	63.1	55.6	44.7	41.3	35.2	32.2	35.2	39.8	30.9	26.1	36.8	16.2	12.8	19.0	11.7	16.2	23.7	11.1	10.7	7.8	2.3	4.9	5.0	2.2	7.3	2.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.3	2.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	99.2	98.7	99.0	97.1	97.4	98.6	94.6	93.4	94.8	86.0	95.0	93.5	83.3	84.8	90.4	93.1	79.9	74.2	83.1	76.2	58.6	75.2	82.0	72.9	63.7	74.3	86.6	70.1
Pakistan	95.9	99.3	98.1	98.1	100.0	94.9	96.5	96.4	97.5	95.3	93.8	94.2	98.1	98.4	90.4	84.8	93.4	94.0	81.9	86.8	68.0	71.4	87.0	73.1	57.2	68.2	63.5	56.1	42.5	53.1	40.1	48.8	24.1	36.5	21.8	21.5	12.2
Philippines	81.1	88.8	85.3	79.2	77.0	75.1	81.1	67.4	75.8	67.6	76.4	70.9	71.5	68.5	57.5	66.9	59.3	40.9	40.3	53.7	38.6	37.4	35.3	23.5	35.8	29.9	28.0	26.0	15.2	18.6	13.8	12.5	3.1	12.9	11.5	7.5	16.2
Sri Lanka	95.0	98.9	94.7	91.8	92.3	85.1	91.3	93.2	85.8	86.8	75.9	75.7	88.9	84.7	85.1	72.4	71.7	73.6	73.0	81.2	72.3	72.6	71.8	61.6	49.4	51.8	55.1	51.3	56.2	41.3	48.5	44.0	50.7	42.3	28.5	41.9	46.0
Thailand	100.0	86.9	93.9	88.5	74.9	76.3	69.0	84.9	82.1	92.5	86.7	76.6	69.9	79.4	76.0	73.8	72.0	72.4	59.5	66.8	71.7	58.9	55.7	61.4	44.6	50.9	60.4	38.2	51.3	32.3	34.8	26.5	31.2	18.7	22.8	26.5	27.4
<b>CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA</b>																																					
Colombia	88.0	87.1	82.6	75.8	67.3	60.0	60.0	55.6	53.3	47.6	48.9	58.8	37.5	46.3	41.9	30.8	22.4	30.2	22.2	20.5	30.0	14.7	15.2	4.2	0.0	7.4	6.7	11.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	11.1
Costa Rica	66.7	67.6	34.2	32.0	22.9	41.7	44.4	33.3	39.0	27.8	21.2	15.6	9.4	9.1	22.6	12.5	4.2	0.0	7.4	22.9	10.3	7.9	3.3	0.0	6.9	5.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	10.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	
Dominican Republic	86.4	84.0	78.0	77.5	67.4	51.3	62.8	45.0	45.7	58.6	50.0	33.3	37.9	40.0	29.4	27.8	23.8	26.5	18.8	15.6	6.3	13.6	0.0	20.0	11.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
Guyana	69.2	78.8	51.2	66.7	54.7	36.0	38.3	33.3	32.1	27.3	30.4	35.1	23.8	22.2	24.4	22.2	15.8	15.4	3.0	10.7	5.6	14.3	8.6	18.5	10.3	0.0	3.8	15.4	15.4	17.6	3.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	10.0	4.8
Jamaica	63.2	73.0	65.7	50.0	59.5	60.0	55.6	29.6	38.9	35.6	31.3	25.0	18.8	14.3	30.6	20.5	15.4	8.0	4.5	11.1	9.5	8.3	8.3	4.8	6.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	81.5	75.4	70.7	66.3	47.0	61.2	50.0	57.1	54.9	50.0	52.8	51.5	50.8	47.8	44.7	33.7	30.4	38.7	25.4	31.9	33.3	25.8	19.1	9.7	15.1	4.7	5.7	7.7	7.0	6.9	4.7	4.0	2.3	2.2	6.3	4.8	0.0
Panama	71.4	71.9	52.9	58.0	51.2	51.2	36.8	42.4	44.8	45.7	42.9	43.3	36.6	41.4	29.7	14.3	24.1	16.7	14.3	21.4	3.7	14.8	10.5	4.5	4.5	9.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.6	6.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
Peru	81.4	95.4	83.9	81.5	87.0	77.3	75.9	78.3	75.5	64.2	74.0	68.0	72.0	63.7	53.8	54.5	46.3	56.4	52.9	42.1	38.4	39.7	47.6	21.8	20.6	25.5	13.3	12.0	19.2	13.8	8.2	13.1	8.6	15.9	16.0	0.0	5.1

\* Including West Asia.

Table 3C Percentage of Women Still Breastfeeding Last Child at Date of Interview, by Months Elapsed Since the Birth, Confined to Women Whose Last Child is Still Surviving

Country	Months Elapsed Since the Birth																																				
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC*</b>																																					
Bangladesh	84.4	95.9	93.5	96.6	95.0	96.0	97.4	95.9	92.9	92.9	96.2	97.2	94.3	99.3	97.1	92.2	95.7	94.0	94.7	94.2	93.7	85.6	95.0	94.1	92.8	88.6	88.3	88.6	86.0	77.8	84.8	74.9	74.2	83.2	82.3	68.8	61.2
Fiji	85.4	87.0	81.5	70.3	61.8	57.8	55.7	52.1	57.4	51.9	58.2	40.3	38.9	26.3	39.3	27.5	23.8	29.2	25.5	15.0	18.4	4.5	17.6	10.8	14.6	6.7	5.0	0.0	12.5	4.0	9.7	15.6	9.4	3.8	6.7	3.2	12.5
