UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING AMONG YOUNG WOMEN: LEVELS AND TRENDS

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Unmet Need for Family Planning among Young Women: Levels and Trends

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Preface

One of the most significant contributions of The DHS Program is the creation of an internationally comparable body of data on the demographic and health characteristics of populations in developing countries.

The DHS *Comparative Reports* series examines these data across countries in a comparative framework. The DHS *Analytical Studies* series focuses on specific topics. The principal objectives of both series are to provide information for policy formulation at the international level and to examine individual country results in an international context. *Comparative Reports* are primarily descriptive, while *Analytical Studies* take a more analytical approach.

The *Comparative Reports* series covers a variable number of countries, depending on the availability of data sets. Where possible, data from previous DHS surveys are used to evaluate trends over time. Each report provides detailed tables and graphs organized by region. Survey-related issues such as questionnaire comparability, survey procedures, data quality, and methodological approaches are addressed as needed.

It is anticipated that the availability of comparable information for a large number of developing countries will enhance the understanding of analysts and policymakers regarding important issues in the fields of international population and health.

Sunita Kishor

Director, The DHS Program

Executive Summary

International efforts, such as the FP2020 initiative, have focused renewed attention on family planning and necessitated standardized indicators of unmet need for family planning by which to measure progress. This study is the first publication specifically focusing on young women and applying the *revised* DHS algorithm for unmet need for family planning. This algorithm is fully comparable across countries and over time.

This study examines *current levels* and *trends* in unmet need among women between 15 and 24 years of age, both married and unmarried. It compares unmet need among different *age* groups. It explores *factors associated* with unmet need: place of residence, wealth, educational attainment, and parity. Finally, it describes levels and trends in the *components* of unmet need: age at marriage, fertility preferences, and use of contraception. The following are among the study's key findings.

Unmet Need among Young Married Women

- Unmet need for family planning among young married women is highest in the West and Central Africa region (averaging 29.3%), followed by the East and Southern Africa region (25.5%); the region with the lowest level of unmet need is the Middle East and North Africa (10.8%). Among individual countries, unmet need is highest in Ghana (45.7%) and Haiti (44.8%) and lowest in Egypt (8.8%) and Indonesia (8.0%).

- Only slightly more than half (57.7%) of the total demand for family planning (unmet need plus current use of contraception) is satisfied in this population, on average.

- Total demand among young married women is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (79.9%) and lowest in West and Central Africa (44.9%).

- Unmet need has declined among young married women in the majority of countries (51 of 61 countries). West and Central Africa is an exception; unmet need has increased in six countries in this region.

- Both total demand for family planning and the proportion of demand satisfied have generally increased over time among young married women.

Unmet Need among Young Unmarried Women

- Unmet need for family planning is higher, on average, among young unmarried women than among young married women.

- Unmet need among young unmarried women is highest, around 40 percent, in the two African regions (41.7% in West and Central Africa; 39.8% in East and Southern Africa) Africa. Among individual countries, it is highest in Senegal (69.5%) and lowest in Ukraine (7.3%).

- Total demand for family planning among unmarried women age 15 to 24 is consistently high—about 90 percent in all the regions. By and large, young sexually active unmarried women typically do not want to become pregnant at the present time.

- What varies is the proportion of total demand that is satisfied. The proportion of demand satisfied ranges from 52.8% in West and Central Africa to 83.9% in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

- Unmet need has decreased among young unmarried women in about half the countries in the study and increased or fluctuated over time in the remaining half. Increases in unmet need have occurred in the majority of countries in West and Central Africa. Demand for family planning has remained steady—and high—over time.

Number of Young Women with Unmet Need

- An estimated 33 million women age 15-24 have an unmet need for family planning in the 61 countries included in the study. Nearly two-thirds—21 million—live in the 10 South and Southeast Asian countries. The remaining one-third of young women with unmet need (12 million) are distributed throughout the 51 other countries.

- There are more young married women than young unmarried women with unmet need for family planning in countries where this comparison can be made. This is despite the larger percentage of sexually active unmarried women with unmet need.

Age and Unmet Need

- Among young married women, unmet need is highest among the youngest women (age 15-16) and declines with increasing age in most regions in the study.

- Young married women age 15-24 experience greater unmet need than do married women age 25-49 in all regions except the Middle East and North Africa (10.8% and 12.6%, respectively). The biggest difference in unmet need between younger and older women of reproductive age occurs in Latin America and the Caribbean (24.5% and 15.6%, respectively).

Factors Associated with Unmet Need

- Unmet need is usually higher in rural areas for both married and unmarried young women. The exception is West and Central Africa, where unmet need among married women age 15-24 is significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas in seven countries.

- Unmet need generally decreases as household wealth increases. In West and Central Africa, however, unmet need is also high for young married women in the richest wealth quintile.

- Unmet need declines with educational attainment in the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. However, in Africa, unmet need increases with educational attainment in numerous countries.

- Unmet need increases markedly with parity. Differences are largest between young married women with no children and those with one child.

Components of Unmet Need

- The proportion of women who are married by age 15 and by age 18 is highest in West and Central Africa (39.2% and 73.0%, respectively) and lowest in the Middle East and North Africa (13.4% and 48.8%, respectively) and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (6.1% and 39.4%, respectively). There is a general trend toward delaying marriage.

- The proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 who report they are sexually active is highest in West and Central Africa (18.8%) and lowest in East and Southern Africa (9.7%). Over time, the proportion who report they are sexually active declines in nearly as many countries as it increases (14 and 15 countries, respectively). It increases in all seven countries in Latin American and the Caribbean.

- Ideal number of children among young married women is highest in West and Central Africa (mean 5.5 children) and lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean (mean 2.4 children). Ideal number of children has increased in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (and selected West and Central African countries) while decreasing elsewhere, most notably in South and Southeast Asia.

- Ideal number of children is lower among young unmarried women than married women the same age in Africa and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Ideal number of children has declined over time among young unmarried women.

- Most married women age 15-24 want to postpone a birth for two or more years. This preference has existed for some time and has become increasingly normative over time.

- A larger proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 want to postpone a birth for two or more years than do married women the same age, in almost every country. As with young married women, the preference to wait two or more years has become stronger over time among young unmarried women.

- Most married young women do not use any contraceptive method. Use of modern methods of contraception exceeds that of traditional methods. However, use of traditional methods is relatively high in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

- A higher proportion of young unmarried women use contraception compared with their married counterparts. Nonetheless, the majority of women age 15-24 in all regions except Latin America and the Caribbean (44.6%) do not use any method of contraception: West and Central Africa (84.4%), East and Southern Africa (67.4%), Middle East and North Africa (55.5%), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (54.0%), and South and Southeast Asia (64.9%).

- Use of modern methods has increased over time among both married and unmarried young women.

Overall, unmet need for family planning has declined over time among young women age 15-24 in many countries—especially among young married women. However, levels of unmet need remain substantial in West and Central Africa. In general, sexually active unmarried women age 15-24 want to avoid a pregnancy to a greater degree than do married women. Unmet need is generally higher among unmarried women than married women, and higher among younger women (age 15-19) than older women (age 20-24).

1   Background

Unmet need for family planning has been an ongoing topic of fertility research since the 1960s when knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) surveys revealed a "KAP gap" in many countries. That is, given the stated fertility intentions of many women, nonuse of contraception is discrepant behavior. More than four decades after the concept's emergence, unmet need has become a mainstay of demographic approaches to understanding fertility. It remains a critical measure for assessing women's ability to achieve their reproductive intentions, estimating demand for family planning services, and monitoring the degree to which those services meet client needs.

In recent years, unmet need has received renewed attention as an advocacy and monitoring tool for family planning programs, becoming a key indicator (Indicator 5.6) for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG) 2008). It is an important measure for assessing progress toward the Family Planning 2020 goal to extend family planning services to an additional 120 million women and girls by 2020 (Carr et al. 2012; Horton and Peterson 2012). As such, new scrutiny has been focused on the way in which unmet need is measured, with the objective of assuring that it is calculated consistently over time and across settings.

The concept of unmet need for family planning is notable for bringing together in one measure both contraceptive behavior and fertility preferences, a feature that distinguishes it from other fertility-related measures such as the contraceptive prevalence rate (Casterline and Sinding 2000). At the heart of the concept is the prevention of unintended pregnancy among women who want to avoid pregnancy (Jain 1999; Yinger 1998). As such, the early, basic definition of unmet need can be described as the *proportion of married women who do not want any (more) births, but who are not using contraception* (Casterline and Sinding 2000; Freedman, Coombs, and Chang 1972).

Efforts to develop methods to quantify this group of women were made by both Nortman and Westoff, who expanded the original definition in two important ways (Nortman 1982; Westoff 1978, 1988; Westoff and Pebley 1981). First, it was expanded to include certain women who are temporarily infecund, recognizing that women who are currently pregnant, breastfeeding, or amenorrheic may soon experience unmet need (Nortman 1982). The second extension of the definition made the distinction between two types of unmet need: unmet need for spacing births and unmet need for limiting fertility (Westoff 1988). Since this early development, decomposing total unmet need into unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting has become standard practice.

Recent criticisms of the measurement of unmet need continue to raise concerns with *who* is included in the algorithms used to estimate unmet need. Mindful that the motivation behind the concept of unmet need is assessing the degree to which women can avoid unintended pregnancies, some have argued that the measure should include sexually active unmarried women or women using less efficacious methods of contraception (i.e. traditional methods), methods that are a poor fit for their reproductive goals or are otherwise inappropriate, or methods with which they are dissatisfied and which they may discontinue (Casterline and Sinding 2000; DeGraff and de Silva 1996; Dixon-Mueller and Germain 1992; Foreit and Mostajo 1993; Yinger 1998).

There has been a greater response to the first criticism than to criticisms regarding contraceptive methods. As the age of sexual debut has declined and sexual experience and fertility becomes increasingly separated from the institution of marriage in many countries (Kothari et al. 2012; Lloyd 2005), the exclusion of unmarried women from the unmet need algorithm has become increasingly problematic (Dixon-Mueller and Germain 1992; Yinger 1998). Currently, the field generally defines unmet need for family planning as the *proportion of fecund, sexually active women who want to limit or*

delay childbearing (beyond two years), but who are not using contraception (Becker 1999; Bongaarts and Bruce 1995; Casterline and Sinding 2000; Yinger 1998).

The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program has been collecting data with which to calculate unmet need for family planning since the first phase of survey implementation (1984-89). The DHS program has been collecting data on adolescents and youth for more than three decades (Kothari et al. 2012). An increasing number of surveys now interview both married and unmarried women alike, facilitating measurement of unmet need for both populations. However, the algorithm for estimating unmet need has evolved over time and been applied inconsistently. For example, there has been variation in 1) specification of the duration of postpartum amenorrhea, 2) application of a "contraceptive calendar," and 3) use of data on contraceptive discontinuation (Bradley et al. 2012). Because international monitoring efforts (e.g., the MDGs and FP2020) require stable unmet need indicators, the DHS program recently undertook efforts to standardize and simplify the algorithm for unmet need. The results of this initiative reveal earlier estimates to have underestimated unmet need where contraceptive calendar data had been applied and smaller changes elsewhere (Bradley et al. 2012). Updated estimates for all women of reproductive age are reported in DHS Analytical Study No. 25 (Bradley et al. 2012).

Young women, particularly unmarried women, may disproportionately experience unmet need for family planning due to their unique fertility preferences associated with this stage of the life course. Alternately, they may experience higher levels of unmet need where they lack full knowledge of their options, access to services is lacking (particularly those designed for young people or for spacing needs generally), or where programs underestimate needs of youth. This study examines the current state of young women's need for family planning and the extent to which unmet need in this population equals or exceeds unmet need in the general population of women of reproductive age. The study uses data from recent DHS surveys and applies the revised, standard definition of unmet need. This definition is fully comparable across settings and over time. This algorithm is applied both to married women and to unmarried women who have been sexually active within the 30 days preceding the survey.

1.1 Study Objectives

The study describes ***current levels*** of unmet need for family planning and demand for family planning among women age 15-24 and investigates ***trends*** in unmet need among young women since 1990. It makes ***comparisons*** based on age and examines the ***socio-demographic factors*** associated with unmet need, such as rural-urban residence, wealth, education, and parity. Finally, it explores current levels and trends in the ***components*** of unmet need, namely exposure to the risk of pregnancy through marriage or non-marital sexual activity, fertility preferences, and the use or non-use of contraception.

Specifically, this report addresses the following questions:

- In which regions/countries is unmet need and total demand for family planning higher/lower among young women?

- Has unmet need among young women declined over time? Which regions have had the sharpest decreases?

- How do women age 15-24 compare with women age 25-49 regarding unmet need? Are young women particularly disadvantaged?

- How does unmet need and total demand for family planning compare between young married women and young sexually active unmarried women?

- Which socio-demographic groups experience the highest levels of unmet need?

- What proportion of young women is married and what proportion is unmarried and sexually active? What are their fertility desires? What proportion of young women is using contraception? How many are using modern methods versus traditional methods? How have these patterns changed over time?

2 Data and Methods

This study uses Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data from 142 surveys in 61 countries that conducted a DHS survey since the year 2000. Current survey data are supplemented by data from up to two prior surveys—supplying as many as three data points per country—to establish trends over time for 47 countries.

This study calculates total demand for family planning, unmet need for spacing and limiting, and proportion of demand satisfied for young women. Chapters 3 and 4 present current levels and trends in unmet need among married women by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24); Chapter 5 presents this information for unmarried women and compares unmet need by marital status. Analysis of unmet need among unmarried women is necessarily limited to the 91 surveys in 41 countries that interviewed *all* women age 15-49; surveys that sampled only *ever-married* women are excluded. Chapter 6 combines DHS data on unmet need with population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau to estimate the number of women age 15-24 with unmet need. Chapter 7 offers a more detailed examination of unmet need by two-year age group and compares young women 15-24 with women age 25 and older.

Chapter 8 presents the results of bivariate analyses of unmet need across the major socio-demographic variables: rural-urban residence, wealth quintile, educational attainment, and parity. Finally, Chapter 9 describes current levels and trends in the underlying components of unmet need for family planning. These components include two measures describing the population at risk of pregnancy: 1) proportion married or in union by exact ages 15 and 18, and 2) proportion unmarried and sexually active in the past 30 days; two measures describing fertility preferences: 1) desired ideal family size, and 2) fertility desires (wanting no more children, wanting a child after 2 years or more, wanting a child immediately); and current use of contraception (use of a modern method, a traditional method, or no method).

Throughout the study, we apply the revised algorithm for unmet need (Bradley et al. 2012). Use of the term "married women" refers to women in formal marriages or living in union. The revised algorithm for unmet need considers all women currently using any contraceptive method to have a met need for family planning, without distinction of method type. Where distinctions are made between use of modern methods and use of traditional methods, the following are classified as modern methods, in keeping with previous DHS work in this area (e.g. Westoff 2012): pill, IUD, injections, female or male condom, foam/jelly, diaphragm, implants, lactational amenorrhea method, and female or male sterilization. Traditional methods mainly comprise withdrawal and periodic abstinence.

The data are not pooled; rather analyses are conducted separately for each survey. All data are weighted within each survey to account for undersampling or oversampling of geographic districts and non-response; weighted sample sizes are reported throughout the study. Regional averages are calculated giving equal weight to each country, regardless of sample or population size.

3 Current Levels of Unmet Need for Family Planning among Young Married Women

3.1 Geographic Distribution of Unmet Need for Family Planning among Young Married Women

Map 1 displays the geographic distribution of the prevalence of unmet need for family planning among married women age 15-24. It indicates that, among young, married women, unmet need is *highest* in West African countries, namely in Eritrea, Ghana, Liberia, Mauritania, and São Tomé and Príncipe, and, in other regions, in Haiti, and Nepal. Unmet need among young married women is *lowest* in Indonesia and Vietnam in South and Southeast Asia and in many of the East European and Central Asian and Middle Eastern and North African countries surveyed.

Map 1. Unmet need for family planning among married women age 15-24

Legend:
- <15%
- 15% - 24%
- 25% - 34%
- 35% - 44%
- ≥45%
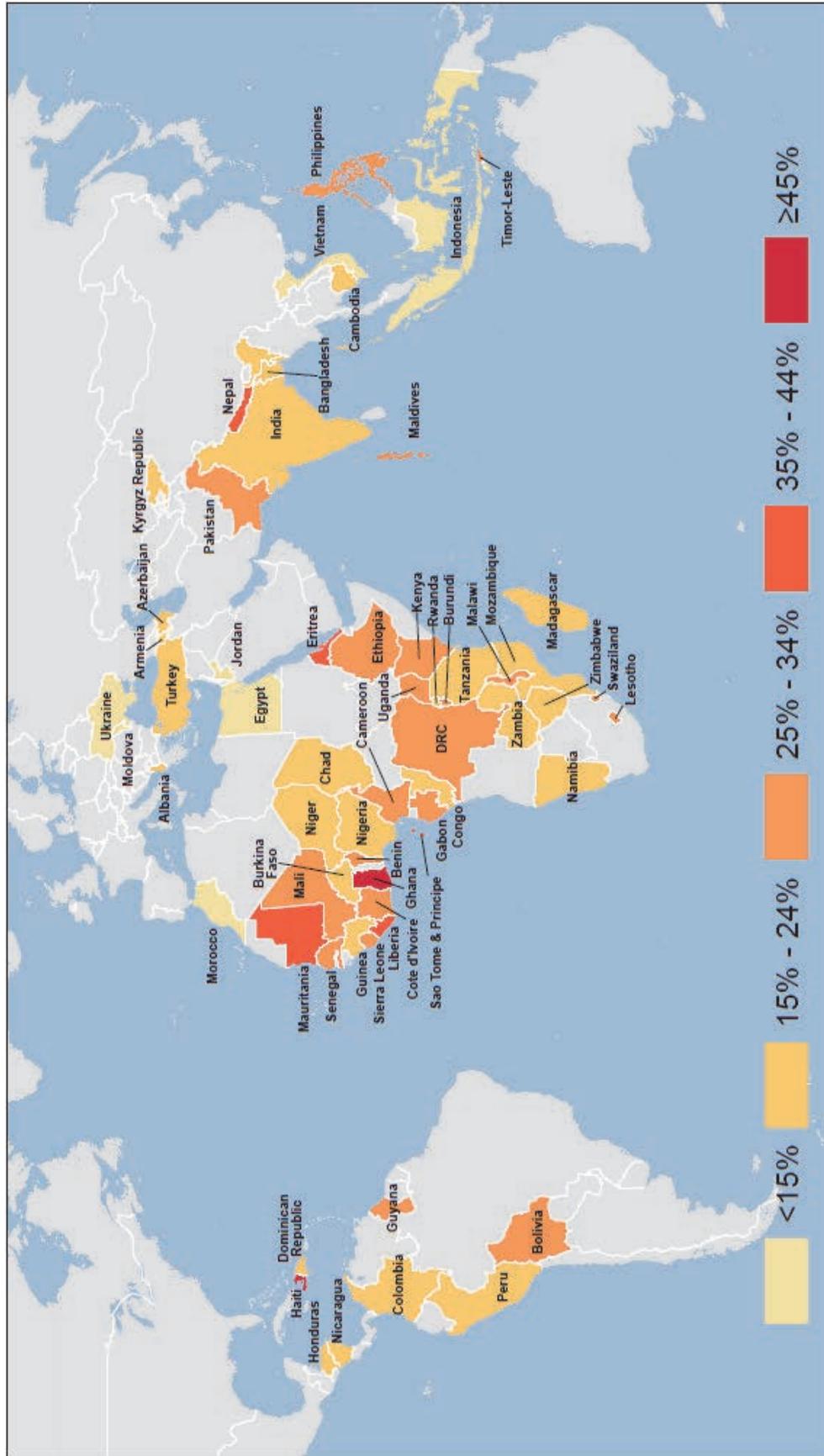
3.2 Unmet Need and Demand for Family Planning among Young Married Women

Table 1 presents the most recent DHS estimates of unmet need for family planning and current use of contraception among married women age 15-24. It also shows total demand for family planning, which is the sum of the percentage of women with unmet need plus the percentage currently using contraception (i.e., those with "met need"), and the proportion of demand satisfied, which is the percentage of women currently using contraception divided by total demand. The last column of Table 1 shows the rank order of each country according to level of unmet need among married women age 15-24.

On average among countries in this study[1], unmet need among married women age 15-24 is highest in West and Central Africa, at nearly 30 percent; this region includes five of the top ten countries in terms of unmet need. West and Central Africa is followed by East and Southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and South and Southeast Asia, with one or two top ten countries each; in these regions, unmet need is experienced by nearly one-quarter of married women age 15-24. Unmet need is much lower in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region and in the Middle East and North Africa region, where levels are generally below 20 percent. Among individual countries, unmet need among married women age 15-24 is highest in Ghana (45.7%) and Haiti (44.8%) and lowest in Indonesia (8.0%) and Egypt (8.8%).

Table 1. Unmet need, current use of contraception, and demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Rank order
West and Central Africa							
Benin	2006	28.3	13.1	41.4	31.6	2,886	20
Burkina Faso	2010	23.3	13.3	36.6	36.3	3,728	32
Cameroon	2011	25.1	20.3	45.4	44.7	2,803	29
Chad	2004	20.9	10.5	31.4	33.4	1,478	38
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	26.4	43.2	69.6	62.1	1,495	25
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	31.6	17.6	49.2	35.8	1,941	12
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	30.9	15.3	46.2	33.1	1,512	14
Gabon	2012	32.7	31.6	64.3	49.1	953	10
Ghana	2008	45.7	20.9	66.6	31.4	499	1
Guinea	2005	20.8	9.9	30.7	32.2	1,474	40
Liberia	2007	41.8	6.6	48.4	13.6	991	4
Mali	2006	30.1	8.5	38.6	22.0	3,968	17
Mauritania	2000-02	35.0	6.3	41.3	15.3	1,155	6
Niger	2006	14.7	9.2	23.9	38.5	2,440	53
Nigeria	2008	19.8	7.7	27.5	28.0	5,523	41
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	43.3	34.2	77.5	44.1	395	3
Senegal	2010-11	30.5	8.1	38.6	21.0	2,764	15
Sierra Leone	2008	26.7	4.2	30.9	13.6	1,171	23
Regional average		**29.3**	**15.6**	**44.9**	**34.7**	**37,176**	

(Continued...)

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[1] Regional averages are unweighted averages and exclude those countries for which current DHS survey data is unavailable.

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Table 1. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Rank order
East and Southern Africa							
Burundi	2010	28.0	20.4	48.4	42.1	1,307	22
Eritrea	2002	34.8	4.5	39.3	11.5	1,530	7
Ethiopia	2011	25.6	31.5	57.1	55.2	2,527	27
Kenya	2008-09	30.2	33.3	63.5	52.4	1,170	16
Lesotho	2009	28.3	39.9	68.2	58.5	1,151	20
Madagascar	2008-09	21.2	32.1	53.3	60.2	3,390	37
Malawi	2010	26.2	38.5	64.7	59.5	4,639	26
Mozambique	2011	23.1	9.5	32.6	29.1	2,940	33
Namibia	2006-07	23.4	51.3	74.7	68.7	516	31
Rwanda	2010	16.0	43.6	59.6	73.2	1,087	49
Swaziland	2006-07	28.4	45.9	74.3	61.8	431	19
Tanzania	2010	22.7	26.0	48.7	53.4	1,610	35
Uganda	2011	34.3	20.4	54.7	37.3	1,505	8
Zambia	2007	24.3	38.5	62.8	61.3	1,169	30
Zimbabwe	2010-11	15.5	53.7	69.2	77.6	1,662	52
Regional average		**25.5**	**32.6**	**58.1**	**56.1**	**26,634**	
Middle East and North Africa							
Egypt	2008	8.8	40.5	49.3	82.2	3,133	60
Jordan	2009	13.5	39.7	53.2	74.6	1,320	55
Morocco	2003-04	10.1	53.2	63.3	84.0	1,441	59
Regional average		**10.8**	**44.5**	**55.3**	**80.5**	**5,894**	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia							
Albania	2008-09	17.5	53.3	70.8	75.3	467	45
Armenia	2010	18.1	37.1	55.2	67.2	518	43
Azerbaijan	2006	15.9	32.3	48.2	67.0	848	50
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	20.9	19.3	40.2	48.0	1,053	38
Moldova	2005	13.0	62.3	75.3	82.7	765	56
Turkey	2003	16.2	58.5	74.7	78.3	664	48
Ukraine	2007	12.0	61.4	73.4	83.7	517	57
Regional average		**16.2**	**46.3**	**62.5**	**74.1**	**4,832**	
South and Southeast Asia							
Bangladesh	2011	15.9	54.0	69.9	77.3	5,322	50
Cambodia	2010	17.2	40.2	57.4	70.0	2,061	46
India	2005-06	23.1	27.5	50.6	54.3	23,508	33
Indonesia	2012	8.0	58.2	66.2	87.9	4,644	61
Maldives	2009	32.5	22.5	55.0	40.9	1,300	11
Nepal	2011	39.3	25.8	65.1	39.6	2,553	5
Pakistan	2006-07	25.2	13.0	38.2	34.0	2,022	28
Philippines	2008	26.6	41.8	68.4	61.1	1,283	24
Timor-Leste	2009-10	33.8	14.3	48.1	29.7	1,343	9
Vietnam	2002	10.8	53.8	64.6	83.3	603	58
Regional average		**23.2**	**35.1**	**58.4**	**60.2**	**44,639**	

(Continued...)

Table 1. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Rank order
Latin America and Caribbean							
Bolivia	2008	30.1	52.7	82.8	63.6	1,735	17
Colombia	2010	16.8	68.6	85.4	80.3	4,456	47
Dominican Republic	2007	21.5	55.6	77.1	72.1	3,209	36
Guyana	2009	31.5	36.0	67.5	53.3	564	13
Haiti	2012	44.8	33.4	78.2	42.7	1,654	2
Honduras	2011-12	14.7	64.5	79.2	81.4	3,235	53
Nicaragua	2001	18.1	62.5	80.6	77.5	2,035	43
Peru	2010	18.6	70.1	88.7	79.0	1,950	42
Regional average		**24.5**	**55.4**	**79.9**	**69.3**	**18,838**	

Demand for family planning is substantially higher in Latin America and the Caribbean (79.9%) than in the other regions, indicating that high levels of use of contraception (55.4%) among young married women coexist with high levels of unmet need (24.5%). Demand for family planning is lowest, on average, in West and Central Africa (44.9%). Because unmet need is generally quite high, this region also has the lowest average proportion of demand satisfied (32.6%). This pattern contrasts with the Middle East and North Africa, which has the second lowest demand for family planning (55.3%) but the highest proportion of demand satisfied (80.5%). For the countries surveyed in this report, the overall proportion of demand that is satisfied averages 57.7 percent.

Figure 1 uses aggregate data for each region to compare unmet need, current use of contraception, and demand for family planning among young married women by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24). Figure 2 compares levels of unmet need among married women age 15-19 and married women age 20-24 among individual countries in each region included in this study. Country-level details on unmet need, current use of contraception, total demand for family planning, and proportion of demand satisfied, by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24) can be found in Appendix Table A1.

West and Central Africa has the highest level of unmet need in both age groups, followed by Latin America and Caribbean and East and Southern Africa in the 15-19 age group, then followed by East and Southern Africa and South and Southeast Asia in the 20-24 age group. In most regions, unmet need is higher among married women age 15-19 than those age 20-24. This difference is particularly acute in Latin America and the Caribbean where, on average, unmet need is nearly eight percentage points higher among married women age 15-19. The Middle East and North Africa, where unmet need is relatively low, is the only region where the opposite pattern is observed. In Egypt and Jordan, unmet need is higher among married women age 20-24 than among those age 15-19; in Morocco, there is little difference between the two age groups. Demand for family planning and the proportion of demand satisfied are higher among married women age 20-24 than among those age 15-19 in every region.

Figure 1. Regional comparison of unmet need for family planning, current use of contraception, and percentage of demand satisfied between currently married women age 15-19 and currently married women age 20-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012
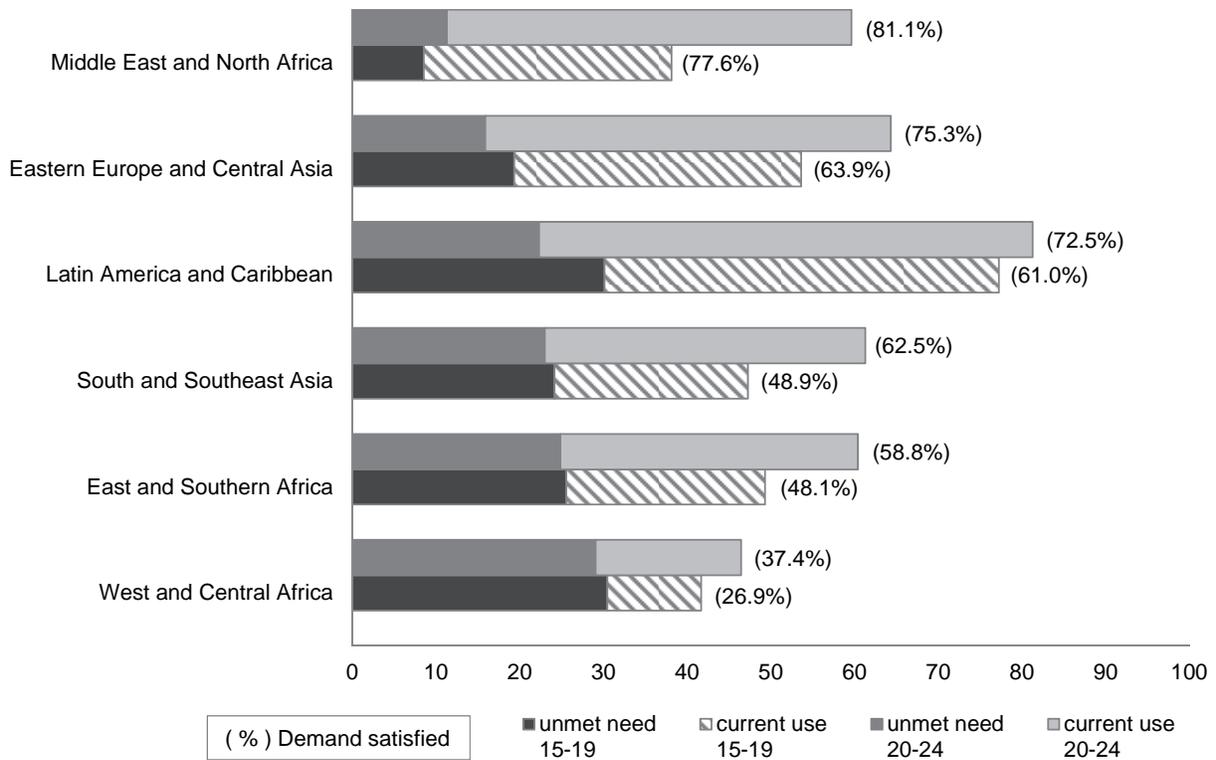
Figure 2. Comparison of total unmet need for family planning between currently married women age 15-19 and age 20-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012
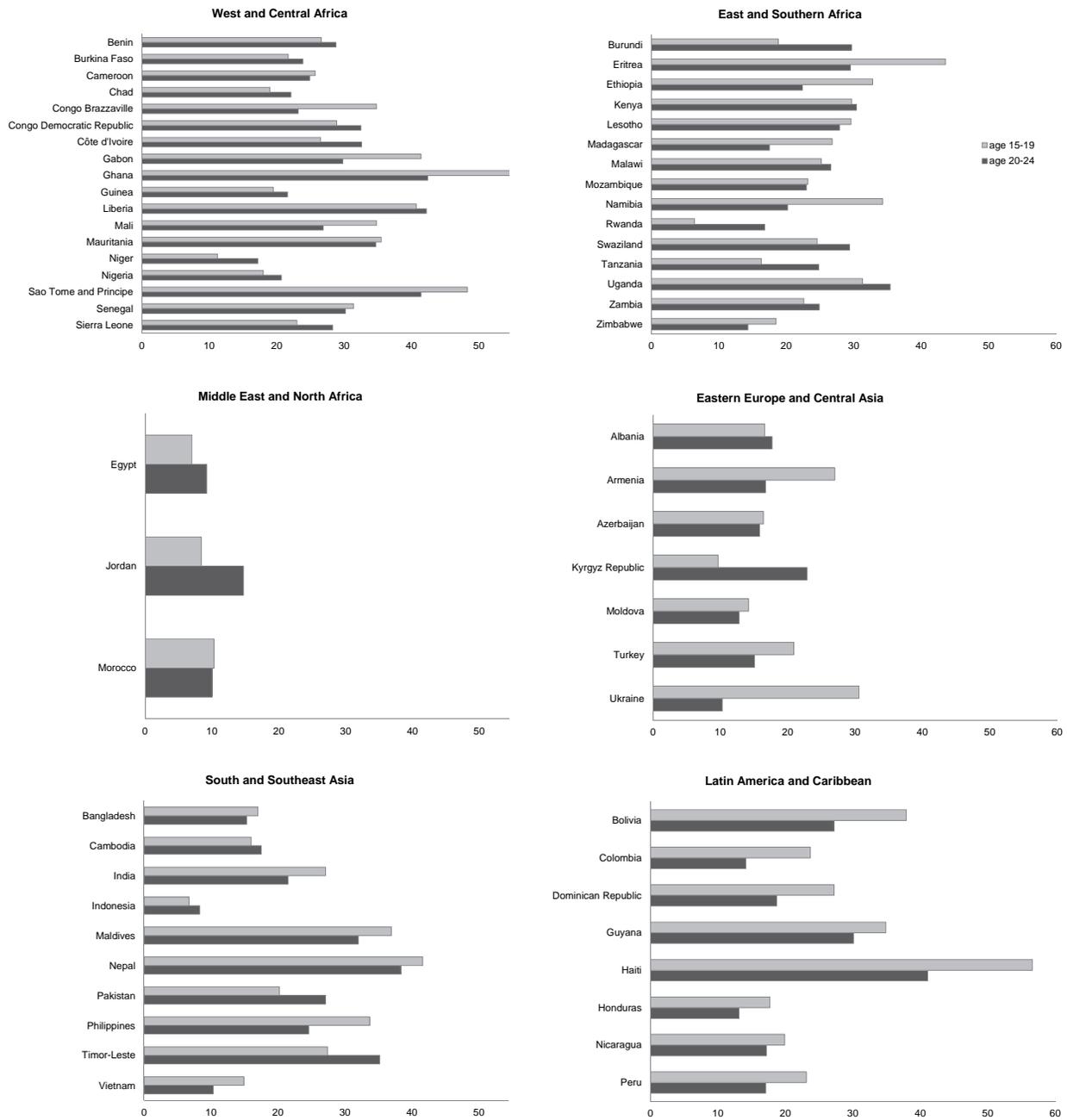
3.2.1   West and Central Africa

While West and Central Africa has the highest average level of unmet need (29.3%), the regional average masks substantial variation (Table 1). Unmet need ranges from 14.7 percent among married women age 15-24 in Niger to 45.7 percent in Ghana. In these same countries, unmet need ranges from 11.2 to 61.7 percent among women age 15-19 compared with 17.2 to 42.4 percent among women age 20-24 (Figure 2). Along with Ghana (45.7%), São Tomé and Príncipe (43.3%), Liberia (41.8%), Mauritania (35%), and Gabon (32.7%) are all included in the ten study countries with the highest levels of unmet need among young married women. Meanwhile, Guinea (20.8%), Niger (14.7%), and Nigeria (19.8%) stand out as having relatively low levels of unmet need in the region. Comparing the two age groups (married women age 15-19 and married women age 20-24) in Figure 2, neither age group has consistently greater unmet need than the other; however, where differences are greatest, unmet need is higher among married women age 15-19.

Demand for family planning is lowest in Niger (23.9%) and Nigeria (27.5%) and highest in São Tomé and Príncipe (77.5%), Congo (Brazzaville, 69.6%), and Ghana (66.6%) (Table 1). The proportion of demand satisfied is highest in Congo (Brazzaville) at 62.1 percent, the only country in the region to exceed 50 percent. The proportion of demand satisfied is particularly low in Sierra Leone (13.6%), Liberia (13.6%), and Mauritania (15.3%).

3.2.2   East and Southern Africa

Several points are notable regarding patterns of unmet need among married women age 15-24 in East and Southern Africa (Table 1). First, while unmet need is relatively high overall (25.5%), few countries in this region have levels of unmet need that exceed 30 percent compared with West and Central Africa. These are Eritrea (34.8%), Kenya (30.2%), and Uganda (34.3%). Second, there is less variation across countries than in West and Central Africa. Unmet need among married women age 15-24 is lowest in Rwanda (16%) and Zimbabwe (15.5%); the remaining ten countries in the region have levels of unmet need between 20 and 29 percent.

While, on average, unmet need is greater among married women age 15-19 compared with those age 20-24, there is no consistent pattern as to which age group is more disadvantaged with regard to unmet need at a national level (Figure 2). Unmet need is substantially higher among those age 15-19 in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Namibia, higher among those age 20-24 in Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania, and nearly equal in Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia.

On average, total demand for family planning in East and Southern Africa exceeds that in West and Central Africa and the Middle East and North Africa, and is similar to that in South and Southeast Asia (Table 1). It ranges from a low of 32.6 percent in Mozambique and 39.3 percent in Eritrea to a high of 74.3 percent in Swaziland and 74.7 percent in Namibia. The regional average is 58.1 percent. In Eritrea and Mozambique, unmet need combines with low levels of use of contraception (4.5% and 9.5%, respectively) to produce a low proportion of demand satisfied (11.5% and 29.1%, respectively). The country with the highest proportion of demand satisfied among married women age 15-24 is Zimbabwe (77.6%), which also has the lowest level of unmet need (15.5%) and the highest level of use of contraception (53.7%) in the region.

3.2.3   Middle East and North Africa

In the Middle East and North Africa, low level of unmet need (10.8%) among married women age 15-24 combine with low demand for family planning (55.3%) such that a high proportion of that demand is satisfied (80.3%) by use of contraception (44.5%) (Table 1). Within this region, unmet need is

lowest in Egypt (8.8%) and highest in Jordan (13.5%). While unmet need is generally higher among married women age 20-24 compared with those age 15-19 year olds (a different pattern than found in other regions), this difference is particularly pronounced in Jordan where unmet need is 6.3 percentage points higher among married women age 20-24 (14.7%) than among those age 15-19 (8.4%) (Figure 2).

3.2.4   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

After the Middle East and North Africa, the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region has the second lowest level of unmet need (16.2%) among married women age 15-24 (Table 1). Unmet need ranges from 12.0 percent in Ukraine to 20.9 percent in the Kyrgyz Republic. As in most other regions, unmet need is higher among married women age 15-19 in some countries and higher among married women age 20-24 in other countries (Figure 2). Differences are particularly large in several countries. Unmet need is more than 10 percentage points higher among married women age 15-19 (27.0%) in Armenia than among those age 20-24 (16.7%) and approximately three times higher in Ukraine (30.6% and 10.3%, respectively). In contrast, unmet need is twice as high among married women age 20-24 as among those age 15-19 in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Use of contraception is relatively high among married women age 15-24 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, compared with other regions (Table 1). Total demand and the proportion of demand satisfied, therefore, is also generally high. For example, in Turkey, 58.5 percent of married women age 15-24 are currently using contraception. Combined with the 16.2 percent of women who have an unmet need for family planning, the total demand for family planning is 74.7 percent; however, more than three-quarters (78.3%) of that demand is satisfied.

3.2.5   South and Southeast Asia

Unmet need among married women age 15-29 in South and Southeast Asia ranges from a high of 39.3 percent in Nepal to a low of 8.0 percent in Indonesia (Table 1). The average of the countries surveyed in the region is 23.2 percent. Current use of contraception is high in Indonesia (58.2%), Bangladesh (54.0%), and Vietnam (53.8%) and low in Pakistan (13.0%) and Timor-Leste (14.3%). Total demand for family planning is lowest in Pakistan (38.2%), where just over one-third (34.0%) of that demand is satisfied. Total demand is highest in Bangladesh (69.9%), with more than three-quarters (77.3%) of that demand satisfied. On average, the demand profile in South and Southeast Asia resembles that in East and Southern Africa, with total demand for family planning estimated at 58.4 percent and more than half (60.2%) of that demand satisfied. While demand for family planning is consistently higher among married women age 20-24, compared with those age 15-19, there is no clear, region-wide pattern regarding age and unmet need (Figure 2).

3.2.6   Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America and the Caribbean, levels of unmet need among married women age 15-24 are similar to those in South and Southeast Asia and East and Southern Africa, averaging 24.5 percent in surveyed countries (Table 1). There is considerable variation within the region, however. Haiti has the second highest level of unmet need (44.8%) among all the countries surveyed in the study. Unmet need is also relatively high in Guyana (31.5%) and Bolivia (30.1%), at about 30 percent. Honduras has the lowest level of unmet need in the region (14.7%). Unmet need in the remaining Latin America and Caribbean countries ranges from 16.8 percent in Colombia to 21.5 percent in the Dominican Republic.

The Latin America and the Caribbean region has the highest average levels of use of contraception (55.4%) and the highest total demand for family planning (79.9%) of all the regions in the

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study. However, with just 69.3 percent of demand satisfied, demand still outpaces use of contraception, which puts Latin America and the Caribbean in the middle of all the regions for which DHS data are available.

There is little variation in levels of demand for family planning, which range from 67.5 percent in Guyana to 88.7 percent in Peru. Variations in levels of unmet need and use of contraception do combine, however, to produce substantial variation in the proportion of demand satisfied, from a low of 42.7 percent in Haiti to a high of 81.4 percent in Honduras. Use of contraception is generally high in the region, with the exception of Guyana and Haiti, where a little more than one third of married women age 15-24 currently use some method of contraception, levels that are low for this region.

3.3   Unmet Need for Spacing and for Limiting among Young Married Women

Unmet need for spacing comprises women who want to delay a birth two or more years, whereas unmet need for limiting comprises women who want to avoid a subsequent birth altogether. Table 2 presents the most recent DHS estimates of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting among married women age 15-24. A disaggregation of these data by five-year age group is provided in Appendix Table A2.

The overwhelming majority of unmet need for family planning among married women age 15-24 in all surveyed countries is unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for limiting contributes little to the overall level of unmet need. This finding is not surprising given that women in this age range are more likely to be at an early stage in their reproductive careers. Perhaps more surprising, then, is the existence of noticeably sizable levels of unmet need for limiting—greater than 10 percent in at least one age group—in one or more countries in nearly every region. These countries are Ghana and São Tomé and Príncipe in West and Central Africa, Swaziland in East and Southern Africa, Nepal, in South and Southeast Asia, and Bolivia and Guyana in Latin America and the Caribbean. Unmet need for limiting is rare in the Middle East and North Africa and in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, although levels are not negligible in Azerbaijan (6.3%) and Turkey (4.2%).

Unmet need for limiting is generally interpreted as unmet need arising at a stage of the life cycle when women have already met (or exceeded) their desired fertility. Thus, it would be expected to occur among young women in those settings where childbearing begins at an early age, particularly if desired family size is small and/or births tend to be closely spaced. It is also possible that unmet need for limiting among young women represents a growing desire to remain childless throughout one's life, in which case unmet need for limiting would be reported among nulliparous women. Alternately, unmet need for limiting may arise out of the way in which women, particularly young women, report their fertility desires. That is, women report their current fertility desires at the time of the survey, and these desires may change over time. It may be entirely consistent for a woman to report that she does not want any (more) children at one point in time and, at a future point in time, to report that she does want another child. To the extent that this phenomenon occurs disproportionately among young women—because these women have a longer period of time in which to change their fertility desires—there may be some amount of unmet need for limiting that is overestimated and is perhaps better characterized as unmet need for spacing. None of these potential explanations are explored empirically in this study.

Table 2. Unmet need for spacing and for limiting among currently married women age 15-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Rank order
West and Central Africa						
Benin	2006	27.4	0.9	28.3	2,886	20
Burkina Faso	2010	23.1	0.2	23.3	3,728	32
Cameroon	2011	23.3	1.9	25.1	2,803	29
Chad	2004	20.7	0.2	20.9	1,478	38
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	25.4	0.9	26.4	1,495	25
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	28.1	3.5	31.6	1,941	12
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	29.3	1.6	30.9	1,512	14
Gabon	2012	29.2	3.5	32.7	953	10
Ghana	2008	36.9	8.9	45.7	499	1
Guinea	2005	19.7	1.0	20.8	1,474	40
Liberia	2007	39.3	2.5	41.8	991	4
Mali	2006	28.7	1.4	30.1	3,968	17
Mauritania	2000-02	30.7	4.3	35.0	1,155	6
Niger	2006	14.5	0.2	14.7	2,440	53
Nigeria	2008	17.9	1.9	19.8	5,523	41
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	33.5	9.8	43.3	395	3
Senegal	2010-11	29.9	0.7	30.5	2,764	15
Sierra Leone	2008	22.7	4.0	26.7	1,171	23
Regional average		**26.7**	**2.6**	**29.3**	**37,176**	
East and Southern Africa						
Burundi	2010	27.7	0.3	28.0	1,307	22
Eritrea	2002	33.0	1.8	34.8	1,530	7
Ethiopia	2011	23.3	2.2	25.6	2,527	27
Kenya	2008-09	23.8	6.5	30.2	1,170	16
Lesotho	2009	20.5	7.9	28.3	1,151	20
Madagascar	2008-09	19.4	1.8	21.2	3,390	37
Malawi	2010	18.1	8.1	26.2	4,639	26
Mozambique	2011	20.3	2.8	23.1	2,940	33
Namibia	2006-07	15.0	8.4	23.4	516	31
Rwanda	2010	15.0	1.0	16.0	1,087	49
Swaziland	2006-07	16.2	12.3	28.4	431	19
Tanzania	2010	21.7	1.0	22.7	1,610	35
Uganda	2011	32.0	2.3	34.3	1,505	8
Zambia	2007	20.2	4.1	24.3	1,169	30
Zimbabwe	2010-11	14.3	1.2	15.5	1,662	52
Regional average		**21.4**	**4.1**	**25.5**	**26,634**	
Middle East and North Africa						
Egypt	2008	6.7	2.1	8.8	3,133	60
Jordan	2009	10.9	2.7	13.5	1,320	55
Morocco	2003-04	9.0	1.1	10.1	1,441	59
Regional average		**8.9**	**2.0**	**10.8**	**5,894**	

(Continued...)

Table 2. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Rank order
Eastern Europe and Central Asia						
Albania	2008-09	15.3	2.2	17.5	467	45
Armenia	2010	16.4	1.7	18.1	518	43
Azerbaijan	2006	9.6	6.3	15.9	848	50
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	20.4	0.5	20.9	1,053	38
Moldova	2005	9.8	3.3	13.0	765	56
Turkey	2003	12.0	4.2	16.2	664	48
Ukraine	2007	10.7	1.3	12.0	517	57
Regional average		**13.5**	**2.8**	**16.2**	**4,832**	
South and Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh	2011	12.6	3.3	15.9	5,322	50
Cambodia	2010	13.4	3.8	17.2	2,061	46
India	2005-06	17.6	5.6	23.1	23,508	33
Indonesia	2012	7.4	0.6	8.0	4,644	61
Maldives	2009	26.9	5.5	32.5	1,300	11
Nepal	2011	28.5	10.8	39.3	2,553	5
Pakistan	2006-07	21.0	4.2	25.2	2,022	28
Philippines	2008	21.0	5.6	26.6	1,283	24
Timor-Leste	2009-10	32.8	1.1	33.8	1,343	9
Vietnam	2002	9.2	1.6	10.8	603	58
Regional average		**19.0**	**4.2**	**23.2**	**44,639**	
Latin America and Caribbean						
Bolivia	2008	17.7	12.4	30.1	1,735	17
Colombia	2010	12.5	4.3	16.8	4,456	47
Dominican Republic	2007	18.7	2.7	21.5	3,209	36
Guyana	2009	22.0	9.5	31.5	564	13
Haiti	2012	36.5	8.3	44.8	1,654	2
Honduras	2011-12	12.2	2.5	14.7	3,235	53
Nicaragua	2001	11.7	6.5	18.1	2,035	43
Peru	2010	13.7	4.9	18.6	1,950	42
Regional average		**18.1**	**6.4**	**24.5**	**18,838**	

Each of the countries listed above as having unmet need for limiting greater than 10 percent in either or both age groups also has a relatively high level of total unmet need, ranking among the top third of surveyed countries. This pattern is by no means universal, as counterexamples elsewhere demonstrate: Azerbaijan, Malawi, Namibia, Nicaragua, and the Philippines all have non-negligible levels of unmet need for limiting in both age groups (ranging from 5% to 10%), but Azerbaijan and Nicaragua rank among the lowest third of countries for total unmet need, while the others rank in the middle third for total unmet need. This finding suggests that total unmet need and unmet need for limiting are not consistently correlated. Neither does there seem to be a pattern with regards to unmet need for limiting and age (see Appendix Table A2). Among countries with non-negligible levels of unmet need for limiting (5% to 10%), unmet need for limiting is higher among married women age 20-24 just as frequently as it is lower in this age group.

4 Trends in Unmet Need for Family Planning among Young Married Women

Of the 61 countries included in this report, 47 have multiple surveys that can be used to examine trends over time in unmet need for family planning among married women. Multiple surveys are available for 13 countries in each of the two African regions, three countries each in the Middle East and North Africa and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, eight countries in South and Southeast Asia, and seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4.1 Trends in Unmet Need and Demand for Family Planning among Young Married Women

Table 3 presents trends in the levels of unmet need, current use of contraception, total demand for family planning, and the proportion of demand satisfied for married women age 15-24 in the 47 countries in which multiple surveys have been conducted. Appendix Table A3 provides these trends data by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24). No statistical tests were conducted to determine if observed changes over time are significant.

Generally, the situation trends toward a decline in levels of unmet need among married women age 15-24. This trend is frequently accompanied by increases in current use of contraception that have kept pace with or exceeded increases in total demand for family planning, with the result that the proportion of demand satisfied has also increased over successive surveys. These trends vary in degree and pace of change within and across regions, and have not everywhere been universal in their direction toward reduced unmet need. Of concern are the 10 countries in which women age 15-24 have experienced an *increase in unmet need* over time: Benin, Cameroun, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, and Mali (West and Central Africa), Eritrea and Zimbabwe (East and Southern Africa), Kyrgyz Republic (Eastern Europe and Central Asia), and Nepal (South and Southeast Asia).

Table 3. Trends in unmet need for family planning, current use of contraception, and demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-24

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
West and Central Africa						
Benin	2006	28.3	13.1	41.4	31.6	2,886
Benin	2001	26.0	15.7	41.7	37.6	1,155
Benin	1996	25.9	16.0	41.9	38.2	1,094
Burkina Faso	2010	23.3	13.3	36.6	36.3	3,728
Burkina Faso	2003	27.2	12.2	39.4	31.0	2,739
Burkina Faso	1998-99	25.5	11.3	36.8	30.7	1,511
Cameroon	2011	25.2	20.3	45.5	44.6	2,803
Cameroon	2004	20.4	25.5	45.9	55.6	2,391
Cameroon	1998	18.8	19.2	38.0	50.5	1,176
Chad	2004	20.9	10.5	31.4	33.4	1,478
Chad	1996-97	16.2	4.4	20.6	21.4	1,991
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	26.3	43.2	69.5	62.2	1,495
Congo Brazzaville	2005	23.8	46.1	69.9	66.0	1,093

(Continued...)

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Table 3. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	30.9	15.3	46.2	33.1	1,512
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	31.3	12.8	44.1	29.0	534
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	27.8	12.0	39.8	30.2	1,526
Gabon	2012	32.7	31.6	64.3	49.1	953
Gabon	2000	29.8	38.2	68.0	56.2	950
Ghana	2008	45.8	20.9	66.7	31.3	499
Ghana	2003	44.6	19.9	64.5	30.9	667
Ghana	1998	45.4	20.4	65.8	31.0	674
Guinea	2005	20.7	9.9	30.6	32.4	1,474
Guinea	1999	21.5	5.0	26.5	18.9	1,459
Mali	2006	30.1	8.5	38.6	22.0	3,968
Mali	2001	30.1	7.5	37.6	19.9	3,165
Mali	1995-96	28.3	5.4	33.7	16.0	2,278
Niger	2006	14.7	9.2	23.9	38.5	2,440
Niger	1998	17.3	8.1	25.4	31.9	2,188
Niger	1992	16.5	4.0	20.5	19.5	1,837
Nigeria	2008	19.8	7.7	27.5	28.0	5,523
Nigeria	2003	16.2	7.5	23.7	31.6	1,456
Nigeria	1999	21.9	6.8	28.7	23.7	1,406
Senegal	2010-11	30.6	8.1	38.7	20.9	2,764
Senegal	2005	32.9	7.2	40.1	18.0	2,849
East and Southern Africa						
Eritrea	2002	34.8	4.5	39.3	11.5	1,530
Eritrea	1995	33.3	7.1	40.4	17.6	937
Ethiopia	2011	25.5	31.5	57.0	55.3	2,527
Ethiopia	2005	36.7	14.2	50.9	27.9	2,284
Ethiopia	2000	38.1	6.3	44.4	14.2	2,669
Kenya	2008-09	30.3	33.3	63.6	52.4	1,170
Kenya	2003	33.9	24.9	58.8	42.3	1,297
Kenya	1998	31.7	28.1	59.8	47.0	1,234
Lesotho	2009	28.4	39.9	68.3	58.4	1,151
Lesotho	2004	32.3	28.8	61.1	47.1	1,072
Madagascar	2008-09	21.2	32.1	53.3	60.2	3,390
Madagascar	2003-04	21.6	20.9	42.5	49.2	1,291
Madagascar	1997	27.3	12.3	39.6	31.1	1,256
Malawi	2010	26.2	38.5	64.7	59.5	4,639
Malawi	2004	30.6	26.5	57.1	46.4	3,071
Malawi	2000	31.0	23.1	54.1	42.7	3,257
Mozambique	2011	23.1	9.5	32.6	29.1	2,940
Mozambique	2003	17.1	24.5	41.6	58.9	2,683
Mozambique	1997	24.8	3.0	27.8	10.8	2,163
Namibia	2006-07	23.4	51.3	74.7	68.7	516
Namibia	2000	29.5	45.4	74.9	60.6	400
Namibia	1992	25.1	28.4	53.5	53.1	394

(Continued...)

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Table 3. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Rwanda	2010	16.0	43.6	59.6	73.2	1,087
Rwanda	2005	34.4	12.1	46.5	26.0	1,045
Rwanda	2000	29.7	9.7	39.4	24.6	1,135
Tanzania	2010	22.7	26.0	48.7	53.4	1,610
Tanzania	2004-05	23.4	20.8	44.2	47.1	1,990
Tanzania	1999	21.5	23.2	44.7	51.9	777
Uganda	2011	34.3	20.4	54.7	37.3	1,505
Uganda	2006	35.2	19.1	54.3	35.2	1,528
Uganda	2000-01	33.1	18.4	51.5	35.7	1,616
Zambia	2007	24.3	38.5	62.8	61.3	1,169
Zambia	2001-02	26.3	29.8	56.1	53.1	1,524
Zambia	1996	24.6	22.4	47.0	47.7	1,705
Zimbabwe	2010-11	15.5	53.7	69.2	77.6	1,662
Zimbabwe	2005-06	15.0	54.8	69.8	78.5	1,648
Zimbabwe	1999	13.5	50.5	64.0	78.9	1,134
Middle East and North Africa						
Egypt	2008	8.8	40.5	49.3	82.2	3,133
Egypt	2005	9.9	40.8	50.7	80.5	3,690
Egypt	2000	10.7	38.5	49.2	78.3	2,785
Jordan	2009	13.6	39.7	53.3	74.5	1,320
Jordan	2007	14.4	41.1	55.5	74.1	1,466
Jordan	2002	19.3	38.5	57.8	66.6	864
Jordan	1997	21.3	32.9	54.2	60.7	980
Morocco	2003-04	10.1	53.2	63.3	84.0	1,441
Morocco	1992	21.6	31.9	53.5	59.6	930
Eastern Europe and Central Asia						
Armenia	2010	18.1	37.1	55.2	67.2	518
Armenia	2005	18.9	39.3	58.2	67.5	582
Armenia	2000	19.1	50.5	69.6	72.6	610
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	20.9	19.3	40.2	48.0	1,053
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	12.3	45.5	57.8	78.7	551
Turkey	2003	16.2	58.5	74.7	78.3	664
Turkey	1998	21.1	48.6	69.7	69.7	1,186
Turkey	1993	19.9	44.6	64.5	69.1	1,355

(Continued...)

Table 3. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
South and Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh	2011	15.9	54.0	69.9	77.3	5,322
Bangladesh	2007	18.1	48.2	66.3	72.7	3,470
Bangladesh	2004	17.9	48.4	66.3	73.0	3,657
Cambodia	2010	17.2	40.2	57.4	70.0	2,061
Cambodia	2005	24.2	32.1	56.3	57.0	2,034
Cambodia	2000	36.8	13.5	50.3	26.8	1,447
India	2005-06	23.2	27.5	50.7	54.2	23,508
India	1998-99	24.5	23.8	48.3	49.3	24,154
India	1992-93	31.0	16.3	47.3	34.5	26,388
Indonesia	2012	8.0	58.2	66.2	87.9	4,644
Indonesia	2007	9.8	59.0	68.8	85.8	4,766
Indonesia	2002-03	9.0	58.1	67.1	86.6	4,672
Nepal	2011	39.3	25.8	65.1	39.6	2,553
Nepal	2006	34.7	25.8	60.5	42.6	2,389
Nepal	2001	33.8	19.3	53.1	36.3	2,573
Pakistan	2006-07	25.2	13.0	38.2	34.0	2,022
Pakistan	1990-91	29.0	5.2	34.2	15.2	1,459
Philippines	2008	26.6	41.8	68.4	61.1	1,283
Philippines	2003	28.5	39.6	68.1	58.1	1,334
Philippines	1998	31.6	36.2	67.8	53.4	1,212
Vietnam	2002	10.8	53.8	64.6	83.3	603
Vietnam	1997	13.7	49.5	63.2	78.3	845
Latin America and Caribbean						
Bolivia	2008	30.1	52.7	82.8	63.6	1,735
Bolivia	2003	30.7	53.2	83.9	63.4	2,051
Bolivia	1998	33.8	40.2	74.0	54.3	1,224
Colombia	2010	16.8	68.6	85.4	80.3	4,456
Colombia	2005	16.4	68.0	84.4	80.6	3,668
Colombia	2000	18.7	65.7	84.4	77.8	1,140
Dominican Republic	2007	21.4	55.6	77.0	72.2	3,209
Dominican Republic	2002	24.6	50.6	75.2	67.3	3,175
Dominican Republic	1999	28.6	42.1	70.7	59.5	165
Haiti	2012	44.8	33.4	78.2	42.7	1,654
Haiti	2005-06	43.9	31.7	75.6	41.9	1,524
Haiti	2000	46.4	27.7	74.1	37.4	1,333
Honduras	2011-12	14.7	64.5	79.2	81.4	3,235
Honduras	2005-06	23.3	55.2	78.5	70.3	2,944
Nicaragua	2001	18.2	62.5	80.7	77.4	2,035
Nicaragua	1998	24.5	48.6	73.1	66.5	2,280
Peru	2010	18.6	70.1	88.7	79.0	1,950
Peru	2005	19.8	67.9	87.7	77.4	3,322
Peru	2000	22.0	62.1	84.1	73.8	2,551

4.1.1   West and Central Africa

Four countries in West and Central Africa—Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger, and Senegal—show decreasing unmet need among young married women while six countries—Benin, Cameroun, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, and Mali—show increasing unmet need. Levels of unmet need have fluctuated in the remaining three countries, without a clear trend. This stands in contrast to other regions in which a majority of countries show a trend of declining unmet need among married women age 15-24.

4.1.2   East and Southern Africa

The majority of countries in East and Southern Africa show declines in unmet need over time among married women age 15-24. The decline is particularly notable in Ethiopia where unmet need fell 12.6 percentage points between 2000 and 2011. This trend is accompanied by a dramatic increase in current use of contraception, from 6.3 percent among married women age 15-24 in 2000 to 31.5 percent in 2011—and a nearly four-fold increase in the proportion of demand satisfied. Substantial changes are also evident in Madagascar, where unmet need declined more than six percentage points between 1997 and 2008-09; this decline was accompanied by an almost tripling of use of contraception (from 12.3% to 32.1%) and a near doubling of the proportion of demand satisfied (from 31.1% to 60.2%).

In contrast to the dominant trend in the region, two countries, Eritrea and Zimbabwe, experienced increases in unmet need among married women age 15-24. Three countries show fluctuations in the level of unmet need with no clear trend.

4.1.3   Middle East and North Africa

Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco all experienced declining unmet need among married women age 15-24. Use of contraception and, therefore, demand for family planning have fluctuated over time. The general trend is toward greater use of contraception and the proportion of demand satisfied also trends upward.

4.1.4   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Armenia and Turkey show steady progress toward lower levels of unmet need among married women age 15-24, accompanied by increases in use of contraception (in Turkey), demand for family planning, and the proportion of demand satisfied. On the other hand, the Kyrgyz Republic exhibits a deteriorating situation with regards to unmet need. Unmet need among married women age 15-24 increased 8.6 percentage points and current use of contraception fell sharply from 45.5 percent in 1997 to 19.3 percent in 2012. While total demand for family planning declined so did the proportion of demand satisfied, from more than three-quarters to less than half of married women age 15-24 with a need for family planning.

4.1.5   South and Southeast Asia

Seven of the eight countries in South and Southeast Asia with multiple surveys exhibit the general pattern of declining unmet need and increasing use of contraception, demand for family planning, and proportion of demand satisfied among married women age 15-24. These trends are particularly pronounced in Cambodia and Pakistan. In Indonesia, unmet need is lower (8.0%) in 2012—and proportion of demand satisfied is higher—than in either of the two preceding surveys (9.0% in 2002-03 and 9.8% in 2007); however, the decline was not steady, but occurred after an increase in 2007. Also, levels of use of contraception in Indonesia fluctuated across successive surveys. The trend in unmet need

in Nepal is the opposite of the general pattern, with unmet need increasing from 33.8 percent in 2001 to 39.3 percent a decade later. Use of contraception increased during this period but it is overshadowed by a 12 percentage point increase in the demand for family planning.

4.1.6   *Latin America and Caribbean*

The countries surveyed in Latin America and the Caribbean show that in general unmet need has declined among married women age 15-24 and the proportion of demand for family planning satisfied has increased over time. While unmet need in Haiti is lower in 2012 (44.8%) than it was in 2000 (46.4%), there appears to have been a slight increase since the intervening survey in 2005-06 (43.9%). At the same time, current use of contraception, demand for family planning, and the proportion of demand satisfied all increased in Haiti. On the other hand, Bolivia shows a steady decline in unmet need between 1998 (33.8%) and 2008 (30.1%) but use of contraception has fluctuated. It appears that in Bolivia the greatest changes in unmet need and use of contraception occurred between the 1998 and 2003 surveys, with more modest changes occurring between the 2003 and 2008 surveys.

4.2   Trends in Unmet Need for Spacing and for Limiting among Young Married Women

Table 4 presents levels of unmet need for spacing and limiting among married women age 15-24 in countries where multiple surveys have been conducted. Appendix Table A4 displays trends in unmet need for spacing and limiting in this population by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24). The trends for *spacing* mirror the trends for *total unmet need* because spacing accounts for almost all unmet need. Among successive surveys, unmet need for spacing among married women age 15-24 is consistently higher—usually substantially so—than unmet need for limiting. This is generally the case for both age groups (15-19 and 20-24) as well (Appendix Table A4). Trends in unmet need for limiting show no clear pattern within or across regions, and because unmet need for limiting is low overall, differences in successive surveys are generally small. As with other trend data presented in this report, no statistical tests were conducted to determine if changes over time are statistically significant.

Table 4. Trends in unmet need for spacing and for limiting among currently married women age 15-24

Region and country	Year	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
West and Central Africa					
Benin	2006	27.4	0.9	28.3	2,886
Benin	2001	25.2	0.8	26.0	1,155
Benin	1996	25.5	0.4	25.9	1,094
Burkina Faso	2010	23.1	0.2	23.3	3,728
Burkina Faso	2003	26.7	0.5	27.2	2,739
Burkina Faso	1998-99	24.8	0.7	25.5	1,511
Cameroon	2011	23.3	1.9	25.2	2,803
Cameroon	2004	19.1	1.3	20.4	2,391
Cameroon	1998	15.6	3.5	19.1	1,176
Chad	2004	20.7	0.2	20.9	1,478
Chad	1996-97	13.8	2.4	16.2	1,991

(Continued...)

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Table 4. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	25.4	0.9	26.3	1,495
Congo Brazzaville	2005	22.3	1.5	23.8	1,093
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	29.3	1.6	30.9	1,512
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	29.7	1.6	31.3	534
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	26.5	1.3	27.8	1,526
Gabon	2012	29.2	3.5	32.7	953
Gabon	2000	27.6	2.2	29.8	950
Ghana	2008	36.9	8.9	45.8	499
Ghana	2003	39.5	5.1	44.6	667
Ghana	1998	42.4	3.0	45.4	674
Guinea	2005	19.7	1.0	20.7	1,474
Guinea	1999	19.9	1.6	21.5	1,459
Mali	2006	28.7	1.4	30.1	3,968
Mali	2001	25.3	4.8	30.1	3,165
Mali	1995-96	27.1	1.2	28.3	2,278
Niger	2006	14.5	0.2	14.7	2,440
Niger	1998	17.0	0.3	17.3	2,188
Niger	1992	14.4	2.1	16.5	1,837
Nigeria	2008	17.9	1.9	19.8	5,523
Nigeria	2003	15.0	1.2	16.2	1,456
Nigeria	1999	21.2	0.7	21.9	1,406
Senegal	2010-11	29.9	0.7	30.6	2,764
Senegal	2005	32.3	0.6	32.9	2,849
East and Southern Africa					
Eritrea	2002	33.0	1.8	34.8	1,530
Eritrea	1995	30.9	2.4	33.3	937
Ethiopia	2011	23.3	2.2	25.5	2,527
Ethiopia	2005	27.5	9.2	36.7	2,284
Ethiopia	2000	31.1	7.0	38.1	2,669
Kenya	2008-09	23.8	6.5	30.3	1,170
Kenya	2003	28.3	5.6	33.9	1,297
Kenya	1998	27.2	4.5	31.7	1,234
Lesotho	2009	20.5	7.9	28.4	1,151
Lesotho	2004	18.4	13.9	32.3	1,072
Madagascar	2008-09	19.4	1.8	21.2	3,390
Madagascar	2003-04	18.6	3.0	21.6	1,291
Madagascar	1997	21.0	6.3	27.3	1,256
Malawi	2010	18.1	8.1	26.2	4,639
Malawi	2004	22.1	8.5	30.6	3,071
Malawi	2000	21.1	9.9	31.0	3,257
Mozambique	2011	20.3	2.8	23.1	2,940
Mozambique	2003	15.5	1.6	17.1	2,683
Mozambique	1997	23.0	1.8	24.8	2,163

(Continued...)

Table 4. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
Namibia	2006-07	15.0	8.4	23.4	516
Namibia	2000	15.0	14.5	29.5	400
Namibia	1992	19.6	5.5	25.1	394
Rwanda	2010	15.0	1.0	16.0	1,087
Rwanda	2005	29.8	4.6	34.4	1,045
Rwanda	2000	26.4	3.3	29.7	1,135
Tanzania	2010	21.7	1.0	22.7	1,610
Tanzania	2004-05	21.6	1.8	23.4	1,990
Tanzania	1999	18.1	3.4	21.5	777
Uganda	2011	32.0	2.3	34.3	1,505
Uganda	2006	32.6	2.6	35.2	1,528
Uganda	2000-01	28.6	4.5	33.1	1,616
Zambia	2007	20.2	4.1	24.3	1,169
Zambia	2001-02	20.8	5.5	26.3	1,524
Zambia	1996	22.9	1.7	24.6	1,705
Zimbabwe	2010-11	14.3	1.2	15.5	1,662
Zimbabwe	2005-06	11.0	4.0	15.0	1,648
Zimbabwe	1999	10.7	2.8	13.5	1,134
Middle East and North Africa					
Egypt	2008	6.7	2.1	8.8	3,133
Egypt	2005	7.5	2.4	9.9	3,690
Egypt	2000	8.6	2.1	10.7	2,785
Jordan	2009	10.9	2.7	13.6	1,320
Jordan	2007	12.5	1.9	14.4	1,466
Jordan	2002	16.2	3.1	19.3	864
Jordan	1997	19.4	1.9	21.3	980
Morocco	2003-04	9.0	1.1	10.1	1,441
Morocco	1992	18.2	3.4	21.6	930
Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Armenia	2010	16.4	1.7	18.1	518
Armenia	2005	13.6	5.3	18.9	582
Armenia	2000	12.3	6.8	19.1	610
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	20.4	0.5	20.9	1,053
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	10.4	1.9	12.3	551
Turkey	2003	12.0	4.2	16.2	664
Turkey	1998	14.9	6.2	21.1	1,186
Turkey	1993	13.5	6.4	19.9	1,355

(Continued...)

Table 4. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
South and Southeast Asia					
Bangladesh	2011	12.6	3.3	15.9	5,322
Bangladesh	2007	14.9	3.2	18.1	3,470
Bangladesh	2004	14.7	3.2	17.9	3,657
Cambodia	2010	13.4	3.8	17.2	2,061
Cambodia	2005	17.8	6.4	24.2	2,034
Cambodia	2000	29.8	7.0	36.8	1,447
India	2005-06	17.6	5.6	23.2	23,508
India	1998-99	19.3	5.2	24.5	24,154
India	1992-93	27.1	3.9	31.0	26,388
Indonesia	2012	7.4	0.6	8.0	4,644
Indonesia	2007	7.6	2.2	9.8	4,766
Indonesia	2002-03	7.6	1.4	9.0	4,672
Nepal	2011	28.5	10.8	39.3	2,553
Nepal	2006	25.1	9.6	34.7	2,389
Nepal	2001	26.9	6.9	33.8	2,573
Pakistan	2006-07	21.0	4.2	25.2	2,022
Pakistan	1990-91	24.9	4.1	29.0	1,459
Philippines	2008	21.0	5.6	26.6	1,283
Philippines	2003	22.1	6.4	28.5	1,334
Philippines	1998	23.9	7.7	31.6	1,212
Vietnam	2002	9.2	1.6	10.8	603
Vietnam	1997	11.3	2.4	13.7	845
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia	2008	17.7	12.4	30.1	1,735
Bolivia	2003	16.3	14.4	30.7	2,051
Bolivia	1998	17.6	16.2	33.8	1,224
Colombia	2010	12.5	4.3	16.8	4,456
Colombia	2005	12.1	4.3	16.4	3,668
Colombia	2000	14.4	4.3	18.7	1,140
Dominican Republic	2007	18.7	2.7	21.4	3,209
Dominican Republic	2002	19.9	4.7	24.6	3,175
Dominican Republic	1999	21.1	7.5	28.6	165
Haiti	2012	36.5	8.3	44.8	1,654
Haiti	2005-06	38.5	5.4	43.9	1,524
Haiti	2000	38.0	8.4	46.4	1,333
Honduras	2011-12	12.2	2.5	14.7	3,235
Honduras	2005-06	16.8	6.5	23.3	2,944
Nicaragua	2001	11.7	6.5	18.2	2,035
Nicaragua	1998	16.5	8.0	24.5	2,280
Peru	2010	13.7	4.9	18.6	1,950
Peru	2005	15.5	4.3	19.8	3,322
Peru	2000	14.7	7.3	22.0	2,551

4.2.1   West and Central Africa

Table 4 indicates that, in Ghana, unmet need for limiting has been increasing. The increase is most pronounced in the younger age group, rising from 3.3 percent in 1998 to 6.2 percent in 2003 and to 12.7 percent in 2008, approximately doubling between each survey (see Appendix Table A4). In Cameroon, unmet need for limiting among married women age 15-24 declined from 3.5 percent in 1998 to less than two percent in subsequent surveys. Mali, which showed low levels of unmet need for limiting in 1995-96 (1.2%) and in the most recent survey in 2006 (1.4%), saw a sharp, temporary increase in unmet need for limiting in the intervening survey in 2001 (4.8%).

4.2.2   East and Southern Africa

In countries throughout the region there has generally been a decrease in unmet need for limiting among young married women. These declines have been particularly large in Lesotho, especially among those age 15-19 (from 16.4% to 3.3%), and in Madagascar, especially among those age 20-24 (from 7.9% to 1.7%) (see Appendix Table A4). For several countries, e.g., Ethiopia, Namibia, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe, the decline in unmet need for limiting follows a spike in an intervening survey. Kenya and Zambia contradict the prevailing trends in East and Southern Africa; in these two countries, unmet need for limiting has increased over time.

4.2.3   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

In all the countries surveyed in Eastern Europe and Central Asia unmet need for limiting has declined over time. The trend is largely driven by changes in need status among married women age 20-24, because there are fewer married women age 15-19 in this region (see Appendix Table A4). While levels of unmet need for limiting are now quite modest in Armenia (1.7%) and Turkey (4.2%), according to the most recent surveys, levels were markedly higher 10 years prior (Table 4).

4.2.4   South and Southeast Asia

Trends in unmet need for limiting among married women age 15-24 in South and Southeast Asia are mixed (Table 4). Declines are observed in Cambodia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. In Cambodia, for example, unmet need for limiting in 2010 (3.8%) fell to about half the level it had been a decade earlier (7.0%). However, unmet need for limiting increased in India and Nepal, countries that have some of the highest levels of unmet need for limiting among young married women. In India, increases in unmet need for limiting are offset by substantial decreases in unmet need for spacing, resulting in decreases in total unmet need. In Nepal increases in unmet need for limiting have been accompanied by increases in unmet need for spacing, resulting in increases in total unmet need. There has been little change in unmet need for limiting in Bangladesh and Pakistan. In these two countries declines in total unmet need are accounted for by declines in unmet need for spacing.

4.2.5   Latin America and Caribbean

Unmet need for limiting among married women age 15-24 has been, and remains, higher in Latin America and the Caribbean than in the other regions. The countries surveyed in Latin America and the Caribbean have largely experienced declines in unmet need for limiting that mirror declines in total unmet need; however, levels in many countries are still comparatively high. Bolivia has the highest level of unmet need for limiting in the region, 12.4 percent in 2008, but it has experienced a steady decline from 16.2 percent in 1998. In contrast, the level of unmet need for limiting in Colombia (4.3% in 2010) has not changed since 2000, although unmet need for spacing and thus total unmet need have both fallen during

this period. In Haiti, unmet need for limiting (8.3% in 2012) has returned to near 2000 levels (8.4%) despite a three percentage point decline in 2005-06 (5.4%); unmet need for spacing fell slightly during this period.

Because unmet need for limiting accounts for such a small proportion of overall unmet need for family planning, this study does not draw any further distinctions between unmet for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

5 Unmet Need for Family Planning among Young Unmarried Women

5.1 Geographic Distribution of Unmet Need for Family Planning among Young Unmarried Women

Map 2 displays the geographic distribution of the prevalence of unmet need for family planning among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24. Forty-one of the 61 countries included in this study have the necessary survey data by which to estimate unmet need in this population. No countries in the Middle East and North Africa region, in the South and Southeast Asia region, and few countries in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region collected these data. The map uses the same scale as Map 1, which illustrates the prevalence of unmet need among young *married* women. Map 2 indicates that, among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, unmet need is highest in the two African regions and in Haiti. Unmet need is lowest in Colombia, Peru, and the Ukraine.

Map 2. Unmet need for family planning among unmarried, sexually active women age 15-24

Legend:
- <15%
- 15% - 24%
- 25% - 34%
- 35% - 44%
- ≥45%

Countries labeled: Ukraine, Moldova, Albania, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Uganda, Tanzania, Chad, DRC, Zambia, Namibia, Nigeria, Gabon, Congo, Burkina Faso, Benin, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guyana, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia

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5.2 Unmet Need and Demand for Family Planning among Young Unmarried Women

Table 5 presents the most recent DHS estimates of unmet need for family planning, current use of contraception, total demand for family planning, and the proportion of demand satisfied, among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24. The last column of the table shows the rank order of each country according to level of unmet need. Recall that the algorithm for calculating unmet need among unmarried women defines "sexually active" based on respondents' reports of having had sexual intercourse within the 30 days prior to the survey. Any underreporting of sexual activity by unmarried women due to social desirability bias is likely to bias downward estimates of unmet need in this population (Lavrakas 2008). Thus, this study may underestimate the true magnitude of unmet need among young unmarried women.

Unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 ranges from a low of 7.3 percent in Ukraine to a high of 69.5 percent in Senegal. Countries in West and Central Africa and East and Southern Africa have, on average, the highest levels of unmet need among unmarried women, at about 40 percent. Unmet need is lowest, on average, in the three countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, where it averages 15.4 percent. Correspondingly, use of contraception is highest in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (80%) and lowest in the two African regions (46.6% and 46.3%, respectively).

Table 5. Unmet need, current use of contraception, and demand for family planning among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Rank order
West and Central Africa							
Benin	2006	29.7	59.9	89.6	66.9	494	26
Burkina Faso	2010	34.8	59.2	94.0	63.0	276	20
Cameroon	2011	25.5	64.2	89.7	71.6	643	31
Chad	2004	56.8	9.8	66.6	14.7	39	5
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	17.1	75.7	92.8	81.6	876	35
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	37.5	49.9	87.4	57.1	442	18
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	50.6	39.7	90.3	44.0	776	7
Gabon	2012	28.5	60.7	89.2	68.0	897	28
Ghana	2008	48.7	48.1	96.8	49.7	175	9
Guinea	2005	44.2	46.9	91.1	51.5	218	15
Liberia	2007	58.1	26.6	84.7	31.4	717	4
Mali	2006	50.1	28.5	78.6	36.3	70	8
Nigeria	2008	33.2	62.9	96.1	65.5	1,034	23
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	35.9	51.3	87.2	58.8	105	19
Senegal	2010-11	69.5	24.6	94.1	26.1	77	1
Sierra Leone	2008	47.4	38.2	85.6	44.6	344	10
Regional average		**41.7**	**46.6**	**88.4**	**52.8**	**7,183**	

(Continued...)

Table 5. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Rank order
East and Southern Africa							
Burundi	2010	62.2	16.7	78.9	21.2	44	2
Ethiopia	2011	26.4	60.6	87.0	69.7	101	30
Kenya	2008-09	47.1	44.3	91.4	48.5	138	12
Lesotho	2009	38.6	50.1	88.7	56.5	164	17
Madagascar	2008-09	41.6	40.2	81.8	49.1	485	16
Malawi	2010	46.2	39.0	85.2	45.8	302	13
Mozambique	2011	47.2	31.4	78.6	39.9	656	11
Namibia	2006-07	16.1	77.2	93.3	82.7	665	37
Rwanda	2010	54.4	33.4	87.8	38.0	96	6
Swaziland	2006-07	34.4	59.6	94.0	63.4	291	21
Tanzania	2010	33.1	49.0	82.1	59.7	356	24
Uganda	2011	33.8	49.8	83.6	59.6	160	22
Zambia	2007	44.6	46.6	91.2	51.1	179	14
Zimbabwe	2010-11	31.8	50.4	82.2	61.3	89	25
Regional average		**39.8**	**46.3**	**86.1**	**53.8**	**3,726**	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia							
Albania	2008-09	15.6	77.3	92.9	83.2	90	38
Moldova	2005	23.3	72.3	95.6	75.6	182	32
Ukraine	2007	7.3	90.4	97.7	92.5	280	41
Regional average		**15.4**	**80.0**	**95.4**	**83.9**	**552**	
Latin America and Caribbean							
Bolivia	2008	20.6	77.2	97.8	78.9	337	34
Colombia	2010	14.4	82.2	96.6	85.1	3,120	39
Dominican Republic	2007	29.3	54.8	84.1	65.2	1,017	27
Guyana	2009	27.9	66.7	94.6	70.5	185	29
Haiti	2012	58.8	35.1	93.9	37.4	681	3
Honduras	2011-12	17.1	73.9	91.0	81.2	486	35
Nicaragua	2001	22.2	63.0	85.2	73.9	173	33
Peru	2010	8.9	87.9	96.8	90.8	648	40
Regional average		**24.9**	**67.6**	**92.5**	**73.1**	**6,647**	

Figure 3 displays aggregate data for each region with which to compare sexually active, unmarried women age 15-19 and age 20-24 on unmet need, current use of contraception, and total demand for family planning. Appendix Table A5 provides these data for individual countries in this study. Looking at the two age groups that comprise the population of sexually active, unmarried women in this study, there is little difference in total demand for family planning: similar proportions of those age 15-19 and those age 20-24 want to avoid pregnancy. However, differences between age groups in unmet need for family planning and use of contraception are substantial. In all regions except Eastern Europe and Central Asia, unmet need is at least ten percentage points *higher* and use of contraception is about ten percentage points *lower* among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-19 compared with those age 20-24. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia there is almost no difference between the two age groups.

Figure 3. Regional comparison of unmet need for family planning, current use of contraception, and percentage of demand satisfied between sexually active, unmarried women age 15-19 and currently married women age 20-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012
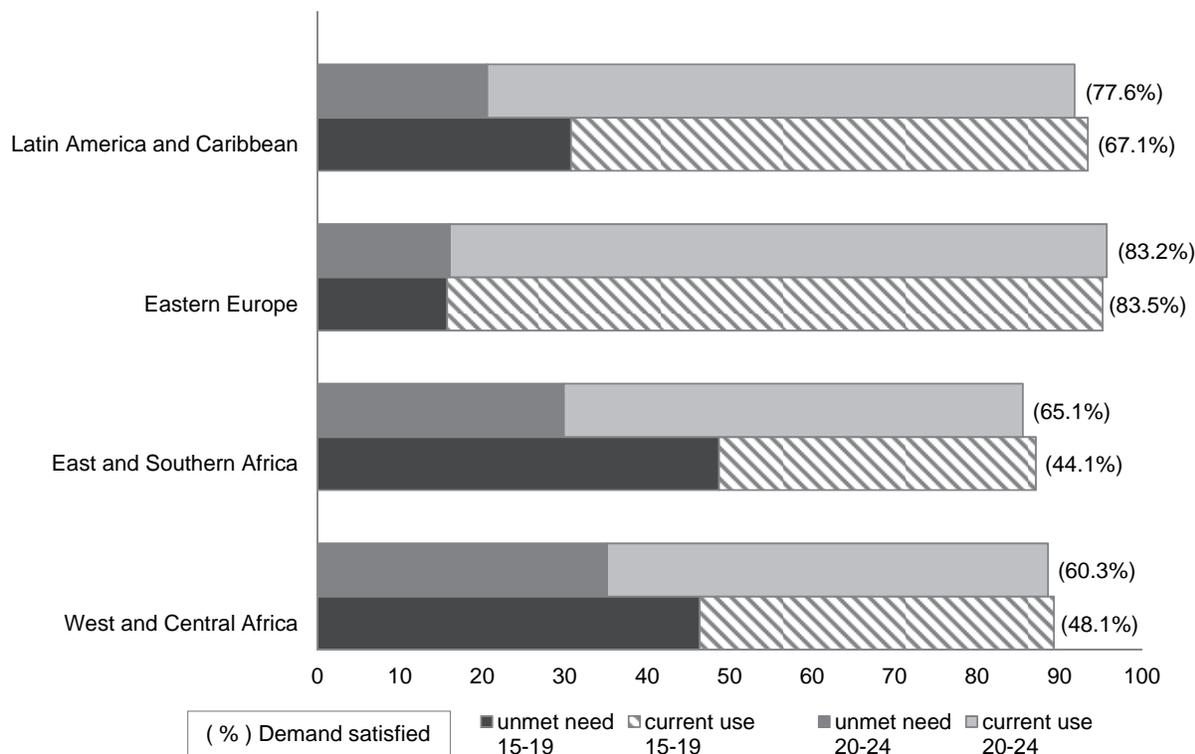
5.2.1 West and Central Africa

Table 5 indicates that, on average, West and Central Africa has the highest levels of unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 (41.7%). Seven of the ten countries with the highest levels of unmet need among those surveyed are in this region. They are Senegal (69.5%), Liberia (58.1%), Chad (56.8%), Côte d'Ivoire (50.6%), Mali (50.1%), Ghana (48.7%), and Sierra Leone (47.4%). However, unmet need is not universally high throughout the region. Cameroon (25.5%) and Congo (Brazzaville) (17.1%), for instance, rank in the lowest third among the countries surveyed.

Use of contraception among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 varies greatly in the region, from a low of 9.8 percent in Chad to a high of 75.7 percent in Congo (Brazzaville). Because demand for family planning is consistently high in West and Central Africa (averaging 88.4%)—Chad (66.6%) is an outlier—it is primarily use of contraception that dictates the proportion of demand for family planning that is satisfied. The proportion of demand satisfied ranges from 26.1 percent in Senegal where use of contraception is lowest to 81.6 percent in Congo (Brazzaville) where use of contraception is highest.

5.2.2 East and Southern Africa

East and Southern Africa closely follows West and Central Africa with unmet need averaging 39.8 percent among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 (Table 5). Two of the ten countries with the highest levels of unmet need—Burundi (62.2%) and Rwanda (54.4%)—are in this region. As with

West and Central Africa, two countries (Ethiopia and Namibia) rank in the lowest third among those surveyed. Unmet need ranges greatly from a low of 16.1 percent of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in Namibia to 62.2 percent in Burundi. Current use of contraception has a similarly wide range, from 77.2 percent in Namibia to 16.7 percent in Burundi. These disparate combinations of unmet need and use of contraception yield total demand for family planning that falls in a more narrow range from 78.6 percent in Mozambique to 94.0 percent in Swaziland. At the same time, the proportion of demand satisfied ranges from a low of 21.2 percent in Burundi to 82.7 percent in Namibia. Looking at the two age groups of sexually active, unmarried women, unmet need in the countries in East and Southern Africa is nearly always higher and use of contraception lower among those age 15-19 compared with those age 20-24 (Appendix Table A5).

5.2.3   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Only three countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia—Albania, Moldova, and Ukraine—collected the relevant data for estimating unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24. This region has the lowest level of unmet need (15.4%), the highest level of use of contraception (80.0%), and the highest total demand for family planning (95.4%) among the countries providing this data (Table 5). Albania and Moldova are similar with regard to the proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 who are currently using contraception (77.3% and 72.3%, respectively), although unmet need is slightly higher in Moldova (23.3%) than in Albania (15.6%). Use of contraception in Ukraine (90.4%) is the highest of all the countries in the study; Ukraine also has the lowest level of unmet need (7.3%) among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24.

5.2.4   Latin America and Caribbean

Unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in Latin America and the Caribbean is not as low as it is in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, but with an average of 24.9 percent among the countries supplying data, the region fares substantially better than the two African regions (Table 5). Relatively high levels of current use of contraception (67.6 % on average) contribute to the high proportion of demand for family planning satisfied (73.1 percent).

Haiti stands out from its regional neighbors with a relatively high level of unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 (58.8%), the third highest among all the countries surveyed. It also has the lowest level of use of contraception in this population in the Latin America and Caribbean region (35.1%) and the lowest proportion of demand satisfied (37.4%). Peru stands out from its neighbors for the opposite reason. Unmet need in Peru (8.9%) is the lowest in the region and second lowest (after Ukraine) among all the countries surveyed. Although Peru does not have the highest total demand for family planning in the region (96.8%), it does have the highest level of current use of contraception among sexually active, unmarried young women (87.9%) and the highest proportion of demand satisfied (90.8%) in the region.

Excluding Haiti and Peru, unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in the remaining countries in the region ranges from 14.4 percent in Colombia to 29.3 percent in the Dominican Republic. Current use of contraception among this population in the Latin America and Caribbean region ranges from 35.1 percent in Haiti or, excluding this outlier, from 54.8 percent in the Dominican Republic to 87.9 percent in Peru. There is less variation in total demand for family planning, which exceeds 90 percent in most countries. In only two of the eight countries in this region, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua, is total demand somewhat lower, at about 85 percent. The proportion of demand satisfied ranges from 37.4 percent in Haiti or, again excluding this outlier, from 65.2 percent in the Dominican Republic to 90.8 percent in Peru.

5.3 Trends in Unmet Need and Demand for Family Planning among Young Unmarried Women

Table 6 presents trends in unmet need, current use of contraception, total demand for family planning, and proportion of demand satisfied for countries in which multiple surveys collected data on sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24. No country in Eastern Europe conducted multiple surveys of this population, so data are shown only for West and Central Africa, East and Southern Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. These trends are disaggregated by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24) in Appendix Table A6. As noted elsewhere in this study, no statistical tests were conducted to determine if observed changes over time are statistically significant.

Table 6. Trends in unmet need for family planning, current use of contraception, and demand for family planning among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
West and Central Africa						
Benin	2006	29.7	59.9	89.6	66.9	494
Benin	2001	47.3	39.8	87.1	45.7	223
Benin	1996	31.3	54.9	86.2	63.7	151
Burkina Faso	2010	34.8	59.2	94.0	63.0	276
Burkina Faso	2003	33.0	58.4	91.4	63.9	239
Burkina Faso	1998-99	37.8	49.0	86.8	56.5	148
Cameroon	2011	25.5	64.2	89.7	71.6	643
Cameroon	2004	18.2	74.2	92.4	80.3	365
Cameroon	1998	13.9	55.0	68.9	79.8	334
Chad	2004	56.8	9.8	66.6	14.7	39
Chad	1996-97	26.3	10.1	36.4	27.7	98
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	17.1	75.7	92.8	81.6	876
Congo Brazzaville	2005	15.2	77.7	92.9	83.6	660
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	50.6	39.7	90.3	44.0	776
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	28.7	59.2	87.9	67.3	246
Gabon	2012	28.5	60.7	89.2	68.0	897
Gabon	2000	24.7	64.3	89.0	72.2	599
Ghana	2008	48.7	48.1	96.8	49.7	175
Ghana	2003	46.6	46.9	93.5	50.2	162
Ghana	1998	44.0	42.5	86.5	49.1	138
Guinea	2005	44.2	46.9	91.1	51.5	218
Guinea	1999	42.6	47.8	90.4	52.9	144
Mali	2006	50.1	28.5	78.6	36.3	70
Mali	2001	44.3	23.2	67.5	34.4	262
Mali	1995-96	46.1	36.6	82.7	44.3	195
Nigeria	2008	33.2	62.9	96.1	65.5	1,034
Nigeria	2003	41.1	52.7	93.8	56.2	245
Nigeria	1999	35.0	59.1	94.1	62.8	239

(Continued...)

Table 6. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
East and Southern Africa						
Ethiopia	2011	26.4	60.6	87.0	69.7	101
Ethiopia	2000	34.2	45.6	79.8	57.1	87
Kenya	2008-09	47.1	44.3	91.4	48.5	138
Kenya	2003	40.2	51.4	91.6	56.1	142
Kenya	1998	47.5	38.4	85.9	44.7	246
Lesotho	2009	38.6	50.1	88.7	56.5	164
Lesotho	2004	40.4	46.1	86.5	53.3	131
Madagascar	2008-09	41.6	40.2	81.8	49.1	485
Madagascar	2003-04	36.7	38.2	74.9	51.0	267
Madagascar	1997	37.5	25.5	63.0	40.5	325
Malawi	2010	46.2	39.0	85.2	45.8	302
Malawi	2004	52.6	26.5	79.1	33.5	163
Malawi	2000	56.1	23.7	79.8	29.7	222
Mozambique	2011	47.2	31.4	78.6	39.9	656
Mozambique	2003	28.1	48.8	76.9	63.5	661
Mozambique	1997	52.4	11.8	64.2	18.4	308
Namibia	2006-07	16.1	77.2	93.3	82.7	665
Namibia	2000	29.4	56.1	85.5	65.6	380
Namibia	1992	8.4	35.2	43.6	80.7	510
Tanzania	2010	33.1	49.0	82.1	59.7	356
Tanzania	2004-05	40.9	39.2	80.1	48.9	318
Tanzania	1999	41.8	34.3	76.1	45.1	210
Uganda	2011	33.8	49.8	83.6	59.6	160
Uganda	2006	33.3	47.8	81.1	58.9	178
Uganda	2000-01	33.2	52.6	85.8	61.3	152
Zambia	2007	44.6	46.6	91.2	51.1	179
Zambia	2001-02	42.3	28.4	70.7	40.2	211
Zambia	1996	46.8	21.7	68.5	31.7	301
Zimbabwe	2010-11	31.8	50.4	82.2	61.3	89
Zimbabwe	2005-06	36.4	48.3	84.7	57.0	78
Zimbabwe	1999	31.0	41.9	72.9	57.5	77

(Continued...)