Indonesia	99.6	95.1	99.2	97.8	93.4	93.0	95.9	97.7	92.8	90.9	94.6	92.9	90.5	90.1	91.4	91.5	82.6	84.5	85.1	86.7	81.7	73.5	81.6	65.4	65.7	74.2	75.8	69.2	72.2	52.6	54.1	55.7	52.3	51.7	61.7	51.7	52.7
Jordan	81.7	93.6	92.0	91.8	79.8	72.9	78.1	64.9	64.1	63.6	70.8	63.6	57.4	71.0	61.4	47.6	55.3	53.0	43.8	27.9	20.6	3.9	30.1	24.6	8.2	0.0	17.1	4.6	0.0	17.3	12.9	6.1	5.1	30.2	7.3	5.0	7.4
Korea, Republic of	100.0	93.8	91.3	84.8	79.4	97.6	88.3	89.5	86.5	80.0	78.7	68.5	72.5	65.7	61.7	60.3	60.9	59.6	52.9	54.0	44.4	36.8	35.1	30.0	26.4	39.3	26.5	16.7	20.8	23.1	6.5	11.4	22.9	10.8	6.7	8.3	3.2
Malaysia	67.2	63.1	55.6	44.7	41.3	35.2	30.2	35.2	39.8	30.9	26.1	36.8	16.2	12.8	19.0	11.7	16.2	23.7	11.1	10.7	7.8	2.3	5.0	5.1	2.2	7.4	2.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.4	2.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	99.2	98.7	99.0	97.1	97.4	98.6	96.2	93.4	94.8	90.9	97.4	94.6	85.8	89.2	96.7	94.6	81.8	76.0	88.8	76.2	61.0	75.2	84.7	75.7	72.5	77.4	91.2	75.4
Pakistan	95.9	99.3	98.1	98.1	100.0	94.9	96.5	96.4	97.5	95.3	93.8	94.2	98.1	98.4	92.5	84.8	93.4	95.9	84.5	86.8	68.0	73.3	90.6	73.1	60.3	68.2	67.0	56.1	42.5	59.5	41.2	48.0	27.7	38.5	21.8	22.5	12.2
Philippines	81.1	88.8	85.3	79.2	77.0	75.1	81.1	67.4	75.8	67.6	76.4	70.9	71.5	68.5	57.5	67.9	59.3	40.9	41.9	53.7	38.6	37.4	35.3	23.7	35.8	30.4	28.3	26.0	15.2	18.9	13.9	12.5	3.1	12.9	12.0	7.6	16.2
Sri Lanka	95.0	98.9	94.7	91.8	92.3	85.1	91.3	93.2	85.8	86.8	75.9	76.2	88.9	84.7	85.1	72.4	71.7	74.0	73.4	81.2	73.8	73.5	72.4	61.6	49.4	52.2	55.1	51.3	57.1	41.3	49.6	44.7	52.1	42.8	29.2	41.9	46.0
Thailand	100.0	86.9	93.9	88.5	74.9	76.3	69.0	84.9	82.1	92.5	86.7	76.6	69.9	79.4	76.0	73.8	72.0	72.4	59.5	66.8	71.7	60.4	55.7	61.4	46.9	50.9	60.4	38.2	51.3	32.3	34.8	26.5	31.2	19.2	22.8	26.5	28.3
<b>CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA</b>																																					
Colombia	88.0	87.1	82.6	75.8	67.3	60.0	60.0	55.6	53.3	47.6	48.9	60.6	38.3	46.3	42.9	30.8	22.4	30.2	22.2	20.5	30.0	14.7	15.2	4.3	0.0	7.7	6.7	11.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	11.1
Costa Rica	66.7	67.6	34.2	32.0	22.9	41.7	45.5	33.3	39.0	27.8	21.2	15.6	9.4	9.1	22.6	12.5	4.2	0.0	7.4	22.9	10.3	7.9	3.3	0.0	7.1	5.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	10.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	
Dominican Republic	90.5	85.7	78.0	83.8	70.5	52.6	71.1	48.6	50.0	65.4	52.0	36.0	40.7	42.9	33.3	27.8	23.8	27.3	20.0	16.7	6.7	13.6	0.0	21.4	12.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Guyana	69.2	78.8	51.2	66.7	54.7	36.0	38.3	33.3	32.1	27.3	31.1	35.1	23.8	22.2	24.4	22.2	15.8	15.4	3.1	10.7	5.7	14.8	8.8	18.5	10.3	0.0	3.8	15.4	18.2	17.6	3.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	10.5	4.8
Jamaica	63.2	73.0	65.7	50.1	59.5	60.0	55.6	29.6	38.9	35.6	31.3	25.0	19.4	14.3	30.6	20.5	15.4	8.0	4.5	11.1	9.5	8.3	8.7	4.8	6.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Mexico	81.5	75.4	70.7	66.3	57.0	61.2	50.0	58.1	54.9	50.0	52.8	51.5	50.8	47.8	44.7	33.7	30.7	39.1	25.8	31.9	33.3	26.2	19.6	9.7	15.7	4.8	5.7	7.7	7.0	6.9	4.7	4.2	2.3	2.2	6.3	4.8	0.0
Panama	71.4	71.9	52.9	58.0	51.2	52.1	36.8	42.4	44.8	45.7	42.9	43.3	36.6	41.4	29.7	14.3	24.1	16.7	14.7	21.4	3.7	14.8	10.5	4.5	4.5	9.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.6	6.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
Peru	83.4	95.4	83.9	81.5	87.0	77.3	75.9	78.3	76.3	64.2	74.0	68.0	72.0	63.7	53.8	54.5	47.9	57.2	52.9	42.1	38.4	39.7	50.4	21.8	20.7	27.7	13.6	12.0	20.8	14.6	8.2	13.2	8.9	16.3	12.5	0.0	5.5