Table 6. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Latin America and Caribbean						
Bolivia	2008	20.6	77.2	97.8	78.9	337
Bolivia	2003	31.3	60.9	92.2	66.1	316
Bolivia	1998	21.7	60.2	81.9	73.5	98
Colombia	2010	14.4	82.2	96.6	85.1	3,120
Colombia	2005	15.2	80.4	95.6	84.1	2,058
Colombia	2000	10.7	83.2	93.9	88.6	520
Dominican Republic	2007	29.3	54.8	84.1	65.2	1,017
Dominican Republic	2002	30.6	53.8	84.4	63.7	544
Haiti	2012	58.8	35.1	93.9	37.4	681
Haiti	2005-06	56.5	35.1	91.6	38.3	319
Haiti	2000	52.5	36.9	89.4	41.3	236
Honduras	2011-12	17.1	73.9	91.0	81.2	486
Honduras	2005-06	21.6	68.2	89.8	75.9	261
Nicaragua	2001	22.2	63.0	85.2	73.9	173
Nicaragua	1998	36.4	44.9	81.3	55.2	74
Peru	2010	8.9	87.9	96.8	90.8	648
Peru	2005	8.1	90.3	98.4	91.8	1,010
Peru	2000	17.3	79.5	96.8	82.1	492

5.3.1 *West and Central Africa*

In the majority of countries in West and Central Africa, unmet need has increased among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24. This is the case for eight of the 11 countries with trend data: Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, and Mali. In some countries such as Burkina Faso and Guinea, there have been increases in unmet need among young unmarried women at the same time there have been decreases among their married counterparts.

Chad and the Côte d'Ivoire illustrate two contrasting patterns of increasing unmet need. Use of contraception has been relatively static in Chad; the increase over time in unmet need accounts entirely for the concurrent increase in demand for family planning. In Côte d'Ivoire, demand for family planning has remained high, but a decline in use of contraception of about 20 percentage points resulted in a sharp increase in unmet need.

In the remaining three countries, Benin, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria, unmet need has declined over time among young unmarried women, although some countries with three surveys show fluctuations in the downward trend. Benin and Nigeria had large increases in unmet need in the intervening surveys (2001 in Benin and 2003 in Nigeria) before settling at levels barely lower than those of surveys in the late 1990s.

5.3.2 *East and Southern Africa*

Unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 has generally fallen in East and Southern Africa. Six countries have seen declines: Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, and Zambia; however, these declines have not always been steady. Fluctuations in levels of unmet need in

Kenya and Zambia, for example, suggest a need for longer term data to establish the overall direction of trends.

Levels of unmet need have also fluctuated in Mozambique, Namibia, and Zimbabwe, without clear indication of increasing or decreasing trends. In Namibia, unmet need, which was strikingly low among young unmarried women in 1992 (8.4%)—as was overall demand for family planning (43.6%)— more than tripled by 2000 (29.4%); this was followed by a decline in 2006-07 (16.1%), although this level of unmet need is still nearly double that of 1992. In Mozambique, unmet need was initially relatively high at 52.4 percent in 1997 before falling to 28.1 percent in 2003 and then rising to 47.2 percent in 2011. Modest increases in demand for family planning mean that movement in one direction in the level of unmet need is accompanied by movement in the level of use of contraception in the opposite direction—i.e., increases in unmet need are accompanied by declines in use of contraception, and vice versa.

In Uganda and Madagascar, unmet need has increased although the magnitude of these changes is very small. In Uganda, unmet need crept up from 33.2 percent in 2000-01 to 33.8 percent in 2011 among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24. At the same time, the small increase hides divergent trends in the two age groups (see Appendix Table A6). There was an overall increase in unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-19 from 32.7 percent in 2000-01 to 38.6 percent in 2011—with an intervening sharp rise to 45.0 percent in 2006—however, unmet need declined overall among those age 20-24, from 33.9 percent in 2000-01 to 29.0 percent in 2011.

5.3.3 *Latin America and Caribbean*

Demand for family planning has been steady and high in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the exception of Bolivia where it has been increasing. Unmet need has declined among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in most countries and the pattern occurs in both age groups. Unmet need fell by 14 percentage points between 1998 and 2001 in Nicaragua and by more than eight percentage points between 2000 and 2010 in Peru. There was a modest one percentage point decline in Bolivia between 1998 and 2008 (from 21.7% to 20.6%), with an intervening sharp increase to 31.3 percent in 2003. Use of contraception has increased in this population over time as unmet need has declined.

Contrasting with the dominant trend, unmet need has increased slightly among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in Colombia (from 10.7% in 2000 to 14.4% in 2010) and, to a larger extent, in Haiti (from 52.5% in 2000 to 58.8% in 2012). Use of contraception has declined by small degrees in both countries.

5.4 Comparison of Unmet Need among Young Unmarried and Young Married Women

Figure 4 provides a comparison of unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 and married women the same age, by region, for all countries in which both populations were surveyed. Data come from the most recent survey in each country. In most regions, the predominant pattern is that of greater unmet need among unmarried women. The overall average is 35.9 percent for young unmarried women, compared with 25.9 percent for married women.

Figure 4. Comparison of total unmet need for family planning between currently married women age 15-24 and unmarried, sexually active women age 15-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

West and Central Africa

East and Southern Africa

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Latin America and Caribbean
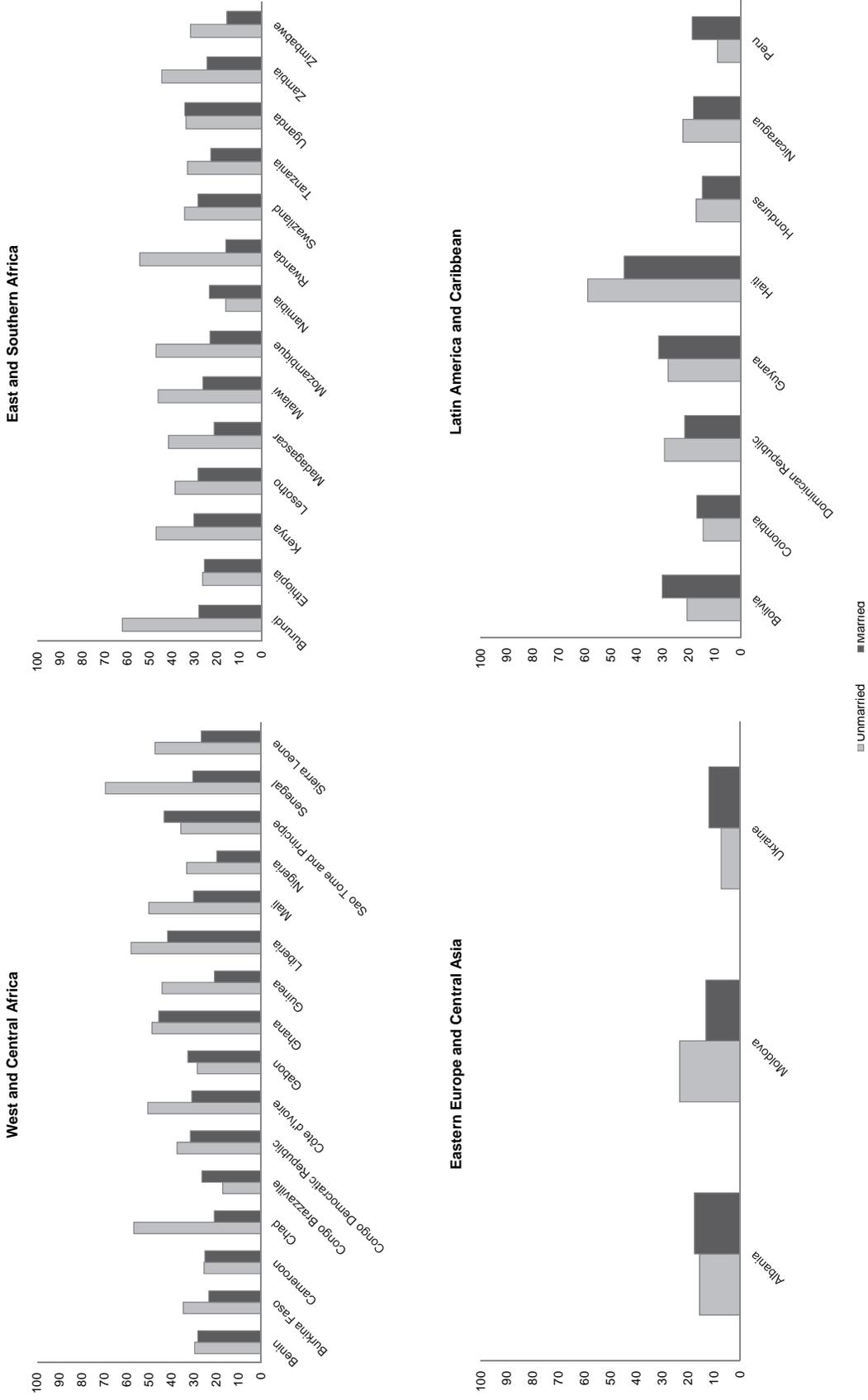
Unmarried   Married

5.4.1   West and Central Africa

In West and Central Africa, unmet need is generally higher among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 than among married women age 15-24. Unmet need is, on average, almost 12 percentage points higher for young unmarried women. This pattern is not universal, however, with unmet need higher among married women in Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, and São Tomé and Príncipe. Differences between the groups are negligible in Benin and Cameroon. Where differences are sizable, however, young unmarried women experience higher levels of unmet need than do young married women. Differences are particularly marked in Chad and Senegal (36 and 39 percentage points, respectively).

5.4.2   East and Southern Africa

Sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 also experience greater unmet need than married women in nearly all of the East and Southern African countries. Namibia and Uganda are the two exceptions, with unmet need higher among married women than among unmarried women. In Ethiopia, unmet need is similar across marital status. Differences by marital status, averaging 15 percentage points, are larger in East and Southern Africa compared with West and Central Africa: unmet need is 39.8 percent, on average, among young unmarried women and 24.8 percent among young married women. Larger differences occur in Rwanda (38 percentage points), Burundi (34 percentage points), Mozambique (24 percentage points), and Madagascar (20 percentage points), among other places.

5.4.3   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Differences by marital status are generally modest in the three Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries for which comparisons can be made. In Albania and Ukraine, unmet need is slightly higher among married women age 15-24, compared with sexually active, unmarried women the same age (about 2 percentage points higher in Albania and about 5 percentage points higher in Ukraine). Unmet need is higher by about 10 percentage points among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in Moldova.

5.4.4   Latin America and Caribbean

Patterns of unmet need by marital status are more varied in Latin America and the Caribbean. Unmet need among women age 15-24 is higher among sexually active, unmarried women in four countries but higher among married women in four countries. Differences may not be statistically significant in some countries. On average, unmet need is higher among young unmarried women (24.9%) than among young married women (24.5%)—a difference of just 0.4. Sexually active, unmarried women are more disadvantaged with regard to unmet need status in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, whereas married women are more disadvantaged in Bolivia and Peru.

6   Estimates of Young Women with Unmet Need

To estimate the numbers of women age 15-24 experiencing unmet need in the countries included in this study, DHS data on unmet need are combined with population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Age- and sex-disaggregated population estimates for each of the countries, for the year of the most recent DHS survey in the country, were retrieved from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database[2] on July 12, 2013, retaining only women age 15-19 and 20-24 (US Census Bureau 2012a). Details on the population estimation methods are described by the U.S. Census Bureau (US Census Bureau 2012b). For surveys that span two years, the population estimate is weighted according to the sample distribution of interviews conducted in each year, by age group. The population estimate in each age group is then multiplied by the DHS proportion of women reported to be a) married and b) unmarried and sexually active in the 30 days preceding the survey for each age group. These estimates for each age group and marital status are then multiplied by the DHS proportion with unmet need for family planning. Where the proportion of unmet need in a DHS survey is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, no estimate of the number of women with unmet need is calculated.

The resulting estimates of the number of women age 15-24 experiencing unmet need for family planning, by age group and marital status, are presented in Table 7. These estimates should be viewed as crude estimates of the number of young women with unmet need in each country in that they rely on the accuracy of both the underlying population estimate and the reported marital and need status. The proportion of young women who are unmarried and sexually active may be especially subject to underreporting due to social desirability bias, particularly in cultural settings where nonmarital sexual activity is not socially sanctioned. Thus, the estimates presented here are believed to be conservative estimates of the actual number of women with unmet need.

In total, it is estimated that nearly 33 million women age 15-24 have an unmet need for family planning in the 61 countries surveyed by DHS. Sixty-four percent of young women with unmet need—68 percent of young married women with unmet need—reside in one of the 10 South and Southeast Asian countries, 16 percent are in West and Central Africa (18 countries), and 12 percent are in East and Southern Africa (15 countries).

The first observation to make in comparing young women by marital status (for those countries with data on both populations) is that, nearly everywhere, there is a greater number of married women age 15-24 with unmet need than sexually active, unmarried women in this age range. This is despite a larger percentage of sexually active, unmarried women experiencing unmet need compared with their married counterparts in most countries. The difference reflects the relatively large proportion of women of this age who are married and the small proportion who are unmarried and sexually active. There are several exceptions to this pattern among women in the younger age group (15-19) in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland, and Tanzania). However, where this is the case, the pattern is reversed among women in the older age group (20-24). For example, in Côte d'Ivoire there are about twice as many sexually active, unmarried women age 15-19 with unmet need as there are married women with unmet need, but at the same time, there are about twice as many married women age 20-24 with unmet need as there are sexually active, unmarried women in this older age group.

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[2] http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php

Table 7. Estimated number of women age 15-24 with unmet need for family planning

Region and country	Year[1]	Age	Female population[2]	Number of women with unmet need		
				Married	Unmarried	Total
West and Central Africa						
Benin	2006	15-19	417,674	24,109	13,940	38,049
Benin	2006	20-24	357,272	71,717	5,002	76,719
Benin	**2006**	**Total 15-24**	**774,946**	**101,321**	**18,183**	**114,768**
Burkina Faso	2010	15-19	880,219	60,167	18,339	78,507
Burkina Faso	2010	20-24	724,031	140,338	5,778	146,116
Burkina Faso	**2010**	**Total 15-24**	**1,604,250**	**210,444**	**23,448**	**224,623**
Cameroon	2011	15-19	1,041,949	64,803	28,366	93,169
Cameroon	2011	20-24	960,627	148,062	20,686	168,749
Cameroon	**2011**	**Total 15-24**	**2,002,576**	**209,604**	**49,023**	**261,918**
Chad	2004	15-19	514,271	41,039	6,383	47,421
Chad	2004	20-24	415,211	77,630	*	77,630
Chad	**2004**	**Total 15-24**	**929,482**	**118,111**	**8,447**	**125,052**
Congo (Brazzaville)	2011	15-19	235,550	15,411	9,981	25,391
Congo (Brazzaville)	2011	20-24	195,803	24,258	5,443	29,701
Congo (Brazzaville)	**2011**	**Total 15-24**	**431,353**	**40,313**	**15,269**	**55,092**
Congo (Kinshasa)	2007	15-19	3,573,915	232,394	176,923	409,317
Congo (Kinshasa)	2007	20-24	2,909,013	617,365	83,454	700,819
Congo (Kinshasa)	**2007**	**Total 15-24**	**6,482,928**	**923,921**	**250,403**	**1,110,136**
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	15-19	1,197,608	65,695	129,912	195,607
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	20-24	1,096,136	200,111	97,462	297,572
Cote d'Ivoire	**2012**	**Total 15-24**	**2,293,744**	**269,331**	**226,324**	**493,179**
Gabon	2012	15-19	86,525	4,836	6,811	11,647
Gabon	2012	20-24	76,350	9,897	5,387	15,285
Gabon	**2012**	**Total 15-24**	**162,875**	**14,806**	**12,162**	**26,932**
Ghana	2008	15-19	1,159,988	59,404	42,299	101,703
Ghana	2008	20-24	1,063,605	212,857	58,439	271,296
Ghana	**2008**	**Total 15-24**	**2,223,593**	**266,240**	**99,626**	**372,999**
Guinea	2005	15-19	466,614	32,392	20,074	52,466
Guinea	2005	20-24	393,889	65,512	8,746	74,258
Guinea	**2005**	**Total 15-24**	**860,503**	**94,146**	**29,667**	**126,724**
Liberia	2007	15-19	161,353	12,609	29,973	42,582
Liberia	2007	20-24	161,307	36,895	20,467	57,361
Liberia	**2007**	**Total 15-24**	**322,660**	**49,903**	**50,241**	**99,943**
Mali	2006	15-19	691,845	121,344	5,856	127,200
Mali	2006	20-24	572,676	138,183	1,997	140,180
Mali	**2006**	**Total 15-24**	**1,264,521**	**261,106**	**7,602**	**267,380**
Mauritania	2000-01	15-19	140,826	11,998		11,998
Mauritania	2000-01	20-24	120,779	21,332		21,332
Mauritania	**2000-01**	**Total 15-24**	**261,604**	**33,420**		**33,331**
Niger	2006	15-19	651,583	43,057		43,057
Niger	2006	20-24	540,250	80,285		80,285
Niger	**2006**	**Total 15-24**	**1,191,833**	**126,844**		**123,342**

(Continued...)

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Table 7. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year[1]	Age	Female population[2]	Number of women with unmet need		
				Married	Unmarried	Total
Nigeria	2008	15-19	7,761,465	400,957	223,321	624,278
Nigeria	2008	20-24	6,738,289	832,711	173,363	1,006,074
Nigeria	**2008**	**Total 15-24**	**14,499,754**	**1,254,606**	**394,741**	**1,630,352**
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	15-19	8,688	835	335	1,170
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	20-24	7,784	1,998	280	2,278
São Tomé and Príncipe	**2008-09**	**Total 15-24**	**16,472**	**2,782**	**615**	**3,448**
Senegal	2010-11	15-19	691,815	52,787	4,863	57,650
Senegal	2010-11	20-24	607,641	110,105	5,435	115,539
Senegal	**2010-11**	**Total 15-24**	**1,299,456**	**164,875**	**10,837**	**173,190**
Sierra Leone	2008	15-19	272,658	18,751	23,990	42,740
Sierra Leone	2008	20-24	238,593	46,185	11,678	57,863
Sierra Leone	**2008**	**Total 15-24**	**511,251**	**67,023**	**34,896**	**100,603**
Regional total		**15-19**	**19,954,546**	**1,262,587**	**741,365**	**2,003,952**
Regional total		**20-24**	**17,179,256**	**2,835,442**	**503,616**	**3,339,057**
Regional total		**Total 15-24**	**37,133,802**	**4,208,795**	**1,231,483**	**5,343,009**
East and Southern Africa						
Burundi	2010	15-19	524,024	8,374	4,072	12,446
Burundi	2010	20-24	449,747	80,679	*	80,679
Burundi	**2010**	**Total 15-24**	**973,771**	**85,069**	**6,057**	**91,125**
Eritrea	2002	15-19	236,382	29,888		29,888
Eritrea	2002	20-24	213,774	41,180		41,180
Eritrea	**2002**	**Total 15-24**	**450,156**	**69,398**		**69,398**
Ethiopia	2011	15-19	4,755,259	297,907	8,369	306,277
Ethiopia	2011	20-24	4,056,833	546,147	26,779	572,926
Ethiopia	**2011**	**Total 15-24**	**8,812,092**	**821,146**	**34,896**	**856,042**
Kenya	2008-09	15-19	2,040,456	72,722	56,470	129,191
Kenya	2008-09	20-24	1,968,705	334,554	19,195	353,749
Kenya	**2008-09**	**Total 15-24**	**4,009,160**	**408,028**	**75,533**	**483,561**
Lesotho	2009	15-19	106,209	5,124	1,820	6,945
Lesotho	2009	20-24	112,792	17,434	2,378	19,811
Lesotho	**2009**	**Total 15-24**	**219,001**	**21,382**	**4,142**	**25,524**
Madagascar	2008-09	15-19	1,116,975	100,881	40,128	141,009
Madagascar	2008-09	20-24	923,629	117,994	19,352	137,345
Madagascar	**2008-09**	**Total 15-24**	**2,040,604**	**216,304**	**61,120**	**277,424**
Malawi	2010	15-19	851,194	50,193	17,037	67,231
Malawi	2010	20-24	736,385	149,259	6,442	155,701
Malawi	**2010**	**Total 15-24**	**1,587,579**	**201,734**	**23,471**	**225,204**
Mozambique	2011	15-19	1,337,435	115,116	96,381	211,497
Mozambique	2011	20-24	1,093,611	184,875	39,921	224,796
Mozambique	**2011**	**Total 15-24**	**2,431,046**	**299,318**	**136,547**	**435,865**

(Continued...)

Table 7. – *Continued*

| Region and country | Year[1] | Age | Female population[2] | Number of women with unmet need | | |
				Married	Unmarried	Total
Namibia	2006-07	15-19	74,218	1,349	1,639	2,989
Namibia	2006-07	20-24	115,925	5,035	3,583	8,618
Namibia	**2006-07**	**Total 15-24**	**190,143**	**5,606**	**4,959**	**10,565**
Rwanda	2010	15-19	533,401	1,024	4,413	5,437
Rwanda	2010	20-24	546,673	34,165	5,532	39,697
Rwanda	**2010**	**Total 15-24**	**1,080,074**	**33,353**	**9,989**	**43,341**
Swaziland	2006-07	15-19	75,193	1,276	2,310	3,586
Swaziland	2006-07	20-24	67,486	6,508	3,933	10,441
Swaziland	**2006-07**	**Total 15-24**	**142,679**	**7,537**	**6,135**	**13,672**
Tanzania	2010	15-19	2,306,503	69,177	84,197	153,373
Tanzania	2010	20-24	2,017,517	317,218	40,314	357,532
Tanzania	**2010**	**Total 15-24**	**4,324,020**	**386,732**	**124,519**	**511,251**
Uganda	2011	15-19	1,909,053	119,507	28,739	148,246
Uganda	2011	20-24	1,544,421	367,946	21,946	389,892
Uganda	**2011**	**Total 15-24**	**3,453,474**	**484,478**	**51,360**	**535,838**
Zambia	2007	15-19	647,766	26,058	20,041	46,099
Zambia	2007	20-24	559,910	90,482	12,619	103,101
Zambia	**2007**	**Total 15-24**	**1,207,676**	**116,506**	**32,856**	**149,362**
Zimbabwe	2010-11	15-19	734,250	31,514	5,837	37,351
Zimbabwe	2010-11	20-24	633,937	59,559	4,581	64,140
Zimbabwe	**2010-11**	**Total 15-24**	**1,368,187**	**93,098**	**10,442**	**103,540**
Regional total		**15-19**	**17,248,317**	**930,111**	**371,454**	**1,301,565**
Regional total		**20-24**	**15,041,345**	**2,353,035**	**206,576**	**2,559,611**
Regional total		**Total 15-24**	**32,289,663**	**3,249,687**	**582,025**	**3,831,713**
Middle East and North Africa						
Egypt	2008	15-19	3,670,824	250,791		250,791
Egypt	2008	20-24	3,773,751	339,547		339,547
Egypt	**2008**	**Total 15-24**	**7,444,575**	**640,710**		**640,710**
Jordan	2009	15-19	329,397	26,895		26,895
Jordan	2009	20-24	294,045	42,101		42,101
Jordan	**2009**	**Total 15-24**	**623,442**	**81,976**		**81,976**
Morocco	2003-04	15-19	1,595,445	17,255		17,255
Morocco	2003-04	20-24	1,466,474	53,380		53,380
Morocco	**2003-04**	**Total 15-24**	**3,061,919**	**70,510**		**70,510**
Regional total		**15-19**	**5,595,666**	**294,940**		**294,940**
Regional total		**20-24**	**5,534,270**	**435,027**		**435,027**
Regional total		**Total 15-24**	**11,129,936**	**793,196**		**793,196**

(Continued...)

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Table 7. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year[1]	Age	Female population[2]	Number of women with unmet need		
				Married	Unmarried	Total
Eastern Europe and Central Asia						
Albania	2008-09	15-19	151,117	1,856	432	2,288
Albania	2008-09	20-24	140,597	9,108	1,417	10,525
Albania	**2008-09**	**Total 15-24**	**291,714**	**9,699**	**1,684**	**11,383**
Armenia	2010	15-19	135,766	2,896		2,896
Armenia	2010	20-24	155,049	11,289		11,289
Armenia	**2010**	**Total 15-24**	**290,815**	**14,423**		**14,423**
Azerbaijan	2006	15-19	474,810	7,709		7,709
Azerbaijan	2006	20-24	417,380	34,226		34,226
Azerbaijan	**2006**	**Total 15-24**	**892,190**	**41,848**		**41,848**
Kyrgyzstan	2012	15-19	258,698	2,409		2,409
Kyrgyzstan	2012	20-24	283,791	38,148		38,148
Kyrgyzstan	**2012**	**Total 15-24**	**542,489**	**37,756**		**37,756**
Moldova	2005	15-19	191,013	2,604	1,937	4,541
Moldova	2005	20-24	173,344	12,425	4,355	16,780
Moldova	**2005**	**Total 15-24**	**364,357**	**14,257**	**6,112**	**20,370**
Turkey	2003	15-19	3,387,989	706,674		706,674
Turkey	2003	20-24	3,403,042	501,013		501,013
Turkey	**2003**	**Total 15-24**	**6,791,031**	**1,078,144**		**1,078,144**
Ukraine	2007	15-19	1,611,452	28,107	17,041	45,148
Ukraine	2007	20-24	1,903,001	91,928	23,026	114,955
Ukraine	**2007**	**Total 15-24**	**3,514,453**	**121,881**	**40,279**	**162,160**
Regional total		**15-19**	**6,210,845**	**752,255**	**19,410**	**771,664**
Regional total		**20-24**	**6,476,204**	**698,138**	**28,798**	**726,937**
Regional total		**Total 15-24**	**12,687,049**	**1,318,009**	**48,075**	**1,366,084**
South and Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh	2011	15-19	8,286,653	1,377,739		1,377,739
Bangladesh	2011	20-24	7,584,731	1,122,169		1,122,169
Bangladesh	**2011**	**Total 15-24**	**15,871,384**	**2,447,844**		**2,447,844**
Cambodia	2010	15-19	846,032	13,807		13,807
Cambodia	2010	20-24	832,136	77,472		77,472
Cambodia	**2010**	**Total 15-24**	**1,678,168**	**86,305**		**86,305**
India	2005-06	15-19	50,397,442	3,701,239		3,701,239
India	2005-06	20-24	48,166,710	7,632,256		7,632,256
India	**2005-06**	**Total 15-24**	**98,564,152**	**11,247,550**		**11,247,550**
Indonesia	2007	15-19	10,831,752	92,893		92,893
Indonesia	2007	20-24	10,107,968	499,182		499,182
Indonesia	**2007**	**Total 15-24**	**20,939,720**	**587,987**		**587,987**
Maldives	2009	15-19	20,817	7,167		7,167
Maldives	2009	20-24	20,278	6,080		6,080
Maldives	**2009**	**Total 15-24**	**41,095**	**12,514**		**12,514**

(Continued...)

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Table 7. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year[1]	Age	Female population[2]	Number of women with unmet need		
				Married	Unmarried	Total
Nepal	2011	15-19	1,771,292	212,215		212,215
Nepal	2011	20-24	1,511,057	443,311		443,311
Nepal	**2011**	**Total 15-24**	**3,282,349**	**651,431**		**651,431**
Pakistan	2006-07	15-19	9,604,116	1,905,111		1,905,111
Pakistan	2006-07	20-24	8,055,741	2,130,711		2,130,711
Pakistan	**2006-07**	**Total 15-24**	**17,659,857**	**4,352,378**		**4,352,378**
Philippines	2008	15-19	4,797,466	166,525		166,525
Philippines	2008	20-24	4,488,495	514,543		514,543
Philippines	**2008**	**Total 15-24**	**9,285,961**	**647,157**		**647,157**
Timor-Leste	2009-10	15-19	56,668	1,196		1,196
Timor-Leste	2009-10	20-24	46,151	7,635		7,635
Timor-Leste	**2009-10**	**Total 15-24**	**102,818**	**8,514**		**8,514**
Vietnam	2002	15-19	4,429,248	644,119		644,119
Vietnam	2002	20-24	3,785,698	379,009		379,009
Vietnam	**2002**	**Total 15-24**	**8,214,946**	**862,372**		**862,372**
Regional total		**15-19**	**91,041,485**	**8,122,010**		**8,122,010**
Regional total		**20-24**	**84,598,965**	**12,812,368**		**12,812,368**
Regional total		**Total 15-24**	**175,640,450**	**20,904,053**		**20,904,053**
Latin America and Caribbean						
Bolivia	2008	15-19	509,032	25,852	5,255	31,106
Bolivia	2008	20-24	476,337	59,729	5,645	65,373
Bolivia	**2008**	**Total 15-24**	**985,369**	**82,157**	**10,961**	**93,118**
Colombia	2010	15-19	2,076,229	67,413	56,158	123,571
Colombia	2010	20-24	1,968,870	114,653	51,171	165,824
Colombia	**2010**	**Total 15-24**	**4,045,099**	**148,148**	**90,287**	**238,434**
Dominican Republic	2007	15-19	452,192	23,123	13,289	36,412
Dominican Republic	2007	20-24	411,836	36,889	12,283	49,172
Dominican Republic	**2007**	**Total 15-24**	**864,028**	**59,074**	**25,569**	**84,643**
Guyana	2009	15-19	39,773	2,263	1,104	3,366
Guyana	2009	20-24	31,315	4,892	960	5,852
Guyana	**2009**	**Total 15-24**	**71,088**	**7,076**	**2,063**	**9,139**
Haiti	2012	15-19	560,855	38,411	33,173	71,584
Haiti	2012	20-24	490,978	88,587	34,913	123,500
Haiti	**2012**	**Total 15-24**	**1,051,833**	**125,816**	**68,033**	**193,849**
Honduras	2011-12	15-19	451,022	18,042	3,694	21,736
Honduras	2011-12	20-24	404,898	26,839	4,062	30,901
Honduras	**2011-12**	**Total 15-24**	**855,920**	**44,289**	**7,757**	**52,046**
Nicaragua	2001	15-19	282,391	12,532	2,189	14,721
Nicaragua	2001	20-24	246,043	23,487	1,483	24,970
Nicaragua	**2001**	**Total 15-24**	**528,434**	**35,102**	**3,637**	**38,739**

Table 7. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year[1]	Age	Female population[2]	Number of women with unmet need		
				Married	**Unmarried**	**Total**
Peru	2010	15-19	1,480,255	38,297	7,924	46,221
Peru	2010	20-24	1,341,375	99,319	13,749	113,069
Peru	**2010**	**Total 15-24**	**2,821,630**	**133,305**	**21,095**	**154,400**
Regional total		**15-19**	**5,781,872**	**276,108**	**124,526**	**400,633**
Regional total		**20-24**	**5,932,507**	**491,625**	**157,385**	**649,010**
Regional total		**Total 15-24**	**10,171,568**	**509,151**	**161,368**	**670,519**
Total of all countries		**15-19**	**145,832,731**	**11,638,010**	**1,256,754**	**12,894,764**
Total of all countries		**20-24**	**134,762,546**	**19,625,635**	**896,375**	**20,522,010**
Total of all countries		**Total 15-24**	**279,052,467**	**30,982,890**	**2,022,952**	**32,908,573**

Notes:

[1]For surveys that span two years, population estimate is weighted according to the sample distribution of interviews conducted in each year, by age category.

[2]Source for estimates of the female population age 15-19 and 20-24: US Census Bureau, downloaded July 12, 2013 from http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php

[3]DHS survey estimates of the proportion married, or proportion unmarried and sexually active, and proportion with unmet need for family planning, by age category, are applied to the population estimates to estimate the number of women of each age category and marital status who experience unmet need for family planning.

[4]No estimates are made for countries in which the DHS survey collected data from ever-married women only, An asterisk indicates that the estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Similarly, there are more women age 20-24 than women age 15-19 with unmet need for family planning in all regions, with the exception of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia the age pattern of unmet need is driven by Turkey, which is not only the most populous country in the region but also the country with the largest number of young women experiencing unmet need. In Turkey, an estimated 700,000 women age 15-19 experience unmet need compared with 500,000 women age 20-24. In no other country in the region is this pattern observed. Only four other countries in the study have greater numbers of women age 15-19 with unmet need than women age 20-24: Madagascar, Bangladesh, the Maldives, and Vietnam.

7   Age and Unmet Need

This study examines two questions related to unmet need for family planning and age. First, among young women (age 15-24), do the youngest women experience higher or lower levels of unmet need than slightly older young women? Second, how do young women (age 15-19 and 20-24) compare with women older than age 25 regarding unmet need?

7.1   Age and Unmet Need among Young Married Women

Table 8, which presents levels of unmet need among married women age 15-24 in *two-year age groups*, answers the first question. Estimates are not provided for unmarried women because the unweighted number of sexually active, unmarried women under age 25 is insufficient in most surveys to support such fine levels of disaggregation.

These data indicate that in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean unmet need is generally highest among the youngest women, i.e., those age 15-16, and declines with age. Most countries in these regions exhibit this pattern fairly consistently, although there are some exceptions (e.g., Kyrgyz Republic and Indonesia). East and Southern Africa, on average, depicts a similar pattern: unmet need is highest among women age 15-16 (28.7%) and consistently lower, about 25 percent, in subsequent age groups. The lowest level of unmet need in East and Southern Africa is among women age 19-20 (24.0%). Many, but not all, of the countries in this region show this pattern.

In contrast to the regions discussed above, unmet need in the Middle East and North Africa *increases with age*. Levels of unmet need are more dynamic in West and Central Africa and do not resemble either the other regional patterns. Rather, the distribution of unmet need in West and Central Africa approximates that of a normal curve, peaking among women age 19-20 (30.6%). The individual countries that make up the region exhibit substantial variation in the age distribution of unmet need among young married women age 15-24.

Table 8. Unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15-24, by two-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year		15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	Total
					Age			
West and Central Africa								
Benin	2006	%	33.0	27.8	25.4	29.5	29.8	28.3
		n	81	369	835	755	846	2,886
Burkina Faso	2010	%	14.4	19.9	24.1	23.8	24.7	23.3
		n	110	521	997	1,024	1,077	3,728
Cameroon	2011	%	30.3	26.2	23.4	27.1	23.6	25.1
		n	146	441	764	670	782	2,803
Chad	2004	%	18.60	16.10	22.00	22.50	24.20	20.9
		n	116	329	427	356	250	1,478
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	%	46.6	37.6	23.3	24.5	23.0	26.4
		n	77	170	350	437	461	1,495
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	%	20.5	32.4	31.8	30.0	34.5	31.6
		n	85	188	498	572	599	1,941
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	%	23.7	30.0	30.0	34.5	30.2	30.9
		n	45	218	385	363	501	1,512
Gabon	2012	%	53.5	31.2	46.7	28.2	23.5	32.7
		n	41	98	232	306	276	953
Ghana	2008	%	*	(58.0)	55.8	44.3	36.3	45.7
		n	7	35	116	165	176	499
Guinea	2005	%	19.5	19.1	20.1	22.0	22.9	20.8
		n	121	341	414	309	288	1,474
Liberia	2007	%	(52.2)	45.3	38.2	38.0	44.7	41.8
		n	40	125	247	250	330	991
Mali	2006	%	40.7	31.9	31.3	25.7	26.1	30.1
		n	416	799	1,034	935	782	3,968
Mauritania	2000-02	%	35.6	33.6	38.3	37.9	28.7	35.0
		n	140	172	305	280	258	1,155
Niger	2006	%	12.4	9.8	18.0	17.8	14.7	14.7
		n	273	599	619	488	462	2,440
Nigeria	2008	%	17.5	17.5	19.3	22.3	20.8	19.8
		n	505	974	1,622	1,165	1,257	5,523
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	%	*	47.5	50.1	43.7	35.4	43.3
		n	20	58	77	123	118	395
Senegal	2010-11	%	28.0	31.7	27.3	31.4	32.5	30.5
		n	166	484	680	661	772	2,764
Sierra Leone	2008	%	28.7	21.0	25.8	23.3	35.7	26.7
		n	63	200	346	299	264	1,171
Regional total		**%**	**29.7**	**29.8**	**30.6**	**29.3**	**28.4**	**29.3**
		n	**2,452**	**6,121**	**9,948**	**9,158**	**9,499**	**37,176**

(Continued...)

Table 8. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year		Age					
			15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	Total
East and Southern Africa								
Burundi	2010	%	*	13.1	24.9	27.3	34.1	28.0
		n	4	88	362	416	437	1,307
Eritrea	2002	%	47.4	44.5	31.2	31.0	29.3	34.8
		n	119	325	475	277	333	1,530
Ethiopia	2011	%	42.0	30.7	23.7	25.3	21.5	25.6
		n	146	382	761	560	678	2,527
Kenya	2008-09	%	(22.5)	35.2	29.2	27.5	32.4	30.2
		n	17	107	266	369	411	1,170
Lesotho	2009	%	(30.7)	26.0	31.2	28.4	27.3	28.3
		n	36	155	241	349	371	1,151
Madagascar	2008-09	%	33.2	25.5	22.1	19.5	13.8	21.2
		n	277	684	904	721	805	3,390
Malawi	2010	%	28.4	24.4	23.5	28.9	26.4	26.2
		n	174	553	1,090	1,346	1,476	4,639
Mozambique	2011	%	24.2	20.5	23.2	23.6	24.2	23.1
		n	244	547	760	676	713	2,940
Namibia	2006-07	%	*	29.3	29.7	19.7	19.6	23.4
		n	21	54	101	159	182	516
Rwanda	2010	%	*	(0.0)	14.4	16.8	16.8	16.0
		n	1	33	146	358	550	1,087
Swaziland	2006-07	%	*	(32.0)	19.7	33.6	28.2	28.4
		n	11	36	95	140	150	431
Tanzania	2010	%	9.0	19.4	21.2	25.2	24.4	22.7
		n	67	191	362	445	544	1,610
Uganda	2011	%	(33.3)	33.2	30.3	34.8	38.1	34.3
		n	27	216	397	431	435	1,505
Zambia	2007	%	(18.6)	25.9	19.4	25.6	26.3	24.3
		n	33	143	255	348	390	1,169
Zimbabwe	2010-11	%	26.8	18.3	16.4	14.9	12.4	15.5
		n	71	216	385	494	496	1,662
Regional total		**%**	**28.7**	**25.2**	**24.0**	**25.5**	**25.0**	**25.5**
		n	**1,248**	**3,730**	**6,600**	**7,089**	**7,971**	**26,634**
Middle East and North Africa								
Egypt	2008	%	4.1	7.1	7.8	10.0	9.1	8.8
		n	65	252	742	947	1,127	3,133
Jordan	2009	%	(4.0)	5.8	14.9	15.0	14.2	13.5
		n	35	119	234	420	512	1,320
Morocco	2003-04	%	8.3	9.9	11.4	10.2	9.6	10.1
		n	52	172	284	407	525	1,441
Regional total		**%**	**5.5**	**7.6**	**11.4**	**11.7**	**11.0**	**10.8**
		n	**152**	**543**	**1,260**	**1,774**	**2,164**	**5,894**

(Continued...)

Table 8. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year		15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	Total
					Age			
Eastern Europe and Central Asia								
Albania	2008-09	%	*	(17.1)	20.5	13.7	19.2	17.5
		n	10	46	109	142	161	467
Armenia	2010	%	*	(32.5)	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.1
		n	0	36	93	160	229	518
Azerbaijan	2006	%	*	15.3	15.1	16.0	16.5	15.9
		n	11	83	147	274	334	848
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	%	*	8.0	16.0	19.5	25.7	20.9
		n	8	55	212	333	446	1,053
Moldova	2005	%	*	14.3	13.7	14.6	11.1	13.0
		n	12	59	150	246	298	765
Turkey	2003	%	*	22.6	15.7	16.6	13.8	16.2
		n	8	51	144	222	238	664
Ukraine	2007	%	*	(34.4)	16.7	12.6	8.0	12.0
		n	1	22	81	152	261	517
Regional total		**%**	*	**20.6**	**16.4**	**15.8**	**15.8**	**16.2**
		n	**50**	**352**	**936**	**1,529**	**1,967**	**4,832**
South and Southeast Asia								
Bangladesh	2011	%	16.5	17.1	16.3	15.3	15.3	15.9
		n	439	912	1,246	1,337	1,387	5,322
Cambodia	2010	%	(12.2)	15.1	20.5	17.8	15.7	17.2
		n	34	171	438	615	803	2,061
India	2005-06	%	33.1	26.9	23.4	21.8	20.6	23.1
		n	1,133	3,352	5,654	6,492	6,876	23,508
Indonesia	2012	%	5.1	6.8	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.0
		n	115	388	915	1,426	1,800	4,644
Maldives	2009	%	*	(49.5)	28.3	29.1	35.6	32.5
		n	0	36	220	461	583	1,300
Nepal	2011	%	56.7	36.2	40.0	42.0	34.9	39.3
		n	119	386	561	754	733	2,553
Pakistan	2006-07	%	23.0	18.1	25.1	27.1	27.5	25.2
		n	106	288	497	560	571	2,022
Philippines	2008	%	(28.1)	29.2	31.9	26.6	22.8	26.6
		n	34	118	282	373	476	1,283
Timor-Leste	2009-10	%	(36.7)	22.4	37.6	33.4	34.1	33.8
		n	29	96	281	416	521	1,343
Vietnam	2002	%	*	(10.9)	14.2	7.7	11.9	10.8
		n	3	31	112	197	261	603
Regional total		**%**	**26.4**	**23.2**	**24.5**	**22.9**	**22.7**	**23.2**
		n	**2,012**	**5,778**	**10,206**	**12,631**	**14,011**	**44,639**

Table 8. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year		15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	Total
					Age			
Latin America and Caribbean								
Bolivia	2008	%	60.0	34.6	33.3	25.6	26.5	30.1
		n	72	242	346	542	533	1,735
Colombia	2010	%	37.9	23.5	17.0	16.8	11.0	16.8
		n	209	547	1,067	1,182	1,451	4,456
Dominican Republic	2007	%	27.8	26.3	24.3	22.6	14.8	21.5
		n	269	471	653	791	1,024	3,209
Guyana	2009	%	(57.7)	32.2	31.2	32.2	27.9	31.5
		n	19	69	153	157	166	564
Haiti	2012	%	65.6	58.9	50.3	43.8	35.7	44.8
		n	52	186	357	499	561	1,654
Honduras	2011-12	%	19.3	18.5	12.7	15.4	12.0	14.7
		n	261	562	665	838	910	3,235
Nicaragua	2001	%	24.0	20.8	17.0	16.3	18.0	18.1
		n	125	335	535	479	560	2,035
Peru	2010	%	23.5	29.1	19.5	17.7	14.9	18.6
		n	67	200	462	557	664	1,950
Regional total		**%**	**39.5**	**30.5**	**25.7**	**23.8**	**20.1**	**24.5**
		n	**1,074**	**2,612**	**4,238**	**5,045**	**5,869**	**18,838**

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. The reported n is the weighted number of cases.

Table 9 (see below) indicates that unmet need is higher among married women age 15-19 than among married women age 20-24 in all regions except the Middle East and North Africa, where the converse is true. The largest differences are found in Latin America and the Caribbean where the two age groups are separated by almost eight percentage points.

7.2   Comparison of Unmet Need between Younger and Older Married Women

To address the second question about age and unmet need, Table 9 compares unmet need among married women age 15-24 with unmet need among married women age 25-49. Women age 15-24 are further disaggregated into two five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24). Because the focus of this study is young women, women age 25-49 are not disaggregated further. However, Appendix Table A7 provides the age distribution of unmet need among married women age 15-49, by five-year age group, for all the countries with DHS surveys included in the study.

Table 9. Comparison of unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15-24 and age 25-49, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-24						Age 25-49	
		15-19		20-24		15-24 total		25-49 total	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	26.6	667	28.8	2,219	28.3	2,886	27.0	10,517
Burkina Faso	2010	21.7	1,043	23.9	2,686	23.3	3,728	25.0	9,835
Cameroon	2011	25.7	868	24.9	1,935	25.1	2,803	22.8	6,989
Chad	2004	19.0	571	22.1	907	20.9	1,478	20.4	3,185
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	34.8	413	23.2	1,083	26.4	1,495	15.9	4,794
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	28.9	457	32.5	1,484	31.6	1,941	24.9	4,682
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	26.5	418	32.6	1,094	30.9	1,512	25.9	4,797
Gabon	2012	41.4	241	29.8	711	32.7	953	24.8	3,522
Ghana	2008	61.7	85	42.4	414	45.7	499	33.6	2,377
Guinea	2005	19.5	587	21.6	888	20.8	1,474	22.3	4,817
Liberia	2007	40.7	251	42.2	739	41.8	991	33.9	3,549
Mali	2006	34.8	1,566	26.9	2,402	30.1	3,968	26.4	8,398
Mauritania	2000-02	35.5	408	34.7	747	35.0	1,155	31.1	3,386
Niger	2006	11.2	1,014	17.2	1,426	14.7	2,440	16.7	5,502
Nigeria	2008	18.0	1,863	20.7	3,659	19.8	5,523	20.4	18,055
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	48.3	110	41.4	285	43.3	395	35.9	1,323
Senegal	2010-11	31.4	832	30.2	1,932	30.5	2,764	29.9	7,583
Sierra Leone	2008	23.0	359	28.3	812	26.7	1,171	28.8	4,355
Regional average		**30.5**	**11,753**	**29.1**	**25,423**	**29.3**	**37,176**	**25.9**	**107,666**
East and Southern Africa									
Burundi	2010	18.8	201	29.7	1,106	28.0	1,307	33.8	4,114
Eritrea	2002	43.6	580	29.5	950	34.8	1,530	26.2	4,203
Ethiopia	2011	32.8	765	22.4	1,762	25.6	2,527	26.5	7,761
Kenya	2008-09	29.7	212	30.4	958	30.2	1,170	24.2	3,758
Lesotho	2009	29.6	292	27.9	860	28.3	1,151	21.3	2,898
Madagascar	2008-09	26.8	1,332	17.5	2,058	21.2	3,390	18.1	8,649
Malawi	2010	25.2	1,171	26.6	3,469	26.2	4,639	26.2	10,888
Mozambique	2011	23.2	1,136	23.0	1,804	23.1	2,940	31.0	6,391
Namibia	2006-07	34.3	118	20.2	398	23.4	516	20.2	2,934
Rwanda	2010	6.4	89	16.8	998	16.0	1,087	21.7	5,810
Swaziland	2006-07	24.6	88	29.4	343	28.4	431	23.8	1,631
Tanzania	2010	16.3	399	24.8	1,210	22.7	1,610	26.2	4,802
Uganda	2011	31.3	409	35.4	1,097	34.3	1,505	34.3	3,912
Zambia	2007	22.6	280	24.9	889	24.3	1,169	27.4	3,234
Zimbabwe	2010-11	18.5	452	14.3	1,210	15.5	1,662	14.2	4,041
Regional average		**25.6**	**7,524**	**24.9**	**19,112**	**25.5**	**26,634**	**25.0**	**75,026**

Table 9. – *Continued*

| Region and country | Year | Age 15-24 | | | | | | Age 25-49 | |
| | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 15-24 total | | 25-49 total | |
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	2008	7.0	605	9.2	2,527	8.8	3,133	12.3	12,264
Jordan	2009	8.4	242	14.7	1,078	13.5	1,320	13.4	8,331
Morocco	2003-04	10.3	346	10.0	1,095	10.1	1,441	12.2	7,341
Regional average		**8.6**	**1,193**	**11.3**	**4,700**	**10.8**	**5,894**	**12.6**	**27,936**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Albania	2008-09	16.6	110	17.7	358	17.5	467	12.4	4,534
Armenia	2010	27.0	68	16.7	450	18.1	518	12.7	3,108
Azerbaijan	2006	16.4	151	15.8	697	15.9	848	15.3	4,420
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	9.7	158	22.9	896	20.9	1,053	17.3	4,202
Moldova	2005	14.2	136	12.8	629	13.0	765	11.1	4,172
Turkey	2003	20.9	120	15.1	543	16.2	664	8.1	3,238
Ukraine	2007	30.6	45	10.3	472	12.0	517	9.8	3,600
Regional average		**19.3**	**788**	**15.9**	**4,045**	**16.2**	**4,832**	**12.4**	**27,274**
South and Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh	2011	17.0	1,925	15.3	3,396	15.9	5,322	12.3	11,314
Cambodia	2010	16.0	382	17.5	1,679	17.2	2,061	24.8	9,565
India	2005-06	27.1	6,726	21.5	16,782	23.1	23,508	10.8	69,581
Indonesia	2012	6.7	890	8.3	3,754	8.0	4,644	11.9	28,821
Maldives	2009	36.9	111	32.0	1,188	32.5	1,300	27.7	5,201
Nepal	2011	41.6	792	38.3	1,761	39.3	2,553	23.3	7,055
Pakistan	2006-07	20.2	559	27.1	1,463	25.2	2,022	25.1	7,534
Philippines	2008	33.7	283	24.6	1,000	26.6	1,283	21.2	7,134
Timor-Leste	2009-10	27.4	243	35.2	1,100	33.8	1,343	31.0	6,563
Vietnam	2002	14.9	67	10.3	536	10.8	603	6.1	4,735
Regional average		**24.2**	**11,978**	**23.0**	**32,659**	**23.2**	**44,639**	**19.4**	**157,503**
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	37.9	472	27.2	1,263	30.1	1,735	18.1	8,426
Colombia	2010	23.7	1,249	14.1	3,207	16.8	4,456	6.2	21,791
Dominican Republic	2007	27.2	1,050	18.7	2,159	21.5	3,209	8.4	12,208
Guyana	2009	34.9	166	30.1	398	31.5	564	27.7	2,356
Haiti	2012	56.6	404	41.1	1,250	44.8	1,654	32.8	6,154
Honduras	2011-12	17.7	1,144	13.1	2,091	14.7	3,235	9.3	9,611
Nicaragua	2001	19.9	701	17.2	1,334	18.1	2,035	13.3	5,389
Peru	2010	23.1	480	17.1	1,470	18.6	1,950	8.9	11,089
Regional average		**30.1**	**5,666**	**22.3**	**13,172**	**24.5**	**18,838**	**15.6**	**77,024**

Note: The reported n is the weighted number of cases.

Table 9 indicates that, in every region with the exception of the Middle East and North Africa, married women age 15-24 experience higher levels of unmet need, compared with married women age 25 and older. Again, the largest differences between the two age groups are in Latin America and the Caribbean where married women age 15-24, on average, experience levels of unmet need more than six percentage points higher than married women age 25-49. Differences are also substantial in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia (each nearly four percentage points difference), and West and Central Africa (more than three percentage points difference). The pattern is reversed in the Middle East and North Africa, with unmet need almost two percentage points higher among married women age 25-49 than among those age 15-24.

7.2.1 West and Central Africa

Married women age 15-24 experience greater unmet need than their older counterparts age 25-49 in 13 West and Central African countries. The converse is the case in the remaining five countries (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone), although the differences are small and unlikely to be statistically significant in most places. Where differences are sizeable, unmet need is greater among younger women (age 15-24). This pattern applies to Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

7.2.2 East and Southern Africa

East and Southern Africa exhibits more diverse patterns of unmet need when younger married women (age 15-24) and older married women (age 25-49) are compared. Unmet need is the same high level for both age groups in Uganda and Malawi and the levels are similar in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe. Unmet need is higher among married women age 15-24 in Eritrea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Swaziland, and Namibia, but higher among married women age 25-49 than those younger than 25 in Burundi, Mozambique, and Rwanda and, by a smaller margin, in Tanzania and Zambia.

7.2.3 Middle East and North Africa

There is virtually no difference in unmet need between married women age 15-24 and those age 25-49 in Jordan. However, in Egypt and Morocco, older married women (age 25-49) experience higher levels of unmet need than younger women—more than 3 percentage points higher in Egypt and just over two percentage points higher in Morocco.

7.2.4 Eastern Europe and Central Asia

The age pattern for unmet need in Eastern Europe and Central Asia is consistent. In all countries, unmet need is higher among young married women age 15-24 compared with those age 25-49. The differences are largest in Turkey—where unmet need among younger women (16.2%) is double that of older women (8.1 %)—and in Armenia and Albania. There is only a slight difference in unmet need between age groups in Azerbaijan (15.9% versus 15.3%).

7.2.5 South and Southeast Asia

Generally, younger married women in South and Southeast Asia typically experience higher levels of unmet need—almost four percentage points higher, on average—than older married women. This pattern is not uniform, but occurs in seven of 10 countries in the region. Differences are particularly striking in Nepal and India, where younger married women experience levels of unmet need substantially

higher than their older counterparts—16 percentage points higher in Nepal and more than 12 percentage points higher in India. In contrast to this predominant pattern, unmet need in Cambodia is more than seven percentage points higher among married women age 25-49 than among those age 15-24. Likewise, older married women in Indonesia have somewhat higher unmet need than younger married women. In Pakistan, levels of unmet need are nearly identical for the two age groups.

7.2.6   *Latin America and Caribbean*

As with Eastern Europe and Central Asia, unmet need is universally higher among married women age 15-24 than among married women age 25-49 in Latin America and the Caribbean. Furthermore, these differences are frequently sizable, ranging from more than 13 percentage points in the Dominican Republic to just under four percentage points in Guyana. Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Peru all have levels of unmet need among younger married women age 15-24 that exceed levels among older married women age 25-49 by nearly 10 percentage points or more.

8   Factors Associated with Unmet Need

8.1   Unmet Need and Place of Residence among Young Married and Unmarried Women

Table 10 displays levels of unmet need among married women age 15-24 and sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by urban and rural residence. Differences between women living in urban areas and those living in rural areas that are statistically significant, as indicated by a Wald test of independence, are so indicated by a double asterisk (**).

In nearly all regions and for both married and unmarried women age 15-24, unmet need is higher, on average, among rural women than among urban women. The differences are greatest among *sexually active, unmarried women* in East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, and in Latin America and the Caribbean. In these regions, women in rural areas experience levels of unmet need more than 10 percentage points higher than their urban counterparts. At the same time, levels of unmet need among *married women* in West and Central Africa are higher on average among women in urban areas (32.3%) than among those in rural areas (28.2%). For the three countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia with data on sexually active, unmarried women, unmet need averages more than five percentage points higher among women in urban areas (17.4%) than those in rural areas (11.9%).

8.1.1   West and Central Africa

Unmet need differs significantly by place of residence in the majority of countries in West and Central Africa; these include 11 of 18 countries with data on married women age 15-24 and nine of 16 countries with data on sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24. Differences are usually statistically significant for women of both marital statuses within each country. However, unmet need is significant in Liberia only among sexually active, unmarried women, and in Ghana and Senegal, only among married women. Where unmet need differs significantly by place of residence among *sexually active, unmarried women* age 15-24, rural women are consistently more disadvantaged than their urban counterparts. Among *married women* age 15-24, unmet need is significantly higher among urban women than rural women in seven of the 11 countries in which differences are significant.

8.1.2   East and Southern Africa

Compared with West and Central Africa fewer countries in East and Southern Africa show significant differences in unmet need by place of residence. Among *married women* age 15-24, unmet need is higher for rural women in Ethiopia, Namibia, Tanzania, and Zambia while it is higher for urban women in Burundi and Eritrea. The differences are greatest in Ethiopia (more than 12 percentage points) and Namibia (more than 10 percentage points).

Among *sexually active, unmarried women* age 15-24, unmet need is higher for rural women in Malawi, Mozambique, and Namibia. The differences tend to be greater for unmarried women than for married women. In Namibia the difference in unmet need is 13.6 percent for unmarried women compared with 10.7 percent for married women; in Malawi the difference is 20.5 percent for unmarried women compared with 3.9 percent for married women.

8.1.3   Middle East and North Africa

Estimates suggest levels of unmet need among married women age 15-24 do not differ significantly by place of residence in any of the three Middle East and North Africa surveys providing data to this study.

Table 10. Unmet need for family planning among women age 15-24, by urban-rural residence, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Married women age 15-24						Unmarried, sexually active women age 15-24					
		Urban %	Rural %	Total %	Urban n	Rural n	Total n	Urban %	Rural %	Total %	Urban n	Rural n	Total n
West and Central Africa													
Benin	2006	29.5	27.7	28.3 **	920	1,966	2,886	25.0	39.3	29.7 **	335	159	494
Burkina Faso	2010	21.0	23.9	23.3 **	743	2,985	3,728	26.8	50.4	34.8 **	183	94	276
Cameroon	2011	25.7	24.7	25.1 **	1,289	1,514	2,803	22.4	34.2	25.5 **	470	173	643
Chad	2004	29.1	18.9	20.9	292	1,187	1,478	(58.7)	*	56.8	17	22	39
Congo Brazzaville	2011	26.6	25.9	26.4 **	988	507	1,495	14.8	23.7	17.1 **	650	226	876
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	33.3	30.6	31.6 **	733	1,208	1,941	29.2	44.7	37.5 **	204	238	442
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	30.9	31.0	30.9 **	616	897	1,512	47.0	58.3	50.6 **	526	249	776
Gabon	2012	31.9	37.7	32.7 **	819	134	953	27.5	40.6	28.5 **	826	71	897
Ghana	2008	41.3	48.1	45.7 **	175	325	499	46.6	51.0	48.7	93	82	175
Guinea	2005	25.4	19.0	20.8	409	1,065	1,474	37.6	52.6	44.2	122	96	218
Liberia	2007	46.4	39.7	41.8	310	681	991	53.0	66.3	58.1 **	440	277	717
Mali	2006	36.5	26.7	30.1 **	1,360	2,607	3,968	44.1	*	50.1	45	25	70
Mauritania	2000-02	38.8	32.8	35.0	420	735	1,155						
Niger	2006	26.3	13.0	14.7	312	2,128	2,440						
Nigeria	2008	21.5	19.3	19.8 **	1,272	4,251	5,523	24.3	41.0	33.2 **	482	552	1,034
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	52.0	35.7	43.3	185	210	395	32.9	(42.8)	35.9	73	32	105
Senegal	2010-11	36.9	27.2	30.5 **	946	1,818	2,764	67.7	(71.6)	69.5	42	35	77
Sierra Leone	2008	28.9	25.9	26.7	310	861	1,171	44.9	53.4	47.4	240	103	344
Regional average		**32.3**	**28.2**	**29.3**	**12,099**	**25,079**	**37,176**	**37.7**	**47.9**	**41.7**	**4,748**	**2,434**	**7,183**

(Continued...)

Table 10. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Married women age 15-24						Unmarried, sexually active women age 15-24					
		Urban %	Rural %	Total %	Urban n	Rural n	Total n	Urban %	Rural %	Total %	Urban n	Rural n	Total n
East and Southern Africa													
Burundi	2010	29.9	27.9	28.0 **	96	1,211	1,307	(48.1)	(67.2)	62.2	11	32	44
Eritrea	2002	36.2	34.4	34.8 **	390	1,140	1,530						
Ethiopia	2011	15.5	27.7	25.6 **	437	2,090	2,527	26.7	26.3	26.4	33	68	101
Kenya	2008-09	22.9	32.6	30.2	288	882	1,170	42.7	50.5	47.1	61	77	138
Lesotho	2009	21.8	30.2	28.3	256	895	1,151	32.2	44.0	38.6	75	89	164
Madagascar	2008-09	23.3	20.8	21.2	512	2,877	3,390	37.7	42.8	41.6	115	370	485
Malawi	2010	23.0	26.9	26.2	767	3,872	4,639	31.9	52.4	46.2 **	91	212	302
Mozambique	2011	27.7	21.3	23.1	850	2,091	2,940	39.3	56.8	47.2 **	359	298	656
Namibia	2006-07	17.1	27.8	23.4 **	209	307	516	9.7	23.3	16.1 **	353	312	665
Rwanda	2010	15.4	16.1	16.0	164	923	1,087	(41.8)	59.5	54.4	28	68	96
Swaziland	2006-07	26.7	29.1	28.4	118	313	431	26.6	37.5	34.4	85	206	291
Tanzania	2010	19.8	23.5	22.7 **	354	1,256	1,610	27.9	35.9	33.1	126	230	356
Uganda	2011	24.8	36.3	34.3	267	1,238	1,505	32.2	35.0	33.8	69	91	160
Zambia	2007	23.2	24.9	24.3 **	377	792	1,169	41.3	47.1	44.6	77	102	179
Zimbabwe	2010-11	15.7	15.4	15.5	515	1,147	1,662	25.3	43.6	31.8	57	32	89
Regional average		**22.9**	**26.3**	**25.5**	**5,600**	**21,034**	**26,634**	**33.1**	**44.4**	**39.8**	**1,540**	**2,187**	**3,726**
Middle East and North Africa													
Egypt	2008	5.8	10.0	8.8	911	2,222	3,133						
Jordan	2009	13.5	13.5	13.5	1,102	218	1,320						
Morocco	2003-04	10.3	9.9	10.1	640	801	1,441						
Regional average		**9.9**	**11.1**	**10.8**	**2,653**	**3,241**	**5,894**						

(Continued...)

Table 10. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Married women age 15-24						Unmarried, sexually active women age 15-24					
		Urban %	Rural %	Total %	Urban n	Rural n	Total n	Urban %	Rural %	Total %	Urban n	Rural n	Total n
Eastern Europe and Central Asia													
Albania	2008-09	15.0	18.6	17.5	150	317	467	19.4	8.0	15.6	60	30	90
Armenia	2010	18.2	18.0	18.1	259	259	518						
Azerbaijan	2006	12.9	18.4	15.9 **	385	464	848						
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	18.8	21.8	20.9	305	749	1,053						
Moldova	2005	12.5	13.5	13.0	352	413	765	25.8	19.7	23.3	108	74	182
Turkey	2003	15.6	17.4	16.2	844	413	1,257						
Ukraine	2007	8.8	21.1	12.0	380	136	517	7.1	8.1	7.3	240	41	280
Regional average		**14.5**	**18.4**	**16.2**	**2,675**	**2,751**	**5,425**	**17.4**	**11.9**	**15.4**	**408**	**145**	**552**
South and Southeast Asia													
Bangladesh	2011	12.9	17.0	15.9 **	1,331	3,990	5,322						
Cambodia	2010	13.1	18.0	17.2 **	323	1,738	2,061						
India	2005-06	21.1	23.8	23.1	5,578	17,931	23,508						
Indonesia	2012	7.6	8.3	8.0 **	1,884	2,760	4,644						
Maldives	2009	34.8	31.5	32.5	361	939	1,300						
Nepal	2011	28.1	40.6	39.3 **	253	2,300	2,553						
Pakistan	2006-07	27.6	24.3	25.2	573	1,449	2,022						
Philippines	2008	24.4	28.5	26.6	583	700	1,283						
Timor-Leste	2009-10	33.5	33.9	33.8	319	1,024	1,343						
Vietnam	2002	9.3	11.1	10.8	72	532	603						
Regional average		**21.2**	**23.7**	**23.2**	**11,277**	**33,363**	**44,639**						

(Continued...)

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Table 10. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Married women age 15-24						Unmarried, sexually active women age 15-24					
		Urban %	Rural %	Total %	Urban n	Rural n	Total n	Urban %	Rural %	Total %	Urban n	Rural n	Total n
Latin America and Caribbean													
Bolivia	2008	24.2	38.7	30.1 **	1,029	706	1,735	16.7	37.2	20.6 **	273	63	337
Colombia	2010	16.3	17.9	16.8	3,147	1,343	4,490	13.8	17.8	14.4	2,771	417	3,188
Dominican Republic	2007	22.5	19.6	21.5	2,062	1,147	3,209	29.0	30.4	29.3	815	202	1,017
Guyana	2009	31.1	31.6	31.5	89	475	564	22.1	32.9	27.9	85	100	185
Haiti	2012	46.7	43.4	44.8	714	940	1,654	56.3	61.5	58.8	357	324	680
Honduras	2011-12	15.0	14.5	14.7	1,458	1,778	3,235	16.1	20.2	17.1	373	113	486
Nicaragua	2001	17.3	19.1	18.1 **	1,070	965	2,035	18.3	36.8	22.2	136	37	173
Peru	2010	16.2	22.6	18.6 **	1,224	726	1,950	6.9	23.1	8.9 **	570	78	648
Regional average		**23.7**	**25.9**	**24.5**	**10,793**	**8,080**	**18,872**	**22.4**	**32.49**	**24.9**	**5,380**	**1,334**	**6,714**

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. The reported n is the weighted number of cases.

** Wald test of independence significant at p<0.05

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8.1.4   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

The only country in Eastern Europe and Central Asia where differences in unmet need by place of residence are statistically significant is Azerbaijan. Here, unmet need is more than five percentage points higher among rural married women age 15-24 than among urban married women the same age, 18.4 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively.

8.1.5   South and Southeast Asia

Unmet need differs significantly by place of residence in four of the 10 countries in South and Southeast Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Nepal. In each country, married women age 15-24 living in rural areas experience greater unmet need than their urban counterparts. These differences are particularly notable in Nepal where the level of unmet need among rural married women is 40.6 percent compared with 28.1 percent among urban married women, a difference of more than 12 percentage points.

8.1.6   Latin America and Caribbean

In two countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Bolivia and Peru, levels of unmet need are significantly higher in rural areas compared with urban areas for both married and unmarried women age 15-24. In a third country, Nicaragua, unmet need is significantly higher in rural areas for married women only (nearly two percentage points higher). This difference among married women in Peru is more than six percentage points and in Bolivia the difference is more than 14 percentage points. The gap is even wider among *sexually active, unmarried women* age 15-24: more than 16 percentage points higher among those living in rural areas in Peru and more than 20 percentage points higher among those living in rural areas in Bolivia.

8.2   Unmet Need and Household Wealth among Young Married Women

Table 11 presents levels of unmet need among married women age 15-24 by household wealth quintile (lowest (poorest) quintile, second quintile, middle quintile, fourth quintile, highest (richest) quintile). As with subsequent socio-demographic characteristics, there are too few cases to disaggregate data for sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 so only data for married women are presented. Differences by wealth quintile that are statistically significant—as indicated by a Wald test of independence—are marked with a double asterisk (**). In nearly all regions, unmet need decreases with increasing wealth quintile. The pattern is less clear in West and Central Africa, where unmet need is highest among women in the highest (richest) quintile—followed by women in the middle and second quintiles—and unmet need lowest among women in the fourth and lowest (poorest) quintiles.

8.2.1   West and Central Africa

Unmet need among married women age 15-24 differs significantly by wealth status in eight of 18 West and Central African countries. In Guinea, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria, unmet need is highest among women in the higher (richer) quintiles (or richest and richer), and lower among women in lower (poorer) wealth quintiles those in the poorer quintiles. However, in Ghana the pattern is reversed, with unmet need highest among women in lower wealth quintiles. Benin and Cameroon indicate unmet need is higher close to the middle of the wealth distribution, while Chad suggests a bimodal distribution with high levels of unmet need in the middle quintile and in the richest quintile.

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Table 11. Unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15-24, by wealth quintile, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

		Married women age 15-24											
		Lowest (poorest)	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest (richest)	Total	Lowest (poorest)	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest (richest)	Total
Region and country	Year	%	%	%	%	%	%	n	n	n	n	n	n
West and Central Africa													
Benin	2006	27.0	28.6	28.1	32.6	22.9	28.3 **	605	593	652	649	387	2,886
Burkina Faso	2010	22.3	25.6	24.7	22.7	20.5	23.3	606	811	824	780	708	3,728
Cameroon	2011	24.0	21.9	29.0	27.9	22.5	25.1 **	564	562	557	595	524	2,803
Chad	2004	19.5	20.8	23.6	13.6	27.8	20.9 **	258	325	293	317	286	1,478
Congo Brazzaville	2011	24.5	30.5	26.8	25.7	22.3	26.4	266	330	349	349	201	1,495
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	31.6	29.0	33.0	29.6	37.8	31.6	387	452	443	427	231	1,941
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	32.0	34.3	28.0	31.7	28.3	30.9	361	290	322	302	236	1,512
Gabon	2012	38.7	33.5	29.5	29.3	35.5	32.7	170	247	247	198	91	953
Ghana	2008	46.1	52.3	55.0	37.6	33.5	45.7 **	106	121	93	123	57	499
Guinea	2005	15.6	17.4	21.9	24.3	25.6	20.8 **	300	334	287	244	310	1,474
Liberia	2007	36.4	37.6	41.5	46.1	54.3	41.8	238	224	227	180	122	991
Mali	2006	28.3	26.7	27.6	26.6	38.0	30.1 **	663	700	788	791	1,026	3,968
Mauritania	2000-02	31.7	38.3	35.0	38.4	29.8	35.0	239	280	249	222	165	1,155
Niger	2006	14.9	13.6	10.4	13.4	23.7	14.7 **	414	522	522	593	389	2,440
Nigeria	2008	17.2	17.2	21.2	24.3	24.0	19.8 **	1,634	1,400	1,016	909	564	5,523
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	48.0	44.5	39.5	31.6	58.8	43.3	82	103	87	76	46	395
Senegal	2010-11	27.6	29.4	30.9	34.7	31.6	30.5	724	607	470	528	435	2,764
Sierra Leone	2008	25.6	28.0	22.9	27.5	31.4	26.7	278	233	255	235	169	1,171
Regional average		**28.4**	**29.4**	**29.4**	**28.8**	**31.6**	**29.3**	**7,895**	**8,134**	**7,681**	**7,518**	**5,947**	**37,176**

(Continued...)

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Table 11. – *Continued*

		Married women age 15-24											
Region and country	Year	Lowest (poorest) %	Second %	Middle %	Fourth %	Highest (richest) %	Total %	Lowest (poorest) n	Second n	Middle n	Fourth n	Highest (richest) n	Total n
East and Southern Africa													
Burundi	2010	24.3	29.6	26.5	30.3	30.8	28.0	299	273	286	251	198	1,307
Eritrea	2002	31.4	34.6	36.6	36.7	32.8	34.8	255	355	436	314	170	1,530
Ethiopia	2011	33.1	25.7	28.0	29.6	11.9	25.6 **	513	538	500	459	516	2,527
Kenya	2008-09	34.6	35.8	35.1	32.3	16.4	30.2 **	247	217	198	239	269	1,170
Lesotho	2009	32.7	31.6	26.7	27.2	22.0	28.3	233	243	233	266	176	1,151
Madagascar	2008-09	25.2	19.1	17.5	19.6	23.7	21.2 **	727	708	643	604	707	3,390
Malawi	2010	27.1	25.5	27.6	26.5	24.2	26.2	854	1,069	1,064	875	778	4,639
Mozambique	2011	17.6	18.6	25.5	24.4	32.1	23.1 **	618	616	618	656	433	2,940
Namibia	2006-07	30.7	18.2	26.2	19.6	11.0	23.4	149	75	136	101	55	516
Rwanda	2010	20.9	19.2	11.3	11.3	15.6	16.0 **	264	227	226	191	180	1,087
Swaziland	2006-07	34.0	23.2	29.7	28.0	26.2	28.4	98	77	82	82	92	431
Tanzania	2010	27.4	21.8	24.8	20.1	18.7	22.7	298	393	343	328	247	1,610
Uganda	2011	35.1	37.4	37.0	37.9	25.2	34.3 **	335	339	291	221	319	1,505
Zambia	2007	25.3	27.3	25.5	22.0	20.3	24.3	243	243	266	261	157	1,169
Zimbabwe	2010-11	16.8	18.2	14.4	15.1	11.6	15.5	338	352	367	367	237	1,662
Regional average		**27.7**	**25.7**	**26.2**	**25.4**	**21.5**	**25.5**	**5,471**	**5,725**	**5,689**	**5,215**	**4,534**	**26,634**
Middle East and North Africa													
Egypt	2008	13.2	9.5	9.1	6.6	3.9	8.8 **	626	758	685	652	412	3,133
Jordan	2009	12.0	16.3	15.0	8.6	13.7	13.5	277	372	317	225	129	1,320
Morocco	2003-04	9.1	9.8	11.5	8.8	11.8	10.1	337	377	315	233	178	1,441
Regional average		**11.4**	**11.9**	**11.9**	**8.0**	**9.8**	**10.8**	**1,240**	**1,507**	**1,317**	**1,110**	**719**	**5,894**

(Continued...)

Table 11. – *Continued*

<table>
<thead>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Region and country</th><th rowspan="3">Year</th><th colspan="6">Married women age 15-24</th><th colspan="6"></th></tr>
<tr><th>Lowest (poorest)</th><th>Second</th><th>Middle</th><th>Fourth</th><th>Highest (richest)</th><th>Total</th><th>Lowest (poorest)</th><th>Second</th><th>Middle</th><th>Fourth</th><th>Highest (richest)</th><th>Total</th></tr>
<tr><th>%</th><th>%</th><th>%</th><th>%</th><th>%</th><th>%</th><th>n</th><th>n</th><th>n</th><th>n</th><th>n</th><th>n</th></tr>
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<tbody>
<tr><td colspan="14">Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td></tr>
<tr><td>Albania</td><td>2008-09</td><td>17.6</td><td>14.1</td><td>20.4</td><td>22.7</td><td>9.9</td><td>17.5</td><td>99</td><td>110</td><td>134</td><td>71</td><td>54</td><td>467</td></tr>
<tr><td>Armenia</td><td>2010</td><td>15.5</td><td>27.8</td><td>10.3</td><td>19.2</td><td>16.7</td><td>18.1</td><td>131</td><td>115</td><td>99</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>518</td></tr>
<tr><td>Azerbaijan</td><td>2006</td><td>27.5</td><td>15.0</td><td>12.5</td><td>15.0</td><td>9.6</td><td>15.9 **</td><td>151</td><td>223</td><td>187</td><td>165</td><td>122</td><td>848</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kyrgyz Republic</td><td>2012</td><td>16.5</td><td>21.7</td><td>21.2</td><td>28.4</td><td>16.6</td><td>20.9</td><td>219</td><td>239</td><td>229</td><td>193</td><td>174</td><td>1,053</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moldova</td><td>2005</td><td>8.9</td><td>13.9</td><td>17.3</td><td>11.5</td><td>12.9</td><td>13.0</td><td>112</td><td>148</td><td>148</td><td>173</td><td>185</td><td>765</td></tr>
<tr><td>Turkey</td><td>2003</td><td>21.2</td><td>18.1</td><td>17.1</td><td>7.0</td><td>17.4</td><td>16.2 **</td><td>268</td><td>276</td><td>270</td><td>271</td><td>171</td><td>1,257</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ukraine</td><td>2007</td><td>20.6</td><td>14.7</td><td>18.7</td><td>9.3</td><td>3.6</td><td>12.0 **</td><td>56</td><td>109</td><td>106</td><td>104</td><td>142</td><td>517</td></tr>
<tr><td>Regional average</td><td></td><td>18.3</td><td>17.9</td><td>16.8</td><td>16.2</td><td>12.4</td><td>16.2</td><td>1,036</td><td>1,220</td><td>1,173</td><td>1,063</td><td>935</td><td>5,425</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">South and Southeast Asia</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bangladesh</td><td>2011</td><td>17.0</td><td>14.0</td><td>15.7</td><td>18.2</td><td>14.8</td><td>15.9</td><td>958</td><td>1,141</td><td>1,127</td><td>1,146</td><td>949</td><td>5,322</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cambodia</td><td>2010</td><td>19.9</td><td>18.1</td><td>17.5</td><td>15.2</td><td>14.6</td><td>17.2</td><td>477</td><td>412</td><td>430</td><td>409</td><td>335</td><td>2,061</td></tr>
<tr><td>India</td><td>2005-06</td><td>24.5</td><td>23.7</td><td>23.7</td><td>22.7</td><td>19.6</td><td>23.1 **</td><td>5,155</td><td>5,475</td><td>5,214</td><td>4,622</td><td>3,042</td><td>23,508</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indonesia</td><td>2012</td><td>11.0</td><td>8.5</td><td>5.1</td><td>5.7</td><td>10.1</td><td>8.0 **</td><td>1,115</td><td>1,129</td><td>1,014</td><td>897</td><td>489</td><td>4,644</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maldives</td><td>2009</td><td>31.2</td><td>33.5</td><td>27.2</td><td>35.1</td><td>36.5</td><td>32.5</td><td>236</td><td>269</td><td>302</td><td>267</td><td>226</td><td>1,300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nepal</td><td>2011</td><td>39.9</td><td>39.3</td><td>41.6</td><td>38.3</td><td>36.5</td><td>39.3</td><td>441</td><td>534</td><td>623</td><td>589</td><td>366</td><td>2,553</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pakistan</td><td>2006-07</td><td>26.2</td><td>25.6</td><td>30.2</td><td>20.9</td><td>22.5</td><td>25.2</td><td>447</td><td>482</td><td>390</td><td>377</td><td>326</td><td>2,022</td></tr>
<tr><td>Philippines</td><td>2008</td><td>29.8</td><td>25.7</td><td>24.5</td><td>26.4</td><td>25.9</td><td>26.6</td><td>317</td><td>302</td><td>259</td><td>242</td><td>164</td><td>1,283</td></tr>
<tr><td>Timor-Leste</td><td>2009-10</td><td>35.7</td><td>30.6</td><td>35.6</td><td>34.4</td><td>32.6</td><td>33.8</td><td>227</td><td>274</td><td>308</td><td>307</td><td>227</td><td>1,343</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vietnam</td><td>2002</td><td>13.4</td><td>9.9</td><td>11.0</td><td>11.3</td><td>6.5</td><td>10.8</td><td>166</td><td>133</td><td>131</td><td>91</td><td>83</td><td>603</td></tr>
<tr><td>Regional average</td><td></td><td>24.9</td><td>22.9</td><td>23.2</td><td>22.8</td><td>22.0</td><td>23.2</td><td>9,539</td><td>10,151</td><td>9,798</td><td>8,947</td><td>6,207</td><td>44,639</td></tr>
</tbody>
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(Continued...)

Table 11. – *Continued*

		Married women age 15-24											
		Lowest (poorest)	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest (richest)	Total	Lowest (poorest)	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest (richest)	Total
Region and country	Year	%	%	%	%	%	%	n	n	n	n	n	n
Latin America and Caribbean													
Bolivia	2008	44.4	31.5	30.1	20.6	20.4	30.1 **	351	378	425	420	161	1,735
Colombia	2010	22.0	16.0	16.0	13.4	10.5	16.8 **	1,214	1,181	1,068	701	325	4,490
Dominican Republic	2007	22.2	21.3	21.0	22.3	20.1	21.5	898	737	613	492	469	3,209
Guyana	2009	43.3	21.1	37.0	25.7	22.1	31.5 **	155	137	122	95	56	564
Haiti	2012	40.1	50.3	42.2	45.1	47.5	44.8	290	312	401	410	241	1,654
Honduras	2011-12	16.7	15.3	13.7	12.3	16.0	14.7	706	737	677	697	418	3,235
Nicaragua	2001	21.9	18.8	17.5	16.5	14.9	18.1	451	439	423	386	336	2,035
Peru	2010	22.3	20.7	17.7	14.3	9.8	18.6	504	508	507	270	162	1,950
Regional average		**29.1**	**24.4**	**24.4**	**21.3**	**20.2**	**24.5**	**4,569**	**4,429**	**4,236**	**3,471**	**2,168**	**18,872**

Note: The reported n is the weighted number of cases.

** Wald test of independence significant at p<0.05

8.2.2   East and Southern Africa

The six countries in East and Southern Africa for which unmet need differs significantly by wealth suggest a negative association: unmet need declines with household wealth quintile. This pattern is evident in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. However, unmet need suggests a U-shaped distribution in Madagascar, with higher levels of unmet need in the lowest (poorest) and highest (richest) quintiles. In Mozambique, unmet need increases with increasing wealth quintile.

8.2.3   Middle East and North Africa

Egypt is the only country in the Middle East and North Africa region where levels of unmet need vary significantly by wealth quintile among married women age 15-24. Here, unmet need declines steadily as wealth quintiles increase, from 13.2 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 3.9 percent in the highest.

8.2.4   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

In Azerbaijan, Turkey, and the Ukraine, unmet need among married women age 15-24 declines consistently with increasing wealth quintiles. The differences are largest in Azerbaijan and Ukraine. In Azerbaijan, unmet need is 27.5 percent in the lowest wealth quintile and 9.6 percent in the highest wealth quintile. In Ukraine, these figures are 20.6 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively.

8.2.5   South and Southeast Asia

Unmet need among married women age 15-24 in South and Southeast Asia differs significantly by wealth status in just two of the 10 countries: India and Indonesia. In both these countries, unmet need is highest among women in the lowest wealth quintile (24.5 percent in India and 11.0 percent in Indonesia) and declines with subsequent wealth quintiles. However, in Indonesia, unmet need increases again in the richest wealth quintile (10.1%) to a level near that in the lowest wealth quintile.

8.2.6   Latin America and Caribbean

In Bolivia, Colombia, and Guyana, unmet need declines consistently among married women age 15-24 from the lowest to the highest wealth quintile. The differences are statistically significant and quite substantial. In all three countries, levels of unmet need among young married women in the highest wealth quintile are about half that of unmet need among young married women in the lowest wealth quintile. In the case of Bolivia and Guyana, the differences are about 20 percentage points; in Colombia, the difference is about 10 percentage points.

8.3   Unmet Need and Education among Young Married Women

Table 12 indicates levels of unmet need among married women age 15-24 by educational attainment. As with prior tables showing unmet need by socio-demographic characteristics, a double asterisk (**) indicates a significant Wald test of independence. Differences in unmet need by education are statistically significant in the majority of countries in all regions except East and Southern Africa and South and Southeast Asia, where only about one-third of countries show these differences to be statistically significant.

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Table 12. Unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15-24, by educational attainment, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

		Married women age 15-24									
Region and country	Year	No education %	Primary %	Secondary %	Higher %	Total %	No education n	Primary n	Secondary n	Higher n	Total n
West and Central Africa											
Benin	2006	26.1	32.6	35.9	*	28.3 **	2,053	583	238	11	2,886
Burkina Faso	2010	22.8	28.7	18.9	*	23.3 **	2,903	525	283	17	3,728
Cameroon	2011	21.9	27.4	26.1	12.8	25.1 **	659	1,018	1,033	92	2,803
Chad	2004	17.2	31.1	30.0	*	20.9 **	1,072	311	91	4	1,478
Congo Brazzaville	2011	33.8	27.0	26.5	(5.0)	26.4	97	416	932	50	1,495
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	25.8	31.0	37.4	*	31.6 **	438	876	605	22	1,941
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	31.0	31.5	30.7	*	30.9	941	398	154	18	1,512
Gabon	2012	39.3	38.4	31.8	*	32.7	55	173	691	33	953
Ghana	2008	39.9	47.8	47.7	*	45.7	129	135	226	9	499
Guinea	2005	17.3	22.9	48.7	*	20.8 **	1,170	166	135	3	1,474
Liberia	2007	34.0	48.1	42.7	*	41.8 **	388	443	157	2	991
Mali	2006	27.3	34.8	43.6	*	30.1 **	3,000	497	449	22	3,968
Mauritania	2000-02	30.7	41.2	35.8	*	35.0 **	598	416	128	13	1,155
Niger	2006	14.3	16.6	20.4	NA	14.7	2,119	253	68	0	2,440
Nigeria	2008	16.1	21.2	27.0	21.3	19.8 **	3,060	998	1,340	124	5,523
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	*	39.4	48.2	NA	43.3	23	254	118	0	395
Senegal	2010-11	28.3	36.3	33.9	*	30.5 **	1,889	592	271	11	2,764
Sierra Leone	2008	24.2	28.7	43.3	*	26.7 **	861	189	115	5	1,171
Regional average		**26.5**	**32.5**	**34.9**	**13.0**	**29.3**	**21,455**	**8,243**	**7,034**	**436**	**37,176**

(Continued...)

Table 12. – *Continued*

| | | Married women age 15-24 | | | | | | | | | |
		No education %	Primary %	Secondary %	Higher %	Total %	No education n	Primary n	Secondary n	Higher n	Total n
Region and country	**Year**										
East and Southern Africa											
Burundi	2010	27.8	27.6	34.0	*	28.0	654	587	65	1	1,307
Eritrea	2002	31.2	38.3	37.4	*	34.8 **	764	593	169	5	1,530
Ethiopia	2011	26.1	27.9	14.3	10.6	25.6 **	1,221	1,059	152	95	2,527
Kenya	2008-09	29.2	33.3	22.7	(11.9)	30.2	123	790	226	31	1,170
Lesotho	2009	*	31.1	26.0	*	28.3	9	601	513	28	1,151
Madagascar	2008-09	21.1	21.5	20.8	18.0	21.2	713	1,738	876	62	3,390
Malawi	2010	26.5	27.4	21.6	*	26.2	384	3,415	813	27	4,639
Mozambique	2011	20.7	22.1	30.9	*	23.1 **	696	1,763	473	8	2,940
Namibia	2006-07	27.9	26.4	21.0	*	23.4	58	172	281	5	516
Rwanda	2010	20.8	15.7	10.8	*	16.0	148	829	102	8	1,087
Swaziland	2006-07	(31.2)	32.6	26.0	*	28.4 **	36	168	217	10	431
Tanzania	2010	25.1	21.8	22.7	*	22.7	409	1,079	119	3	1,610
Uganda	2011	23.8	37.9	28.3	(21.0)	34.3 **	91	1,001	385	28	1,505
Zambia	2007	27.0	25.5	21.2	*	24.3	127	708	315	18	1,169
Zimbabwe	2010-11	*	17.5	14.6	*	15.5	6	505	1,140	11	1,662
Regional average		**26.0**	**27.1**	**23.5**	**16.5**	**25.5**	**5,439**	**15,008**	**5,846**	**340**	**26,634**
Middle East and North Africa											
Egypt	2008	12.0	7.1	8.3	6.1	8.8 **	681	261	1,890	301	3,133
Jordan	2009	(24.4)	25.1	14.7	6.6	13.5 **	18	63	942	297	1,320
Morocco	2003-04	9.0	9.2	14.5	*	10.1	803	351	264	22	1,441
Regional average		**15.1**	**13.8**	**12.5**	**6.4**	**10.8**	**1,502**	**675**	**3,096**	**620**	**5,894**

(Continued...)

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Table 12. – *Continued*

| | | Married women age 15-24 | | | | | | | | | |
Region and country	Year	No education %	Primary %	Secondary %	Higher %	Total %	No education n	Primary n	Secondary n	Higher n	Total n
Eastern Europe and Central Asia											
Albania	2008-09	*	17.7	13.1	(21.9)	17.5	4	324	91	49	467
Armenia	2010	*	(23.9)	18.9	16.7	18.1 **	1	26	241	250	518
Azerbaijan	2006	*	(36.0)	15.3	13.5	15.9	9	27	740	73	848
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	NA	*	21.4	20.4	20.9 **	0	5	662	386	1,053
Moldova	2005	*	*	13.5	11.1	13.0 **	1	6	586	173	765
Turkey	2003	30.1	15.4	11.8	10.3	16.2 **	160	715	330	52	1,257
Ukraine	2007	NA	*	17.3	8.3	12.0 **	0	1	214	301	517
Regional average		**30.1**	**23.3**	**15.9**	**14.6**	**16.2**	**175**	**1,104**	**2,864**	**1,284**	**5,425**
South and Southeast Asia											
Bangladesh	2011	14.8	15.6	16.2	16.9	15.9	492	1,518	2,933	378	5,322
Cambodia	2010	14.9	18.4	16.9	6.2	17.2	230	1,035	767	29	2,061
India	2005-06	23.3	23.4	23.3	18.2	23.1	9,353	4,010	9,324	820	23,508
Indonesia	2012	19.5	7.7	7.6	10.1	8.0 **	77	1,341	2,977	248	4,644
Maldives	2009	*	36.4	32.1	26.2	32.5	8	188	1,020	68	1,300
Nepal	2011	31.2	42.1	43.2	37.2	39.3 **	684	588	1,098	183	2,553
Pakistan	2006-07	25.4	27.3	23.7	20.7	25.2	1,205	366	366	86	2,022
Philippines	2008	*	33.0	25.2	24.6	26.6	14	229	783	257	1,283
Timor-Leste	2009-10	34.2	31.2	34.7	*	33.8	251	388	679	24	1,343
Vietnam	2002	14.3	7.8	12.4	*	10.8 **	51	192	350	11	603
Regional average		**22.2**	**24.3**	**23.5**	**20.0**	**23.2**	**12,365**	**9,855**	**20,297**	**2,104**	**44,639**

(Continued...)

Table 12. – *Continued*

		Married women age 15-24									
		No education	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Total	No education	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Total
Region and country	Year	%	%	%	%	%	n	n	n	n	n
Latin America and Caribbean											
Bolivia	2008	*	37.7	24.4	14.9	30.1 **	20	805	777	133	1,735
Colombia	2010	31.6	19.8	16.3	13.6	16.8 **	51	872	2,952	614	4,490
Dominican Republic	2007	13.1	26.3	19.4	15.2	21.5 **	66	1,253	1,487	402	3,209
Guyana	2009	*	38.0	29.2	*	31.5	10	105	430	19	564
Haiti	2012	40.2	46.5	44.1	*	44.8	112	786	724	33	1,654
Honduras	2011-12	24.8	15.0	14.2	9.3	14.7	76	1,709	1,360	90	3,235
Nicaragua	2001	23.8	18.1	15.5	21.8	18.1 **	271	965	700	99	2,035
Peru	2010	*	23.4	18.6	8.5	18.6 **	13	512	1,170	256	1,950
Regional average		**26.7**	**28.1**	**22.7**	**13.9**	**24.5**	**619**	**7,007**	**9,600**	**1,646**	**18,872**

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. The reported n is the weighted number of cases.

** Wald test of independence significant at p<0.05

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8.3.1 West and Central Africa

Unmet need among married women age 15-24 differs by educational attainment in 12 of 18 countries in West and Central Africa. On average, unmet need increases with education through completion of secondary schooling. This pattern is observed for most countries that show statistically significant differences in unmet need by level of education. However, unmet need decreases with education in Burkina Faso; and in Liberia, Mauritania, and Senegal, unmet need is higher among young married women with primary education than among either those with no education or those with secondary education.

8.3.2 East and Southern Africa

The patterns of unmet need by level of education are just as varied in East and Southern Africa as in West and Central Africa. Unmet need among married women age 15-24 increases with educational attainment in Eritrea and Mozambique, declines with educational attainment in Ethiopia and Swaziland, and peaks among women with primary education in Uganda. In no other countries is educational attainment significantly associated with unmet need in this population.

8.3.3 Middle East and North Africa

Among married women age 15-24 in both Egypt and Jordan, unmet need declines as educational attainment increases. In Egypt the decline is from 12.0 percent among women with no education to 6.1 percent among women with higher education. The decline in Jordan is from 25.1 percent among women with primary education to 6.6 percent among women with higher education.

8.3.4 Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Educational attainment is significantly associated with unmet need among married women age 15-24 in five of seven Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries. In each of the five countries, unmet need decreases with increasing level of education. In contrast to most of the other regions, countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia typically have few married women age 15-24 with no education or only primary education. As a result, statistical analysis of unmet need by educational attainment is largely restricted to women achieving secondary and higher education.

8.3.5 South and Southeast Asia

Educational attainment is significantly associated with unmet need among married women age 15-24 in just three of 10 countries in South and Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Nepal, and Vietnam. While unmet need declines with increasing educational attainment across the region as a whole, these three countries show diverse patterns. In Indonesia, unmet need is *highest* among women with no education (19.5%) and those with higher education (10.1%); it is *lowest* among women with primary education (7.7%) and those with secondary education (7.6%). Vietnam is similar, with unmet need *highest* among those with no education (14.3%) and those with secondary education (12.4%); it is *lowest* among those with primary education (7.8%). Nepal shows an opposing pattern: unmet need is higher among women with primary education (42.1%) or secondary education (43.2%) than among women with no education (31.2%) or higher education (37.2%).

8.3.6 Latin America and Caribbean

In five of eight countries in Latin American and the Caribbean, educational attainment is significantly associated with unmet need among married women age 15-24. Unmet need declines quite

consistently with increasing level of education in Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Peru. Two small variations to this general pattern are evident. In the Dominican Republic, the *lowest* level of unmet need is among women with no education (13.1%); the *highest* level is among women with primary education (26.3%); thereafter unmet need decreases with increasing level of education. In Nicaragua, unmet need decreases with increasing level of education, from 23.8 percent among women with no education to 15.5 percent among women with secondary education, then increases sharply to 21.8 percent among women with higher education.