\*Including West Asia

Table 4A Percentage of Children Born in the Three Years Prior to the Survey Who Are Still Being Breastfed at Date of Interview, by Current Age of the Child in Months

Country	Current Age of Child in Months																																				Mean	Median	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			36
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC*</b>																																							
Bangladesh	97.5	86.7	86.1	89.6	88.0	76.9	90.8	85.0	76.7	77.0	83.1	85.6	76.8	81.1	80.5	78.8	81.7	75.3	68.6	73.5	66.9	55.8	55.7	56.3	67.1	49.5	46.7	53.7	48.7	46.4	46.2	35.7	31.3	32.1	26.2	26.7	18.7	27.1	25.0
Fiji	NOT AVAILABLE																																						
Indonesia	97.1	90.1	91.4	92.1	87.4	81.0	87.8	84.6	85.8	76.2	85.7	78.2	79.7	80.0	76.2	74.3	57.5	53.4	61.7	61.8	59.2	54.4	47.8	46.1	42.0	44.1	41.4	38.4	41.8	25.2	28.7	24.7	24.7	19.5	27.5	20.7	15.8	23.8	21.7
Jordan	92.6	89.8	88.5	87.0	78.1	66.7	67.7	48.9	48.8	44.7	47.8	41.9	36.2	47.7	38.6	28.0	30.9	30.1	20.2	10.7	9.2	1.3	9.4	6.6	2.5	0.0	3.1	1.3	0.0	5.3	3.5	1.3	1.1	7.6	0.0	1.2	1.1	11.4	6.9
Korea	93.1	90.9	86.7	82.3	76.9	94.2	82.5	82.9	80.8	68.0	74.7	64.9	61.0	57.1	57.8	53.0	49.4	47.9	41.4	34.2	28.6	24.1	23.8	18.1	16.9	26.2	17.6	8.5	11.5	12.0	3.8	5.7	9.6	4.9	2.5	3.4	1.3	16.8	15.8
Malaysia	74.4	61.4	55.6	44.2	39.6	33.7	29.2	32.8	36.1	27.1	22.8	32.3	13.0	10.0	14.3	6.4	12.1	13.5	7.8	7.7	4.2	1.3	3.1	2.9	1.0	3.8	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	2.5
Nepal	97.6	92.0	94.3	89.0	91.9	92.6	89.0	87.4	90.3	91.9	89.2	92.8	80.2	75.0	77.7	72.8	66.5	67.9	60.2	66.3	55.6	53.3	60.9	51.7	56.4	38.8	34.5	36.0	35.3	24.4	29.4	28.6	31.7	24.4	25.3	36.4	21.4	25.4	24.4
Pakistan	95.4	91.2	90.8	93.0	90.1	84.6	88.1	83.6	84.2	81.5	80.4	82.7	72.0	74.9	68.2	60.1	74.6	74.0	52.5	57.6	34.3	42.4	53.8	39.7	21.6	27.5	22.8	23.7	15.7	21.6	15.1	13.9	7.2	13.1	5.7	5.7	1.8	20.1	19.3
Philippines	85.0	83.7	81.3	76.5	71.0	70.3	75.5	63.3	68.7	60.3	59.5	56.5	54.3	49.1	41.3	43.3	41.0	26.0	17.6	30.6	19.6	22.4	18.7	11.9	13.3	13.8	12.7	12.2	4.5	5.8	3.8	3.5	0.9	3.6	4.6	1.9	4.8	15.3	12.8
Sri Lanka	95.8	90.7	88.9	85.4	85.0	76.5	90.7	86.7	77.2	80.0	69.1	64.5	74.8	69.2	76.1	61.7	56.3	61.5	57.4	63.1	56.9	45.9	51.4	28.8	28.4	30.5	26.2	28.7	31.6	20.3	26.3	21.0	26.8	19.6	10.3	17.0	16.3	21.7	Not Available
Thailand	91.9	84.0	91.1	80.1	67.7	71.0	60.6	74.9	75.9	71.7	78.5	68.7	64.4	65.2	61.7	64.9	53.5	48.5	45.4	48.3	40.3	35.2	41.5	34.0	23.5	31.6	31.8	25.2	27.2	11.0	17.9	14.4	12.2	9.5	9.4	9.8	10.5	19.5	16.7
<b>CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA</b>																																							
Colombia	90.0	80.6	77.0	72.1	63.8	53.7	53.6	50.0	46.2	33.9	37.1	55.6	28.1	37.5	30.5	17.9	15.9	21.0	12.7	12.1	14.5	6.8	7.9	2.6	0.0	4.1	3.6	5.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	10.1	7.0
Costa Rica	74.5	67.6	32.5	32.0	22.9	41.7	42.6	31.7	34.8	21.3	16.7	11.6	8.1	7.3	17.1	10.5	2.4	0.0	6.1	19.0	7.5	5.8	2.4	0.0	3.8	2.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.7	Not Available
Dominican Republic	88.2	84.0	73.8	77.5	63.3	48.8	58.7	41.5	40.0	45.9	38.2	26.5	26.8	30.0	16.1	14.7	15.6	16.0	12.5	10.6	2.8	7.0	0.0	9.4	6.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	9.3	Not Available
Guyana	88.4	72.9	48.8	65.3	51.9	34.6	34.0	29.8	29.3	23.1	24.1	26.0	17.2	17.2	16.7	13.8	10.5	7.3	1.8	5.7	3.2	6.5	5.0	10.4	5.8	0.0	1.7	7.5	4.3	5.8	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.8	1.5	7.3	4.1
Jamaica	94.3	70.3	62.2	42.4	56.8	48.4	54.1	25.8	35.9	35.6	29.4	21.2	15.4	11.4	22.9	15.1	12.5	6.1	2.5	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.1	2.4	4.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	6.9	Not Available
Mexico	80.4	72.9	68.9	62.7	52.6	56.1	45.8	51.1	47.9	43.1	43.7	42.6	35.4	32.6	31.8	22.5	20.3	24.8	13.2	18.0	16.1	12.5	7.8	4.9	6.6	1.5	2.0	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.6	0.0	11.1	Not Available
Panama	79.1	71.9	51.9	56.9	46.8	47.1	35.0	40.0	40.6	37.7	33.3	34.2	30.6	34.8	19.6	9.6	17.1	10.9	9.8	16.2	2.5	8.7	7.8	3.0	2.3	4.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	9.4	3.7
Peru	93.1	91.4	78.4	75.9	79.0	70.2	70.1	70.2	65.4	50.4	58.0	59.8	58.6	48.2	39.6	39.3	29.7	42.7	35.3	29.3	23.2	17.8	20.7	10.2	9.0	12.0	5.6	4.3	5.6	5.1	2.6	3.5	2.8	6.2	5.7	0.0	1.2	13.7	12.8