8.4   Unmet Need and Parity among Young Married Women

Table 13 displays levels of unmet need among married women age 15-24 by parity. Women are disaggregated according to four parity categories: parity 0 (nulliparous), parity 1 (1 birth), parity 2 (2 births), and parity 3+ (3 or more births). Differences across parity categories that are statistically significant—as indicated by a Wald test of independence—are marked with a double asterisk (**). The results indicate that parity is significantly associated with unmet need in a majority of countries in most regions, and in approximately half of the countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Table 13. Unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15-24, by parity, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

		Parity among married women age 15-24									
		0	1	2	3+	Total		0	1	2	3+	Total
Region and country	Year	%	%	%	%	%		n	n	n	n	n
West and Central Africa												
Benin	2006	10.3	31.4	29.5	37.3	28.3	**	471	1,195	794	425	2,886
Burkina Faso	2010	7.0	28.0	28.3	25.5	23.3	**	781	1,380	1,033	534	3,728
Cameroon	2011	15.5	23.0	29.2	35.4	25.1	**	646	943	684	529	2,803
Chad	2004	13.2	21.7	26.1	19.8	20.9	**	275	479	408	317	1,478
Congo Brazzaville	2011	25.6	23.8	26.3	34.7	26.4		200	646	430	220	1,495
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	18.1	30.4	37.4	38.0	31.6	**	327	729	526	358	1,941
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	13.2	32.6	37.7	38.7	30.9	**	326	484	446	256	1,512
Gabon	2012	25.6	31.4	37.9	39.1	32.7		223	360	232	137	953
Ghana	2008	37.3	45.0	56.0	44.5	45.7		110	213	113	63	499
Guinea	2005	12.5	23.0	22.2	26.9	20.8	**	373	537	344	220	1,474
Liberia	2007	22.8	44.1	46.6	46.1	41.8	**	156	392	290	154	991
Mali	2006	30.8	29.5	29.8	30.3	30.1		1,006	1,255	949	758	3,968
Mauritania	2000-02	20.8	41.8	46.3	39.3	35	**	396	348	219	192	1,155
Niger	2006	9.3	15.2	17.6	16.8	14.7	**	595	773	574	498	2,440
Nigeria	2008	14.0	21.7	21.1	22.2	19.8	**	1,328	1,768	1,337	1,090	5,523
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	44.6	46.3	39.5	(38.8)	43.3		64	179	115	36	395
Senegal	2010-11	14.9	34.0	38.2	40.0	30.5	**	762	982	606	413	2,764
Sierra Leone	2008	9.2	26.1	30.2	43.9	26.7	**	243	408	324	195	1,171
Regional average		**19.2**	**30.5**	**33.3**	**34.3**	**29.3**		**8,282**	**13,071**	**9,424**	**6,395**	**37,176**

(Continued...)

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Table 13. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Parity among married women age 15-24										
		0 %	1 %	2 %	3+ %	Total %		0 n	1 n	2 n	3+ n	Total n
East and Southern Africa												
Burundi	2010	5.2	30.7	31.3	44.4	28.0	**	227	561	365	153	1,307
Eritrea	2002	31.1	37.2	35.8	40.5	34.8		612	476	286	157	1,530
Ethiopia	2011	22.9	24.5	25.8	33.5	25.6		674	895	633	325	2,527
Kenya	2008-09	18.6	25.2	31.8	45.1	30.2	**	171	419	338	242	1,170
Lesotho	2009	13.8	28.5	38.9	43.2	28.3	**	244	602	252	54	1,151
Madagascar	2008-09	24.9	18.8	20.3	21.0	21.2		945	1,160	783	501	3,390
Malawi	2010	22.1	23.4	28.0	32.8	26.2	**	602	1,793	1,483	761	4,639
Mozambique	2011	10.0	23.8	30.1	28.8	23.1	**	641	1,135	748	416	2,940
Namibia	2006-07	26.1	22.1	21.8	29.0	23.4		102	217	150	47	516
Rwanda	2010	5.5	14.7	23.0	27.2	16.0	**	205	534	265	83	1,087
Swaziland	2006-07	20.0	29.7	28.9	(36.2)	28.4		70	187	135	39	431
Tanzania	2010	2.4	21.0	27.3	36.8	22.7	**	252	598	485	274	1,610
Uganda	2011	17.1	32.6	35.9	46.2	34.3	**	251	450	439	365	1,505
Zambia	2007	16.4	20.7	27.8	29.6	24.3	**	162	372	382	253	1,169
Zimbabwe	2010-11	15.4	16.5	12.7	19.3	15.5		312	800	444	106	1,662
Regional average		**16.8**	**24.6**	**28.0**	**34.2**	**25.5**		**5,470**	**10,199**	**7,188**	**3,776**	**26,634**
Middle East and North Africa												
Egypt	2008	0.5	11.0	13.3	17.6	8.8	**	936	1,274	723	200	3,133
Jordan	2009	3.1	18.9	14.9	20.1	13.5	**	369	451	360	140	1,320
Morocco	2003-04	8.5	11.0	11.9	6.7	10.1		461	575	301	104	1,441
Regional average		**4.0**	**13.6**	**13.4**	**14.8**	**10.8**		**1,766**	**2,300**	**1,384**	**444**	**5,894**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia												
Albania	2008-09	13.1	19.5	23.0	*	17.5		204	185	67	11	467
Armenia	2010	9.4	20.8	22.1	*	18.1		159	236	109	13	518
Azerbaijan	2006	4.8	18.9	23.6	(26.0)	15.9	**	278	301	226	43	848
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	3.6	25.3	30.7	*	20.9		281	486	252	34	1,053
Moldova	2005	12.5	13.1	12.3	(27.8)	13.0	**	285	377	90	13	765
Turkey	2003	17.0	14.3	17.2	21.5	16.2		360	555	249	92	1,257
Ukraine	2007	9.0	12.3	(20.0)	*	12.0	**	214	257	41	4	517
Regional average		**9.91**	**17.7**	**21.3**	**25.1**	**16.2**		**1,781**	**2,397**	**1,034**	**210**	**5,425**

(Continued...)

Table 13. – *Continued*

		Parity among married women age 15-24									
		0	**1**	**2**	**3+**	**Total**		**0**	**1**	**2**	**3+**	**Total**
Region and country	**Year**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**		**n**	**n**	**n**	**n**	**n**
South and Southeast Asia												
Bangladesh	2011	12.5	15.6	18.1	22.9	15.9	**	1,315	2,400	1,224	383	5,322
Cambodia	2010	10.3	20.3	17.0	20.9	17.2	**	503	1,066	405	88	2,061
India	2005-06	17.1	27.5	22.0	27.5	23.1	**	6,904	7,822	5,750	3,032	23,508
Indonesia	2012	4.2	8.6	11.7	22.1	8.0	**	1,192	2,922	463	67	4,644
Maldives	2009	16.8	47.5	43.4	*	32.5	**	619	561	108	12	1,300
Nepal	2011	36.3	42.1	40.6	34.9	39.3		828	1,000	527	197	2,553
Pakistan	2006-07	11.0	25.0	35.4	43.3	25.2	**	690	597	427	307	2,022
Philippines	2008	18.7	29.5	26.2	35.3	26.6	**	306	607	279	91	1,283
Timor-Leste	2009-10	20.8	39.0	34.4	32.0	33.8	**	191	537	369	245	1,343
Vietnam	2002	10.3	11.2	8.7	*	10.8		143	344	106	10	603
Regional average		**15.8**	**26.6**	**25.75**	**29.86**	**23.2**		**12,691**	**17,856**	**9,658**	**4,432**	**44,639**
Latin America and Caribbean												
Bolivia	2008	30.8	24.7	31.0	44.9	30.1	**	279	760	459	238	1,735
Colombia	2010	23.8	13.5	15.9	19.3	16.8	**	1,055	2,175	922	338	4,490
Dominican Republic	2007	25.2	20.9	20.0	17.8	21.5		858	1,275	662	414	3,209
Guyana	2009	18.4	29.9	40.6	48.1	31.5	**	153	211	126	73	564
Haiti	2010-11	48.6	44.6	41.7	43.4	44.8		389	811	351	103	1,654
Honduras	2010-11	16.3	13.8	15.2	14.7	14.7		772	1,569	672	222	3,235
Nicaragua	2001	21.0	16.5	16.3	22.8	18.1		409	887	477	263	2,035
Peru	2010	26.9	14.8	18.8	24.9	18.6	**	350	1,028	430	142	1,950
Regional average		**26.4**	**22.3**	**24.9**	**29.5**	**24.5**		**4,265**	**8,716**	**4,099**	**1,793**	**18,872**

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. The reported n is the weighted number of cases.

** Wald test of independence significant at $p<0.05$

8.4.1   *West and Central Africa*

Unmet need differs significantly by parity among married women age 15-24 in 13 of 18 countries in West and Central Africa. In all 13 countries, unmet need increases with parity. The largest differences are between women with no births (nulliparous women) and women with one or more births. Unmet need does not always increase across parity categories after parity 1, but may *plateau* at levels higher than nulliparous women, or may decline slightly among women with three or more births (parity 3+), as in Burkina Faso and Chad.

8.4.2   *East and Southern Africa*

Unmet need among married women age 15-24 differs significantly by parity in nine of 15 countries in East and Southern African. In each country, unmet need increases with parity and—as in West and Central Africa—the largest differences are seen in the comparison of nulliparous women (parity 0) and women with one birth (parity 1). For example, unmet need among nulliparous women in Burundi

is just 5.2 percent, compared with 30.7 percent among women with one birth, a difference of more than 25 percentage points. The phenomenon of "plateauing" levels of unmet need at parity 1 and higher that is seen in West and Central Africa, however, is not apparent in East and Southern Africa. Unmet need continues to rise steadily (though by smaller degrees), as parity increases from parity 1 to parity 3+.

8.4.3   Middle East and North Africa

Unmet need increases with parity in Egypt and Jordan, with the biggest increases occurring between nulliparous women (0.5% and 3.1%, respectively) and women with one birth (11.0% and 18.9%), as in the other regions. In Jordan, unmet need is *lower* among women with two births (14.9%) than among either women with one birth (18.9%) or women with three or more births (20.1%).

8.4.4   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Unmet need among married women age 15-24 is significantly associated with parity in only three of seven countries Eastern Europe and Central Asia; the patterns exhibited by the three countries— Azerbaijan, Moldova, and the Ukraine—are diverse. Unmet need increases with parity in both Azerbaijan and Ukraine. Although in Azerbaijan there is a large difference between women with no births (4.8%) and women with one birth (18.9%), the difference in Ukraine is more modest (9.0% and 12.3%, respectively). In Moldova, women who are parity 0, parity 1, and parity 2 experience similar levels of unmet need (12.5%, 13.1%, and 12.3%, respectively).

8.4.5   South and Southeast Asia

In eight of 10 countries in South and Southeast Asia—Nepal and Vietnam are exceptions—unmet need among married women age 15-24 is significantly associated with parity. In the eight countries, unmet need is consistently *lower* among nulliparous women than among women of other parities. However, the patterns of unmet need across parity categories 1, 2, and 3+ are more varied than those seen in other regions. In Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan, unmet need increases steadily with parity. The relatively large difference between parity 0 women and parity 1 women that is apparent in most countries is absent in Bangladesh. Instead, unmet need in Bangladesh increases almost monotonically by approximately three percentage points between each parity category.

In Cambodia, India, and the Philippines, unmet need is higher among parous women than among nulliparous women; however, as was the case in Jordan, unmet need is lower among parity 2 women than among parity 1 women or parity 3+ women. In the Maldives and Timor-Leste, unmet need rises sharply between parity 0 (nulliparous) women and parity 1 women, then declines and as parity increases.

8.4.6   Latin America and Caribbean

Unmet need is significantly associated with parity among married women age 15-24 in four of the eight Latin American and Caribbean countries for which data are available: Bolivia, Colombia, Guyana, and Peru. In Guyana, large increases in unmet need (about 10 percentage points) are seen across each parity category. In the other three countries (Bolivia, Columbia, and Peru) a new pattern of unmet need emerges that is not observed in the other regions. In Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, unmet need is highest among nulliparous women (parity 0), then drops sharply among primaparous women (parity 1); thereafter, it increases gradually with parity.

9　Components of Unmet Need

Unmet need for family planning is somewhat unusual as a demographic indicator in that it is a composite indicator with both attitudinal and behavioral components. This section of the study unpacks and explores the various components underlying the indicator among women age 15-24, with the aim of expanding our insight into the unmet need indicator, itself.

The indicator is first applied to the *population of women at risk of pregnancy*, either because they are married (and who are, therefore, assumed to be sexually active) or unmarried women who explicitly report they were sexually active in the past 30 days. Tables 14 and 15 present current levels and trends in the proportion of women age 15-24 who are first married by age 15 and by age 18. Tables 16 and 17 provide current levels and trends in the proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 who are sexually active.

Next, young women's need for family planning is established by *women's reports of current fertility intentions*. Women who want a child within the next two years are categorized as having *no need* for family planning; women who want a child after two or more years are categorized as having a *need for spacing*; and, women who want no (more) children are categorized as having a *need for limiting*. Two aspects of fertility desires are explored in this report: 1) ideal number of children and 2) desire for a(nother) child. Tables 18 and 19 display the current levels and trends in the percent distribution and mean ideal number of children desired by married women age 15-24; Tables 20 and 21 show these data for unmarried women age 15-24. While the ideal number of children is not necessarily static over the entire life course—because, over time, an individual woman may change her mind about the number of children she would like to have—this indicator is a useful description of the fertility regime to which cohorts of young women aspire. Tables 22-25 present the percent distribution of desires for a(nother) child, which is the specific survey item used in the algorithm for the unmet need indicator. As in previous tables, current levels and trends are presented separately for married women and sexually active, unmarried women.

Lastly, *current use of contraception* among young women age 15-24 is the indicator used to determine whether need for family planning is "met" or remains "unmet." Tables 26-29 provide data on current use of contraception by method type, for both married women and sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24. Levels and trends in current use of contraception are presented separately for married women and sexually active, unmarried women.

9.1　Exposure to the Risk of Pregnancy through Marriage

Table 14 presents the proportion of women age 15-24 who experience their first marriage or union by age 15 and by age 18. The *highest* proportions of women married or in union by these two ages are in West and Central Africa, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, East and Southern Africa, and South and Southeast Asia. The *lowest* proportions of women married or in union by age 15 and by age 18 are in the Middle East and North Africa and in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Table 15 shows trends in the proportion of women age 15-24 first married or in union by age 15 and by age 18 for countries with multiple DHS surveys. The results indicate that, overall, the proportions of young women marrying by age 15 or by age 18 have decreased over time in most regions, although these trends are not universal in Latin America and the Caribbean or in East and Southern Africa. This finding means that the proportion of young women who are at risk of unmet need (or met need) through marriage is declining. This trend may be offset, in whole or part, if the proportion that is sexually active among unmarried young women is sizable and/or increasing.

Table 14. Proportion of young women married by age 15 and by age 18, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

| Region and country | Year | First marriage by 15 | | | | | | First marriage by 18 | |
| | | Age 15-19 | | Age 20-24 | | Age 15-24 | | Age 20-24 | |
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	46.0	667	21.7	2,219	27.3	2,886	64.3	2,219
Burkina Faso	2010	38.0	1,043	24.8	2,686	28.5	3,728	77.8	2,686
Cameroon	2011	53.7	868	31.6	1,935	38.5	2,803	69.5	1,935
Chad	2004	62.5	571	56.2	907	58.6	1,478	88.3	907
Congo Brazzaville	2011	47.3	413	21.1	1,083	28.4	1,495	64.5	1,083
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	43.7	457	24.1	1,484	28.7	1,941	66.6	1,484
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	42.6	418	27.7	1,094	31.8	1,512	68.4	1,094
Gabon	2012	42.1	241	17.6	711	23.8	953	56.1	711
Ghana	2008	43.5	85	17.7	414	22.1	499	62.4	414
Guinea	2005	59.2	587	47.9	888	52.4	1,474	87.7	888
Liberia	2007	51.3	251	31.4	739	36.5	991	74.8	739
Mali	2006	70.5	1,566	45.7	2,402	55.5	3,968	85.8	2,402
Mauritania	2000-02	62.7	408	43.0	747	50.0	1,155	70.2	747
Niger	2006	75.6	1,014	61.8	1,426	67.6	2,440	91.8	1,426
Nigeria	2008	66.8	1,863	43.1	3,659	51.1	5,523	73.8	3,659
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	34.4	110	13.2	285	19.1	395	66.4	285
Senegal	2010-11	56.0	832	30.4	1,932	38.1	2,764	66.1	1,932
Sierra Leone	2008	52.6	359	46.1	812	48.1	1,171	78.9	812
Regional average		**52.7**	**11,753**	**33.6**	**25,423**	**39.2**	**37,176**	**73.0**	**25,423**
East and Southern Africa									
Burundi	2010	11.1	201	9.7	1,106	9.9	1,307	50.7	1,106
Eritrea	2002	46.9	580	38.1	950	41.5	1,530	76.6	950
Ethiopia	2011	49.6	765	37.0	1,762	40.8	2,527	73.6	1,762
Kenya	2008-09	26.0	212	16.2	958	18.0	1,170	57.1	958
Lesotho	2009	23.6	292	9.4	860	13.0	1,151	50.3	860
Madagascar	2008-09	50.2	1,332	30.7	2,058	38.4	3,390	70.9	2,058
Malawi	2010	30.4	1,171	24.1	3,469	25.7	4,639	74.6	3,469
Mozambique	2011	46.1	1,136	27.7	1,804	34.8	2,940	70.1	1,804
Namibia	2006-07	37.7	118	15.5	398	20.6	516	49.0	398
Rwanda	2010	8.1	89	4.0	998	4.4	1,087	30.4	998
Swaziland	2006-07	25.9	88	5.1	343	9.4	431	38.6	343
Tanzania	2010	29.1	399	19.4	1,210	21.8	1,610	65.7	1,210
Uganda	2011	26.3	409	23.6	1,097	24.3	1,505	66.2	1,097
Zambia	2007	35.0	280	21.6	889	24.8	1,169	66.3	889
Zimbabwe	2010-11	26.1	452	12.3	1,210	16.0	1,662	56.6	1,210
Regional average		**31.5**	**7,524**	**19.6**	**19,112**	**22.9**	**26,634**	**59.8**	**19,112**

(Continued...)

Table 14. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	First marriage by 15						First marriage by 18	
		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 15-24		Age 20-24	
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	2008	19.2	605	8.7	2,527	10.7	3,133	47.7	2,527
Jordan	2009	30.1	242	5.8	1,078	10.3	1,320	43.1	1,078
Morocco	2003-04	29.5	346	15.8	1,095	19.1	1,441	55.6	1,095
Regional average		**26.3**	**1,193**	**10.1**	**4,700**	**13.4**	**5,894**	**48.8**	**4,700**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Albania	2008-09	18.5	110	4.7	358	8.0	467	42.1	358
Armenia	2010	0.9	68	1.3	450	1.2	518	30.6	450
Azerbaijan	2006	16.7	151	4.3	697	6.5	848	39.0	697
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	2.8	158	0.7	896	1.1	1,053	30.8	896
Moldova	2005	19.3	136	6.2	629	8.6	765	47.1	629
Turkey	2003	25.1	237	10.7	1,019	13.4	1,257	50.9	1,019
Ukraine	2007	13.9	45	3.2	472	4.1	517	35.0	472
Regional average		**13.9**	**905**	**4.4**	**4,521**	**6.1**	**5,425**	**39.4**	**4,521**
South and Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh	2011	59.8	1,925	49.1	3,396	52.9	5,322	85.9	3,396
Cambodia	2010	24.8	382	8.6	1,679	11.6	2,061	48.7	1,679
India	2005-06	48.5	6,726	29.7	16,782	35.1	23,508	72.5	16,782
Indonesia	2012	26.1	890	8.9	3,754	12.2	4,644	43.9	3,754
Maldives	2009	0.7	111	1.5	1,188	1.4	1,300	22.6	1,188
Nepal	2011	39.1	792	24.6	1,761	29.1	2,553	65.3	1,761
Pakistan	2006-07	42.9	559	23.5	1,463	28.8	2,022	62.8	1,463
Philippines	2008	26.6	283	10.3	1,000	13.9	1,283	44.5	1,000
Timor-Leste	2009-10	35.2	243	12.8	1,100	16.8	1,343	55.7	1,100
Vietnam	2002	12.9	67	3.2	536	4.3	603	40.8	536
Regional average		**31.7**	**11,978**	**17.2**	**32,659**	**20.6**	**44,639**	**54.3**	**32,659**
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	35.2	472	14.8	1,263	20.4	1,735	55.5	1,263
Colombia	2010	41.9	1,249	18.3	3,207	24.9	4,456	56.2	3,207
Dominican Republic	2007	54.7	1,050	36.0	2,159	42.1	3,209	70.0	2,159
Guyana	2009	38.8	166	16.6	398	23.1	564	57.8	398
Haiti	2012	42.7	404	12.6	1,250	20.0	1,654	50.1	1,250
Honduras	2011-12	50.9	1,144	23.2	2,091	33.0	3,235	65.7	2,091
Nicaragua	2001	54.8	701	35.1	1,334	41.9	2,035	76.9	1,334
Peru	2010	32.3	480	13.5	1,470	18.1	1,950	57.6	1,470
Regional average		**43.9**	**5,666**	**21.3**	**13,172**	**27.9**	**18,838**	**61.2**	**13,172**

Table 15. Trends in the proportion of young women married by age 15 and by age 18

Region and country	Year	First marriage by 15						First marriage by 18	
		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 15-24		Age 20-24	
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	46.0	667	21.7	2,219	27.3	2,886	64.3	2,219
Benin	2001	39.5	287	21.1	867	25.7	1,155	65.8	867
Benin	1996	32.2	308	20.4	786	23.7	1,094	66.9	786
Burkina Faso	2010	38.0	1,043	24.8	2,686	28.5	3,728	77.8	2,686
Burkina Faso	2003	31.7	878	17.7	1,861	22.1	2,739	74.5	1,861
Burkina Faso	1998-99	38.2	488	21.0	1,023	26.5	1,511	80.7	1,023
Cameroon	2011	53.7	868	31.6	1,935	38.5	2,803	69.5	1,935
Cameroon	2004	55.7	828	35.0	1,563	42.1	2,391	73.0	1,563
Cameroon	1998	52.4	430	34.2	746	40.9	1,176	73.9	746
Chad	2004	62.5	571	56.2	907	58.6	1,478	88.3	907
Chad	1996-97	61.6	801	48.1	1,190	53.5	1,991	87.5	1,190
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	47.3	413	21.1	1,083	28.4	1,495	64.5	1,083
Congo Brazzaville	2005	35.7	257	18.9	836	22.9	1,093	60.0	836
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	42.6	418	27.7	1,094	31.8	1,512	68.4	1,094
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	53.5	186	26.6	349	36.0	534	65.0	349
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	54.1	517	31.7	1,008	39.3	1,526	73.9	1,008
Gabon	2012	42.1	241	17.6	711	23.8	953	56.1	711
Gabon	2000	52.1	287	30.0	663	36.7	950	67.2	663
Ghana	2008	43.5	85	17.7	414	22.1	499	62.4	414
Ghana	2003	38.7	137	19.0	530	23.0	667	63.1	530
Ghana	1998	41.9	122	19.7	552	23.7	674	65.3	552
Guinea	2005	59.2	587	47.9	888	52.4	1,474	87.7	888
Guinea	1999	67.3	580	51.1	879	57.5	1,459	86.0	879
Mali	2006	70.5	1,566	45.7	2,402	55.5	3,968	85.8	2,402
Mali	2001	65.8	1,178	48.2	1,987	54.7	3,165	85.4	1,987
Mali	1995-96	67.4	915	53.0	1,363	58.8	2,278	89.0	1,363
Niger	2006	75.6	1,014	61.8	1,426	67.6	2,440	91.8	1,426
Niger	1998	74.1	1,027	65.2	1,160	69.4	2,188	92.7	1,160
Niger	1992	84.2	779	74.8	1,059	78.8	1,837	95.1	1,059
Nigeria	2008	66.8	1,863	43.1	3,659	51.1	5,523	73.8	3,659
Nigeria	2003	72.7	545	44.7	911	55.2	1,456	77.4	911
Nigeria	1999	71.8	472	46.3	934	54.9	1,406	72.4	934
Senegal	2010-11	56.0	832	30.4	1,932	38.1	2,764	66.1	1,932
Senegal	2005	58.3	1,014	29.9	1,836	40.0	2,849	70.5	1,836

(Continued...)

Table 15. – *Continued*

| Region and country | Year | First marriage by 15 | | | | | | First marriage by 18 | |
| | | Age 15-19 | | Age 20-24 | | Age 15-24 | | Age 20-24 | |
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa									
Eritrea	2002	46.9	580	38.1	950	41.5	1,530	76.6	950
Eritrea	1995	69.5	366	45.6	571	55.0	937	81.0	571
Ethiopia	2011	49.6	765	37.0	1,762	40.8	2,527	73.6	1,762
Ethiopia	2005	63.0	711	48.0	1,574	52.7	2,284	80.3	1,574
Ethiopia	2000	63.0	862	42.3	1,807	49.0	2,669	78.6	1,807
Kenya	2008-09	26.0	212	16.2	958	18.0	1,170	57.1	958
Kenya	2003	33.8	333	11.5	965	17.2	1,297	52.0	965
Kenya	1998	22.4	285	14.7	948	16.5	1,234	52.8	948
Lesotho	2009	23.6	292	9.4	860	13.0	1,151	50.3	860
Lesotho	2004	19.2	293	9.9	779	12.4	1,072	57.1	779
Madagascar	2008-09	50.2	1,332	30.7	2,058	38.4	3,390	70.9	2,058
Madagascar	2003-04	46.7	416	24.8	875	31.9	1,291	66.8	875
Madagascar	1997	52.8	434	26.2	822	35.4	1,256	70.2	822
Malawi	2010	30.4	1,171	24.1	3,469	25.7	4,639	74.6	3,469
Malawi	2004	31.0	788	22.7	2,283	24.8	3,071	70.6	2,283
Malawi	2000	30.1	934	21.3	2,324	23.8	3,257	69.2	2,324
Mozambique	2011	46.1	1,136	27.7	1,804	34.8	2,940	70.1	1,804
Mozambique	2003	54.5	936	36.5	1,747	42.8	2,683	77.8	1,747
Mozambique	1997	47.3	825	39.0	1,337	42.1	2,163	75.8	1,337
Namibia	2006-07	37.7	118	15.5	398	20.6	516	49.0	398
Namibia	2000	45.1	74	13.5	326	19.4	400	46.9	326
Namibia	1992	27.9	86	12.2	307	15.6	394	47.6	307
Rwanda	2010	8.1	89	4.0	998	4.4	1,087	30.4	998
Rwanda	2005	11.5	65	6.2	980	6.5	1,045	41.7	980
Rwanda	2000	14.3	172	6.5	963	7.7	1,135	51.4	963
Tanzania	2010	29.1	399	19.4	1,210	21.8	1,610	65.7	1,210
Tanzania	2004-05	33.4	590	18.2	1,400	22.7	1,990	69.8	1,400
Tanzania	1999	35.5	227	17.6	550	22.8	777	65.0	550
Uganda	2011	26.3	409	23.6	1,097	24.3	1,505	66.2	1,097
Uganda	2006	28.7	380	25.7	1,148	26.5	1,528	74.2	1,148
Uganda	2000-01	40.5	466	30.2	1,150	33.2	1,616	77.7	1,150
Zambia	2007	35.0	280	21.6	889	24.8	1,169	66.3	889
Zambia	2001-02	38.6	438	22.1	1,086	26.8	1,524	70.3	1,086
Zambia	1996	32.7	498	21.3	1,207	24.6	1,705	70.7	1,207
Zimbabwe	2010-11	26.1	452	12.3	1,210	16.0	1,662	56.6	1,210
Zimbabwe	2005-06	24.1	448	14.4	1,200	17.0	1,648	60.6	1,200
Zimbabwe	1999	24.8	314	11.5	820	15.2	1,134	55.1	820

(Continued...)

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Table 15. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	First marriage by 15						First marriage by 18	
		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 15-24		Age 20-24	
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	2008	19.2	605	8.7	2,527	10.7	3,133	47.7	2,527
Egypt	2005	21.3	792	10.4	2,898	12.7	3,690	48.9	2,898
Egypt	2000	25.6	599	13.5	2,187	16.1	2,785	50.5	2,187
Jordan	2009	30.1	242	5.8	1,078	10.3	1,320	43.1	1,078
Jordan	2007	21.9	233	6.9	1,233	9.3	1,466	42.3	1,233
Jordan	2002	28.4	154	7.8	710	11.5	864	46.8	710
Jordan	1997	34.8	203	8.8	777	14.2	980	52.1	777
Morocco	2003-04	29.5	346	15.8	1,095	19.1	1,441	55.6	1,095
Morocco	1992	31.2	253	13.9	677	18.6	930	58.2	677
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Armenia	2010	0.9	68	1.3	450	1.2	518	30.6	450
Armenia	2005	7.1	78	1.8	504	2.5	582	38.3	504
Armenia	2000	16.4	99	6.6	511	8.2	610	52.4	511
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	2.8	158	0.7	896	1.1	1,053	30.8	896
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	9.7	91	0.4	460	1.9	551	51.2	460
Turkey	2003	25.1	237	10.7	1,019	13.4	1,257	50.9	1,019
Turkey	1998	33.2	262	14.2	924	18.4	1,186	52.9	924
Turkey	1993	28.3	329	14.4	1,026	17.8	1,355	54.0	1,026
South and Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh	2011	59.8	1,925	49.1	3,396	52.9	5,322	85.9	3,396
Bangladesh	2007	64.4	1,376	52.9	2,094	57.4	3,470	86.5	2,094
Bangladesh	2004	75.3	1,536	58.7	2,121	65.6	3,657	88.2	2,121
Cambodia	2010	24.8	382	8.6	1,679	11.6	2,061	48.7	1,679
Cambodia	2005	23.5	363	11.9	1,671	14.0	2,034	54.8	1,671
Cambodia	2000	21.4	438	17.2	1,009	18.5	1,447	59.7	1,009
India	2005-06	48.5	6,726	29.7	16,782	35.1	23,508	72.5	16,782
India	1998-99	50.2	8,106	33.7	16,122	39.2	24,229	74.3	16,122
India	1992-93	52.4	8,897	35.5	17,491	41.2	26,388	75.8	17,491
Indonesia	2012	26.1	890	8.9	3,754	12.2	4,644	43.9	3,754
Indonesia	2007	28.2	814	11.8	3,952	14.6	4,766	50.5	3,952
Indonesia	2002-03	35.6	912	15.5	3,761	19.4	4,672	56.3	3,761
Nepal	2011	39.1	792	24.6	1,761	29.1	2,553	65.3	1,761
Nepal	2006	39.3	784	27.4	1,606	31.3	2,389	76.3	1,606
Nepal	2001	47.7	930	33.9	1,643	38.9	2,573	80.9	1,643
Pakistan	2006-07	42.9	559	23.5	1,463	28.8	2,022	62.8	1,463
Pakistan	1990-91	49.3	418	30.0	1,041	35.5	1,459	70.3	1,041
Philippines	2008	26.6	283	10.3	1,000	13.9	1,283	44.5	1,000
Philippines	2003	30.8	239	7.9	1,095	12.0	1,334	43.8	1,095
Philippines	1998	30.9	244	9.4	967	13.7	1,212	47.7	967
Vietnam	2002	12.9	67	3.2	536	4.3	603	40.8	536
Vietnam	1997	11.7	129	3.9	716	5.1	845	44.6	716

(Continued...)

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Table 15. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	First marriage by 15						First marriage by 18	
		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 15-24		Age 20-24	
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	35.2	472	14.8	1,263	20.4	1,735	55.5	1,263
Bolivia	2003	38.2	427	16.1	1,624	20.7	2,051	60.8	1,624
Bolivia	1998	38.7	263	13.6	961	18.9	1,224	55.4	961
Colombia	2010	41.9	1,249	18.3	3,207	24.9	4,456	56.2	3,207
Colombia	2005	44.9	934	17.1	2,735	24.2	3,668	57.7	2,735
Colombia	2000	40.7	325	15.8	814	22.9	1,140	58.2	814
Dominican Republic	2007	54.7	1,050	36.0	2,159	42.1	3,209	70.0	2,159
Dominican Republic	2002	56.9	1,017	32.8	2,158	40.6	3,175	72.4	2,158
Dominican Republic	1999	62.2	46	27.1	119	36.9	165	59.8	119
Haiti	2012	42.7	404	12.6	1,250	20.0	1,654	50.1	1,250
Haiti	2005-06	51.1	448	18.9	1,076	28.4	1,524	66.9	1,076
Haiti	2000	43.1	376	16.9	957	24.3	1,333	56.9	957
Honduras	2011-12	50.9	1,144	23.2	2,091	33.0	3,235	65.7	2,091
Honduras	2005-06	52.2	914	28.9	2,030	36.2	2,944	70.8	2,030
Nicaragua	2001	54.8	701	35.1	1,334	41.9	2,035	76.9	1,334
Nicaragua	1998	61.5	848	36.1	1,432	45.5	2,280	78.2	1,432
Peru	2010	32.3	480	13.5	1,470	18.1	1,950	57.6	1,470
Peru	2005	34.2	812	15.3	2,510	19.9	3,322	53.2	2,510
Peru	2000	35.9	582	15.6	1,969	20.3	2,551	54.4	1,969

9.1.1   *West and Central Africa*

In the 18 countries in West and Central Africa for which data are available, an average of 39.2 percent of women age 15-24 are married by age 15; this is the *highest proportion among all the regions* (Table 14). Within West and Central Africa, this proportion ranges from a low of 19.1 percent among women age 15-24 in São Tomé and Príncipe to a high of 67.6 percent in Niger. Nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of women age 20-24 are married by age 18, with proportions ranging from 56.1 percent in Gabon to 91.8 percent in Niger.

Table 15 shows trends in age at marriage (by age 15 and by age 18) among women age 15-24 in 13 countries in West and Central Africa that have multiple DHS surveys. The general trend is toward decreasing proportions of young women marrying by age 15. The largest changes are seen in Niger and Côte d'Ivoire: the proportion marrying by age 15 in Niger decreased from 78.8 percent to 67.6 percent and in Côte d'Ivoire the proportion decreased from 39.3 percent to 31.8 percent. The opposite trend is seen in Chad and Congo (Brazzaville) where the proportion of young women marrying by age 15 among 15-24 year olds has increased (from 53.5 percent to 58.6 percent in Chad and from 22.9 percent to 28.4 percent in Congo, Brazzaville).

Trends in the proportion of women age 20-24 marrying by age 18 largely mirror trends for women age 15-24 marrying by age 15. These proportions have decreased in the majority of countries in the region. In contrast, the proportions marrying by age 18 and by age 15 have increased in Chad and

Congo (Brazzaville). A different scenario emerges in Guinea and Nigeria where the proportion marrying by age 15 has declined over time while the proportion marrying by age 18 has increased. This pattern suggests a shift away from the earliest marriages, but not out of adolescence altogether.

9.1.2   East and Southern Africa

In East and Southern Africa more than 20 percent of women age 15-24 (22.9%) are married by age 15. While marriage this early is rare in Rwanda (4.4 percent), Swaziland (9.4 percent), and Burundi (9.9 percent), it exceeds 40 percent in Eritrea and Ethiopia (Table 14). On average, nearly 60 percent of women age 20-24 (59.8%) are married by age 18 in the region. The proportion ranges from less than one-third of women age 20-24 in Rwanda (30.4%) to more than three-quarters of women in Eritrea (76.6%).

Compared with West and Central Africa, there is not as clear a trend away from early marriage in East and Southern Africa. A larger number of countries in East and Southern Africa have increasing proportions of women marrying by age 15 or by age 18 over time (Table 15). The proportion of women age 15-24 marrying by age 15 and the proportion of women age 20-24 marrying by age 18 have declined in six countries and increased in six countries, with the two proportions almost always moving in the same direction. However, in Tanzania, the proportion marrying by age 15 has declined modestly while the proportion marrying by age 18 has increased slightly (after a large increase in 2004-05). In Zambia, the proportion marrying by age 15 in 2007 is nearly the same as it was in 1996, while the proportion marrying by age 18 has declined more than four percentage points during the same period.

9.1.3   Middle East and North Africa

Early marriage is uncommon in the three countries representing the Middle East and North Africa: Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco. On average, only 13.4 percent of women age 15-24 are married or in union by age 15 (Table 14), although the percentage in Morocco (19.1%) is nearly double that of Egypt (10.7%) or Jordan (10.3%). At the same time, nearly half (48.8%) of women age 20-24 have married by age 18. There is less variation among the three countries in the proportion marrying by age 18, which ranges from 43.1 percent in Jordan to 55.6 percent in Morocco. Table 15 shows that there has been a decline over time in the proportion of women age 15-24 marrying by age 15 and the proportion of women age 20-24 marrying by age 18 in both Egypt and Jordan. These proportions have increased in Morocco.

9.1.4   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

The Eastern Europe and Central Asia region has the *lowest proportion of young women who were first married by age 15 or age 18*. On average, only 6.1 percent of women age 15-24 in this region are married by age 15 (Table 14). The range is from less than two percent in the Kyrgyz Republic (1.1%) and Armenia (1.2%) to 13.4 percent in Turkey. More than one-third (39.4%) of women age 20-24 are married by age 18; again, this is the lowest proportion of all the regions. The proportion married by age 18 ranges from 30.6 percent in Armenia to 50.9 percent in Turkey. Table 15 shows that there has been a decline over time in the proportion of young women marrying by age 15 and by age 18 in the three countries for which multiple DHS surveys are available—Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic, and Turkey.

9.1.5   South and Southeast Asia

Among the countries in South and Southeast Asia included in this study an average of 20.6 percent of women age 15-24 are married by age 15 (Table 14). The proportion ranges from 1.4 percent in the Maldives to more than half of women age 15-24 in Bangladesh (52.9%). Only in the Maldives and Vietnam are less than 10 percent of young women married by age 15. On average, more than half of

women age 20-24 (54.3%) are married by age 18. The proportion ranges from 40.8 percent in Vietnam to 85.9 percent in Bangladesh.

The proportion marrying by age 15 and by age 18 has declined over time in every country in South and Southeast Asia (Table 15). Some of the steepest declines are in this region, suggesting a rapid shift away from early marriage.

9.1.6   *Latin America and Caribbean*

Marriage at a young age is common in Latin America and the Caribbean. Table 14 shows that nearly three in 10 women age 15-24 (27.9%) are married or in union by age 15. This proportion ranges from 18.1 percent in Peru to 42.1 percent in the Dominican Republic. On average, 61.2 percent of women age 20-24 have married by age 18; the range extends from 50.1 percent in Guyana to 76.9 percent in Nicaragua.

Trends over time in age at marriage vary among young women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Table 15). The proportion married or in union by age 15 among women age 15-24 has increased in Bolivia, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic. In these same countries, the proportion married or in union by age 18 among women age 20-24 has declined in Colombia, stayed the same in Bolivia—after a sizable increase in 2003—and increased in the Dominican Republic. The proportion married by age 15 and the proportion married by age 18 both declined in Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru. In Haiti, the decline in the proportion married by these ages between the 2000 survey and the most recent survey in 2012 was interrupted by an increase in the 2005-06 survey, before falling sharply to levels below 2000 in the 2012 survey.

9.2   Exposure to the Risk of Pregnancy through Sexual Activity outside of Marriage

Table 16 indicates the proportion of all unmarried women age 15-24, by five-year age group, who report being sexually active in the past 30 days. The data are from 41 countries with samples of never-married women. Table 17 demonstrates trends in the proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 who report being sexually active in the past 30 days. The data are from 29 countries with multiple DHS surveys that include never-married women. As mentioned previously, social desirability bias may result in an underreporting of sexual activity among unmarried women and this bias may be larger among the youngest women and in settings with the most conservative norms regarding gender and premarital sexual activity. A further consideration is that these norms, and hence, social desirability bias, are subject to change over time, potentially making it difficult to discern whether a *change in reported levels of sexual activity* represents *actual change in sexual activity* or a change in inclination to report the behavior. Therefore, the estimates of sexual activity among unmarried women age 15-24 presented in Table 16 should be regarded as conservative estimates. Likewise, the observed trends in sexual activity among unmarried women age 15-24 reported in Table 17 should be interpreted with caution.

On average, the proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 who are sexually active is *highest* in West and Central Africa (18.8%) and *lowest* in East and Southern Africa (9.7%). The proportion is similar in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (12.3%) and Latin America and Caribbean (12.8%). No data on this indicator is available for countries in the Middle East and North Africa or South and Southeast Asia.

Table 17 shows trends over time in the proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 who are sexually active. The data do not indicate a consistent trend toward greater sexual activity in this population; rather, the proportion reported to be sexually active declines in about as many countries as it

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increases. Regarding the denominator for the unmet need indicator (women at risk of pregnancy) among young women, this finding suggests that decreases in the proportion marrying at young ages is not everywhere offset by increases in non- or pre-marital sexual activity among young unmarried women. Changes in the proportion experiencing unmet need among young sexually active, unmarried women is not consistently due to more women moving into this classification.

Table 16. Percentage sexually active among unmarried women age 15-24, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Total age 15-24	
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
West and Central Africa							
Benin	2006	11.3	2,400	23.0	963	14.7	3,363
Burkina Faso	2010	6.6	2,270	20.1	625	9.5	2,895
Cameroon	2011	10.9	2,721	29.1	1,192	16.4	3,913
Chad	2004	3.6	789	6.3	165	4.1	954
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	26.4	1,785	42.8	946	32.1	2,732
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	15.4	1,573	25.3	790	18.7	2,363
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	23.7	1,605	46.1	859	31.5	2,464
Gabon	2012	28.5	1,543	49.4	925	36.3	2,468
Ghana	2008	9.3	940	19.1	463	12.5	1,403
Guinea	2005	14.0	1,061	26.5	264	16.5	1,326
Liberia	2007	36.2	1,061	53.4	624	42.6	1,685
Mali	2006	3.2	1,538	7.7	276	3.9	1,814
Nigeria	2008	9.7	4,630	23.7	2,474	14.6	7,104
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	12.2	444	29.3	175	17.0	619
Senegal	2010-11	1.4	2,597	3.2	1,288	2.0	3,885
Sierra Leone	2008	22.2	839	42.0	374	28.3	1,214
Regional average		**14.7**	**27,796**	**27.9**	**12,403**	**18.8**	**40,202**
East and Southern Africa							
Burundi	2010	1.1	2,158	2.7	726	1.5	2,884
Ethiopia	2011	1.1	3,244	5.7	1,169	2.3	4,413
Kenya	2008-09	4.6	1,549	8.7	757	6.0	2,305
Lesotho	2009	4.5	1,493	14.0	693	7.5	2,186
Madagascar	2008-09	10.7	2,624	26.8	762	14.3	3,386
Malawi	2010	4.7	3,834	11.3	1,086	6.1	4,920
Mozambique	2011	20.3	1,924	40.9	650	25.5	2,575
Namibia	2006-07	11.7	2,128	28.5	1,457	18.5	3,584
Rwanda	2010	1.5	2,857	3.2	1,685	2.1	4,541
Swaziland	2006-07	8.2	1,185	27.5	703	15.4	1,889
Tanzania	2010	9.6	1,773	26.6	699	14.4	2,472
Uganda	2011	4.9	1,639	15.1	532	7.4	2,171
Zambia	2007	7.6	1,294	16.8	481	10.1	1,775
Zimbabwe	2010-11	1.9	1,493	9.6	631	4.2	2,124
Regional average		**6.6**	**29,195**	**17.0**	**12,031**	**9.7**	**41,225**

(Continued...)

Table 16. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Total age 15-24	
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
Eastern Europe and Central Asia							
Albania	2008-09	2.3	1,368	9.4	619	4.5	1,987
Moldova	2005	5.7	1,282	22.0	494	10.3	1,776
Ukraine	2007	8.0	737	41.4	534	22.0	1,272
Regional average		**5.3**	**3,387**	**24.3**	**1,647**	**12.3**	**5,035**
Latin America and Caribbean							
Bolivia	2008	4.3	3,046	13.9	1,474	7.4	4,521
Colombia	2010	17.0	7,851	39.2	4,553	25.2	12,404
Dominican Republic	2007	9.7	4,530	24.5	2,351	14.8	6,881
Guyana	2009	8.9	850	29.5	369	15.2	1,219
Haiti	2012	10.5	2,948	23.1	1,601	15.0	4,549
Honduras	2011-12	5.5	3,918	13.3	2,039	8.2	5,957
Nicaragua	2001	3.0	2,440	9.2	1,071	4.9	3,511
Peru	2010	5.9	3,799	22.0	1,929	11.3	5,728
Regional average		**8.1**	**29,382**	**21.8**	**15,387**	**12.8**	**44,770**

Table 17. Trends in the percentage sexually active among unmarried women age 15-24, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Total age 15-24	
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
West and Central Africa							
Benin	2006	11.3	2,400	23.0	963	14.7	3,363
Benin	2001	13.3	946	28.1	348	17.2	1,293
Benin	1996	12.8	767	22.5	234	15.1	1,001
Burkina Faso	2010	6.6	2,270	20.1	625	9.5	2,895
Burkina Faso	2003	8.3	1,899	19.7	413	10.4	2,311
Burkina Faso	1998-99	11.8	955	26.0	136	13.5	1,091
Cameroon	2011	10.9	2,721	29.1	1,192	16.4	3,913
Cameroon	2004	10.2	1,856	25.6	689	14.3	2,545
Cameroon	1998	20.3	851	42.2	382	27.1	1,233
Chad	2004	3.6	789	6.3	165	4.1	954
Chad	1996-97	7.0	915	19.2	178	8.9	1,093
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	26.4	1,785	42.8	946	32.1	2,732
Congo Brazzaville	2005	26.1	1,309	48.3	657	33.5	1,967
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	23.7	1,605	46.1	859	31.5	2,464
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	24.0	590	45.7	229	30.1	819
Gabon	2012	28.5	1,543	49.4	925	36.3	2,468
Gabon	2000	24.6	1,300	46.8	597	31.6	1,897
Ghana	2008	9.3	940	19.1	463	12.5	1,403
Ghana	2003	9.1	1,011	14.7	482	10.9	1,493
Ghana	1998	9.6	788	18.1	347	12.2	1,135
Guinea	2005	14.0	1,061	26.5	264	16.5	1,326
Guinea	1999	11.5	742	28.3	207	15.1	949
Mali	2006	3.2	1,538	7.7	276	3.9	1,814
Mali	2001	12.0	1,387	27.2	352	15.1	1,739
Mali	1995-96	13.8	968	26.5	231	16.2	1,200
Nigeria	2008	9.7	4,630	23.7	2,474	14.6	7,104
Nigeria	2003	9.9	1,171	22.1	583	14.0	1,754
Nigeria	1999	7.9	1,303	23.1	587	12.6	1,889

(Continued...)