\*Including West Asia

Table 4B Percentage of Children Born in the Three Years Prior to the Survey Who Are Still Being Breastfed at Date of Interview, by Current Age of the Child in Three Month Intervals

Country	Current Age of Child in 3 Month Intervals												Duration Mean	Median															
	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33			36														
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC*</b>																													
Bangladesh	97.4		89.0		82.0		81.7		79.4		78.7		74.7		59.6		57.1		47.4		42.6		29.7		25.1		27.1		26.2
Fiji	NOT AVAILABLE																												
Indonesia	96.9		88.5		84.5		81.7		78.9		67.9		60.6		50.7		42.4		39.2		25.9		24.0		14.1		23.6		21.2
Jordan	92.2		83.5		62.1		43.6		44.1		30.4		19.6		5.2		2.5		1.6		3.7		2.7		0.8		11.3		8.0
Korea, Republic of	92.9		85.1		84.8		72.5		61.2		55.2		37.5		23.3		21.3		12.4		6.8		5.4		2.3		15.7		15.5
Malaysia	73.3		46.9		33.9		28.3		18.8		11.4		9.9		3.3		2.0		1.6		1.0		0.4		0.0		7.9		Not Available
Nepal	97.9		92.0		91.2		89.2		81.7		72.7		64.5		53.6		48.3		33.1		31.6		30.8		19.5		25.3		23.0
Pakistan	95.0		90.5		85.0		83.7		76.4		67.8		55.4		42.6		27.3		21.4		12.9		10.2		2.1		19.8		19.3
Philippines	85.3		78.2		69.5		63.7		52.6		43.3		24.6		23.6		13.0		10.7		4.0		3.7		3.9		15.6		12.8
Sri Lanka	95.6		82.0		87.2		73.1		71.5		65.5		55.9		49.0		31.6		28.6		24.5		18.5		15.6		21.7		20.6
Thailand	91.8		81.7		65.6		74.7		65.0		58.8		46.6		40.6		31.6		26.5		13.4		10.9		10.0		19.5		17.2
<b>CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA</b>																													
Colombia	89.7		69.6		54.3		36.9		38.1		22.7		16.7		9.1		2.6		4.1		0.7		1.7		1.2		10.2		6.7
Costa Rica	74.2		34.6		35.6		23.4		9.4		9.2		8.6		4.7		3.0		0.8		2.7		0.8		0.7		6.9		Not Available
Dominican Republic	88.9		69.2		55.6		40.0		26.2		19.3		13.6		6.8		4.0		1.4		0.0		0.0		0.8		9.5		7.1
Guyana	88.3		61.3		37.1		24.6		21.7		15.2		4.8		5.3		6.1		3.8		3.0		0.5		2.3		7.9		Not Available
Jamaica	93.6		56.8		39.6		31.1		16.3		14.3		4.2		3.2		3.3		0.8		0.0		0.7		0.0		7.0		Not Available
Mexico	80.8		61.7		51.9		43.7		38.8		24.1		17.6		11.1		4.0		2.6		1.9		0.8		0.7		11.1		6.7
Panama	78.7		50.7		43.1		35.1		30.3		19.1		9.5		5.7		4.6		0.6		2.2		2.2		0.0		9.4		Not Available
Peru	93.0		79.7		70.0		58.0		53.2		38.3		30.9		21.7		10.7		4.8		4.5		4.3		0.7		13.7		12.6

\* Including West Asia

Table 4C Percentage of Children Born in the Three Years Prior to the Survey Who Are Still Being Breastfed at Date of Interview, by Current Age of Child in Three Month Intervals. Confined to Children Still Surviving or Survived at least Twelve Months.

Country	Current Age of Child in 3 Month Intervals													Duration Mean	Median
	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36		
ASIA AND PACIFIC*															
Bangladesh	99.4	95.4	93.1	90.6	89.1	88.1	81.9	68.8	65.0	54.4	49.2	35.0	29.4	29.8	29.5
Fiji	NOT AVAILABLE														
Indonesia	98.4	94.3	93.1	89.1	83.5	76.3	67.1	56.4	47.0	42.9	29.1	26.7	15.6	25.3	23.0
Jordan	93.3	86.3	65.6	46.5	46.6	31.7	20.2	5.6	2.7	1.7	3.8	2.9	0.8	11.7	8.4
Korea, Republic of	94.6	88.8	82.3	76.0	62.8	57.1	38.4	24.5	21.9	13.1	7.0	5.6	2.4	17.0	16.1
Malaysia	73.8	47.2	34.8	29.2	19.6	11.8	10.4	3.4	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	8.1	Not Available
Nepal	100.0	99.6	98.7	96.8	91.7	82.9	72.6	61.6	54.5	38.4	37.8	36.1	23.9	27.7	24.8
Pakistan	98.8	97.5	95.1	92.2	88.6	78.5	63.0	48.3	31.5	24.9	14.8	11.7	2.6	21.3	20.6
Philippines	86.3	81.5	71.2	67.5	56.2	45.8	26.3	24.6	13.7	11.4	4.4	3.9	4.1	16.1	13.8
Sri Lanka	98.3	89.4	90.2	77.9	76.8	70.5	60.0	51.2	33.1	31.0	26.5	19.2	16.3	22.4	21.2
Thailand	92.7	89.3	69.6	78.9	67.4	60.6	48.3	41.9	34.7	27.9	14.3	11.3	10.8	20.3	17.6
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA															
Colombia	92.4	73.3	57.7	39.9	39.5	23.8	17.6	9.5	2.8	4.2	0.7	1.8	1.3	10.4	7.3
Costa Rica	75.4	34.9	36.4	24.8	10.2	9.6	9.0	5.1	3.2	0.8	2.8	0.8	0.7	7.0	Not Available
Dominican Republic	92.2	73.9	59.5	44.0	28.9	21.4	14.4	7.1	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.8	7.8
Guyana	90.0	63.1	38.3	25.6	23.2	16.4	5.1	5.9	6.5	4.0	3.1	0.5	2.5	8.1	Not Available
Jamaica	94.9	64.4	41.9	34.1	18.3	15.5	4.7	3.6	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.5	Not Available
Mexico	82.7	65.2	55.1	47.0	42.8	25.7	19.0	11.7	4.2	2.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	11.6	7.9
Panama	80.1	51.7	43.4	35.6	31.4	19.7	9.8	5.8	4.7	0.7	2.2	2.2	0.0	9.4	Not Available
Peru	94.7	84.7	74.9	63.8	58.0	41.8	33.1	23.3	11.9	5.3	5.0	4.4	0.8	14.5	13.5

\* Including West Asia

Table 4D Percentage of Children Born in the Three Years Prior to the Survey Who Are Still Being Breastfed at Date of Interview, by Current Age of Child in Three Month Intervals. Confined to Children Still Surviving

Country	Current Age of Child in 3 Month Intervals													Duration Mean	Median
	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36		
ASIA AND PACIFIC*															
Bangladesh	99.4	95.4	93.1	90.6	90.3	88.5	82.6	71.0	67.6	57.8	51.2	37.0	31.3	30.6	30.2
Fiji	NOT AVAILABLE														
Indonesia	98.4	94.3	93.1	89.1	83.7	77.1	68.3	57.6	47.8	44.8	29.4	28.5	16.4	25.7	23.3
Jordan	93.3	86.3	65.7	46.5	46.7	31.7	20.4	5.7	2.7	1.7	3.9	3.0	0.8	11.7	8.4
Korea, Republic of	94.6	88.8	86.3	76.0	62.8	57.4	38.5	24.6	22.2	13.2	7.0	5.7	2.5	17.1	16.2
Malaysia	73.8	47.2	34.8	29.2	19.6	11.8	10.4	3.4	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	8.1	Not Available
Nepal	100.0	99.6	98.7	96.8	92.0	84.2	74.7	64.3	57.1	41.0	40.7	39.0	26.5	28.6	25.3
Pakistan	98.8	97.5	95.1	92.2	89.0	79.1	65.3	49.7	33.3	25.5	15.8	12.5	2.8	21.6	20.9
Philippines	86.3	81.5	71.2	67.5	56.2	46.2	26.5	24.8	13.9	11.6	4.4	4.0	4.2	16.1	13.9
Sri Lanka	98.3	89.4	90.2	77.9	76.8	70.5	61.4	51.7	33.6	31.0	26.8	19.6	16.7	22.5	21.3
Thailand	92.7	89.3	69.6	78.9	67.4	60.6	48.3	42.2	35.1	27.9	14.5	11.5	10.9	20.4	17.6
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA															
Colombia	92.4	73.3	57.7	39.9	40.2	23.8	17.6	9.6	2.8	4.3	0.7	1.8	1.3	10.4	7.3
Costa Rica	75.4	34.9	36.7	24.8	10.2	9.6	9.0	5.1	3.3	0.8	2.8	0.8	0.7	7.1	Not Available
Dominican Republic	89.0	69.2	55.6	40.0	26.2	19.3	13.6	6.8	4.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.5	7.1
Guyana	90.0	63.1	38.3	25.6	23.4	16.5	5.1	6.0	6.6	4.0	3.2	0.6	2.5	8.1	Not Available
Jamaica	94.9	64.4	41.9	34.1	18.4	15.5	4.8	3.7	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.5	Not Available
Mexico	82.7	65.2	55.1	47.0	42.8	25.8	19.3	11.7	4.3	2.8	2.1	0.8	0.8	11.6	7.9
Panama	80.1	51.7	43.4	35.6	31.4	19.7	9.8	5.8	4.7	0.7	2.2	2.4	0.0	9.4	Not Available
Peru	94.7	84.7	75.2	63.8	58.2	42.3	33.2	24.1	12.4	5.6	5.1	4.1	0.8	14.5	13.5

\* Including West Asia

Table 5 Percent Distribution of Women According to Length of Breastfeeding in Last Closed Interval, by Current Age and Birth Order. Confined to Women with at Least Two Live Births (Including Any Current Pregnancy) Whose Penultimate Birth Survived at Least Twelve Months

5A Age of Women <25 Years

Country	BIRTH ORDER 1										BIRTH ORDER 2										BIRTH ORDER 3										ALL BIRTH ORDERS									
	Did Not	<6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV.	No. of Cases	Did Not	<6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV.	No. of Cases	Did Not	<6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV.	No. of Cases	Did Not	<6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV.	No. of Cases
ASIA AND PACIFIC*																																								
Bangladesh	0.4	5.7	11.0	13.5	26.3	43.0	25.7	24.2	11.9	455	0.9	3.5	12.3	14.8	39.7	28.8	23.9	23.9	9.6	293	1.4	7.6	18.7	18.6	28.8	24.9	21.1	23.5	10.4	194	0.7	5.1	13.3	15.2	31.4	34.3	24.1	24.0	10.9	1031
Fiji	NOT AVAILABLE																																							
Indonesia	1.5	5.4	20.2	25.6	26.1	21.1	19.8	18.3	10.0	550	3.3	4.4	18.4	27.6	27.4	19.0	19.5	18.3	9.0	241	0.8	3.4	36.5	20.2	22.9	16.3	18.4	17.7	9.0	87	1.9	4.9	21.7	25.5	26.4	19.5	19.5	18.2	9.5	910
Jordan	6.9	40.3	26.0	18.2	8.0	0.6	8.7	7.6	7.1	190	6.1	33.3	35.2	20.5	4.9	0.0	9.3	8.8	6.3	170	7.5	31.0	23.5	31.9	5.1	1.1	10.3	11.6	7.5	100	6.6	36.0	28.8	21.4	6.3	0.9	9.3	8.8	7.1	527
Korea, Republic of	6.2	2.8	35.9	25.5	20.7	9.0	15.4	14.1	7.8	145	5.3	5.3	15.8	28.9	34.2	10.5	17.2	17.2	8.0	38	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	12.6	18.0	8.7	5	6.4	3.2	31.4	26.1	23.9	9.0	15.7	14.7	7.9	188
Malaysia	19.7	56.0	18.4	4.5	1.0	0.3	4.4	2.7	5.0	309	23.4	46.1	23.4	4.2	1.8	1.2	5.1	3.0	6.0	167	26.2	47.5	21.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.4	4.6	61	21.8	51.9	20.2	4.3	1.3	0.5	4.5	2.7	5.3	559
Nepal	0.7	1.6	19.9	22.2	28.9	26.7	21.8	22.5	9.6	284	0.6	3.8	25.8	26.2	26.0	17.6	19.6	18.0	9.3	164	0.0	0.0	31.3	32.6	23.8	12.3	17.8	17.3	6.7	47	0.7	2.1	23.1	24.7	27.5	21.9	20.6	18.4	9.3	505
Pakistan	1.8	8.0	21.0	30.7	29.8	8.7	17.2	17.8	7.3	223	0.8	8.1	33.2	27.4	22.4	7.9	15.9	14.8	6.9	161	11.7	7.3	27.6	30.5	19.0	3.9	13.5	14.6	7.3	61	2.7	7.9	27.6	29.7	24.9	7.2	16.1	15.5	7.2	481
Philippines	7.8	15.1	46.2	23.0	5.0	2.9	10.7	11.6	6.9	337	6.6	13.0	41.1	23.7	10.4	5.3	11.9	12.0	6.6	239	13.0	14.8	46.9	16.3	1.6	7.4	9.8	11.7	6.7	87	8.5	14.0	44.9	22.0	6.2	4.4	10.9	11.8	6.7	703
Sri Lanka	4.0	18.7	30.8	21.8	15.7	9.1	14.2	12.3	9.0	243	1.5	15.3	32.8	22.5	20.6	7.3	15.3	13.6	8.5	120	1.9	10.3	36.0	15.8	26.8	9.2	16.9	17.5	9.6	55	3.2	16.6	33.1	20.9	17.9	8.3	14.7	12.3	8.9	439
Thailand	8.8	10.1	30.1	23.5	19.3	8.2	14.5	13.4	9.0	206	6.1	8.6	27.8	24.9	22.0	10.6	15.5	15.1	9.1	91	4.7	3.3	20.5	23.2	32.4	15.9	18.8	18.3	11.4	22	8.0	9.9	28.6	23.5	20.6	9.3	14.0	15.0	9.2	323
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA																																								
Colombia	11.6	47.9	23.6	10.7	5.8	0.4	7.2	5.4	6.5	242	5.1	50.4	31.6	6.8	4.3	1.7	7.3	5.6	6.7	117	6.0	40.0	34.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.2	5.5	50	8.9	46.8	27.5	11.1	4.9	0.7	7.4	5.7	6.5	425
Costa Rica	27.1	52.0	14.9	3.2	2.1	0.8	3.8	2.1	5.2	377	26.0	48.5	20.9	2.6	2.0	0.0	4.1	2.5	4.9	196	16.0	43.6	30.9	3.2	5.3	1.1	6.1	3.5	6.0	94	24.6	48.8	20.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	4.5	2.7	5.5	756
Dominican Republic	10.7	42.0	29.6	10.1	6.5	1.2	7.5	6.0	6.6	169	4.4	27.5	36.3	23.1	6.6	2.2	10.0	10.0	7.0	91	7.0	30.2	34.9	23.3	4.7	0.0	9.3	10.7	6.2	43	8.0	36.5	32.8	15.3	6.1	1.2	8.4	7.8	6.7	326
Guyana	18.8	36.4	24.7	10.0	7.5	2.5	7.6	4.4	8.3	239	5.6	50.8	23.8	12.7	4.8	2.4	7.7	4.7	7.4	126	6.3	42.2	32.8	10.9	6.3	1.6	8.3	6.6	6.9	64	12.8	43.3	24.8	10.9	6.1	2.2	7.6	5.2	7.7	460
Jamaica	6.2	42.6	43.1	6.7	1.5	0.0	7.2	6.7	4.6	195	2.0	42.9	43.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.6	4.0	98	7.8	43.1	41.2	5.9	2.0	0.0	7.1	6.3	5.1	51	5.2	41.8	44.2	7.4	1.1	0.3	7.4	7.0	4.5	364
Mexico	20.6	33.1	24.4	15.4	4.2	2.2	7.7	5.8	7.7	402	13.6	27.3	34.8	15.2	8.0	1.1	9.0	9.0	7.1	264	10.9	18.2	39.1	20.0	10.9	0.9	10.6	11.7	7.3	110	16.9	28.2	30.3	16.1	7.0	1.6	8.7	8.1	7.4	833
Panama	19.7	48.6	17.9	8.7	5.2	0.0	5.7	3.3	6.3	173	17.9	38.1	28.6	13.1	2.4	0.0	6.8	5.7	6.2	84	14.6	39.6	31.3	6.3	6.3	2.1	7.9	6.3	6.7	48	17.5	43.1	24.6	9.5	4.9	0.3	6.6	5.1	6.4	395
Peru	8.9	28.9	34.3	19.5	7.4	1.0	9.4	9.8	9.0	349	2.7	20.4	39.1	23.2	9.8	4.8	12.5	12.0	8.1	185	6.7	20.2	36.2	23.7	10.6	2.6	11.6	11.9	7.4	87	6.5	24.4	36.4	21.5	8.8	2.4	10.8	11.6	7.5	647