Table 17. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Total age 15-24	
		%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n	%	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa							
Ethiopia	2011	1.1	3,244	5.7	1,169	2.3	4,413
Ethiopia	2000	1.5	2,848	4.2	1,053	2.2	3,901
Kenya	2008-09	4.6	1,549	8.7	757	6.0	2,305
Kenya	2003	4.4	1,523	10.3	727	6.3	2,250
Kenya	1998	9.5	1,566	16.3	599	11.4	2,165
Lesotho	2009	4.5	1,493	14.0	693	7.5	2,186
Lesotho	2004	4.1	1,417	10.8	684	6.2	2,101
Madagascar	2008-09	10.7	2,624	26.8	762	14.3	3,386
Madagascar	2003-04	13.3	1,112	23.0	516	16.4	1,629
Madagascar	1997	15.6	1,119	29.9	503	20.0	1,623
Malawi	2010	4.7	3,834	11.3	1,086	6.1	4,920
Malawi	2004	5.4	1,604	12.9	586	7.4	2,190
Malawi	2000	7.6	1,933	12.0	634	8.7	2,567
Mozambique	2011	20.3	1,924	40.9	650	25.5	2,575
Mozambique	2003	26.5	1,517	36.5	709	29.7	2,227
Mozambique	1997	20.0	1,010	32.5	326	23.1	1,336
Namibia	2006-07	11.7	2,128	28.5	1,457	18.5	3,584
Namibia	2000	12.4	1,425	20.0	1,013	15.6	2,438
Namibia	1992	20.7	1,172	33.0	811	25.7	1,984
Tanzania	2010	9.6	1,773	26.6	699	14.4	2,472
Tanzania	2004-05	10.0	1,655	25.1	607	14.0	2,262
Tanzania	1999	16.5	682	37.3	261	22.3	943
Uganda	2011	4.9	1,639	15.1	532	7.4	2,171
Uganda	2006	5.1	1,556	17.4	562	8.4	2,118
Uganda	2000-01	8.1	1,149	16.6	354	10.1	1,503
Zambia	2007	7.6	1,294	16.8	481	10.1	1,775
Zambia	2001-02	9.3	1,374	14.3	578	10.8	1,952
Zambia	1996	12.6	1,506	17.7	623	14.1	2,129
Zimbabwe	2010-11	1.9	1,493	9.6	631	4.2	2,124
Zimbabwe	2005-06	2.0	1,704	5.9	752	3.2	2,456
Zimbabwe	1999	2.4	1,133	10.4	474	4.8	1,606

(Continued...)

Table 17. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19 %	Age 15-19 Weighted n	Age 20-24 %	Age 20-24 Weighted n	Total age 15-24 %	Total age 15-24 Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean							
Bolivia	2008	4.3	3,046	13.9	1,474	7.4	4,521
Bolivia	2003	3.7	3,448	12.4	1,508	6.4	4,956
Bolivia	1998	1.7	2,234	6.1	995	3.0	3,229
Colombia	2010	17.0	7,851	39.2	4,553	25.2	12,404
Colombia	2005	13.8	5,969	34.1	3,611	21.5	9,579
Colombia	2000	10.1	1,939	27.7	1,174	16.7	3,113
Dominican Republic	2007	9.7	4,530	24.5	2,351	14.8	6,881
Dominican Republic	2002	5.3	3,533	18.0	1,990	9.9	5,523
Haiti	2012	10.5	2,948	23.1	1,601	15.0	4,549
Haiti	2005-06	6.8	2,252	17.9	928	10.0	3,180
Haiti	2000	5.1	1,966	14.1	962	8.1	2,927
Honduras	2011-12	5.5	3,918	13.3	2,039	8.2	5,957
Honduras	2005-06	2.9	3,596	9.2	1,699	4.9	5,295
Nicaragua	2001	3.0	2,440	9.2	1,071	4.9	3,511
Nicaragua	1998	1.5	2,459	3.7	990	2.2	3,450
Peru	2010	5.9	3,799	22.0	1,929	11.3	5,728
Peru	2005	5.2	6,742	17.1	3,851	9.5	10,593
Peru	2000	3.8	5,063	10.8	2,769	6.3	7,833

9.2.1   *West and Central Africa*

In West and Central Africa an average of 18.8 percent of unmarried women age 15-24 report being sexually active; this is the highest level of all the regions (Table 16). Senegal, Mali, and Chad are at the low end of the range, with proportions ranging from 2.0 percent in Senegal to 4.1 percent in Chad; the proportion exceeds 30 percent in Congo Brazzaville (32.1%), Côte d'Ivoire (31.5%), and Gabon (36.3%), and reaches a high of 42.6 percent in Liberia. On average, the proportion of unmarried women age 20-24 who are sexually active (27.9%) is nearly twice that of unmarried women age 15-19 (14.7%). Table 17 shows that the proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 who report being sexually active has decreased in six of the 11 countries with multiple DHS surveys and increased in the remaining five countries.

9.2.2   *East and **Southern Africa***

The proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 in East and Southern Africa who report being sexually active averages 9.7 percent, the lowest level of all the regions (Table 16). The proportion ranges from 1.5 percent in Burundi to 25.5 percent in Mozambique. In contrast to West and Central Africa, the majority of countries (eight out of 14) in East and Southern Africa have proportions of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 below 10 percent. Comparing unmarried women age 15-19 with those age 20-24, the proportion who are sexually active is substantially higher in the older age group—more than twice as high among unmarried women age 20-24 (17.0%) as among those age 15-19 (6.6%) on average. Table 17 shows that the majority of countries in the region—eight of 11 with multiple DHS surveys— experienced a decline over time in the proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 who report being sexually active. Increases occur in three countries: Ethiopia, Lesotho, and Mozambique.

9.2.3   *Eastern Europe and Central Asia*

Only three countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia—Albania, Moldova, and Ukraine—have data on sexual activity among unmarried women age 15-24. The proportion of unmarried women who report being sexually active ranges from 4.5 percent in Albania to 22.0 percent in Ukraine; the average for the three countries is 12.3 percent (Table 16). Comparing the two age groups—unmarried women age 15-19 and age 20-24—the percentage who are sexually active is more than four times higher among unmarried women age 20-24 (24.3%) than among those age 15-19 (5.3%).

9.2.4   *Latin America and Caribbean*

On average, 12.8 percent of unmarried women age 15-24 in Latin America and the Caribbean are sexually active (Table 16). The range is from 4.9 percent in Nicaragua to 25.2 percent in Colombia. Comparing the two age groups—unmarried women age 15-19 and unmarried women age 20-24—the proportion sexually active is nearly three times higher among those age 20-24 (21.8%) than among those age 15-19 (8.1%). Table 17 shows that in all seven countries that have multiple DHS surveys there is a distinctive pattern of increase over time in the proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 who are sexually active. These changes are sizable in most countries; for example, in Bolivia the proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 more than doubles over the 10-year period from 3.0 percent to 7.8 percent. In Peru, the increase over a decade is from 6.3 percent to 11.3 percent.

9.3   Fertility Preferences: Ideal Number of Children

Table 18 presents the distribution of ideal number of children desired among currently married women age 15-24. The data are from the most recent DHS survey in each of the 61 countries included in the study. Table 19 presents trends in ideal number of children desired in the countries with multiple DHS surveys. Tables 23 and 24 present the same information for all unmarried women age 15-24, regardless of whether or not they are sexually active. Detailed disaggregation of the data displayed in tables 21-24 by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24) can be found in Appendix Table A8 to A11. These tables provide both the percent distribution and, in the last column of each panel, the *mean number of ideal children* for those providing a numeric response.

Table 18. Ideal number of children among married women age 15-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
West and Central Africa											
Benin	2006	0.2	0.1	4.5	6.7	36.7	13.5	28.6	9.8	5.02	2,886
Burkina Faso	2010	0.1	0.0	2.2	8.8	24.5	28.4	33.0	2.9	5.20	3,728
Cameroon	2011	0.1	0.6	2.4	13.7	20.9	22.8	32.3	7.2	5.53	2,803
Chad	2004	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.5	5.5	9.3	71.9	10.6	8.40	1,478
Congo Brazzaville	2011	0.2	0.6	3.4	20.8	29.1	22.6	20.6	2.7	4.56	1,495
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	0.8	0.4	2.7	6.2	11.4	19.5	49.8	9.2	6.30	1,941
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	0.2	0.3	1.1	8.3	25.0	25.2	30.3	9.5	5.26	1,512
Gabon	2012	0.4	2.1	7.6	15.9	38.5	14.2	17.6	3.8	4.30	953
Ghana	2008	0.6	0.8	11.8	26.4	30.3	14.7	14.7	0.7	4.12	499
Guinea	2005	0.6	0.2	2.7	6.8	22.5	20.5	35.9	10.9	5.29	1,474
Liberia	2007	0.9	0.5	6.3	13.6	31.3	18.1	25.3	4.0	4.65	991
Mali	2006	0.4	0.4	1.9	5.0	20.8	17.3	41.1	13.3	5.82	3,968
Mauritania	2000-02	0.1	1.1	6.3	7.5	15.4	11.2	39.3	19.0	5.99	1,155
Niger	2006	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	4.7	7.6	72.7	12.3	8.39	2,440
Nigeria	2008	1.7	0.2	1.2	4.0	15.4	13.8	47.4	16.3	6.75	5,523
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	1.5	4.2	25.9	21.8	34.0	7.4	4.0	1.3	3.23	395
Senegal	2010-11	1.0	0.4	1.0	6.3	19.5	19.6	32.9	19.2	5.45	2,764
Sierra Leone	2008	1.0	0.5	3.9	9.9	34.4	15.1	31.8	3.5	4.98	1,171
Regional average		**0.6**	**0.7**	**4.8**	**10.3**	**23.3**	**16.7**	**35.0**	**8.7**	**5.51**	**37,176**
East and Southern Africa											
Burundi	2010	0.2	0.3	3.2	20.3	35.7	23.6	12.5	4.0	4.34	1,307
Eritrea	2002	0.2	0.1	1.7	5.0	21.5	20.8	40.2	10.5	5.63	1,530
Ethiopia	2011	4.3	1.0	11.1	12.0	38.1	10.0	14.7	9.0	4.07	2,527
Kenya	2008-09	0.1	1.6	23.3	20.1	31.7	10.1	10.0	3.1	3.77	1,170
Lesotho	2009	1.1	8.1	39.8	28.1	15.4	5.0	2.4	0.1	2.76	1,151
Madagascar	2008-09	0.2	0.6	12.3	17.6	33.4	8.0	24.7	3.2	4.57	3,390
Malawi	2010	0.2	1.2	16.1	25.0	42.1	9.7	5.0	0.8	3.61	4,639
Mozambique	2011	1.2	1.2	11.7	13.5	34.3	14.4	22.5	1.0	4.37	2,940
Namibia	2006-07	3.2	12.2	32.9	22.4	16.3	8.3	3.8	0.9	2.87	516
Rwanda	2010	0.0	1.8	30.4	47.2	16.9	2.5	0.8	0.3	2.91	1,087
Swaziland	2006-07	5.3	11.1	40.0	24.9	13.3	3.1	1.8	0.5	2.48	431
Tanzania	2010	0.2	0.1	5.2	16.8	29.1	20.4	27.2	1.1	4.79	1,610
Uganda	2011	0.4	0.0	6.7	9.6	47.9	12.8	21.5	1.0	4.49	1,505
Zambia	2007	0.1	0.9	7.8	15.4	31.5	20.6	17.7	6.0	4.41	1,169
Zimbabwe	2010-11	0.9	2.4	20.1	26.0	31.0	11.3	7.7	0.6	3.58	1,662
Regional average		**1.3**	**2.8**	**17.5**	**20.3**	**29.2**	**12.0**	**14.2**	**2.8**	**3.91**	**26,634**
Middle East and North Africa											
Egypt	2008	0.1	1.5	51.7	29.1	11.0	2.1	0.9	3.6	2.63	3,133
Jordan	2009	0.0	0.8	17.9	12.8	43.6	9.1	9.8	5.9	3.90	1,320
Morocco	2003-04	0.0	2.9	46.5	22.1	22.9	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.83	1,441
Regional average		**0.1**	**1.7**	**38.7**	**21.3**	**25.8**	**4.3**	**4.3**	**3.7**	**3.12**	**5,894**

(Continued...)

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Table 18. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Eastern Europe and Central Asia[2]											
Albania	2008-09	0.9	4.0	53.3	31.2	6.8	0.9	0.5	2.4	2.45	467
Armenia	2010	0.0	1.7	55.5	33.7	6.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	2.50	518
Azerbaijan	2006	0.4	3.9	69.2	16.8	8.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.31	848
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	0.0	0.9	22.2	13.9	50.8	5.6	2.2	4.4	3.92	551
Turkey	2003	0.2	4.4	60.0	21.4	12.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.47	664
Ukraine	2007	1.2	14.7	69.0	9.4	1.0	0.6	NA	4.1	1.96	517
Regional average		**0.7**	**4.9**	**54.9**	**21.1**	**14.2**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**2.3**	**2.60**	**3,565**
South and Southeast Asia											
Bangladesh	2011	0.0	7.2	83.2	7.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.04	5,322
Cambodia	2010	0.1	1.7	44.7	32.5	16.8	2.8	0.8	0.5	2.76	2,061
India	2005-06	0.6	6.6	64.8	20.6	5.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.26	23,508
Indonesia	2012	0.1	3.7	63.0	16.9	9.4	1.5	0.8	4.6	2.42	4,644
Maldives	2009	0.1	4.1	48.1	28.3	13.1	1.7	0.3	4.3	2.59	1,300
Nepal	2011	0.5	16.9	66.2	14.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.01	2,553
Pakistan	2006-07	0.8	0.5	16.5	16.0	39.2	8.9	11.8	6.4	3.91	2,022
Philippines	2008	0.1	7.1	50.6	27.4	9.6	2.9	1.9	0.4	2.57	1,283
Timor-Leste	2009-10	0.1	0.2	4.4	5.2	39.0	12.9	36.2	1.9	4.91	1,343
Vietnam	2002	0.0	5.0	82.7	8.0	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.11	603
Regional average		**0.3**	**5.3**	**52.4**	**17.6**	**14.0**	**3.2**	**5.2**	**2.0**	**2.76**	**44,639**
Latin America and Caribbean											
Bolivia	2008	7.2	15.1	49.1	17.7	7.4	1.8	0.6	1.0	2.11	1,735
Colombia	2010	3.0	15.9	60.8	16.0	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.03	4,456
Dominican Republic	2007	1.2	5.8	34.0	44.4	10.6	2.1	1.4	0.5	2.72	3,209
Guyana	2009	1.2	5.3	45.4	28.1	14.3	2.9	1.0	1.7	2.64	564
Haiti	2012	0.4	5.2	48.9	26.8	14.4	2.3	1.1	0.8	2.63	1,654
Honduras	2011-12	2.2	7.6	40.8	34.2	10.0	3.2	1.5	0.5	2.60	3,235
Nicaragua	2001	0.9	11.5	45.7	26.5	8.4	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.54	2,035
Peru	2010	0.8	13.5	57.8	20.1	5.6	1.2	0.8	0.2	2.25	1,950
Regional average		**2.1**	**10.0**	**47.8**	**26.7**	**9.2**	**2.1**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**2.44**	**18,838**

Note: [1]Among those providing a numeric response

[2]Data on this variable were not collected in Moldova

Table 19. Trends in the ideal number of children among married women age 15-24

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
West and Central Africa											
Benin	2006	0.2	0.1	4.5	6.7	36.7	13.5	28.6	9.8	5.02	2,886
Benin	2001	0.2	0.1	5.1	5.4	35.8	13.5	29.0	10.9	5.09	1,155
Benin	1996	0.1	0.1	4.3	4.8	30.2	14.0	42.4	4.1	5.64	1,094
Burkina Faso	2010	0.1	0.0	2.2	8.8	24.5	28.4	33.0	2.9	5.20	3,728
Burkina Faso	2003	0.0	0.1	2.2	9.6	19.8	26.0	39.6	2.6	5.51	2,739
Burkina Faso	1998-99	0.0	0.1	2.3	7.8	17.5	21.6	34.2	16.6	5.58	1,511
Cameroon	2011	0.1	0.6	2.4	13.7	20.9	22.8	32.3	7.2	5.53	2,803
Cameroon	2004	0.2	0.4	2.4	11.2	19.8	23.1	29.6	13.2	5.52	2,391
Cameroon	1998	0.0	0.4	2.0	7.7	14.7	23.6	36.1	15.5	5.91	1,176
Chad	2004	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.5	5.5	9.3	71.9	10.6	8.40	1,478
Chad	1996-97	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.9	8.3	11.2	59.3	18.5	7.77	1,991
Congo Brazzaville	2011	0.2	0.6	3.4	20.8	29.1	22.6	20.6	2.7	4.56	1,495
Congo Brazzaville	2005	0.0	0.3	3.3	13.4	26.5	24.6	20.6	11.2	4.73	1,093
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	0.2	0.3	1.1	8.3	25.0	25.2	30.3	9.5	5.26	1,512
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	0.2	0.6	3.3	12.9	30.8	23.1	28.3	0.9	4.98	534
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	0.0	0.5	4.7	11.2	25.1	23.6	32.8	2.2	5.23	1,526
Gabon	2012	0.4	2.1	7.6	15.9	38.5	14.2	17.6	3.8	4.30	953
Gabon	2000	0.4	0.9	6.8	11.9	34.3	17.4	18.9	9.3	4.56	950
Ghana	2008	0.6	0.8	11.8	26.4	30.3	14.7	14.7	0.7	4.12	499
Ghana	2003	0.2	1.1	8.5	22.6	39.3	12.5	14.0	1.8	4.19	667
Ghana	1998	0.2	0.4	10.8	27.4	35.1	11.7	9.5	4.9	3.86	674
Guinea	2005	0.6	0.2	2.7	6.8	22.5	20.5	35.9	10.9	5.29	1,474
Guinea	1999	0.1	0.2	1.2	7.9	28.3	24.2	34.5	3.6	5.28	1,459
Mali	2006	0.4	0.4	1.9	5.0	20.8	17.3	41.1	13.3	5.82	3,968
Mali	2001	0.5	0.3	1.5	3.9	16.8	17.4	36.3	23.3	5.92	3,165
Mali	1995-96	0.3	0.3	1.5	5.3	17.8	17.7	48.5	8.7	6.31	2,278
Niger	2006	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	4.7	7.6	72.7	12.3	8.39	2,440
Niger	1998	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.7	4.6	9.5	61.2	21.7	8.00	2,188
Niger	1992	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.5	7.2	12.2	62.9	13.7	7.76	1,837
Nigeria	2008	1.7	0.2	1.2	4.0	15.4	13.8	47.4	16.3	6.75	5,523
Nigeria	2003	0.0	0.1	1.3	4.1	11.7	13.8	56.7	12.3	7.16	1,456
Nigeria	1999	0.4	0.5	1.2	3.3	14.8	12.5	45.9	21.5	6.70	1,406
Senegal	2010-11	1.0	0.4	1.0	6.3	19.5	19.6	32.9	19.2	5.45	2,764
Senegal	2005	0.1	0.3	2.2	5.8	16.9	19.3	35.4	19.9	5.69	2,849

(Continued...)

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Table 19. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa											
Eritrea	2002	0.2	0.1	1.7	5.0	21.5	20.8	40.2	10.5	5.63	1,530
Eritrea	1995	0.8	0.3	2.6	4.4	18.3	20.2	38.9	14.5	5.66	937
Ethiopia	2011	4.3	1.0	11.1	12.0	38.1	10.0	14.7	9.0	4.07	2,527
Ethiopia	2005	7.8	0.9	9.6	8.1	29.6	11.5	22.5	10.0	4.40	2,284
Ethiopia	2000	1.6	0.3	6.0	6.0	26.1	13.0	32.0	14.9	5.27	2,669
Kenya	2008-09	0.1	1.6	23.3	20.1	31.7	10.1	10.0	3.1	3.77	1,170
Kenya	2003	0.4	2.7	20.9	21.8	26.9	9.0	13.5	4.9	3.95	1,297
Kenya	1998	0.2	2.4	18.5	24.0	34.2	10.6	8.0	2.1	3.65	1,234
Lesotho	2009	1.1	8.1	39.8	28.1	15.4	5.0	2.4	0.1	2.76	1,151
Lesotho	2004	0.8	7.4	33.1	26.3	21.7	6.8	3.9	0.1	3.02	1,072
Madagascar	2008-09	0.2	0.6	12.3	17.6	33.4	8.0	24.7	3.2	4.57	3,390
Madagascar	2003-04	0.0	0.3	11.2	17.0	29.2	10.4	25.9	5.9	4.77	1,291
Madagascar	1997	0.0	0.8	6.1	10.9	28.8	11.5	39.4	2.5	9.10	1,256
Malawi	2010	0.2	1.2	16.1	25.0	42.1	9.7	5.0	0.8	3.61	4,639
Malawi	2004	0.4	1.6	16.1	21.6	41.4	11.9	5.3	1.7	3.64	3,071
Malawi	2000	0.0	2.1	16.4	22.2	37.6	12.9	7.5	1.3	3.69	3,257
Mozambique	2011	1.2	1.2	11.7	13.5	34.3	14.4	22.5	1.0	4.37	2,940
Mozambique	2003	0.1	1.2	7.8	12.2	29.1	19.6	28.6	1.6	4.86	2,683
Mozambique	1997	0.3	0.6	5.7	6.8	22.5	15.9	33.5	14.7	5.26	2,163
Namibia	2006-07	3.2	12.2	32.9	22.4	16.3	8.3	3.8	0.9	2.87	516
Namibia	2000	1.6	14.2	31.9	24.2	15.8	4.5	4.3	3.5	2.75	400
Namibia	1992	1.8	6.3	15.9	14.8	16.6	16.2	23.6	4.8	4.44	394
Rwanda	2010	0.0	1.8	30.4	47.2	16.9	2.5	0.8	0.3	2.91	1,087
Rwanda	2005	0.0	0.8	8.8	15.9	41.2	17.5	13.7	2.1	4.23	1,045
Rwanda	2000	0.0	0.1	4.7	9.5	32.1	23.8	27.3	2.4	4.94	1,135
Tanzania	2010	0.2	0.1	5.2	16.8	29.1	20.4	27.2	1.1	4.79	1,610
Tanzania	2004-05	0.1	0.3	5.8	16.4	29.1	19.7	27.5	1.1	4.90	1,990
Tanzania	1999	0.0	0.1	5.8	13.6	28.5	22.5	27.2	2.3	5.03	777
Uganda	2011	0.4	0.0	6.7	9.6	47.9	12.8	21.5	1.0	4.49	1,505
Uganda	2006	0.1	0.5	7.4	9.2	44.5	13.6	22.4	2.3	4.51	1,528
Uganda	2000-01	0.1	0.4	8.6	10.1	42.6	15.4	19.4	3.4	4.45	1,616
Zambia	2007	0.1	0.9	7.8	15.4	31.5	20.6	17.7	6.0	4.41	1,169
Zambia	2001-02	0.0	1.0	9.7	16.4	29.6	19.3	19.0	5.0	4.39	1,524
Zambia	1996	0.1	0.6	4.9	9.8	29.1	21.3	30.0	4.2	4.90	1,705
Zimbabwe	2010-11	0.9	2.4	20.1	26.0	31.0	11.3	7.7	0.6	3.58	1,662
Zimbabwe	2005-06	0.4	4.4	26.6	23.2	26.5	10.7	7.1	1.1	3.41	1,648
Zimbabwe	1999	0.3	2.4	25.8	19.5	32.5	10.1	8.5	1.0	3.52	1,134

(Continued...)

Table 19. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Middle East and North Africa											
Egypt	2008	0.1	1.5	51.7	29.1	11.0	2.1	0.9	3.6	2.63	3,133
Egypt	2005	0.0	2.0	52.1	28.7	10.3	1.2	1.0	4.6	2.59	3,690
Egypt	2000	0.0	2.1	45.4	27.4	9.5	1.5	0.8	13.4	2.61	2,785
Jordan	2009	0.0	0.8	17.9	12.8	43.6	9.1	9.8	5.9	3.90	1,320
Jordan	2007	1.1	1.4	17.3	12.1	41.5	7.3	6.5	12.7	3.68	1,466
Jordan	2002	0.1	1.3	14.8	16.2	46.1	8.4	11.2	1.8	3.93	864
Jordan	1997	0.1	1.3	13.3	11.7	44.8	9.3	15.6	3.9	4.12	980
Morocco	2003-04	0.0	2.9	46.5	22.1	22.9	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.83	1,441
Morocco	1992	0.3	1.8	29.0	25.9	29.7	7.2	4.9	1.1	3.33	930
Eastern Europe and Central Asia											
Armenia	2010	0.0	1.7	55.5	33.7	6.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	2.50	518
Armenia	2005	0.7	2.7	64.0	23.7	7.6	0.3	0.1	1.1	2.36	582
Armenia	2000	0.2	2.3	64.2	24.7	7.6	0.7	NA	0.3	2.39	610
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	0.0	0.9	22.2	13.9	50.8	5.6	2.2	4.4	3.92	551
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	0.0	0.6	10.3	17.2	52.3	9.3	8.8	1.6	3.47	1,053
Turkey	2003	0.2	4.4	60.0	21.4	12.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.47	664
Turkey	1998	0.0	6.7	61.3	20.4	7.4	0.9	0.6	2.7	2.35	1,186
Turkey	1993	0.6	7.7	66.4	17.3	6.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.25	1,355
South and Southeast Asia											
Bangladesh	2011	0.0	7.2	83.2	7.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.04	5,322
Bangladesh	2007	0.0	6.1	77.3	11.9	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.83	3,470
Bangladesh	2004	0.0	3.0	70.4	18.4	6.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	2.30	3,657
Cambodia	2010	0.1	1.7	44.7	32.5	16.8	2.8	0.8	0.5	2.76	2,061
Cambodia	2005	0.1	1.7	37.6	29.9	22.0	6.5	1.0	1.2	2.98	2,034
Cambodia	2000	0.0	2.7	31.0	26.4	26.4	8.9	2.3	2.3	3.17	1,447
India	2005-06	0.6	6.6	64.8	20.6	5.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.26	23,508
India	1998-99	0.1	4.1	54.6	25.5	9.3	1.6	0.8	4.0	2.51	24,229
India	1992-93	0.0	2.5	43.0	31.6	12.0	2.3	0.9	7.8	2.69	26,388
Indonesia	2012	0.1	3.7	63.0	16.9	9.4	1.5	0.8	4.6	2.42	4,644
Indonesia	2007	0.0	2.7	58.6	17.7	9.8	2.7	1.6	6.9	2.55	4,766
Indonesia	2002-03	0.0	1.9	56.6	17.9	12.5	2.3	0.9	7.8	2.56	4,672
Nepal	2011	0.5	16.9	66.2	14.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.01	2,553
Nepal	2006	0.3	9.9	68.2	17.5	3.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.16	2,389
Nepal	2001	0.0	6.4	58.5	27.4	5.7	0.8	0.1	1.1	2.36	2,573
Pakistan	2006-07	0.8	0.5	16.5	16.0	39.2	8.9	11.8	6.4	3.91	2,022
Pakistan	1990-91	0.0	0.2	6.5	8.6	19.1	3.9	4.4	57.3	3.85	1,459
Philippines	2008	0.1	7.1	50.6	27.4	9.6	2.9	1.9	0.4	2.57	1,283
Philippines	2003	0.1	6.2	45.7	30.0	12.6	3.1	2.1	0.2	2.68	1,334
Philippines	1998	0.0	3.7	35.5	33.6	18.8	4.6	3.0	0.7	2.98	1,212
Vietnam	2002	0.0	5.0	82.7	8.0	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.11	603
Vietnam	1997	0.0	4.4	84.5	6.4	4.4	0.1	NA	0.3	2.11	845

(Continued...)

Table 19. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean											
Bolivia	2008	7.2	15.1	49.1	17.7	7.4	1.8	0.6	1.0	2.11	1,735
Bolivia	2003	3.7	13.0	53.8	18.1	7.7	1.4	0.7	1.5	2.21	2,051
Bolivia	1998	2.9	12.4	50.6	20.2	9.1	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.33	1,224
Colombia	2010	3.0	15.9	60.8	16.0	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.03	4,456
Colombia	2005	1.9	16.9	60.1	16.5	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.06	3,668
Colombia	2000	2.2	17.0	60.0	16.3	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.06	1,140
Dominican Republic	2007	1.2	5.8	34.0	44.4	10.6	2.1	1.4	0.5	2.72	3,209
Dominican Republic	2002	1.5	4.9	34.4	44.2	10.3	2.5	1.5	0.6	2.72	3,175
Dominican Republic	1999	1.5	8.0	30.1	46.2	9.5	2.4	2.3	NA	2.76	165
Haiti	2012	0.4	5.2	48.9	26.8	14.4	2.3	1.1	0.8	2.63	1,654
Haiti	2005-06	0.0	3.8	47.8	26.8	16.6	2.5	2.4	NA	2.76	1,524
Haiti	2000	0.0	5.0	34.5	28.8	26.9	1.8	1.9	1.0	2.93	1,333
Honduras	2011-12	2.2	7.6	40.8	34.2	10.0	3.2	1.5	0.5	2.60	3,235
Honduras	2005-06	2.3	7.6	35.3	35.8	12.5	3.1	2.3	1.0	2.72	2,944
Nicaragua	2001	0.9	11.5	45.7	26.5	8.4	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.54	2,035
Nicaragua	1998	1.5	11.2	45.5	26.8	9.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.48	2,280
Peru	2010	0.8	13.5	57.8	20.1	5.6	1.2	0.8	0.2	2.25	1,950
Peru	2005	1.9	11.7	61.4	16.5	6.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.17	3,322
Peru	2000	1.3	14.0	60.9	15.8	5.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.17	2,551

Note: [1]Among those providing a numeric response

9.3.1   *West and Central Africa*

The mean ideal number of children reported by married women age 15-24 is *highest* (5.5), on average, in West and Central Africa (Table 18). The mean ranges from 4.1 children in Ghana to 8.4 in Chad and Nigeria. Among married women age 15-24 the number of children desired has declined in seven of the 13 countries with multiple DHS surveys (Table 19). At the same time, ideal number of children increased in five countries, and there was almost no change in Guinea.

The most common response (mode) to the question on ideal number of children among married women age 15-24 in West and Central Africa is *six or more* children (35.0 percent) followed by *four* children (23.3 percent). Comparing the responses of married women age 15-19 with those of married women age 20-24 indicates only a slight difference in the mean ideal number of children (5.6 versus 5.5, respectively) (see Appendix Table A6). West and Central Africa is also the region with the highest level of non-numeric responses, averaging 8.7 percent among married women age 15-24.

The proportion of women giving a non-numeric responses has declined over time in most of the countries in this region (Table 19), in some cases quite precipitously—e.g., from 16.6 percent to 2.9 percent in Burkina Faso. Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mali are exceptions to this trend; in these countries non-numeric responses have increased over time—e.g., from 8.7 percent to 13.3 percent in Mali. Overall, there has been an increase in the proportion of young married women reporting that their ideal number of children is *four* and there has been a decrease in the proportion of young married women reporting that their ideal number of children is *six or more*.

Table 20. Ideal number of children among unmarried women age 15-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
West and Central Africa											
Benin	2006	0.8	0.5	15.2	15.9	42.8	8.1	12.3	4.5	3.94	3,363
Burkina Faso	2010	0.8	0.3	6.8	19.0	33.5	19.5	18.1	2.1	4.38	2,895
Cameroon	2011	0.5	0.6	5.7	21.7	30.8	20.0	17.8	2.9	4.48	3,913
Chad	2004	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	10.9	8.9	65.4	11.3	7.48	954
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	0.5	0.8	7.4	23.2	30.7	20.5	13.3	3.6	4.15	2,732
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	4.1	0.2	3.8	9.9	17.5	21.5	37.1	5.7	5.39	2,363
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	1.2	0.6	6.2	19.5	32.0	20.7	15.8	4.1	4.31	2,464
Gabon	2012	2.6	2.5	12.8	21.8	32.6	13.4	11.1	3.2	3.85	2,468
Ghana	2008	0.3	0.5	12.0	33.2	36.8	9.5	7.0	0.7	3.70	1,403
Guinea	2005	2.7	0.6	4.8	14.6	31.6	21.4	18.1	6.3	4.39	1,326
Liberia	2007	1.9	0.6	13.0	17.4	39.6	10.6	12.1	4.8	3.94	1,685
Mali	2006	0.9	0.1	2.5	7.7	26.8	16.1	31.5	14.4	5.40	1,814
Nigeria	2008	1.5	0.1	2.4	11.3	35.5	19.5	21.7	8.1	4.75	7,104
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	3.2	4.6	38.6	20.7	28.0	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.78	619
Senegal	2010-11	0.7	0.4	2.9	12.6	30.0	19.2	20.5	13.8	4.73	3,885
Sierra Leone	2008	4.0	0.5	15.2	21.8	39.5	7.3	8.7	3.0	3.62	1,214
Regional average		**1.6**	**0.8**	**9.4**	**17.0**	**31.2**	**14.9**	**19.5**	**5.6**	**4.46**	**40,202**
East and Southern Africa											
Burundi	2010	1.8	0.3	5.8	28.4	26.7	21.9	9.9	5.1	4.07	2,884
Ethiopia	2011	8.7	1.9	26.4	12.3	33.4	6.1	7.4	3.8	3.21	4,413
Kenya	2008-09	1.7	3.2	25.7	28.3	25.4	7.9	5.3	2.6	3.28	2,305
Lesotho	2009	10.8	12.2	51.3	17.8	5.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	2.04	2,186
Madagascar	2008-09	0.9	1.3	21.8	23.1	29.2	6.7	13.3	3.7	3.75	3,386
Malawi	2010	2.9	1.7	29.6	24.6	30.8	6.7	2.6	1.1	3.11	4,920
Mozambique	2011	3.0	3.6	27.8	16.7	27.4	8.8	12.0	0.7	3.46	2,575
Namibia	2006-07	8.9	11.2	42.2	21.5	11.4	2.8	1.6	0.6	2.32	3,584
Rwanda	2010	0.9	2.0	38.6	43.0	12.2	1.9	0.6	0.7	2.73	4,541
Swaziland	2006-07	5.5	8.9	51.0	21.5	10.7	1.4	0.7	0.3	2.30	1,889
Tanzania	2010	0.4	1.6	15.7	29.2	25.8	14.2	11.2	1.8	3.85	2,472
Uganda	2011	2.0	1.1	13.0	13.4	46.3	10.2	12.6	1.3	3.94	2,171
Zambia	2007	1.9	1.8	19.2	21.1	30.4	13.1	7.0	5.6	3.58	1,775
Zimbabwe	2010-11	3.2	4.1	34.4	23.8	23.6	6.7	3.3	0.9	2.96	2,124
Regional average		**3.8**	**3.9**	**28.8**	**23.2**	**24.2**	**7.8**	**6.3**	**2.0**	**3.19**	**41,225**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia[2]											
Albania	2008-09	2.5	3.5	62.9	23.0	6.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	2.30	1,987
Ukraine	2007	1.0	19.7	59.4	12.0	1.6	0.4	0.3	5.6	1.99	1,272
Regional average		**1.8**	**11.6**	**61.2**	**17.5**	**4.1**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**3.3**	**2.14**	**3,259**

(Continued...)

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Table 20. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean											
Bolivia	2008	8.8	13.2	53.0	16.3	5.9	0.8	0.7	1.3	2.03	4,521
Colombia	2010	5.8	17.5	62.4	11.7	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.88	12,404
Dominican Republic	2007	1.9	5.1	46.4	35.8	7.1	2.0	1.4	0.3	2.54	6,881
Guyana	2009	2.8	5.7	50.8	25.0	9.0	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.50	1,219
Haiti	2012	1.0	5.3	54.3	23.5	13.0	1.5	1.0	0.4	2.52	4,549
Honduras	2011-12	3.2	9.9	50.2	28.0	5.9	1.7	0.7	0.5	2.32	5,957
Nicaragua	2001	1.9	12.1	53.3	20.6	5.6	1.4	0.9	4.2	2.26	3,511
Peru	2010	2.6	15.2	61.0	15.9	4.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.07	5,728
Regional average		**3.5**	**10.5**	**53.9**	**22.1**	**6.5**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**2.27**	**44,770**

Note: [1]Among those providing a numeric response

[2]Data on this variable were not collected in Moldova

On average, the mean ideal number of children reported by unmarried women age 15-24 in West and Central Africa is substantially lower than that reported by married women of the same age: 4.5 children as compared to 5.5 children (Table 20). Among unmarried women age 15-24 the mean ranges from 2.8 children in São Tomé and Príncipe to 7.5 children in Chad. As with married women, the mean ideal number of children desired by unmarried women age 15-24 has been declining over time in the majority of countries in the region (Table 21). However, the mean for unmarried women (4.5 children) is still the highest for this population among all the regions in this study. Unlike married women, the most common response (mode) to the question about ideal number of children among unmarried women is *four* children (31.2%), not *six or more* children (19.5%).

Table 21. Trends in the ideal number of children among unmarried women age 15-24

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
West and Central Africa											
Benin	2006	0.8	0.5	15.2	15.9	42.8	8.1	12.3	4.5	3.94	3,363
Benin	2001	0.7	0.5	14.3	13.3	38.4	9.1	13.7	10.1	4.10	1,293
Benin	1996	0.1	0.6	14.1	9.1	38.7	9.5	20.6	7.2	4.50	1,001
Burkina Faso	2010	0.8	0.3	6.8	19.0	33.5	19.5	18.1	2.1	4.38	2,895
Burkina Faso	2003	0.4	0.1	6.5	20.9	24.9	20.2	22.6	4.4	4.66	2,311
Burkina Faso	1998-99	0.1	0.5	5.7	14.0	20.8	15.2	28.8	14.9	5.19	1,091
Cameroon	2011	0.5	0.6	5.7	21.7	30.8	20.0	17.8	2.9	4.48	3,913
Cameroon	2004	0.6	0.5	6.5	18.2	27.8	21.6	16.6	8.2	4.54	2,545
Cameroon	1998	0.2	0.5	4.6	16.3	23.0	26.0	21.2	8.2	4.85	1,233
Chad	2004	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	10.9	8.9	65.4	11.3	7.48	954
Chad	1996-97	0.2	0.2	1.6	2.9	10.6	10.5	55.9	18.1	7.43	1,093
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	0.5	0.8	7.4	23.2	30.7	20.5	13.3	3.6	4.15	2,732
Congo Brazzaville	2005	0.5	0.4	6.1	20.1	25.1	20.6	16.3	10.9	4.35	1,967
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	1.2	0.6	6.2	19.5	32.0	20.7	15.8	4.1	4.31	2,464
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	0.1	0.5	10.0	20.9	33.6	18.9	15.0	0.9	4.26	819
Gabon	2012	2.6	2.5	12.8	21.8	32.6	13.4	11.1	3.2	3.85	2,468
Gabon	2000	0.4	2.1	14.5	17.3	34.2	14.1	12.5	5.0	3.99	1,897
Ghana	2008	0.3	0.5	12.0	33.2	36.8	9.5	7.0	0.7	3.70	1,403
Ghana	2003	1.0	0.7	13.6	33.1	33.4	9.6	6.9	1.8	3.64	1,493
Ghana	1998	0.2	1.2	19.1	28.9	31.1	7.8	5.9	5.8	3.53	1,135
Guinea	2005	2.7	0.6	4.8	14.6	31.6	21.4	18.1	6.3	4.39	1,326
Guinea	1999	0.5	0.1	4.5	19.4	34.6	22.6	15.4	2.8	4.44	949
Mali	2006	0.9	0.1	2.5	7.7	26.8	16.1	31.5	14.4	5.40	1,814
Mali	2001	0.6	0.5	4.1	7.5	25.5	18.8	28.5	14.4	5.28	1,739
Mali	1995-96	0.8	0.3	3.4	8.7	27.0	20.4	33.2	6.1	5.42	1,200
Nigeria	2008	1.5	0.1	2.4	11.3	35.5	19.5	21.7	8.1	4.75	7,104
Nigeria	2003	0.0	0.2	2.5	7.7	32.2	20.4	31.5	5.4	5.16	1,754
Nigeria	1999	1.5	NA	2.7	9.3	30.3	18.8	26.1	11.3	4.97	1,889

(Continued...)

Table 21. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa											
Ethiopia	2011	8.7	1.9	26.4	12.3	33.4	6.1	7.4	3.8	3.21	4,413
Ethiopia	2000	6.8	1.2	16.4	9.0	25.9	9.3	17.5	14.0	3.97	3,901
Kenya	2008-09	1.7	3.2	25.7	28.3	25.4	7.9	5.3	2.6	3.28	2,305
Kenya	2003	2.4	3.5	26.9	24.5	26.1	7.5	6.0	3.1	3.31	2,250
Kenya	1998	0.5	3.7	28.4	20.4	30.9	7.0	5.7	3.4	3.32	2,165
Lesotho	2009	10.8	12.2	51.3	17.8	5.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	2.04	2,186
Lesotho	2004	6.9	13.6	48.9	19.5	8.1	2.0	0.7	0.3	2.18	2,101
Madagascar	2008-09	0.9	1.3	21.8	23.1	29.2	6.7	13.3	3.7	3.75	3,386
Madagascar	2003-04	0.5	2.4	19.4	17.2	29.8	6.3	15.6	8.8	4.01	1,629
Madagascar	1997	0.1	2.1	16.7	15.6	28.3	7.1	25.7	4.3	7.06	1,623
Malawi	2010	2.9	1.7	29.6	24.6	30.8	6.7	2.6	1.1	3.11	4,920
Malawi	2004	2.5	3.5	29.4	21.1	30.6	6.5	3.2	3.0	3.12	2,190
Malawi	2000	0.5	3.8	28.8	20.8	30.1	9.2	4.3	2.5	3.29	2,567
Mozambique	2011	3.0	3.6	27.8	16.7	27.4	8.8	12.0	0.7	3.46	2,575
Mozambique	2003	1.0	2.3	22.9	19.4	29.2	12.2	12.0	1.1	3.74	2,227
Mozambique	1997	0.6	3.3	13.2	11.8	22.4	7.7	19.5	21.6	4.28	1,336
Namibia	2006-07	8.9	11.2	42.2	21.5	11.4	2.8	1.6	0.6	2.32	3,584
Namibia	2000	5.0	14.7	37.5	19.5	13.8	3.0	2.4	4.1	2.46	2,438
Namibia	1992	1.2	5.6	20.8	13.0	19.3	14.8	18.9	6.3	4.11	1,984
Tanzania	2010	0.4	1.6	15.7	29.2	25.8	14.2	11.2	1.8	3.85	2,472
Tanzania	2004-05	0.9	1.2	16.4	24.9	26.0	14.4	13.9	2.3	3.99	2,262
Tanzania	1999	0.0	0.9	12.7	22.8	27.2	15.5	15.8	4.9	4.17	943
Uganda	2011	2.0	1.1	13.0	13.4	46.3	10.2	12.6	1.3	3.94	2,171
Uganda	2006	1.0	1.2	14.1	14.9	43.4	9.3	14.0	2.1	3.99	2,118
Uganda	2000-01	0.5	1.7	15.7	12.0	44.6	9.2	12.0	4.3	3.92	1,503
Zambia	2007	1.9	1.8	19.2	21.1	30.4	13.1	7.0	5.6	3.58	1,775
Zambia	2001-02	0.9	2.3	19.0	18.1	29.4	13.7	10.9	5.8	3.80	1,952
Zambia	1996	0.4	1.7	12.9	13.7	26.7	18.8	21.1	4.6	4.39	2,129
Zimbabwe	2010-11	3.2	4.1	34.4	23.8	23.6	6.7	3.3	0.9	2.96	2,124
Zimbabwe	2005-06	1.8	4.5	35.3	26.2	19.4	8.6	3.5	0.7	3.01	2,456
Zimbabwe	1999	1.3	4.5	32.8	23.0	24.4	7.9	4.3	1.8	3.12	1,606

(Continued...)

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Table 21. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean											
Bolivia	2008	8.8	13.2	53.0	16.3	5.9	0.8	0.7	1.3	2.03	4,521
Bolivia	2003	9.3	12.6	52.7	17.3	5.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.03	4,956
Bolivia	1998	4.7	10.9	55.6	17.0	6.8	1.4	0.8	2.8	2.19	3,229
Colombia	2010	5.8	17.5	62.4	11.7	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.88	12,404
Colombia	2005	4.3	18.5	62.9	11.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.90	9,579
Colombia	2000	3.9	18.2	61.0	12.9	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.97	3,113
Dominican Republic	2007	1.9	5.1	46.4	35.8	7.1	2.0	1.4	0.3	2.54	6,881
Dominican Republic	2002	1.5	5.8	47.3	35.7	7.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	2.51	5,523
Haiti	2012	1.0	5.3	54.3	23.5	13.0	1.5	1.0	0.4	2.52	4,549
Haiti	2005-06	0.7	4.2	46.3	27.4	16.6	2.8	2.0	0.0	2.73	3,180
Haiti	2000	0.2	4.7	43.0	26.4	18.7	2.0	1.4	3.6	2.73	2,927
Honduras	2011-12	3.2	9.9	50.2	28.0	5.9	1.7	0.7	0.5	2.32	5,957
Honduras	2005-06	3.4	7.6	47.5	30.6	7.0	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.40	5,295
Nicaragua	2001	1.9	12.1	53.3	20.6	5.6	1.4	0.9	4.2	2.26	3,511
Nicaragua	1998	4.1	13.9	53.8	19.2	4.7	0.9	0.9	2.6	2.14	3,450
Peru	2010	2.6	15.2	61.0	15.9	4.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.07	5,728
Peru	2005	2.2	13.2	62.6	16.3	4.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.10	10,593
Peru	2000	2.6	13.6	64.8	12.9	3.9	0.8	0.2	1.2	2.06	7,833

Note: [1]Among those providing a numeric response

9.3.2 *East and Southern Africa*

In East and Southern Africa, the mean ideal number of children reported by married women age 15-24 averages 3.9, which is substantially lower than the mean reported by this population in West and Central Africa (5.5) but higher than the means of the other four regions (Table 18). The mean for married women age 15-24 in East and Southern Africa ranges from 2.5 children in Swaziland to 5.6 in Eritrea. The most common response is *four* children (29.2 percent), followed by *three* children (20.3 percent). Like the other regions, there are virtually no differences between the two age groups (15-19 and 20-24) (see Appendix Table A6).