\* Including West Asia

Table 5B Age of Women 25 – 34 Years

Country	BIRTH ORDER 1										BIRTH ORDER 2										BIRTH ORDER 3									
	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No of Cases	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No of Cases	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No of Cases
ASIA AND PACIFIC*																														
Bangladesh	1.1	9.4	10.3	6.8	23.6	48.9	28.2	24.4	15.4	93	0.7	4.9	14.0	8.7	31.0	40.8	26.1	24.2	12.4	225	0.4	3.0	11.5	12.6	32.8	39.7	26.2	24.2	11.5	270
Fiji	Not Available										Not Available										Not Available									
Indonesia	2.6	4.8	18.8	20.4	31.7	21.8	21.1	21.6	11.0	431	1.7	5.5	17.7	16.8	31.3	27.0	21.4	23.5	10.4	487	1.4	3.8	17.8	25.2	28.8	23.0	20.6	19.9	9.2	450
Jordan	7.4	46.0	25.5	18.4	2.7	0.0	7.5	5.4	7.5	112	8.3	30.4	28.1	26.5	6.7	0.0	9.9	11.0	6.8	133	6.5	28.0	26.3	25.3	12.0	1.8	11.2	11.8	7.6	176
Korea, Republic of	8.3	5.0	33.3	29.2	16.6	7.6	14.7	13.5	8.5	579	3.9	2.7	32.5	25.9	24.0	11.1	16.8	14.8	8.3	622	2.6	1.6	25.1	26.7	25.4	18.6	19.0	17.3	9.2	382
Malaysia	36.7	42.2	14.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	3.8	1.0	6.1	360	21.4	51.3	17.5	6.1	3.3	0.4	5.0	2.3	6.2	458	21.4	46.5	20.6	3.3	7.5	0.6	5.7	2.9	7.0	359
Nepal	0.0	1.2	12.8	13.3	29.3	43.4	27.8	24.2	13.8	272	0.3	2.3	15.8	18.3	29.3	33.9	24.1	23.8	11.2	350	0.0	2.1	17.0	23.8	30.4	26.7	22.9	23.6	10.6	323
Pakistan	2.7	8.6	15.2	24.4	33.3	15.7	18.5	18.4	8.4	163	0.9	4.5	21.3	26.7	33.0	13.6	18.7	18.2	7.3	226	0.7	4.9	19.0	30.8	32.3	12.3	18.7	18.2	7.0	257
Philippines	19.7	22.3	31.5	18.1	5.6	2.9	9.1	9.0	8.6	455	15.4	15.4	37.7	19.9	9.5	2.1	10.4	11.8	7.4	596	12.4	11.4	39.6	23.4	10.3	2.9	11.6	12.0	7.5	552
Sri Lanka	5.6	24.2	32.5	12.7	12.0	12.9	14.4	11.9	11.9	422	3.7	18.2	28.9	17.5	17.8	13.9	16.1	12.5	11.3	466	4.1	16.3	27.9	18.4	20.4	12.9	16.0	14.2	10.5	372
Thailand	14.0	11.8	27.2	14.5	19.3	13.1	15.0	12.3	12.1	269	5.6	6.8	26.9	20.7	21.2	18.8	18.2	17.1	11.0	251	4.0	9.9	25.5	18.2	23.0	19.3	18.8	17.2	11.9	223
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA																														
Colombia	14.1	50.7	19.7	8.9	3.3	3.3	6.8	4.4	8.0	213	9.4	49.1	22.8	11.6	3.6	3.6	7.7	5.5	8.0	224	8.4	44.4	27.0	12.9	5.6	1.7	8.3	6.2	7.3	178
Costa Rica	25.5	53.4	14.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	4.1	2.4	5.3	161	17.1	58.2	18.8	4.7	1.2	0.0	4.5	2.8	4.7	170	18.1	50.0	21.0	6.5	3.6	0.7	5.6	3.2	6.3	138
Dominican Republic	17.9	51.2	16.7	9.5	2.4	2.4	5.8	3.1	6.9	84	15.9	41.3	24.6	11.9	6.3	0.0	7.1	4.0	7.0	126	5.0	38.0	28.0	14.0	14.0	1.0	9.7	8.1	7.9	100
Guyana	15.2	45.0	23.4	7.0	4.1	5.3	7.7	5.3	9.7	171	7.7	48.7	27.2	9.2	4.6	2.6	8.1	5.9	7.7	195	7.9	45.5	29.7	8.4	6.4	2.0	8.2	6.2	7.3	202
Jamaica	8.1	50.7	34.6	5.9	0.7	0.0	6.1	5.1	4.4	136	9.0	46.3	38.1	3.7	3.0	0.0	6.6	6.1	5.1	134	4.3	36.2	54.3	3.4	1.7	0.0	7.6	7.8	4.2	116
Mexico	25.4	41.6	19.0	7.9	5.1	1.0	5.9	3.3	6.9	315	14.2	35.8	26.0	14.5	5.9	3.6	8.7	6.5	8.2	338	13.1	28.8	32.0	17.2	7.1	1.8	9.5	9.1	7.8	337
Panama	25.8	52.0	14.3	4.0	1.6	2.4	4.6	2.0	7.0	252	19.5	49.4	19.1	4.1	5.6	2.2	5.9	3.0	7.6	267	16.5	40.8	22.0	9.2	9.2	2.3	8.1	5.7	8.2	218
Peru	13.8	42.1	25.0	11.6	5.7	1.9	7.8	5.9	7.6	295	10.9	33.3	25.0	15.5	12.4	2.9	9.9	8.4	8.6	344	7.5	23.5	28.9	24.3	12.7	3.1	11.7	11.9	8.4	319
BIRTH ORDER 4																														
BIRTH ORDER 5																														
ALL BIRTH ORDERS																														
Country	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No of Cases	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No of Cases	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No of Cases
ASIA AND PACIFIC*																														
Bangladesh	0.4	3.7	12.6	11.8	38.8	32.9	24.8	24.0	10.3	327	0.9	2.3	15.7	16.8	35.4	28.9	23.2	23.9	9.4	595	0.7	3.5	13.7	13.1	34.3	34.7	24.8	24.0	11.0	1510
Fiji	Not Available										Not Available										Not Available									
Indonesia	1.4	2.2	23.0	16.4	36.5	20.6	20.8	22.4	9.0	333	0.6	3.4	21.1	26.1	30.3	18.5	20.2	18.4	8.7	458	1.5	4.0	19.5	21.2	31.5	22.3	20.8	20.4	9.8	2158
Jordan	4.2	19.7	28.1	38.1	8.1	1.8	12.5	12.4	7.0	192	7.1	22.9	29.4	26.4	12.7	1.4	11.6	11.9	7.4	557	6.7	26.2	28.2	27.4	10.2	1.3	11.1	11.8	7.3	1171
Korea, Republic of	5.1	0.6	16.5	25.3	38.0	14.6	19.1	19.6	8.6	158	1.5	0.0	20.9	31.3	32.8	13.4	19.0	17.2	7.9	67	5.0	2.9	29.4	27.3	23.5	11.9	16.9	15.2	8.8	1808
Malaysia	16.9	54.2	18.5	5.8	4.5	0.0	5.5	3.5	6.0	308	14.4	52.4	22.1	6.7	4.1	0.3	5.8	3.7	6.2	389	22.1	49.4	18.6	5.1	4.3	0.5	5.2	2.7	6.3	1874
Nepal	0.5	1.9	23.7	22.6	26.8	24.6	21.4	19.4	10.6	246	0.4	2.7	25.6	28.2	23.8	19.2	19.6	18.0	9.3	249	0.2	2.1	18.6	21.0	28.2	30.0	23.3	23.6	11.5	1440
Pakistan	0.6	7.7	24.3	32.3	25.2	10.0	17.2	17.6	7.3	223	1.0	7.3	27.6	31.3	26.3	6.5	16.5	16.9	7.0	459	1.1	6.6	22.8	29.7	29.3	10.6	17.7	17.8	7.3	1328
Philippines	9.2	11.2	33.4	28.4	13.9	4.0	12.7	12.3	7.3	429	9.5	9.0	38.0	26.9	10.2	6.2	12.5	12.2	7.4	524	13.2	13.7	36.4	23.2	9.9	3.6	11.3	11.9	7.7	2556
Sri Lanka	2.5	10.1	28.0	22.5	23.5	13.3	17.5	17.7	9.9	287	1.6	11.3	33.2	22.9	21.0	10.0	16.2	16.5	8.8	315	3.7	16.8	30.1	18.3	18.4	12.7	15.9	12.5	10.7	1861
Thailand	4.0	4.4	22.5	23.8	30.5	14.7	18.5	17.7	9.9	145	6.1	7.5	20.3	23.8	28.1	14.2	17.5	17.3	9.5	166	7.3	8.5	25.1	19.5	23.5	16.1	17.4	15.5	11.1	1054
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA																														
Colombia	6.1	39.2	31.8	14.2	6.8	2.0	9.2	8.5	7.0	148	6.4	35.5	32.1	15.8	9.0	1.3	9.6	8.2	7.3	234	9.0	43.9	26.4	12.6	5.6	2.4	8.3	6.1	7.6	997
Costa Rica	16.8	52.8	18.4	6.4	4.0	1.6	6.1	4.0	6.7	125	16.8	43.4	26.6	9.0	3.5	0.9	6.5	4.9	6.3	346	18.5	50.0	21.3	6.5	3.0	0.7	5.5	3.3	6.0	940
Dominican Republic	4.7	29.2	34.0	20.8	8.5	2.8	10.8	10.8	8.4	106	4.5	26.7	34.1	23.9	9.7	1.1	10.9	11.7	7.1	176	9.0	35.6	28.5	17.1	8.4	1.4	9.2	8.0	7.7	592
Guyana	8.7	34.7	34.0	9.3	10.0	3.3	9.9	8.4	8.5	150	9.2	32.5	35.3	9.5	10.2	3.2	10.1	8.7	8.4	283	9.6	40.8	30.4	8.8	7.3	3.2	8.9	6.5	8.4	1001
Jamaica	1.0	48.0	42.2	5.9	2.9	0.0	7.6	6.7	5.1	102	2.0	42.0	45.3	8.7	2.0	0.0	8.1	7.4	4.6	150	5.0	44.7	42.6	5.6	2.0	0.0	7.2	6.6	4.7	638
Mexico	10.2	20.7	34.2	20.0	11.9	3.1	11.5	11.8	8.2	295	13.6	20.9	32.6	22.3	9.6	1.0	10.4	11.7	7.4	574	15.1	28.5	29.3	17.2	8.1	1.9	9.3	8.5	7.9	1859
Panama	12.2	29.5	35.9	12.8	7.1	2.6	9.4	8.9	8.1	156	10.1	27.0	37.6	16.0	7.6	1.7	9.9	9.4	7.5	237	17.3	40.9	24.8	8.8	6.0	2.2	7.4	5.2	7.9	1130
Peru	5.2	19.0	38.2	21.4	12.3	3.9	12.2	11.9	8.0	256	6.4	14.5	28.3	30.8	17.1	2.9	13.5	13.2	7.8	389	8.7	26.1	28.7	21.2	12.3	2.9	11.1	11.7	8.3	1604

\* Including West Asia



Table 5D All Ages of Women

Country	BIRTH ORDER 1										BIRTH ORDER 2										BIRTH ORDER 3									
	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No. of Cases	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No. of Cases	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No. of Cases
ASIA AND PACIFIC *																														
Bangladesh	0.6	6.3	10.6	12.3	25.6	44.6	26.3	24.3	12.7	589	0.7	4.2	13.0	11.4	33.7	36.9	25.3	24.1	11.2	593	1.1	4.5	13.6	14.5	29.8	36.4	24.6	24.0	11.5	558
Fiji	NOT AVAILABLE										NOT AVAILABLE										NOT AVAILABLE									
Indonesia	2.1	4.8	20.6	22.3	27.7	22.5	20.5	18.7	10.6	1248	1.9	5.0	19.1	19.0	29.9	25.1	21.1	21.1	10.3	1024	1.4	4.6	18.8	21.0	27.2	27.0	21.4	21.1	10.4	870
Jordan	6.7	40.9	25.9	18.4	7.4	0.6	8.7	7.6	7.1	327	7.9	33.3	31.8	22.0	5.0	0.0	9.2	8.7	6.5	347	6.6	28.7	25.3	26.4	11.4	1.6	11.1	11.7	7.6	338
Korea	7.8	4.2	32.6	27.1	18.8	9.6	15.4	14.0	8.9	864	3.6	2.1	29.7	26.5	25.4	12.7	17.5	15.8	8.4	951	2.7	1.4	23.7	24.6	27.5	20.1	19.7	18.0	9.7	841
Malaysia	29.1	46.3	16.7	3.9	2.8	1.1	4.5	1.9	6.3	872	22.5	47.5	19.3	5.4	4.4	0.9	5.5	2.8	6.7	886	22.3	44.3	23.0	4.1	6.0	0.4	5.8	3.2	7.6	714
Nepal	0.4	1.6	15.4	16.0	28.7	37.9	25.7	23.9	13.1	682	0.5	2.7	16.9	19.0	27.2	33.7	24.1	23.8	11.7	657	0.0	1.8	16.7	21.5	28.3	37.8	24.5	23.7	12.4	605
Pakistan	2.2	8.0	18.7	27.0	31.1	13.1	18.1	18.1	8.1	438	1.0	6.0	23.4	25.4	31.0	13.2	18.1	18.1	7.5	472	2.3	5.4	19.8	28.5	31.9	12.1	18.3	18.1	7.5	421
Philippines	16.3	19.8	36.8	18.8	5.8	2.6	9.6	9.6	8.2	962	13.2	16.1	38.0	19.5	10.3	3.0	10.8	11.8	7.7	1122	13.0	14.0	39.5	21.4	9.0	3.2	11.1	11.9	7.5	987
Sri Lanka	5.2	21.9	29.7	15.6	14.1	13.6	14.9	12.1	11.6	934	3.2	20.1	27.7	16.7	18.3	14.0	16.2	12.4	11.6	908	3.6	16.1	28.1	15.9	19.8	16.5	17.3	14.3	12.2	785
Thailand	11.3	11.0	27.2	17.3	20.8	12.3	15.4	13.0	11.2	580	4.8	8.9	25.8	21.3	22.4	16.8	17.7	16.2	11.0	483	6.7	8.9	24.6	21.3	21.9	16.7	18.0	15.6	11.9	419
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA																														
Colombia	13.0	46.5	23.7	10.0	5.0	1.9	7.2	5.1	7.4	540	7.7	48.5	25.5	9.9	4.5	3.9	8.2	5.8	8.1	466	7.1	42.9	29.9	14.4	4.0	1.7	8.4	6.5	7.3	354
Costa Rica	25.3	54.3	14.2	3.4	2.4	0.8	4.1	2.4	5.4	593	22.2	52.0	19.8	4.4	1.6	0.0	4.4	2.8	4.9	450	17.7	47.8	23.7	5.4	4.0	1.3	5.9	3.4	6.5	299
Dominican Republic	14.0	44.0	25.7	9.7	5.3	1.3	6.9	4.9	6.7	300	10.0	36.8	30.5	14.9	5.9	1.9	8.4	7.4	7.3	269	7.8	36.4	29.4	14.7	10.0	1.7	9.4	8.2	7.7	231
Guyana	16.6	41.3	24.3	8.2	6.1	3.6	7.7	5.0	8.9	477	8.1	48.6	26.7	9.3	4.5	2.9	8.1	5.7	7.9	420	9.3	40.7	31.6	8.5	6.3	3.6	9.0	6.5	8.1	364
Jamaica	6.5	45.5	40.2	6.5	1.2	0.0	6.8	6.3	4.5	415	6.6	44.4	40.7	6.3	1.7	0.3	7.1	6.4	4.8	302	5.9	39.1	49.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	7.4	7.5	4.5	253
Mexico	22.7	35.4	22.6	12.3	5.1	1.9	7.1	4.5	7.6	838	15.2	32.0	29.4	14.1	6.7	2.6	8.7	7.3	7.9	765	12.5	26.1	33.4	18.4	7.2	2.5	10.0	10.6	7.9	641
Panama	23.7	50.2	15.8	5.7	3.1	1.5	5.1	2.5	6.9	544	17.5	47.5	27.0	6.3	4.5	2.4	6.5	3.4	7.9	510	16.0	42.2	22.1	8.1	8.1	3.3	8.1	5.5	8.6	393
Peru	11.3	35.6	29.9	14.8	6.9	1.6	8.1	7.8	7.4	777	9.2	30.8	28.4	16.3	11.4	3.9	10.5	9.8	8.8	744	8.2	24.3	31.5	21.3	11.8	2.9	11.2	11.1	8.2	621
BIRTH ORDER 4																														
BIRTH ORDER 5																														
ALL BIRTH ORDERS																														
Country	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No. of Cases	Did Not	≤6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No. of Cases	Mean	Median	STD DEV	No. of Cases						
ASIA AND PACIFIC *																														
Bangladesh	1.3	2.8	13.7	12.1	35.0	35.0	24.9	24.0	10.9	534	0.9	3.0	15.1	14.8	32.7	33.6	24.2	24.0	10.5	1688	24.8	24.0	11.2	3961						
Fiji	NOT AVAILABLE										NOT AVAILABLE										NOT AVAILABLE									
Indonesia	1.5	2.3	19.3	17.0	35.5	24.4	22.0	23.6	9.9	738	1.5	3.2	20.7	21.1	32.8	20.7	20.9	20.5	9.5	1973	21.1	20.8	10.1	5853						
Jordan	3.1	23.1	28.7	31.4	11.1	2.6	12.4	12.2	7.5	305	6.4	18.2	28.4	28.2	15.9	3.0	13.0	12.3	8.0	1602	11.8	12.0	7.8	2919						
Korea	2.8	0.9	19.1	20.3	36.1	20.8	20.7	20.3	9.6	649	2.7	0.8	19.5	17.1	36.7	23.2	21.2	22.1	9.5	991	18.8	17.6	9.5	4296						
Malaysia	18.1	46.0	23.7	5.7	6.1	0.5	6.4	4.1	6.8	637	17.2	46.9	24.7	5.7	4.4	1.1	6.3	4.0	6.8	1856	5.8	3.2	6.7	4965						
Nepal	0.4	1.7	19.1	19.3	27.1	32.4	24.1	23.6	12.4	473	0.6	1.6	18.5	22.9	28.9	27.4	22.6	23.0	10.6	1080	24.0	23.7	11.9	3497						
Pakistan	1.4	6.5	20.5	28.2	29.0	14.4	18.4	18.0	8.0	385	1.1	5.3	23.5	28.2	30.1	11.7	18.0	18.0	7.4	1496	18.1	18.0	7.6	3212						
Philippines	11.7	12.1	36.8	24.1	11.4	3.8	12.1	12.1	7.8	851	10.1	9.8	39.9	22.6	12.4	5.1	12.7	12.1	8.1	2711	11.6	11.9	8.0	6632						
Sri Lanka	2.3	15.0	26.3	19.1	20.4	16.9	18.0	17.6	11.6	647	2.2	11.9	27.5	19.3	23.0	16.0	18.0	17.7	11.0	1760	17.0	14.9	11.5	5035						
Thailand	4.8	5.2	23.3	24.3	27.4	15.0	18.7	17.6	10.6	339	5.6	4.7	19.7	21.8	27.6	20.5	20.0	18.2	11.5	963	18.2	16.9	11.4	2784						
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA																														
Colombia	5.0	37.3	34.4	14.3	6.8	2.2	9.5	8.7	7.1	279	5.1	31.5	34.6	14.9	10.4	3.5	10.8	9.5	8.3	917	9.1	7.5	8.0	2556						
Costa Rica	19.6	47.1	20.4	7.5	4.2	1.3	6.2	4.7	6.7	240	14.8	39.7	31.7	7.8	4.4	1.6	7.3	5.9	6.8	818	5.7	3.4	6.3	2400						
Dominican Republic	6.9	28.2	34.6	19.7	6.9	3.7	10.5	10.8	8.3	188	7.3	23.8	36.8	17.8	11.9	2.5	11.2	11.7	7.6	606	9.6	8.7	7.7	1594						
Guyana	7.0	34.2	36.3	8.8	9.9	3.9	10.4	8.6	8.7	284	8.3	27.5	40.8	10.2	9.8	3.3	10.6	9.4	8.5	989	9.4	7.6	8.5	2172						
Jamaica	1.5	43.1	47.5	4.9	2.9	0.0	7.8	7.3	4.8	204	2.2	33.6	53.4	7.5	2.9	0.3	8.8	8.7	4.8	584	7.7	7.6	4.8	1758						
Mexico	11.6	22.8	34.9	16.9	11.4	2.4	10.8	11.5	7.9	544	12.9	18.7	31.1	22.5	11.8	3.0	11.6	11.9	8.5	1979	10.0	9.8	8.3	4767						
Panama	11.2	31.7	36.6	11.8	6.6	2.1	9.0	8.5	7.7	331	9.8	24.4	33.6	17.1	10.7	4.3	11.3	11.6	8.7	794	8.2	6.0	8.4	2572						
Peru	6.8	18.4	31.9	22.8	14.2	5.9	13.0	12.1	8.7	518	5.7	12.2	31.4	24.6	20.0	6.2	14.7	13.2	8.7	1692	12.2	11.9	8.7	4353						

\* Including West Asia

Table 5E Median Length of Breastfeeding in Last Closed Interval, by Current Age and by Birth Order Confined to Women Whose Penultimate Birth Survived at Least 12 Months