The trend toward desiring fewer children is more evident in East and Southern Africa than in West and Central Africa (Table 19). The mean ideal number of children has declined among married women age 15-24 in 10 of 13 countries with data from multiple DHS surveys, as has the proportion of women providing non-numeric responses. The proportion of married women age 15-24 who report their ideal number of children as *three* has increased in nearly every country in the region; the trend is more mixed for women who report their ideal number of children as *four*.

The mean ideal number of children is lower for unmarried women age 15-24 than for married women by a difference of 0.7—3.2 children compared with 3.9 children (Table 20). The means for unmarried women age 15-24 range from 2.0 in Lesotho to 4.1 in Burundi. The mean ideal number of children has declined over time throughout the region, although the pace of the decline has varied (Table 21). In Madagascar, the mean ideal number of children among unmarried women age 15-24 fell from 7.1 to 3.8 children in just over a decade; the decline is more modest in Malawi, from 3.3 to 3.1 children over

a decade. The most common response (mode) of unmarried women age 15-24 to the question about desired number of children is *two* children (28.8%)—and this proportion has generally increased over time—followed closely by *four* children (24.2%) and *three* children (23.2%), each cited by about one-quarter of unmarried women. This distribution suggests that young unmarried women have a smaller ideal family size compared with their married counterparts.

9.3.3   Middle East and North Africa

The mean ideal number of children among married women age 15-24 in the Middle East and North Africa averages 3.1 and ranges from 2.6 in Egypt to 3.9 in Jordan (Table 18). The most common response to the question about desired number of children (mode) is *two* children (38.7 percent), followed by *four* children (25.8 percent). Table 19 indicates that the mean ideal number of children among married women age 15-24 has declined in Jordan and Morocco, while remaining about the same in Egypt. The proportion reporting their ideal number to be *three* children has increased in all three countries.

9.3.4   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

In Eastern Europe and Central Asia the mean ideal number of children among married women age 15-24 averages 2.6 (Table 18). The mean ranges from 2.0 in Ukraine to 3.9 in Kyrgyz Republic. The most common response to the question about desired number of children (mode) is *two* children (54.9 percent), followed by *three* children (21.1 percent). As with the other regions, there is no discernable difference between the responses of married women age 15-19 and those age 20-24 (Appendix Table A6).

In contrast to the other regions, the mean ideal number of children among married women age 15-24 has increased among the three Eastern European countries—Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic, and Turkey—with trends data (Table 19). The largest increase is in the Kyrgyz Republic where the mean ideal number of children increased from 3.5 to 3.9 children. Unlike the other two countries in the region, the most commonly reported ideal number of children among young married women in Kyrgyz Republic remains *four* children. In Armenia and Turkey, the proportion responding that *two* children is their ideal number of children has declined and the proportion stating that *three* children is their ideal has increased over time, although these responses continue to be the first and second most common responses, respectively.

In the two countries supplying data on unmarried women age 15-24, Albania and Ukraine, there is little difference in the mean ideal number of children among *unmarried* women and *married* women age 15-24 (Table 20). In Albania, the mean ideal number of children is 2.3 among unmarried women as compared to 2.5 among married women; in Ukraine, the difference is indistinguishable. As is the case with their married counterparts, the most common response (mode) is that *two* children is the ideal number of children in both countries.

9.3.5   South and Southeast Asia

In South and Southeast Asia the mean ideal number of children among married women age 15-24 averages 2.8 children (Table 18) and ranges from 2.0 children in Bangladesh and Nepal to 4.9 children in Timor-Leste. The most common response given by young married women to the question about ideal number of children (mode) is *two* children (52.4%), similar to married women in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Table 19 exhibits a clear trend toward smaller ideal family size over time in the countries in South and Southeast Asia. The mean ideal number of children among married women age 15-24 declined in six of the eight countries with multiple DHS surveys. In contrast, in Vietnam the mean ideal number of children remained steady between 1997 and 2002 at 2.1 children (about replacement level fertility) and in

Pakistan, after 15 years, the mean ideal number of children remains about 3.9 children. The biggest change in this country is the drastic decline in the proportion of women providing non-numeric responses. Over time, the proportion of young married women reporting *two* children as their ideal number of children has increased in seven of the eight countries providing data. The increase is seen even in Pakistan, the only country in the region where *two* children is not the most common response—*four* children (39.2%) is the most common response in Pakistan. The only country with a decline in the proportion of married women age 15-24 reporting *two* children as the ideal number is Vietnam, from 85 percent to 83 percent.

9.3.6   *Latin America and Caribbean*

The *lowest* mean ideal number of children reported by married women age 15-24 is in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, averaging 2.4 children. The region also has the *lowest* proportion of women providing a non-numeric response (0.8 percent) (Table 18). The mean ranges from 2.0 children in Colombia to 2.7 in Dominican Republic. The most common response to the question about ideal number of children (mode) is *two* children (47.8 percent), followed by *three* children (26.7 percent), with no apparent differences between the two age groups (15-19 and 20-24) (Appendix Table A6).

Table 19 reveals that the mean ideal number of children among married women age 15-24 in Latin America and the Caribbean has declined in most countries with multiple DHS surveys. However, it has increased slightly over time in Nicaragua and Peru. In all countries except Peru, the proportion of married women age 15-24 reporting *three* children as their ideal number of children has declined; at the same time, the proportions reporting that their ideal is *two* children or *one* child have increased.

Table 20 shows that there is little difference in the mean ideal number of children reported by married women age 15-24 (2.4 children) and unmarried women age 15-24 (2.3 children) in Latin America and the Caribbean. Among unmarried women, the mean ranges from 1.9 in Colombia to 2.5 in the Dominican Republic. Table 21 shows that, in general, there has been a decrease over time in the mean ideal number of children, except in Nicaragua, where it increased from 2.1 children to 2.3 children. Among unmarried women age 15-24, the most common response (mode) to the question about ideal number of children is *two* children (53.9 percent), followed by *three* children (22.1 percent); the pattern is similar to that of married women age 15-24.

9.4   Fertility Preferences: Desired Timing of Next Birth

Table 22 indicates the proportion of married women age 15-24 in three categories of desired timing of next birth, women who: 1) want a child (or another child) within two years, 2) after two or more years, or 3) want no (more) children. These categories correspond roughly, assuming fecundability, to 1) women with no need for family planning, 2) women with need for spacing, and 3) women with need for limiting. Table 23 presents trends in desired timing of next birth for countries with multiple DHS surveys. Data on desired timing of next birth in this population are disaggregated by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24) in Appendix Table A12 (current levels) and Appendix Table A13 (trends).

Together, Tables 22 and 23 indicate that, on average, most married women age 15-24 in all regions want to postpone a(another) birth for at least two years and that this preference has existed for some time. This finding indicates that the greatest need—met or unmet—among young married women is need for spacing and that this proportion exceeds the proportion with no need for family planning. Having no need for family planning is the second most common need category, on average, in all regions except in Latin America and the Caribbean. Comparing the two age groups of young married women (15-19 and 20-24), very similar proportions in each age group want to postpone a birth for at least years in all regions except South and Southeast Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (Appendix Table A12). In all

regions except West and central Africa, a higher proportion of married women age 15-19 want a birth within two years and a higher proportion of married women age 20-24 want no (more) births. These proportions are similar across both age groups in West and Central Africa.

Table 22. Desire for a(nother) child among married women age 15-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
West and Central Africa					
Benin	2006	24.2	73.1	2.2	2,886
Burkina Faso	2010	24.5	74.1	1.1	3,728
Cameroon	2011	28.6	65.7	5.1	2,803
Chad	2004	34.4	63.6	1.2	1,478
Congo Brazzaville	2011	10.6	85.1	4.1	1,495
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	23.7	68.1	5.6	1,939
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	25.4	71.4	2.8	1,512
Gabon	2012	16.4	71.6	10.9	953
Ghana	2008	14.6	77.3	8.1	499
Guinea	2005	40.3	55.8	2.9	1,470
Liberia	2007	21.8	70.1	6.3	991
Mali	2006	30.4	66.2	2.6	3,968
Mauritania	2000-02	32.2	56.7	7.9	1,152
Niger	2006	37.1	62.3	0.2	2,440
Nigeria	2008	35.6	61.9	1.4	5,523
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	6.4	69.0	22.9	395
Senegal	2010-11	36.1	62.1	1.7	2,764
Sierra Leone	2008	36.5	55.2	4.6	1,171
Regional average		**26.6**	**67.2**	**5.1**	**37,167**
East and Southern Africa					
Burundi	2010	15.3	81.1	3.3	1,307
Eritrea	2002	37.7	58.9	3.4	1,527
Ethiopia	2011	19.1	68.5	12.4	2,527
Kenya	2008-09	18.4	60.3	21.2	1,170
Lesotho	2009	20.1	44.4	35.3	1,130
Madagascar	2008-09	19.3	71.9	8.6	3,390
Malawi	2010	17.4	66.9	14.9	4,639
Mozambique	2011	40.8	48.3	10.0	2,940
Namibia	2006-07	17.0	40.1	41.4	515
Rwanda	2010	11.0	74.4	14.3	1,087
Swaziland	2006-07	13.2	40.4	45.4	431
Tanzania	2010	23.7	71.9	4.3	1,610
Uganda	2011	19.9	70.0	9.8	1,505
Zambia	2007	19.0	72.2	8.5	1,169
Zimbabwe	2010-11	20.6	67.7	11.6	1,662
Regional average		**20.8**	**62.5**	**16.3**	**26,609**

(Continued...)

Table 22. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Middle East and North Africa					
Egypt	2008	27.3	53.6	19.1	3,133
Jordan	2009	29.1	63.0	7.5	1,320
Morocco	2003-04	27.0	59.2	13.6	1,441
Regional average		**27.8**	**58.6**	**13.4**	**5,894**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Albania	2008-09	23.5	64.1	10.9	467
Armenia	2010	25.5	63.8	8.1	518
Azerbaijan	2006	29.1	35.8	29.7	848
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	26.3	70.9	1.4	1,053
Moldova	2005	20.7	56.3	21.2	765
Turkey	2003	18.9	52.8	27.6	666
Ukraine	2007	21.8	66.6	8.0	517
Regional average		**23.7**	**58.6**	**15.3**	**4,834**
South and Southeast Asia					
Bangladesh	2011	17.7	52.8	28.5	5,322
Cambodia	2010	15.3	68.9	15.5	2,061
India	2005-06	28.1	39.7	21.5	23,508
Indonesia	2012	18.3	73.4	8.0	4,644
Maldives	2009	27.5	61.2	10.9	1,300
Nepal	2011	16.5	47.7	32.7	2,553
Pakistan	2006-07	38.4	49.6	10.8	2,021
Philippines	2008	13.6	57.8	27.9	1,332
Timor-Leste	2009-10	12.3	83.0	3.3	1,343
Vietnam	2002	10.4	64.4	25.0	603
Regional average		**19.8**	**59.9**	**18.4**	**44,687**
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia	2008	7.8	43.1	48.5	1,735
Colombia	2010	11.3	52.0	29.0	4,490
Dominican Republic	2007	17.6	57.9	18.3	3,209
Guyana	2009	19.5	52.4	26.1	564
Haiti	2012	7.1	66.2	26.3	1,654
Honduras	2011-12	13.8	64.4	19.5	3,235
Nicaragua	2001	12.7	52.1	31.8	2,033
Peru	2010	7.4	57.8	34.1	1,950
Regional average		**12.2**	**55.7**	**29.2**	**18,870**

Note: Columns may not sum to 100% due to omission of women who are sterilized, infecund, or who are missing data

Table 23. Trends in desire for a(nother) child among married women age 15-24

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
West and Central Africa					
Benin	2006	24.2	73.1	2.2	2,886
Benin	2001	26.9	70.5	2.5	1,153
Benin	1996	25.6	73.4	1.0	1,093
Burkina Faso	2010	24.5	74.1	1.1	3,728
Burkina Faso	2003	26.0	72.7	1.4	2,739
Burkina Faso	1998-99	24.9	73.2	1.9	1,511
Cameroon	2011	28.6	65.7	5.1	2,803
Cameroon	2004	31.2	64.9	3.6	2,390
Cameroon	1998	38.2	59.4	2.3	1,176
Chad	2004	34.4	63.6	1.2	1,478
Chad	1996-97	36.4	62.3	1.2	1,991
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	10.6	85.1	4.1	1,495
Congo Brazzaville	2005	13.7	79.7	4.7	1,093
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	25.4	71.4	2.8	1,512
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	31.8	63.6	4.2	534
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	33.1	63.3	3.4	1,525
Gabon	2012	16.4	71.6	10.9	953
Gabon	2000	22.4	68.0	9.1	950
Ghana	2008	14.6	77.3	8.1	499
Ghana	2003	13.9	76.2	9.3	667
Ghana	1998	15.0	77.4	7.4	674
Guinea	2005	40.3	55.8	2.9	1,470
Guinea	1999	40.9	54.5	3.8	1,451
Mali	2006	30.4	66.2	2.6	3,968
Mali	2001	28.2	68.5	2.6	3,163
Mali	1995-96	27.4	71.4	1.1	2,276
Niger	2006	37.1	62.3	0.2	2,440
Niger	1998	35.7	63.8	0.5	2,187
Niger	1992	38.7	60.0	1.0	1,837
Nigeria	2008	35.6	61.9	1.4	5,523
Nigeria	2003	47.4	51.2	1.4	1,450
Nigeria	1999	40.2	57.7	1.1	1,384
Senegal	2010-11	36.1	62.1	1.7	2,764
Senegal	2005	30.6	67.8	1.4	2,841

(Continued...)

Table 23. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa					
Eritrea	2002	37.7	58.9	3.4	1,527
Eritrea	1995	20.9	74.6	3.8	934
Ethiopia	2011	19.1	68.5	12.4	2,527
Ethiopia	2005	19.3	61.6	18.8	2,284
Ethiopia	2000	25.3	63.4	11.1	2,669
Kenya	2008-09	18.4	60.3	21.2	1,170
Kenya	2003	21.2	59.3	19.2	1,297
Kenya	1998	21.6	58.6	19.6	1,232
Lesotho	2009	20.1	44.4	35.3	1,130
Lesotho	2004	21.6	50.1	27.7	1,071
Madagascar	2008-09	19.3	71.9	8.6	3,390
Madagascar	2003-04	23.9	64.9	11.1	1,291
Madagascar	1997	25.2	61.3	12.9	1,256
Malawi	2010	17.4	66.9	14.9	4,639
Malawi	2004	17.4	67.1	15.1	3,071
Malawi	2000	19.9	60.4	18.2	3,256
Mozambique	2011	40.8	48.3	10.0	2,940
Mozambique	2003	37.3	55.1	6.2	2,682
Mozambique	1997	38.0	58.2	2.5	2,147
Namibia	2006-07	17.0	40.1	41.4	515
Namibia	2000	18.8	39.4	41.1	400
Namibia	1992	30.3	49.8	18.3	388
Rwanda	2010	11.0	74.4	14.3	1,087
Rwanda	2005	16.5	69.7	13.6	1,045
Rwanda	2000	20.0	75.0	5.0	1,135
Tanzania	2010	23.7	71.9	4.3	1,610
Tanzania	2004-05	26.4	67.4	6.2	1,990
Tanzania	1999	31.0	61.5	7.1	777
Uganda	2011	19.9	70.0	9.8	1,505
Uganda	2006	24.9	64.8	10.0	1,528
Uganda	2000-01	23.2	64.6	11.6	1,612
Zambia	2007	19.0	72.2	8.5	1,169
Zambia	2001-02	25.1	66.8	7.8	1,521
Zambia	1996	30.4	62.9	6.3	1,705
Zimbabwe	2010-11	20.6	67.7	11.6	1,662
Zimbabwe	2005-06	20.1	61.9	17.5	1,648
Zimbabwe	1999	24.7	61.2	14.1	1,134

(Continued...)

Table 23. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Middle East and North Africa					
Egypt	2008	27.3	53.6	19.1	3,133
Egypt	2005	25.8	53.0	21.2	3,690
Egypt	2000	26.8	51.1	21.9	2,785
Jordan	2009	29.1	63.0	7.5	1,320
Jordan	2007	24.1	64.3	11.2	1,466
Jordan	2002	27.6	66.8	5.6	864
Jordan	1997	27.5	57.7	14.4	980
Morocco	2003-04	27.0	59.2	13.6	1,441
Morocco	1992	29.4	57.9	12.1	929
Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Armenia	2010	25.5	63.8	8.1	518
Armenia	2005	22.0	54.3	23.1	582
Armenia	2000	22.9	45.4	31.0	610
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	26.3	70.9	1.4	1,053
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	20.5	69.6	8.0	551
Turkey	2003	18.9	52.8	27.6	666
Turkey	1998	21.7	49.6	28.3	1,186
Turkey	1993	21.8	48.0	29.7	1,355
South and Southeast Asia					
Bangladesh	2011	17.7	52.8	28.5	5,322
Bangladesh	2007	19.7	52.5	27.1	3,470
Bangladesh	2004	20.8	52.8	26.1	3,802
Cambodia	2010	15.3	68.9	15.5	2,061
Cambodia	2005	13.8	65.9	19.4	2,034
Cambodia	2000	16.5	69.9	11.1	1,443
India	2005-06	28.1	39.7	21.5	23,508
India	1998-99	31.0	40.3	16.8	24,220
India	1992-93	26.7	51.4	13.2	25,512
Indonesia	2012	18.3	73.4	8.0	4,644
Indonesia	2007	18.4	67.8	13.6	4,766
Indonesia	2002-03	18.3	70.4	10.6	4,672
Nepal	2011	16.5	47.7	32.7	2,553
Nepal	2006	19.8	44.8	31.5	2,389
Nepal	2001	23.2	46.8	26.2	2,573
Pakistan	2006-07	38.4	49.6	10.8	2,021
Pakistan	1990-91	36.8	51.8	9.3	1,458
Philippines	2008	13.4	60.2	25.8	1,283
Philippines	2003	13.6	57.8	27.9	1,332
Philippines	1998	14.5	56.3	28.6	1,211
Vietnam	2002	10.4	64.4	25.0	603
Vietnam	1997	11.9	61.7	26.4	845

(Continued...)

Table 23. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia	2008	7.8	43.1	48.5	1,735
Bolivia	2003	8.2	40.4	51.0	2,050
Bolivia	1998	10.4	37.6	51.1	1,219
Colombia	2010	11.3	52.0	29.0	4,490
Colombia	2005	10.5	48.8	34.7	3,706
Colombia	2000	13.1	45.9	37.9	1,140
Dominican Republic	2007	17.6	57.9	18.3	3,209
Dominican Republic	2002	18.3	52.2	22.3	3,174
Dominican Republic	1999	20.3	53.3	21.1	164
Haiti	2012	7.1	66.2	26.3	1,654
Haiti	2005-06	10.7	67.6	21.1	1,524
Haiti	2000	12.7	64.0	23.1	1,333
Honduras	2011-12	13.8	64.4	19.5	3,235
Honduras	2005-06	12.4	60.5	24.6	2,944
Nicaragua	2001	12.7	52.1	31.8	2,033
Nicaragua	1998	14.4	43.7	36.4	2,280
Peru	2010	7.4	57.8	34.1	1,950
Peru	2005	7.1	60.2	32.5	3,322
Peru	2000	7.3	53.6	38.2	2,550

Note: Columns may not sum to 100% due to omission of women who are sterilized, infecund, or who are missing data

Data on the current state of desired timing of a subsequent birth for sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 are presented in Table 24 and trends for this population are presented in Table 25. Appendix Table A14 to A15 provide these data by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24). These data indicate that a much larger proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 want to delay a birth for two or more years, compared with married women the same age. A smaller proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 wants a child within two years or wants no (more) children, compared with married women. This pattern is evident in all regions for which data are available on sexually active, unmarried women. Comparing the two age groups, the proportion of women of both age groups who want to delay a birth for two or more years is very similar in West and Central Africa and in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, while a slightly higher percentage of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-19 want a birth within two years and a slightly higher proportion of those age 20-24 want no (more) births (Appendix Table A14). In East and Southern Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, a higher proportion of those age 15-19 want to delay a birth by two or more years, while both the proportion wanting a birth within two years and the proportion wanting no (more) births are higher among those age 20-24.

Table 24. Desire for a(nother) child among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
West and Central Africa					
Benin	2006	12.1	85.2	0.6	494
Burkina Faso	2010	10.0	89.6	0.0	276
Cameroon	2011	12.8	85.3	1.6	643
Chad	2004	20.2	78.9	0.7	39
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	11.2	87.0	1.0	876
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	5.6	85.9	4.1	442
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	9.7	87.7	1.3	776
Gabon	2012	14.9	77.4	6.0	897
Ghana	2008	4.1	92.4	3.4	175
Guinea	2005	7.2	90.4	1.8	218
Liberia	2007	12.6	84.1	2.6	717
Mali	2006	6.8	83.1	6.8	70
Nigeria	2008	5.1	92.6	0.7	1,034
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	20.7	69.9	7.4	105
Senegal	2010-11	0.7	94.8	4.5	77
Sierra Leone	2008	10.3	79.9	3.3	344
Regional average		**10.3**	**85.3**	**2.9**	**7,183**
East and Southern Africa					
Burundi	2010	10.5	80.8	2.2	44
Ethiopia	2011	17.5	55.8	24.3	101
Kenya	2008-09	11.8	81.5	6.3	138
Lesotho	2009	10.0	56.6	33.4	164
Madagascar	2008-09	16.2	79.2	4.6	485
Malawi	2010	14.8	74.4	9.5	302
Mozambique	2011	23.6	69.4	6.5	656
Namibia	2006-07	9.4	60.3	28.4	665
Rwanda	2010	8.2	82.8	9.0	96
Swaziland	2006-07	5.9	44.3	49.4	291
Tanzania	2010	18.2	71.8	10.0	356
Uganda	2011	19.9	74.4	5.1	160
Zambia	2007	8.5	78.5	13.0	179
Zimbabwe	2010-11	24.3	57.1	17.3	89
Regional average		**14.2**	**69.1**	**15.6**	**3,726**

(Continued...)

Table 24. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Albania	2008-09	12.0	87.3	0.7	90
Moldova	2005	4.7	89.2	5.4	182
Ukraine	2007	4.0	92.3	2.7	280
Regional average		**6.9**	**89.6**	**2.9**	**552**
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia	2008	8.4	78.5	13.1	337
Colombia	2010	4.7	77.5	15.5	3,120
Dominican Republic	2007	21.6	66.2	10.3	1,017
Guyana	2009	7.9	81.8	9.1	185
Haiti	2012	5.8	87.7	5.9	681
Honduras	2011-12	12.9	73.4	13.3	486
Nicaragua	2001	15.7	58.8	25.2	173
Peru	2010	5.8	86.5	6.7	648
Regional average		**10.4**	**76.3**	**12.4**	**6,647**

Note: Columns may not sum to 100% due to omission of women who are sterilized, infecund, or who are missing data

Table 25. Trends in desire for a(nother) child among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
West and Central Africa					
Benin	2006	12.1	85.2	0.6	494
Benin	2001	14.0	85.2	0.5	223
Benin	1996	15.1	83.2	1.7	151
Burkina Faso	2010	10.0	89.6	0.0	276
Burkina Faso	2003	7.4	92.4	0.2	239
Burkina Faso	1998-99	10.9	88.3	0.8	148
Cameroon	2011	12.8	85.3	1.6	643
Cameroon	2004	12.4	86.1	1.3	365
Cameroon	1998	23.8	73.6	2.6	334
Chad	2004	20.2	78.9	0.7	39
Chad	1996-97	27.9	69.6	2.0	98
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	11.2	87.0	1.0	876
Congo Brazzaville	2005	10.1	83.4	3.4	660
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	9.7	87.7	1.3	776
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	17.7	79.5	2.6	246
Gabon	2012	14.9	77.4	6.0	897
Gabon	2000	15.1	77.6	6.7	599
Ghana	2008	4.1	92.4	3.4	175
Ghana	2003	5.2	94.8	0.0	162
Ghana	1998	14.7	84.4	0.8	138
Guinea	2005	7.2	90.4	1.8	218
Guinea	1999	9.9	81.7	6.2	144
Mali	2006	6.8	83.1	6.8	70
Mali	2001	8.0	82.9	7.6	262
Mali	1995-96	7.4	89.9	1.6	195
Nigeria	2008	5.1	92.6	0.7	1,034
Nigeria	2003	4.5	93.2	0.8	245
Nigeria	1999	5.4	93.1	1.0	239

(Continued...)

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Table 25. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa					
Ethiopia	2011	17.5	55.8	24.3	101
Ethiopia	2000	20.1	51.5	28.2	87
Kenya	2008-09	11.8	81.5	6.3	138
Kenya	2003	12.1	73.3	14.1	142
Kenya	1998	12.7	72.0	15.3	246
Lesotho	2009	10.0	56.6	33.4	164
Lesotho	2004	13.5	50.3	33.3	131
Madagascar	2008-09	16.2	79.2	4.6	485
Madagascar	2003-04	15.7	64.2	17.0	267
Madagascar	1997	28.3	60.1	11.6	325
Malawi	2010	14.8	74.4	9.5	302
Malawi	2004	13.2	64.4	19.7	163
Malawi	2000	17.5	68.9	11.6	222
Mozambique	2011	23.6	69.4	6.5	656
Mozambique	2003	24.0	68.2	5.4	661
Mozambique	1997	30.0	59.7	6.2	308
Namibia	2006-07	9.4	60.3	28.4	665
Namibia	2000	11.9	61.7	24.5	380
Tanzania	2010	18.2	71.8	10.0	356
Tanzania	2004-05	18.8	71.4	9.9	318
Tanzania	1999	22.6	65.7	10.8	210
Uganda	2011	19.9	74.4	5.1	160
Uganda	2006	23.1	67.8	9.1	178
Uganda	2000-01	24.7	66.7	8.6	152
Zambia	2007	8.5	78.5	13.0	179
Zambia	2001-02	24.5	68.4	6.1	211
Zambia	1996	30.0	64.4	5.4	301
Zimbabwe	2010-11	24.3	57.1	17.3	89
Zimbabwe	2005-06	21.1	67.1	11.8	78
Zimbabwe	1999	26.9	57.4	15.7	77

(Continued...)

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Table 25. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia	2008	8.4	78.5	13.1	337
Bolivia	2003	12.8	70.2	17.1	316
Bolivia	1998	14.8	54.7	27.8	98
Colombia	2010	4.7	77.5	15.5	3,120
Colombia	2005	9.2	74.1	15.7	2,058
Colombia	2000	11.3	71.4	16.7	520
Dominican Republic	2007	21.6	66.2	10.3	1,017
Dominican Republic	2002	22.7	58.0	16.9	544
Haiti	2012	5.8	87.7	5.9	681
Haiti	2005-06	7.5	88.6	3.9	319
Haiti	2000	9.3	88.2	2.5	236
Honduras	2011-12	12.9	73.4	13.3	486
Honduras	2005-06	13.6	68.2	17.2	261
Nicaragua	2001	15.7	58.8	25.2	173
Nicaragua	1998	8.5	56.3	33.2	74
Peru	2010	5.8	86.5	6.7	648
Peru	2005	5.8	88.4	5.8	1,010
Peru	2000	7.2	84.2	8.3	492

Note: Columns may not sum to 100% due to omission of women who are sterilized, infecund, or who are missing data

9.4.1   *West and Central Africa*

Countries in West and Central Africa, on average, have the *highest* proportion of married women age 15-24 who want to postpone having a child for two or more years (67.2%) and the *lowest* proportion of married women age 15-24 who want no more children (5.1%) (Table 22). The proportion of women who want a child after two or more years ranges from 55.2 percent in Sierra Leone to 85.1 percent in Congo (Brazzaville). At the same time, more than one-quarter (26.6%) of young married women would like a child within two years; only 5.1 percent want no (more) children. São Tomé and Príncipe stands out in the region because of the small proportion of married women age 15-24 who want a child within two years (6.4%) and the large proportion who want no (more) children (22.9%).

Table 23 demonstrates that, over time, the most frequently occurring trend among married women age 15-24 in West and Central Africa is an *increase* the proportion who want to *delay a birth by two or more years*. There has been a *decrease* in the proportion of married women age 15-24 who want a child *within two years* and a *decrease* in the proportion who *want no (more) children*. While the decline in the proportion of young married women who want a child soon (within two years) is clear, the trend in the proportion wanting no (more) children varies across countries in the region.

Among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in West and Central Africa, the vast majority—85.3 percent, on average—want to delay having a child for two or more years (Table 24). Eastern Europe and Central Asia is the only region with a higher proportion (89.6%). When young unmarried women are compared with young married women in West and Central Africa, there is a difference of nearly 20 percentage points in the proportion wanting a child *after two or more years*—85.3

percent and 62.2 percent, respectively. The proportion of sexually active, unmarried women who want a child *within two years* averages 10.3 percent and ranges from less than one percent in Senegal to more than 20 percent in Cameroon and São Tomé and Príncipe. It is rare for sexually active, unmarried women in this age group to want to have no (more) children. In West and Central Africa the proportion of young unmarried women age who *want no (more) children* ranges from zero percent in Burkina Faso to 7.4 percent in São Tomé and Príncipe. Among the regions, West and Central Africa and Eastern Europe and Central Asia have the lowest proportions of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 who want no (more) children—both regions averaging 2.9 percent.

Trends in desire for a(nother) child among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 show *an even greater concentration*, compared to married women of the same age, of desires over time to postpone having a child for two or more years, rather than either wanting a child within two years or wanting no (more) children, both proportions that *decrease* over time (Table 25). Exceptions include Ghana, where there is an *increase* in the proportion wanting no more children, and Mali, where there is a *decrease* in both the proportion wanting a child soon (within two years) and the proportion wanting a child later (after two or more years), along with an *increase* in the proportion wanting no (more) children. The desire to have a child within two years declined almost universally among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, with the exception of Congo (Brazzaville) where there was a slight increase (from 10.1% to 11.2%).

9.4.2   *East and Southern Africa*

Compared with young married women in West and Central Africa, a smaller proportion of married women age 15-24 in East and Southern Africa want to have a child either within two years (20.8%) or after two or more years (62.5%) (Table 22). Although still the least common response to the question about desire for a(nother) child, a larger proportion of young married women in East and Southern Africa than in West and Central Africa want no (more) children (16.3% and 5.1%, respectively). The proportion of married women age 15-24 who want to postpone having a child for two or more years ranges from 40 percent in Namibia (40.1%) and Swaziland (40.4%) to more than 80 percent in Burundi (81.1%). Eritrea and Mozambique contrast with the general pattern, with a high proportion of young married women wanting a child within two years—37.7 percent in Eritrea and 40.8 percent in Mozambique—and, for Eritrea, a small proportion wanting no (more) children (3.4%). In contrast, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland have high proportions of young married women who want no (more) children (35.3%, 41.4%, and 45.4%, respectively).

As in West and Central Africa, Table 23 shows that the general trend over time has been a *decrease* in the proportion of married women age 15-24 who want a child within two years and an *increase* in either or both the proportion wanting to space or limit births; the two exceptions are Eritrea and Mozambique. In Eritrea, an increase in the proportion wanting a birth within two years was accompanied by a decrease in the proportion wanting to have a child after two or more years and a decrease in the proportion wanting no (more) children. In Mozambique, there was an increase in the proportion wanting a birth within two years, accompanied by a decrease in the proportion wanting to delay the next birth two or more years, and an increase in the proportion wanting no (more) children.

Desired timing of next birth among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in East and Southern Africa is similar to that among married women the same age. Typically, they want a child after two or more years rather than either wanting a child soon (within two years) or not wanting any (more) children (Table 24). As in the other regions, a greater proportion of young unmarried women want to delay the next birth while smaller proportions want a child soon or want no (more) children. However, compared with other regions, East and Southern Africa has, on average, the *lowest proportion* of sexually active, unmarried women who want to space the next birth by two or more years and the *highest*

proportions who want a child within two years or want no (more) children. The shift over time away from wanting a child within two years to wanting (especially) to postpone the next birth is more evident among young sexually active, unmarried women than it is among their married counterparts (Table 25).

9.4.3   Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region, on average, has the *highest proportion* of married women age 15-24 who want a child within the next two years (27.8%) (Table 22). This proportion ranges from 27.0 percent in Morocco to 29.1 percent in Jordan. Nonetheless, the majority (58.6%) of young, married women in the region want to delay a subsequent birth for two or more years. This proportion ranges from 53.6 percent in Egypt to 63.0 percent in Jordan. Smaller proportions of young married women report that they want no (more) children, ranging from 7.5 percent in Jordan to 19.1 percent in Egypt. Table 23 shows that both Egypt and Morocco have seen an increase in the proportion of married women age 15-24 who want to postpone having a child for two or more years; trends in the other two categories vary. In Jordan, the proportion of young married women who want to postpone having a child for two or more years and the proportion who want to limit childbearing have both fluctuated over time; however, there has been an *increase* in the proportion who want a child within two years, from 27.5 percent to 29.1 percent.

9.4.4   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

The proportion of married women age 15-24 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia who want to postpone having a child after two or more years averages 58.6 percent and ranges from 35.8 percent in Azerbaijan to 70.9 percent in the Kyrgyz Republic (Table 22). Nearly one-quarter of married women this age (23.7%) want a child within two years on average, ranging from 18.9 percent in Turkey to 29.1 percent in Azerbaijan. The proportion wanting no (more) children ranges from 1.4 percent in the Kyrgyz Republic to 29.7 in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan stands out from the other countries in the region because of the relatively smaller proportion of young married women wanting to space the next birth (35.8%) and the larger proportions wanting the next birth soon (29.1%) or not at all (29.7%).

Table 23 shows that for the three countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia for which multiple DHS surveys are available—Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic, and Turkey—there has been an *increase* in the proportion of married women age 15-24 who want to delay having a child for two or more years and a *decrease* in the proportion who want to have no (more) children. The proportion wanting a child within two years has decreased in Turkey and increased in Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic.

Among the three countries in the region—Albania, Moldova, and the Ukraine—with data on both married and sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, Table 24 indicates that, on average, the proportion of young women who want to delay the next birth two or more years is at least 30 percentage points *higher* among sexually active, unmarried women than among their married counterparts—89.6% and 58.6%, respectively. Among the four regions with data on sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, Eastern Europe and Central Asia has the *highest proportion* of these women who want a child after two or more years. The proportions wanting a child within two years or wanting no (more) children are small, a fraction of those of young married women. In particular, among the four regions with data available, Eastern Europe and Central Asia has the *lowest proportion* of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 who want a child within two years (6.9%).

9.4.5   South and Southeast Asia

Although the majority of married women age 15-24 in South and Southeast Asia want to postpone a (next) birth two or more years (59.9%), on average, the region has the *second highest*

proportion of married women wanting no more children (18.4%) and the *second lowest* proportion wanting a child within two years (19.8%) (Table 22). The proportion who want a (next) birth after two or more years ranges from 39.7 percent in India to 83.0 percent in Timor-Leste. The proportion who want to limit childbearing (i.e., have no (more) children) ranges from 3.3 percent in Timor-Leste to 32.7 percent in Nepal. The proportion who want a child within two years ranges from 10.4 percent in Vietnam to 38.4 percent in Pakistan. India is notable for having relatively similar proportions of women in all three categories. While Nepal and Pakistan have similar proportions of married women age 15-24 who want to delay a (next) birth two or more years (47.7% and 49.6%, respectively), they differ in the large proportion of women in Pakistan who want a birth soon (38.4%) and the large proportion of women in Nepal who want no (more) children (32.7%), and these proportions have increased over time (Table 23). Trends in desired timing of next birth in the other countries in South and Southeast Asia are more diverse, with the majority of countries experiencing an increase in the proportion of married women age 15-24 who want to limit or space births, although these trends have moved in opposite directions in some countries.

9.4.6   *Latin America and Caribbean*

The Latin America and the Caribbean region has the *highest proportion* of married women age 15-24 who want no (more) children and the *lowest proportion* who want a child soon or after two or more years (Table 22). On average, 55.7 percent of young, married women want a child after two or more years, ranging from 43.1 percent in Bolivia to 66.2 percent in Haiti. Bolivia is notable in the region for having one of the lowest proportions of young married women who want a child soon (7.8%) along with the highest proportion (48.5%) who want no (more) children.

In five of the seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean with multiple DHS surveys, the proportion of married women age 15-24 who want a child within two years has *decreased* and the proportion wanting a child after two or more years has *increased* (Table 23). In Nicaragua and Peru, the proportion of young married women wanting to space a (next) birth increased but there is a concurrent increase in the proportion of young married women wanting a child soon (within two years). In Haiti and Peru, the proportion of married women age 15-24 wanting to limit (stop) childbearing has *increased* over time. Elsewhere in the region, the desire to limit childbearing has decreased.

Desired timing of next birth among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in Latin American and Caribbean is similar to that of their married counterparts: most sexually active, unmarried women want to space a (next) birth by two or more years (Table 24). However, there is a 20 percentage point difference between the two groups in the desire to space births. On average, 76.3 percent of sexually active unmarried women age 15-24 want to have a (next) birth after two or more years compared with 55.7 percent of young married women the same age. Smaller proportions of sexually active, unmarried women want to have a child soon (within two years) or to have no (more) children. There is a more than 16 percentage point difference in the opposite direction between the two groups in desire to limit childbearing. On average, 12.4 percent of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 want no (more) children compared with 29.2 percent of their married counterparts. Table 25 shows that, in general, there has been an *increase* over time in the proportion of sexually active, unmarried women who want to have a child after two or more years, with smaller proportions wanting a child within two years or wanting no (more) children. It is notable that in Haiti there has been a shift away from wanting a(nother) child—either within two years or after two or more years—toward wanting no (more) children. In Nicaragua, the opposite pattern is seen: there has been an *increase* in the proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 who want a child within two years or after two or more years, and a *decrease* in the proportion wanting no (more) children.

9.5   Use of Contraception

Table 26 describes current use of contraception among married women age 15-24. Data on current use of contraception among the same population disaggregated by five-year age group (15-19 and 20-24) can be found in Appendix Table A16. These tables present 1) the proportion of women not using any contraceptive method (nonusers), 2) the proportion using a traditional method, and 3) the proportion using a modern method. Although the DHS algorithm for unmet need for family planning considers women using *any* method of contraception to have a *met need* for family planning and not unmet need (Bradley et al. 2012), service providers concerned with the efficacy of contraceptive methods may be interested in the distinction between modern method and traditional method use among young women.

Table 26. Current use of contraception among married women age 15-24, by method type, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
West and Central Africa					
Benin	2006	86.9	8.7	4.3	2,886
Burkina Faso	2010	86.7	0.8	12.5	3,728
Cameroon	2011	79.7	5.4	14.9	2,803
Chad	2004	89.5	9.0	1.6	1,478
Congo Brazzaville	2011	56.8	19.3	23.9	1,495
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	82.4	12.4	5.1	1,941
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	84.7	5.0	10.2	1,512
Gabon	2012	68.4	10.2	21.4	953
Ghana	2008	79.1	5.2	15.6	499
Guinea	2005	90.1	4.2	5.7	1,474
Liberia	2007	93.4	1.3	5.3	991
Mali	2006	91.5	1.8	6.8	3,968
Mauritania	2000-02	93.7	2.5	3.8	1,155
Niger	2006	90.8	5.5	3.6	2,440
Nigeria	2008	92.3	2.2	5.5	5,523
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	65.8	1.8	32.4	395
Senegal	2010-11	91.9	0.7	7.4	2,764
Sierra Leone	2008	95.8	0.5	3.7	1,171
Regional average		**84.4**	**5.4**	**10.2**	**37,176**

(Continued...)

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Table 26. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa					
Burundi	2010	79.6	4.2	16.3	1,307
Eritrea	2002	95.5	0.7	3.8	1,530
Ethiopia	2011	68.5	1.2	30.2	2,527
Kenya	2008-09	66.7	4.8	28.5	1,170
Lesotho	2009	60.1	1.0	38.9	1,151
Madagascar	2008-09	67.9	8.8	23.2	3,390
Malawi	2010	61.5	3.5	35.1	4,639
Mozambique	2011	90.5	0.2	9.3	2,940
Namibia	2006-07	48.7	2.7	48.6	516
Rwanda	2010	56.4	2.4	41.2	1,087
Swaziland	2006-07	54.1	1.7	44.2	431
Tanzania	2010	74.0	5.0	20.9	1,610
Uganda	2011	79.6	2.1	18.4	1,505
Zambia	2007	61.5	7.4	31.2	1,169
Zimbabwe	2010-11	46.3	1.0	52.6	1,662
Regional average		**67.4**	**3.1**	**29.5**	**26,634**
Middle East and North Africa					
Egypt	2008	59.5	3.7	36.8	3,133
Jordan	2009	60.3	11.9	27.8	1,320
Morocco	2003-04	46.8	4.5	48.6	1,441
Regional average		**55.5**	**6.7**	**37.7**	**5,894**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Albania	2008-09	46.7	43.8	9.4	467
Armenia	2010	62.9	20.9	16.2	518
Azerbaijan	2006	67.7	24.1	8.2	848
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	80.7	1.9	17.4	1,053
Moldova	2005	37.7	22.2	40.1	765
Turkey	2003	43.5	27.9	28.6	664
Ukraine	2007	38.6	16.7	44.8	517
Regional average		**54.0**	**22.5**	**23.5**	**4,832**
South and Southeast Asia					
Bangladesh	2011	46.0	4.6	49.4	5,322
Cambodia	2010	59.8	11.2	29.0	2,061
India	2005-06	72.5	6.9	20.6	23,508
Indonesia	2012	41.8	1.1	57.0	4,644
Maldives	2009	77.5	6.3	16.2	1,300
Nepal	2011	74.2	5.0	20.9	2,553
Pakistan	2006-07	87.0	4.1	8.8	2,022
Philippines	2008	58.2	13.3	28.5	1,283
Timor-Leste	2009-10	85.7	1.1	13.2	1,343
Vietnam	2002	46.2	12.7	41.1	603
Regional average		**64.9**	**6.6**	**28.5**	**44,639**

(Continued...)

Table 26. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia	2008	47.3	19.7	33.0	1,735
Colombia	2010	31.8	5.6	62.6	4,490
Dominican Republic	2007	44.4	3.4	52.2	3,209
Guyana	2009	64.0	1.7	34.3	564
Haiti	2012	66.6	1.8	31.6	1,654
Honduras	2011-12	35.5	7.3	57.2	3,235
Nicaragua	2001	37.5	2.1	60.4	2,035
Peru	2010	29.9	19.3	50.8	1,950
Regional average		**44.6**	**7.6**	**47.8**	**18,872**

Table 26 indicates that most married women age 15-24 are not currently using contraception. Only in Latin America and the Caribbean does a majority—55.4 percent, on average—use a method of contraception. In every other region in this report, the majority of young married women do not use any contraceptive method. When contraception *is* used however, a greater proportion of young married women in all regions use a modern method than a traditional method. Use of *modern methods* by married women age 15-24 is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (averaging 47.8%), followed by the Middle East and North Africa (where it averages 37.7%). Eastern Europe and Central Asia is distinctive because of the high proportion of young married women using *traditional methods* (22.5%), almost the same proportion of young married women are using modern methods (23.5%). In other regions the proportion of young married women using traditional methods is less than 10 percent. In all regions, use of contraception is higher among married women age 20-24 than among those age 15-19, but the distribution of modern and traditional methods is similar in both age groups (Appendix Table A16).

Table 27 provides trend data on current use of contraception among married women age 15-24 in countries with multiple DHS surveys. These data are presented for the two constituent five-year age groups (15-19 and 20-24) in Appendix Table A17. Table 27 demonstrates *a strong and nearly universal trend toward increased use of modern contraceptive methods*. At the same time, however, there is variation as to whether the *increase* in the use of modern methods is accompanied by 1) a *decrease* in nonuse of contraception and an *increase* in the use of traditional methods, or 2) an *increase* in nonuse of contraception and a *decrease* in the use of traditional methods, or 3) a *decrease* in both nonuse of contraception and use of traditional methods. Generally, trends in current use of contraception do not differ by age group (Appendix Table A17).

Table 27. Trends in current use of contraception among married women age 15-24, by method type

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
West and Central Africa					
Benin	2006	86.9	8.7	4.3	2,886
Benin	2001	84.3	9.9	5.8	1,155
Benin	1996	84.0	13.4	2.6	1,094
Burkina Faso	2010	86.7	0.8	12.5	3,728
Burkina Faso	2003	87.8	4.3	7.8	2,739
Burkina Faso	1998-99	88.7	7.0	4.3	1,511
Cameroon	2011	79.7	5.4	14.9	2,803
Cameroon	2004	74.5	10.7	14.7	2,391
Cameroon	1998	83.7	12.0	4.3	1,176
Chad	2004	89.5	9.0	1.6	1,478
Chad	1996-97	96.1	2.8	1.0	1,991
Congo Brazzaville	2011	56.8	19.3	23.9	1,495
Congo Brazzaville	2005	53.9	32.5	13.7	1,093
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	84.7	5.0	10.2	1,512
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	87.2	6.7	6.0	534
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	88.0	8.7	3.3	1,526
Gabon	2012	68.4	10.2	21.4	953
Gabon	2000	61.8	24.2	14.0	950
Ghana	2008	79.1	5.2	15.6	499
Ghana	2003	80.1	5.1	14.8	667
Ghana	1998	79.6	8.7	11.7	674
Guinea	2005	90.1	4.2	5.7	1,474
Guinea	1999	95.0	1.9	3.1	1,459
Mali	2006	91.5	1.8	6.8	3,968
Mali	2001	93.7	0.7	5.6	3,165
Mali	1995-96	94.6	2.4	2.9	2,278
Niger	2006	90.8	5.5	3.6	2,440
Niger	1998	91.9	4.4	3.7	2,188
Niger	1992	96.0	2.4	1.7	1,837
Nigeria	2008	92.3	2.2	5.5	5,523
Nigeria	2003	92.5	2.0	5.5	1,456
Nigeria	1999	93.4	4.5	2.1	1,457
Senegal	2010-11	91.9	0.7	7.4	2,764
Senegal	2005	92.8	0.9	6.4	2,849

(Continued...)