Country	Aged < 25				Aged 25-34						Aged 35+						All Ages					
	1	2	3	All	1	2	3	4	5+	All	1	2	3	4	5+	All	1	2	3	4	5+	All
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC*</b>																						
Bangladesh	24.2	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.4	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.9	24.0	29.6	29.8	25.2	24.2	24.0	24.1	24.3	24.1	24.0	24.0	23.4	24.0
Fiji	NOT AVAILABLE																					
Indonesia	18.3	18.3	17.7	18.2	21.6	23.5	19.9	22.4	18.4	20.4	19.8	23.5	23.8	23.7	23.3	23.5	18.7	21.1	21.1	23.6	20.5	20.8
Jordan	7.6	8.8	11.6	8.8	5.4	11.0	11.8	12.4	11.9	11.8	12.3	5.7	11.4	12.1	13.8	12.4	7.6	8.7	11.7	12.2	12.3	12.0
Korea, Republic of	14.1	17.2	18.0	14.7	13.5	14.8	17.3	19.6	17.2	15.2	17.7	17.5	19.0	21.4	22.3	20.4	14.0	15.8	18.0	20.3	22.1	17.6
Malaysia	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	1.0	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.7	2.7	2.4	3.4	4.1	5.5	4.0	4.0	1.9	2.8	3.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
Nepal	22.5	18.0	17.3	18.5	24.2	23.8	23.6	19.4	18.0	23.6	26.5	25.5	24.2	24.2	23.7	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.7
Pakistan	17.8	14.9	14.6	15.5	18.4	18.2	18.2	17.6	16.2	17.8	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.7	18.2	18.5	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.0
Philippines	11.6	12.0	11.7	11.8	9.0	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.2	11.9	7.8	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.0	9.6	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.1	11.9
Sri Lanka	12.3	13.6	17.5	12.3	11.9	12.5	14.2	17.7	16.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	14.3	17.6	17.8	17.6	12.1	12.4	14.3	17.6	17.7	14.9
Thailand	12.4	15.1	18.3	14.0	12.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	17.3	15.5	17.8	16.6	14.9	17.7	18.4	17.9	13.0	16.2	15.6	17.6	18.2	16.7
<b>CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA</b>																						
Colombia	5.4	5.1	6.8	5.7	4.4	5.5	6.2	8.5	8.2	6.1	7.1	6.3	7.0	9.2	10.4	8.9	5.1	5.8	6.5	8.7	9.5	7.5
Costa Rica	2.1	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.9	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	5.6	6.5	5.5	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.7	5.9	3.4
Dominican Republic	6.0	10.0	10.7	7.8	3.1	4.0	8.1	10.8	11.7	8.0	5.2	6.8	7.5	11.7	11.7	10.9	4.9	7.4	8.2	10.8	11.7	8.7
Guyana	4.4	4.7	6.6	5.2	5.3	5.9	6.2	8.4	8.7	6.5	5.3	5.8	8.6	9.2	10.3	9.1	5.0	5.7	6.5	8.6	9.4	7.6
Jamaica	6.7	7.6	6.3	7.0	5.1	6.1	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.6	7.8	8.9	8.6	6.3	6.4	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.6
Mexico	5.8	9.0	11.7	8.1	3.3	6.5	9.1	11.8	11.7	8.5	6.6	6.3	10.6	8.3	11.9	11.6	4.5	7.3	10.6	11.5	11.9	9.8
Panama	3.3	5.7	6.3	5.1	2.0	3.0	5.7	8.9	9.4	5.2	2.5	4.1	4.3	8.4	11.8	8.1	2.5	3.4	5.5	8.6	11.6	6.0
Peru	9.8	12.0	11.9	11.6	5.9	8.4	11.9	11.9	13.2	11.7	6.4	7.5	9.2	13.4	13.3	12.2	7.8	9.8	11.7	12.1	13.2	11.9

\* Including West Asia

**Table 6** Per Cent Distribution of Women According to Length of Breastfeeding in Last Closed Interval, by Sex of Child. Confined to Women with at Least Two Live Births (Including any Current Pregnancy) Whose Child Survived at Least Twelve Months.

Country	Sex	Did Not	Months					Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Number of Women
			<6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25+				
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC *</b>											
Bangladesh	Male	1.1	3.6	13.8	13.3	30.1	38.1	25.07	24.09	11.32	1998
	Female	0.7	4.1	13.7	13.8	33.4	34.4	24.59	24.01	11.06	1964
Fiji	Male		NOT AVAILABLE								
	Female										
Indonesia	Male	2.1	4.5	19.8	19.2	31.9	22.5	20.97	21.22	10.38	2911
	Female	1.2	3.4	20.1	21.7	29.6	24.0	21.15	20.46	9.77	2942
Jordan	Male	6.5	23.4	27.2	25.5	14.9	2.6	12.09	12.02	8.16	1576
	Female	6.1	25.3	29.4	27.7	10.0	1.6	11.47	11.91	7.44	1343
Korea, Republic of	Male	4.2	1.7	25.9	21.9	27.7	18.6	19.09	17.72	9.88	2178
	Female	3.2	2.1	24.5	24.5	29.9	15.8	18.68	17.58	8.95	2109
Malaysia	Male	20.6	45.9	23.5	4.5	4.5	0.9	5.84	3.36	6.63	2481
	Female	21.5	46.9	20.3	5.6	4.6	0.9	5.73	3.09	6.78	2483
Nepal	Male	0.6	2.0	17.6	19.4	27.6	32.7	24.06	23.71	12.10	1762
	Female	0.2	1.6	17.5	21.1	28.7	30.8	23.87	23.66	11.73	1632
Pakistan	Male	1.5	5.5	19.0	28.1	32.6	13.4	18.60	18.24	7.59	1689
	Female	1.4	6.4	25.3	27.2	28.2	11.5	17.52	17.74	7.60	1522
Philippines	Male	12.4	13.5	38.7	22.3	9.2	3.9	11.50	11.93	8.01	3374
	Female	11.9	13.0	38.6	20.8	11.7	4.0	11.69	11.95	8.06	3258
Sri Lanka	Male	3.1	15.9	27.4	17.4	19.9	16.2	17.25	15.91	11.66	2532
	Female	3.2	16.7	28.4	17.8	19.4	14.5	16.79	14.23	11.41	2503
Thailand	Male	7.0	7.5	24.1	20.2	23.1	18.1	18.18	16.22	11.68	1408
	Female	6.4	7.3	22.9	21.8	25.7	15.8	18.17	17.31	11.19	1376
<b>CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA</b>											
Colombia	Male	8.0	40.2	29.4	12.4	7.7	2.3	8.94	7.32	7.81	1272
	Female	7.0	39.8	30.5	13.2	6.1	3.3	9.24	7.57	8.11	1284
Costa Rica	Male	20.2	46.9	23.0	6.4	2.9	0.7	5.57	3.43	6.02	1223
	Female	19.0	47.7	23.0	5.1	3.7	1.4	5.78	3.34	6.51	1177
Dominican Republic	Male	8.4	30.3	33.5	16.3	8.9	2.6	9.94	9.32	7.78	762
	Female	9.6	33.8	31.3	14.9	8.7	1.8	9.24	8.19	7.58	832
Guyana	Male	10.6	35.0	33.9	8.8	8.1	3.6	9.42	7.67	8.90	1311
	Female	9.0	37.5	33.1	9.8	7.4	3.2	9.27	7.62	8.27	1223
Jamaica	Male	4.2	38.8	47.7	7.1	2.2	0.0	7.82	7.89	4.71	912
	Female	4.7	41.6	45.9	5.3	2.1	0.4	7.60	7.19	4.86	846
Mexico	Male	14.8	24.7	30.8	17.7	9.3	2.7	10.05	9.73	8.27	2368
	Female	14.8	25.8	29.3	18.7	8.9	2.5	10.00	9.85	8.31	2399
Panama	Male	14.2	38.5	26.1	11.0	7.5	2.8	8.43	6.09	8.36	1339
	Female	16.7	37.7	26.3	10.0	6.3	3.0	8.06	5.93	8.40	1233
Peru	Male	8.3	21.4	31.6	21.1	13.1	4.6	12.06	11.93	8.65	2177
	Female	7.3	22.6	29.8	20.3	15.6	4.3	12.35	11.94	8.83	2176

\* Including West Asia