Table 27. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa					
Eritrea	2002	95.5	0.7	3.8	1,530
Eritrea	1995	92.9	4.2	2.8	937
Ethiopia	2011	68.5	1.2	30.2	2,527
Ethiopia	2000	93.7	1.7	4.7	2,669
Kenya	2008-09	66.7	4.8	28.5	1,170
Kenya	2003	75.1	5.0	19.9	1,297
Kenya	1998	71.9	6.8	21.4	1,234
Lesotho	2009	60.1	1.0	38.9	1,151
Lesotho	2004	71.2	1.1	27.7	1,072
Madagascar	2008-09	67.9	8.8	23.2	3,390
Madagascar	2003-04	79.1	5.3	15.7	1,291
Madagascar	1997	87.7	5.5	6.9	1,256
Malawi	2010	61.5	3.5	35.1	4,639
Malawi	2004	73.5	3.4	23.2	3,071
Malawi	2000	76.9	3.2	19.9	3,257
Mozambique	2011	90.5	0.2	9.3	2,940
Mozambique	2003	75.5	3.9	20.6	2,683
Mozambique	1997	97.0	0.5	2.5	2,163
Namibia	2006-07	48.7	2.7	48.6	516
Namibia	2000	54.6	1.2	44.2	400
Namibia	1992	71.6	4.7	23.7	394
Rwanda	2010	56.4	2.4	41.2	1,087
Rwanda	2005	87.9	4.7	7.3	1,045
Rwanda	2000	90.3	5.2	4.5	1,135
Tanzania	2010	74.0	5.0	20.9	1,610
Tanzania	2004-05	79.2	5.4	15.4	1,990
Tanzania	1999	76.8	6.9	16.3	777
Uganda	2011	79.6	2.1	18.4	1,505
Uganda	2006	80.9	4.9	14.2	1,528
Uganda	2000-01	81.6	3.5	14.9	1,616
Zambia	2007	61.5	7.4	31.2	1,169
Zambia	2001-02	70.2	8.1	21.7	1,524
Zambia	1996	77.6	9.4	12.9	1,705
Zimbabwe	2010-11	46.3	1.0	52.6	1,662
Zimbabwe	2005-06	45.2	1.1	53.7	1,648
Zimbabwe	1999	49.5	2.0	48.5	1,134

(Continued...)

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Table 27. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Middle East and North Africa					
Egypt	2008	59.5	3.7	36.8	3,133
Egypt	2005	59.2	3.2	37.6	3,690
Egypt	2000	61.5	2.0	36.5	2,785
Jordan	2009	60.3	11.9	27.8	1,320
Jordan	2007	58.9	11.0	30.0	1,466
Jordan	2002	61.5	13.0	25.4	864
Jordan	1997	67.1	11.6	21.3	980
Morocco	2003-04	46.8	4.5	48.6	1,441
Morocco	1992	68.1	2.6	29.4	930
Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Armenia	2010	62.9	20.9	16.2	518
Armenia	2005	60.7	22.6	16.7	582
Armenia	2000	49.5	29.2	21.3	610
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	80.7	1.9	17.4	1,053
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	54.5	9.4	36.1	551
Turkey	2003	43.5	27.9	28.6	664
Turkey	1998	51.4	21.1	27.5	1,186
Turkey	1993	55.4	20.9	23.6	1,355
South and Southeast Asia					
Bangladesh	2011	46.0	4.6	49.4	5,322
Bangladesh	2007	51.8	4.7	43.5	3,470
Bangladesh	2004	52.3	7.0	40.7	3,803
Cambodia	2010	59.8	11.2	29.0	2,061
Cambodia	2005	67.9	10.5	21.6	2,034
Cambodia	2000	86.5	2.7	10.8	1,447
India	2005-06	72.5	6.9	20.6	23,508
India	1998-99	80.0	4.3	15.7	24,229
India	1992-93	83.8	3.5	12.7	26,738
Indonesia	2012	41.8	1.1	57.0	4,644
Indonesia	2007	41.0	1.4	57.6	4,766
Indonesia	2002-03	41.9	1.6	56.5	4,672
Nepal	2011	74.2	5.0	20.9	2,553
Nepal	2006	74.2	2.6	23.2	2,389
Nepal	2001	80.7	2.7	16.6	2,573
Pakistan	2006-07	87.0	4.1	8.8	2,022
Pakistan	1990-91	94.8	1.9	3.3	1,459
Philippines	2008	58.2	13.3	28.5	1,283
Philippines	2003	60.4	12.6	27.0	1,334
Philippines	1998	63.8	15.1	21.1	1,212
Vietnam	2002	46.2	12.7	41.1	603
Vietnam	1997	50.5	10.5	39.0	845

(Continued...)

Table 27. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia	2008	47.3	19.7	33.0	1,735
Bolivia	2003	46.8	19.2	34.1	2,051
Bolivia	1998	59.8	21.9	18.3	1,224
Colombia	2010	31.8	5.6	62.6	4,490
Colombia	2005	32.4	10.3	57.3	3,706
Colombia	2000	34.3	12.3	53.4	1,140
Dominican Republic	2007	44.4	3.4	52.2	3,209
Dominican Republic	2002	49.4	5.1	45.4	3,175
Dominican Republic	1999	57.9	9.2	32.9	165
Haiti	2012	66.6	1.8	31.6	1,654
Haiti	2005-06	68.3	7.3	24.4	1,524
Haiti	2000	72.3	5.8	21.9	1,333
Honduras	2011-12	35.5	7.3	57.2	3,235
Honduras	2005-06	45.0	7.2	47.8	2,944
Nicaragua	2001	37.5	2.1	60.4	2,035
Nicaragua	1998	51.4	2.1	46.5	2,280
Peru	2010	29.9	19.3	50.8	1,950
Peru	2005	32.1	18.5	49.4	3,322
Peru	2000	37.9	13.2	49.0	2,551

Table 28 presents current use of contraception among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by method type, for countries with DHS data on unmarried women. Appendix Table A18 provides corresponding data by five-year age group. Table 28 indicates that, compared with married women age 15-24 a greater proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, in all regions, are currently using a contraceptive method. Still, the majority of young unmarried women in both African regions (West and Central Africa and East and Southern Africa) do not use any method of contraception. Use of modern methods among this population is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (56.0%), followed closely by Eastern Europe and Central Asia (54.5%). Use of traditional methods is higher among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, on average, than it is among their married counterparts. Again, use of traditional methods is highest in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (25.5%), although more than twice as many young unmarried women in this region use modern methods (54.5%). As with young married women, a higher proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 20-24 use a method of contraception as compared to their counterparts age 15-19, except in Eastern Europe and Central Asia where there are no differences by age (Appendix Table A18).

Table 28. Current use of contraception among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by method type, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
West and Central Africa					
Benin	2006	40.1	28.9	31.0	494
Burkina Faso	2010	40.8	1.6	57.6	276
Cameroon	2011	35.8	10.8	53.4	643
Chad	2004	90.2	0.0	9.8	39
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	24.3	28.7	47.0	876
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	50.1	25.8	24.1	442
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	60.3	9.3	30.4	776
Gabon	2012	39.3	9.6	51.1	897
Ghana	2008	51.9	18.1	30.0	175
Guinea	2005	53.1	11.3	35.6	218
Liberia	2007	73.4	4.6	22.0	717
Mali	2006	71.5	6.1	22.4	70
Nigeria	2008	37.1	18.5	44.5	1,034
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	48.7	0.5	50.8	105
Senegal	2010-11	75.4	0.8	23.9	77
Sierra Leone	2008	61.8	11.7	26.5	344
Regional average		**53.4**	**11.6**	**35.0**	**7,183**
East and Southern Africa					
Burundi	2010	83.3	1.2	15.5	44
Ethiopia	2011	39.4	6.1	54.4	101
Kenya	2008-09	55.7	4.0	40.3	138
Lesotho	2009	49.9	1.3	48.8	164
Madagascar	2008-09	59.8	17.4	22.8	485
Malawi	2010	61.0	0.6	38.4	302
Mozambique	2011	68.6	0.1	31.3	656
Namibia	2006-07	22.8	0.2	77.0	665
Rwanda	2010	66.6	0.0	33.4	96
Swaziland	2006-07	40.4	0.8	58.8	291
Tanzania	2010	51.0	7.5	41.5	356
Uganda	2011	50.2	8.2	41.6	160
Zambia	2007	53.4	2.7	43.9	179
Zimbabwe	2010-11	49.6	0.0	50.4	89
Regional average		**53.7**	**3.6**	**42.7**	**3,726**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Albania	2008-09	22.7	48.4	29.0	90
Moldova	2005	27.7	24.3	48.0	182
Ukraine	2007	9.6	3.8	86.6	280
Regional average		**20.0**	**25.5**	**54.5**	**552**

(Continued...)

Table 28. – Continued

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia	2008	22.8	31.2	46.0	337
Colombia	2010	18.2	6.9	74.9	3,188
Dominican Republic	2007	45.2	5.1	49.7	1,017
Guyana	2009	33.3	3.4	63.2	185
Haiti	2012	64.9	2.5	32.7	680
Honduras	2011-12	26.1	14.4	59.5	486
Nicaragua	2001	37.0	7.1	55.9	173
Peru	2010	12.1	21.7	66.2	648
Regional average		**32.5**	**11.5**	**56.0**	**6,714**

Table 29 displays the trends in current use of contraception among unmarried women age 15-24 for countries with multiple DHS surveys that include this population, with corresponding data by five-year age group provided in Appendix Table A19. As with married women age 15-24 there is strong trend toward *increased* use of modern methods of contraception. The concurrent trends in nonuse of contraception and use of traditional methods are as varied among young unmarried women as they are among young married women.

Table 29. Trends in current use of contraception among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by method type

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
West and Central Africa					
Benin	2006	40.1	28.9	31.0	494
Benin	2001	60.2	22.3	17.5	223
Benin	1996	45.1	42.4	12.6	151
Burkina Faso	2010	40.8	1.6	57.6	276
Burkina Faso	2003	41.6	2.9	55.5	239
Burkina Faso	1998-99	51.0	6.8	42.2	148
Cameroon	2011	35.8	10.8	53.4	643
Cameroon	2004	25.8	22.7	51.5	365
Cameroon	1998	27.2	51.9	20.9	334
Chad	2004	90.2	0.0	9.8	39
Chad	1996-97	83.7	7.9	8.4	98
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	24.3	28.7	47.0	876
Congo Brazzaville	2005	22.3	52.6	25.0	660
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	60.3	9.3	30.4	776
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	40.8	31.5	27.8	246
Gabon	2012	39.3	9.6	51.1	897
Gabon	2000	35.7	34.0	30.4	599
Ghana	2008	51.9	18.1	30.0	175
Ghana	2003	53.1	14.3	32.6	162
Ghana	1998	57.5	19.5	23.0	138
Guinea	2005	53.1	11.3	35.6	218
Guinea	1999	52.2	18.4	29.4	144
Mali	2006	71.5	6.1	22.4	70
Mali	2001	71.1	8.8	20.2	262
Mali	1995-96	63.4	12.7	23.9	195
Nigeria	2008	37.1	18.5	44.5	1,034
Nigeria	2003	47.3	12.8	39.9	245
Nigeria	1999	42.3	25.4	32.3	248

(Continued...)

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Table 29. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa					
Ethiopia	2011	39.4	6.1	54.4	101
Ethiopia	2000	54.4	7.3	38.4	87
Kenya	2008-09	55.7	4.0	40.3	138
Kenya	2003	48.6	11.7	39.7	142
Kenya	1998	61.6	12.2	26.2	246
Lesotho	2009	49.9	1.3	48.8	164
Lesotho	2004	53.9	0.6	45.5	131
Madagascar	2008-09	59.8	17.4	22.8	485
Madagascar	2003-04	61.8	17.4	20.8	267
Madagascar	1997	74.5	17.5	7.9	325
Malawi	2010	61.0	0.6	38.4	302
Malawi	2004	73.5	1.4	25.1	163
Malawi	2000	76.3	0.8	22.9	222
Mozambique	2011	68.6	0.1	31.3	656
Mozambique	2003	51.2	3.4	45.4	661
Mozambique	1997	88.2	2.6	9.2	308
Namibia	2006-07	22.8	0.2	77.0	665
Namibia	2000	43.9	0.3	55.7	380
Tanzania	2010	51.0	7.5	41.5	356
Tanzania	2004-05	60.8	3.5	35.7	318
Tanzania	1999	65.7	6.0	28.3	210
Uganda	2011	50.2	8.2	41.6	160
Uganda	2006	52.2	7.4	40.4	178
Uganda	2000-01	47.4	4.1	48.5	152
Zambia	2007	53.4	2.7	43.9	179
Zambia	2001-02	71.6	3.1	25.3	211
Zambia	1996	78.3	4.9	16.8	301
Zimbabwe	2010-11	49.6	0.0	50.4	89
Zimbabwe	2005-06	51.7	1.2	47.1	78
Zimbabwe	1999	58.1	0.0	41.9	77

(Continued...)

Table 29. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Latin America and Caribbean					
Bolivia	2008	22.8	31.2	46.0	337
Bolivia	2003	39.1	26.6	34.3	316
Bolivia	1998	39.8	30.9	29.3	98
Colombia	2010	18.2	6.9	74.9	3,188
Colombia	2005	19.8	14.1	66.1	2,106
Colombia	2000	16.8	24.0	59.2	520
Dominican Republic	2007	45.2	5.1	49.7	1,017
Dominican Republic	2002	46.2	9.4	44.4	544
Haiti	2012	64.9	2.5	32.7	680
Haiti	2005-06	63.1	8.3	28.6	319
Haiti	2000	60.7	9.3	30.0	236
Honduras	2011-12	26.1	14.4	59.5	486
Honduras	2005-06	31.8	9.8	58.4	261
Nicaragua	2001	37.0	7.1	55.9	173
Nicaragua	1998	55.1	7.4	37.6	74
Peru	2010	12.1	21.7	66.2	648
Peru	2005	9.7	27.4	62.9	1,010
Peru	2000	20.5	36.6	42.9	492

9.5.1 *West and Central Africa*

Among married women age 15-24, West and Central Africa has the *lowest level* of use of contraception—15.6 percent. Conversely, 84.4 percent of young married women are not using any method of contraception (Table 26). Nonuse of contraception ranges from 56.8 percent in Congo (Brazzaville) to 95.8 percent in Sierra Leone. Use of modern methods (10.2%) is nearly double that of traditional methods (5.4%). The differential in use of traditional versus modern methods is perhaps greatest in São Tomé and Príncipe where 1.8 percent of young married women use traditional methods and 32.4 percent use modern methods. Notably, this level of use of modern methods in São Tomé and Príncipe is the highest for the region. The pattern is reversed in Chad and Niger, where a greater proportion of young married women use traditional methods than use modern methods.

In all the countries for which trend data are available use of modern methods among married women age 15-24 has *increased* over time (Table 27). In eight of 13 countries, this increase has been accompanied by a *decrease* in both nonuse of contraception and use of traditional methods. However, in Benin, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon, nonuse of contraception has increased along with use of modern methods, while use of traditional methods has decreased. In Chad and Niger, use of both traditional and modern methods has increased while the proportion not using any method has decreased.

Table 28 shows that, compared with married women age 15-24, a smaller proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 are not using contraception (84.4% and 53.4%, respectively). The proportion of nonusers among young sexually active, unmarried women ranges from 24.3 percent in Congo (Brazzaville) to 90.2 percent in Chad. Use of modern methods, which averages 35.0 percent among young unmarried women, is more than triple the level among young married women. The percentage of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 who use a modern method of contraception

ranges from 9.8 percent in Chad to 57.6 percent in Burkina Faso. Use of traditional methods in this region is higher than in either East and Southern Africa or Latin America and the Caribbean. Use of traditional methods averages 11.6 percent among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, ranging from zero use in Chad to 28.9 percent in Benin.

Trends in current use of contraception among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, presented in Table 29, indicate that use of modern methods has generally *increased* in this population just as it has among young married women with one exception, Mali. At the same time, use of traditional methods has *decreased* over time in every country in the West and Central Africa region. The proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 not using any contraceptive method has *increased* in seven of 11 countries and *decreased* in the remaining four countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Nigeria.

9.5.2   *East and Southern Africa*

More than two-thirds (67.4%) of married women age 15-24 in East and Southern Africa, on average, are not using any method of contraception; only West and Central Africa has a higher proportion of nonusers (Table 26). The proportion not using any method in East and Southern Africa ranges from 46.3 percent in Zimbabwe to 95.5 percent in Eritrea. These two countries, respectively, have the *highest* proportion (52.6%) and the *lowest* proportion (3.8%) of young married women using a modern method. At the same time, use of modern methods exceeds use of traditional methods in all of the countries in the region. Averaging just 3.1 percent, East and Southern Africa has the *lowest* proportion of married women age 15-24 using traditional methods.

As in other regions, use of modern methods by married women age 15-24 has generally *increased* over time (Table 27). Among the countries in East and Southern Africa with multiple DHS surveys, all show an *increase* over time in the use of modern methods, with the exception of Eritrea. This trend has been accompanied by a *decrease* in the proportion of young married women not using any method of contraception. (In Eritrea, the proportion of young married women not using contraception actually *increased* from 92.9 percent in 1995 to 95.5 percent in 2002.) Use of traditional methods among young married women has *decreased* alongside the *decrease* in the proportion not using any method of contraception and the *increase* in the use of modern methods—with the exception of Malawi, where use of traditional methods has increased modestly.

Among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, East and Southern Africa averages the *highest* levels of nonuse of contraception (53.7%) (Table 28). The proportion not using any method of contraception is nonetheless lower among young unmarried women than it is among young married women. Nonuse of contraception is lowest in Namibia (22.8%) and highest in Burundi (83.3%). Use of modern methods by sexually active, unmarried women in East and Southern Africa averages 42.7 percent. Use of traditional methods is generally low—as it is among young married women—averaging 3.6 percent. Madagascar stands out in the region because 17.4 percent of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in that country use traditional methods. Elsewhere in the region the proportion using traditional methods is less than 10 percent.

Over time, the general trend among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 has been an *increase* in the use of modern methods accompanied by a *decrease* in both nonuse of contraception and use of traditional methods (Table 29). The reverse trend occurs in Uganda. In Tanzania, there has been an *increase* in the use of both traditional and modern methods.

9.5.3   Middle East and North Africa

In the Middle East and North Africa, the proportion of married women age 15-24 who are not using any method of contraception averages 55.5 percent and ranges from 46.8 percent in Morocco to 60.3 percent in Jordan (Table 26). The level of nonuse in Egypt (59.5%) is similar to that in Morocco. Use of modern methods is *higher*, on average, in the Middle East and North Africa than in any other region except Latin America and the Caribbean, ranging from 27.8 percent in Jordan to 48.6 percent in Morocco. Only in Jordan does use of traditional methods exceed 10 percent of married women age 15-24. This proportion is less than five percent in Egypt and Morocco.

Table 27 indicates that use of modern methods has *increased* in this population over time and the proportion of women not using any method of contraception has *decreased*. In Egypt and Morocco these changes have been accompanied by an *increase* in the use of traditional methods—although the proportions are still relatively low. In Jordan, use of traditional methods has fluctuated over time.

9.5.4   Eastern Europe and Central Asia

After Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia has the lowest proportion of married women age 15-24 who are not using contraception (Table 26). On average, 54.0 percent of young married women in Eastern Europe and Central Asia are not using any contraceptive method, ranging from 37.7 percent in Moldova to 80.7 percent in Azerbaijan. At the same time, use of modern methods is quite low. Less than one-quarter (23.5%) of young married women use modern methods, ranging from 8.2 percent in Azerbaijan to 40.1 percent in Moldova. In contrast, the region has the *highest level* of use of traditional methods. The Kyrgyz Republic is the exception in the region, with only 1.9 percent of married women age 15-24 using traditional methods. The average is 22.5 percent, with a high of 43.8 percent of young married women use traditional methods in Albania.

The three countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia for which multiple DHS surveys are available—Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Turkey—displays a different trend in use of contraception over time compared to the other regions in this report (Table 27). In Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic, use of contraceptive methods, either traditional or modern, has declined over time while nonuse of contraception has increased. Only in Turkey has use of contraception increased. In this country, increases are seen in use of both modern and traditional methods, although use of traditional methods outpaces use of modern methods.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia has the *lowest proportion* of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 not using any method of contraception (Table 28). This proportion, which averages 20.0 percent for the three countries in the region with DHS data on this population, is less than half that among young married women, and ranges from 9.6 percent in the Ukraine to 27.7 percent in Moldova. Correspondingly, use of both modern methods (54.5%) and traditional methods (25.5%) is *high* relative to the other regions and exceeds use among young married women. Use of traditional methods is highest in Albania, at 48.4 percent, and relatively low in Ukraine (3.8 percent).

9.5.5   South and Southeast As*ia*

On average, nearly 65 percent of married women age 15-24 in South and Southeast Asia are not using contraception, while more than 35 percent are using a contraceptive method of some kind. Use of modern methods is fourfold that of traditional methods (28.5% and 6.6%, respectively) (Table 26). However, there is substantial variation within the region. Nonuse of contraception is lowest in Indonesia (41.8 percent) and highest in Pakistan (87 percent). Use of a modern methods averages 28.5 percent, but ranges from 8.8 percent in Pakistan to 57 percent in Indonesia. Use of traditional methods is lowest in

Timor-Leste and Indonesia (both 1.1%), but exceeds 10 percent in Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

Throughout the region, use of modern methods has *increased* and nonuse of contraception has *decreased* among married women age 15-24 over time (Table 27). Use of traditional methods has increased in five of the eight countries with trends data but has decreased in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

9.5.6   *Latin America and Caribbean*

Latin America and the Caribbean has, on average, the *highest level* of use of modern methods and the *lowest level* of nonuse of contraception among married women age 15-24 (Table 26). Use of modern methods, which averages 47.7 percent, is highest in Colombia (62.6%) and lowest in Bolivia (33.0%) and Haiti (31.6%). The proportion of young married women not using any method of contraception is 44.6 percent, ranging from 29.9 percent in Peru to 66.6 percent in Haiti. Latin America and the Caribbean has relatively high levels of use of traditional methods, with an average of 7.6 percent of young married women using these methods. Use of traditional methods is uncharacteristically high in Bolivia and Peru, exceeding 19 percent in these countries.

Trends in use of contraception among married women age 15-24 in Latin America and the Caribbean reflect the broader global trends (Table 27). The proportion of young married women using a modern method of contraception has *increased* while the proportion not using any method has *decreased*. The change has been especially large in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua, countries in which nonuse of contraception has decline by at least 12 percentage points over a period of about 10 years. In most countries, use of traditional methods has *decreased* as use of modern methods has increased and nonuse of contraception has decreased. However, the proportion using traditional methods increased in Honduras and Peru and remains unchanged in Nicaragua.

Latin America and the Caribbean also has the *highest level* of use of modern methods among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 (Table 28). This proportion, which averages 56.0 percent, ranges from 32.7 percent in Haiti to 74.9 percent in Colombia. As with other regions, these levels of use of modern methods are higher among young unmarried women than they are among young married women. The proportion not using any method of contraception averages 32.5 percent among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 and ranges from 12.1 percent in Peru to 64.9 percent in Haiti. Use of traditional methods in Latin America and the Caribbean is *low* relative to the other regions, averaging 11.5 percent among young unmarried women; however, there is considerable variation within the region. Only 2.5 percent of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 use traditional methods in Haiti—where overall use of contraception is low—but this proportion rises to 21.7 percent in Peru and to 31.2 percent in Bolivia.

While use of modern methods has demonstrably *increased* over time among sexually active unmarried women age 15-24 in Latin America and the Caribbean (Table 29), the trends in nonuse of contraception and in use of traditional methods are more varied. Nonuse of contraception among young unmarried women has *declined* in five of the seven countries with trend data available, but *increased* in Colombia and Haiti. Use of traditional methods has *increased* in Bolivia and Honduras—along with an increase in the use of modern methods—but decreased elsewhere. Thus, in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Peru there has been a shift away from nonuse of contraception and use of traditional methods toward increased use of modern methods.

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10   Limitations

This study focuses specifically on the youth population in 61 low and middle income countries. It covers a wide range of topics related to unmet need in this population and applies a consistent measure by which to compare levels of unmet need across countries and over time. Although this study counts these attributes among its strengths, it also has several limitations that deserve mention.

First, the DHS Program does not have global coverage of survey data for all countries. This is especially the case for data on never married women. Averages of countries within the regions described in this study should not be mistaken for overall regional averages due to this lack of complete coverage. Second, the study is descriptive in nature. Although several factors are revealed to be associated with levels of unmet need among young married women, no causality can be attributed to these factors. Furthermore, these associations are identified through bivariate analyses so a spurious relationship cannot be ruled out. Finally, the estimates of unmet need among unmarried women rely on respondents accurately and truthfully reporting recent sexual activity. Recall errors regarding the timing of most recent sexual intercourse and social desirability bias surrounding sexual activity outside of marriage may yield misreporting of "sexually active" status and thus result in an underestimate of unmet need in this population.

11   Conclusions

Renewed attention is being paid to *unmet need for family planning*, catalyzed in part by FP2020's initiative to increase investment in family planning services (Carr et al. 2012; FP2020 2013). Young people are a core focus of this initiative, as evidenced by the prominent youth contingent at FP2020 activities (FP2020 2013). This study is the first publication of DHS data specifically focused on young women age 15-24 that uses the recently revised algorithm for unmet need for family planning. The estimates produced are comparable across countries and over time. The following are among this study's key findings.

Among the six regions in this study, unmet need for family planning among married women age 15-24 is highest in the West and Central Africa region (29.3%). Among individual countries, unmet need is highest among young married women in Ghana (45.7%) and Haiti (44.8%) and lowest in Indonesia (8.0%) and Egypt (8.8%). Unmet need for family planning in this population is predominantly unmet need for spacing.

Total demand for family planning (unmet need plus current use of contraception) among young married women is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (79.9 percent) and lowest in West and Central Africa (45 percent). On average, only slightly more than half (53.4 percent) of this demand is satisfied among study countries.

Unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 is highest in the two African regions, at around 40 percent—West and Central Africa (41.7%) and East and Southern Africa (39.8%). Among individual countries, it is highest in Senegal (69.5%) and lowest in Ukraine (7.3%).

Total demand for family planning among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 is consistently high, about 90 percent in all regions. The vast majority of young sexually active, unmarried women simply do not want to become pregnant at the present time. What varies is the proportion of demand for family planning that is satisfied, which ranges from 51.9 percent in West and Central Africa to 83.8 percent in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Over time, unmet need among married women age 15-24 has *declined* in the majority of countries—51 of the 61 countries included in the study. West and Central Africa is an exception: six of the 10 countries in which unmet need has *increased* are in this region. Increases in current use of contraception among married women age 15-24 have kept pace with or exceeded increases in total demand for family planning. As a result, the proportion of demand for family planning satisfied has generally increased over time.

Trends in unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 are less consistently encouraging than the trends seen among young married women. Unmet need among young unmarried women has decreased in about half the countries in the study but increased or fluctuated over time in the remaining countries. In particular, unmet need among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 has increased in the majority of countries in West and Central Africa. Demand for family planning has remained steady, and relatively high, over time.

It is estimated that nearly 33 million women age 15-24 have an unmet need for family planning in the 61 countries included in the study. This figure means that more than one-quarter of FP2020's goal to provide services to 120 million new users by 2020 could be achieved by meeting the needs of these young women in these countries (FP2020 2013). Approximately two-thirds of the 33 million young women with unmet need live in one of the 10 Asian countries in the study. The remaining one-third are distributed throughout the 51 other countries.

A greater *number* of married women age 15-24 have an unmet need for family planning than sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, both overall and in those countries with data on both married and unmarried women. This pattern is seen despite the larger *percentage* of sexually active, unmarried women experiencing unmet need. It reflects the relatively large proportion of women age 15-24 who are married or in union, compared with women who are unmarried and sexually active. Comparing the two age groups (15-19 and 20-24), on average, more women age 20-24 have an unmet need for family planning than women age 15-19.

Among young married women, unmet need is highest at the youngest ages (women age 15-16), declining with increasing age in most of the regions in the study: East and Southern Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Unmet need increases with age in the Middle East and North Africa; and in West and Central Africa, unmet need peaks among married women age 19-20.

Married women age 15-24 have greater unmet need than married women age 25 and older, in all regions except the Middle East and North Africa. The biggest gap in unmet need between younger women (age 15-24) and older women (age 25+) occurs in Latin America and the Caribbean, where unmet need among married women age 15-24 is, on average, more than six percentage points higher than among married women age 25-49. However, levels of unmet need are generally similar for younger and older women in the Middle East and North Africa, albeit with unmet need being less than two percentage points higher among *older* married women (age 25-49) than younger married women (age 15-24).

Place of residence (urban or rural) is a significant factor in unmet need among married women age 15-24 in 25 of 61 countries and, for sexually active, unmarried women of the same age, in 14 of 41 countries. Unmet need is usually *higher* in rural areas for both married and unmarried women. Young women in rural areas are most disadvantaged regarding unmet need in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Eastern Europe, urban unmarried women age 15-24 are relatively disadvantaged.

Unmet need among young married women varies significantly by household wealth quintile in 23 of the 61 countries. Generally, unmet need *decreases* with increasing wealth quintile. In West and Central Africa, however, unmet need is also high among women in the highest (richest) wealth quintile.

Educational attainment is associated with unmet need for family planning among married women age 15-24 in most regions and, significantly, in 32 of the 61 countries. The patterns are diverse: unmet need decreases with increasing level of education in the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In Africa, however, unmet need increases with educational attainment in many countries.

Unmet need among married women age 15-24 varies significantly with parity in 39 of the 61 countries, making it the factor most frequently associated with unmet need of those included in this study. Unmet need increases demonstrably with parity. Differences in unmet need are largest between young married *women with no children* and those *with one child*. In two Latin American countries, Colombia and Peru, nulliparous women have significantly higher unmet need than women with children.

The proportion of women who are married by age 15 or by age 18 is highest in West and Central Africa and lowest in the Middle East and North Africa and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The general trend is toward delaying marriage, with the proportion marrying by age 15 or by age 18 declining over time. Possible exceptions to this trend exist in Latin America and the Caribbean and East and Southern Africa.

The proportion of unmarried women age 15-24 who report that they are sexually active is highest in West and Central Africa (18.8%) and lowest in East and Southern Africa (9.7%). The data do not

indicate a consistent trend over time; rather, the proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 declines in nearly as many countries as it increases (14 and 15 countries, respectively). It does increases, however, in all seven Latin America and Caribbean countries that provided data on this population.

The mean ideal number of children among married women age 15-24 is highest in West and Central Africa (5.5 children) and lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean (2.4 children). It has increased in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (and in selected countries in West and Central Africa) but decreased elsewhere, most notably in South and Southeast Asia. Mean ideal number of children has declined over time among unmarried young women age 15-24. The mean ideal number of children is smaller among unmarried women age 15-24 in Africa and in Eastern Europe and Central Asia as compared to married women of the same age. At the same time, there is almost no difference between young unmarried women and married women in the ideal number of children in Latin America and the Caribbean (unmarried women: 2.3 children; married women: 2.4 children).

Most married women age 15-24 want to postpone a (next) birth for two or more years; the range is from 55.7 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean to 67.2 percent in West and Central Africa. This preference has existed for some time and has become even more normative over time. A much larger proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 want to postpone a (next) birth for two or more years than do married women the same age, in just about every country. The range is from 69.1 percent in East and Southern Africa to 89.6 percent in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. As with young married women, the preference to wait two or more years for a (next) birth has become stronger over time among young unmarried women.

Most married women age 15-24 do not use any contraceptive method. In all regions, less than 50 percent of married women are currently using contraception, except in Latin America and the Caribbean, where use of contraception is 55.4 percent among married women age 15-24. Use of modern methods of contraception exceeds use of traditional methods, although use of traditional methods is relatively high in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. A higher proportion of sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 use contraception compared with their married counterparts. However, the majority of women age 15-24 in both Africa regions do not use any method of contraception. Use of modern methods has increased over time among both married women age 15-24 and sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24.

Overall, unmet need for family planning has declined over time among young women age 15-24 in many countries—especially among young married women. However, levels of unmet need remain substantial in West and Central Africa. In general, sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 want to avoid a pregnancy to a greater degree than do married women. Unmet need is generally higher among unmarried women than married women, and higher among younger women (age 15-19) than older women (age 20-24).

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Appendix

Appendix Table A1. Unmet need, current use of contraception, and demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-24, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
West and Central Africa											
Benin	2006	26.6	7.9	34.5	22.9	667	28.8	14.6	43.4	33.6	2,219
Burkina Faso	2010	21.7	6.6	28.3	23.3	1,043	23.9	15.9	39.8	39.9	2,686
Cameroon	2011	25.7	16.1	41.8	38.5	868	24.9	22.1	47.0	47.0	1,935
Chad	2004	19.0	7.4	26.4	28.0	571	22.1	12.5	34.6	36.1	907
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	34.8	36.2	71.0	51.0	413	23.2	45.9	69.1	66.4	1,083
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	28.9	14.5	43.4	33.4	457	32.5	18.5	51.0	36.3	1,484
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	26.5	11.0	37.5	29.3	418	32.6	16.9	49.5	34.1	1,094
Gabon	2012	41.4	24.9	66.3	37.6	241	29.8	33.9	63.7	53.2	711
Ghana	2008	61.7	13.6	75.3	18.1	85	42.4	22.4	64.8	34.6	414
Guinea	2005	19.5	8.8	28.3	31.1	587	21.6	10.7	32.3	33.1	888
Liberia	2007	40.7	5.2	45.9	11.3	251	42.2	7.1	49.3	14.4	739
Mali	2006	34.8	7.7	42.5	18.1	1,566	26.9	9.1	36.0	25.3	2,402
Mauritania	2000-02	35.5	5.3	40.8	13.0	408	34.7	6.9	41.6	16.6	747
Niger	2006	11.2	4.3	15.5	27.7	1,014	17.2	12.7	29.9	42.5	1,426
Nigeria	2008	18.0	3.0	21.0	14.3	1,863	20.7	10.1	30.8	32.8	3,659
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	48.3	22.2	70.5	31.5	110	41.4	38.9	80.3	48.4	285
Senegal	2010-11	31.4	5.8	37.2	15.6	832	30.2	9.1	39.3	23.2	1,932
Sierra Leone	2008	23.0	1.2	24.2	5.0	359	28.3	5.5	33.8	16.3	812
Regional average		**30.5**	**11.2**	**41.7**	**26.9**	**11,753**	**29.1**	**17.4**	**46.5**	**37.4**	**25,423**
East and Southern Africa											
Burundi	2010	18.8	10.1	28.9	34.9	201	29.7	22.3	52.0	42.9	1,106
Eritrea	2002	43.6	2.4	46.0	5.2	580	29.5	5.9	35.4	16.7	950
Ethiopia	2011	32.8	23.8	56.6	42.0	765	22.4	34.8	57.2	60.8	1,762

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A1. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Kenya	2008-09	29.7	22.5	52.2	43.1	212	30.4	35.7	66.1	54.0	958
Lesotho	2009	29.6	28.2	57.8	48.8	292	27.9	43.9	71.8	61.1	860
Madagascar	2008-09	26.8	24.6	51.4	47.9	1,332	17.5	36.9	54.4	67.8	2,058
Malawi	2010	25.2	28.8	54.0	53.3	1,171	26.6	41.8	68.4	61.1	3,469
Mozambique	2011	23.2	5.9	29.1	20.3	1,136	23.0	11.7	34.7	33.7	1,804
Namibia	2006-07	34.3	40.9	75.2	54.4	118	20.2	54.4	74.6	72.9	398
Rwanda	2010	6.4	32.9	39.3	83.7	89	16.8	44.5	61.3	72.6	998
Swaziland	2006-07	24.6	42.8	67.4	63.5	88	29.4	46.7	76.1	61.4	343
Tanzania	2010	16.3	14.9	31.2	47.8	399	24.8	29.6	54.4	54.4	1,210
Uganda	2011	31.3	13.9	45.2	30.8	409	35.4	22.9	58.3	39.3	1,097
Zambia	2007	22.6	28.1	50.7	55.4	280	24.9	41.8	66.7	62.7	889
Zimbabwe	2010-11	18.5	36.2	54.7	66.2	452	14.3	60.2	74.5	80.8	1,210
Regional average		**25.6**	**23.7**	**49.3**	**48.1**	**7,524**	**24.9**	**35.5**	**60.4**	**58.8**	**19,112**
Middle East and North Africa											
Egypt	2008	7.0	23.4	30.4	77.0	605	9.2	44.6	53.8	82.9	2,527
Jordan	2009	8.4	27.0	35.4	76.3	242	14.7	42.6	57.3	74.3	1,078
Morocco	2003-04	10.3	38.4	48.7	78.9	346	10.0	57.8	67.8	85.3	1,095
Regional average		**8.6**	**29.6**	**38.2**	**77.6**	**1,193**	**11.3**	**48.3**	**59.6**	**81.1**	**4,700**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia											
Albania	2008-09	16.6	54.7	71.3	76.7	110	17.7	52.8	70.5	74.9	358
Armenia	2010	27.0	19.1	46.1	41.4	68	16.7	39.8	56.5	70.4	450
Azerbaijan	2006	16.4	6.4	22.8	28.1	151	15.8	37.9	53.7	70.6	697
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	9.7	5.2	14.9	34.9	158	22.9	21.8	44.7	48.8	896
Moldova	2005	14.2	58.4	72.6	80.4	136	12.8	63.1	75.9	83.1	629
Turkey	2003	20.9	48.0	68.9	69.7	120	15.1	60.8	75.9	80.1	543
Ukraine	2007	30.6	48.3	78.9	61.2	45	10.3	62.7	73.0	85.9	472
Regional average		**19.3**	**34.3**	**53.6**	**63.9**	**788**	**15.9**	**48.4**	**64.3**	**75.3**	**4,045**

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A1. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
South and Southeast Asia											
Bangladesh	2011	17.0	47.1	64.1	73.5	1,925	15.3	57.9	73.2	79.1	3,396
Cambodia	2010	16.0	27.1	43.1	62.9	382	17.5	43.2	60.7	71.2	1,679
India	2005-06	27.1	13.0	40.1	32.4	6,726	21.5	33.4	54.9	60.8	16,782
Indonesia	2012	6.7	48.1	54.8	87.8	890	8.3	60.5	68.8	87.9	3,754
Maldives	2009	36.9	15.0	51.9	28.9	111	32.0	23.2	55.2	42.0	1,188
Nepal	2011	41.6	17.6	59.2	29.7	792	38.3	29.5	67.8	43.5	1,761
Pakistan	2006-07	20.2	6.7	26.9	24.9	559	27.1	15.4	42.5	36.2	1,463
Philippines	2008	33.7	25.9	59.6	43.5	283	24.6	46.3	70.9	65.3	1,000
Timor-Leste	2009-10	27.4	7.9	35.3	22.4	243	35.2	15.7	50.9	30.8	1,100
Vietnam	2002	14.9	22.8	37.7	60.5	67	10.3	57.7	68.0	84.9	536
Regional average		**24.2**	**23.1**	**47.3**	**48.9**	**11,978**	**23.0**	**38.3**	**61.3**	**62.5**	**32,659**
Latin America and Caribbean											
Bolivia	2008	37.9	40.9	78.8	51.9	472	27.2	57.1	84.3	67.7	1,263
Colombia	2010	23.7	60.5	84.2	71.9	1,249	14.1	71.7	85.8	83.6	3,207
Dominican Republic	2007	27.2	45.8	73.0	62.7	1,050	18.7	60.4	79.1	76.4	2,159
Guyana	2009	34.9	29.8	64.7	46.1	166	30.1	38.7	68.8	56.3	398
Haiti	2012	56.6	25.6	82.2	31.1	404	41.1	36.0	77.1	46.7	1,250
Honduras	2011-12	17.7	55.7	73.4	75.9	1,144	13.1	69.4	82.5	84.1	2,091
Nicaragua	2001	19.9	55.2	75.1	73.5	701	17.2	66.3	83.5	79.4	1,334
Peru	2010	23.1	63.6	86.7	73.4	480	17.1	72.2	89.3	80.9	1,470
Regional average		**30.1**	**47.1**	**77.3**	**61.0**	**5,666**	**22.3**	**59.0**	**81.3**	**72.5**	**13,172**

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Appendix Table A2. Unmet need for spacing and for limiting among currently married women age 15-24, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	26.2	0.4	26.6	667	27.8	1.0	28.8	2,219
Burkina Faso	2010	21.7	0.0	21.7	1,043	23.6	0.3	23.9	2,686
Cameroon	2011	24.2	1.5	25.7	868	22.9	2.0	24.9	1,935
Chad	2004	18.8	0.2	19.0	571	21.9	0.3	22.1	907
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	33.9	0.8	34.8	413	22.2	0.9	23.2	1,083
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	24.9	4.0	28.9	457	29.1	3.4	32.5	1,484
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	26.3	0.2	26.5	418	30.4	2.2	32.6	1,094
Gabon	2012	38.8	2.5	41.4	241	26.0	3.8	29.8	711
Ghana	2008	49.0	12.7	61.7	85	34.4	8.1	42.4	414
Guinea	2005	18.4	1.2	19.5	587	20.6	0.9	21.6	888
Liberia	2007	38.8	1.9	40.7	251	39.4	2.7	42.2	739
Mali	2006	33.3	1.5	34.8	1,566	25.7	1.3	26.9	2,402
Mauritania	2000-02	31.6	3.9	35.5	408	30.2	4.5	34.7	747
Niger	2006	11.1	0.1	11.2	1,014	17.0	0.2	17.2	1,426
Nigeria	2008	16.2	1.8	18.0	1,863	18.8	1.9	20.7	3,659
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	38.2	10.1	48.3	110	31.7	9.7	41.4	285
Senegal	2010-11	31.0	0.4	31.4	832	29.4	0.8	30.2	1,932
Sierra Leone	2008	19.9	3.2	23.0	359	23.9	4.4	28.3	812
Regional average		**27.9**	**2.6**	**30.5**	**11,753**	**26.4**	**2.7**	**29.1**	**25,423**
East and Southern Africa									
Burundi	2010	18.5	0.3	18.8	201	29.3	0.3	29.7	1,106
Eritrea	2002	41.4	2.1	43.6	580	27.9	1.6	29.5	950
Ethiopia	2011	30.3	2.4	32.8	765	20.3	2.1	22.4	1,762
Kenya	2008-09	25.2	4.5	29.7	212	23.4	6.9	30.4	958
Lesotho	2009	26.3	3.3	29.6	292	18.5	9.4	27.9	860

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A2. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
Madagascar	2008-09	24.9	1.9	26.8	1,332	15.8	1.7	17.5	2,058
Malawi	2010	17.2	8.1	25.2	1,171	18.4	8.2	26.6	3,469
Mozambique	2011	21.7	1.6	23.2	1,136	19.5	3.5	23.0	1,804
Namibia	2006-07	24.8	9.5	34.3	118	12.1	8.1	20.2	398
Rwanda	2010	5.1	1.3	6.4	89	15.9	0.9	16.8	998
Swaziland	2006-07	13.6	10.9	24.6	88	16.8	12.6	29.4	343
Tanzania	2010	15.3	1.0	16.3	399	23.8	1.0	24.8	1,210
Uganda	2011	30.7	0.6	31.3	409	32.5	2.9	35.4	1,097
Zambia	2007	15.9	6.7	22.6	280	21.6	3.3	24.9	889
Zimbabwe	2010-11	18.1	0.5	18.5	452	12.9	1.4	14.3	1,210
Regional average		**21.9**	**3.6**	**25.6**	**7,524**	**20.6**	**4.3**	**24.9**	**19,112**
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	2008	6.0	1.0	7.0	605	6.9	2.3	9.2	2,527
Jordan	2009	8.1	0.3	8.4	242	11.5	3.2	14.7	1,078
Morocco	2003-04	10.1	0.2	10.3	346	8.7	1.3	10.0	1,095
Regional average		**8.1**	**0.5**	**8.6**	**1,193**	**9.0**	**2.3**	**11.3**	**4,700**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Albania	2008-09	16.6	0.0	16.6	110	14.9	2.9	17.7	358
Armenia	2010	26.8	0.2	27.0	68	14.8	1.9	16.7	450
Azerbaijan	2006	11.4	5.0	16.4	151	9.2	6.6	15.8	697
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	9.7	0.0	9.7	158	22.3	0.6	22.9	896
Moldova	2005	12.7	1.5	14.2	136	9.1	3.7	12.8	629
Turkey	2003	16.1	4.7	20.9	120	11.0	4.1	15.1	543
Ukraine	2007	29.2	1.4	30.6	45	8.9	1.3	10.3	472
Regional average		**17.5**	**1.8**	**19.3**	**788**	**12.9**	**3.0**	**15.9**	**4,045**

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A2. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
South and Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh	2011	15.7	1.3	17.0	1,925	10.9	4.4	15.3	3,396
Cambodia	2010	14.1	1.9	16.0	382	13.3	4.2	17.5	1,679
India	2005-06	24.7	2.4	27.1	6,726	14.7	6.8	21.5	16,782
Indonesia	2012	6.3	0.4	6.7	890	7.7	0.6	8.3	3,754
Maldives	2009	33.6	3.3	36.9	111	26.3	5.8	32.0	1,188
Nepal	2011	37.6	4.0	41.6	792	24.4	13.9	38.3	1,761
Pakistan	2006-07	18.8	1.4	20.2	559	21.9	5.3	27.1	1,463
Philippines	2008	27.8	6.0	33.7	283	19.1	5.5	24.6	1,000
Timor-Leste	2009-10	27.2	0.2	27.4	243	34.0	1.3	35.2	1,100
Vietnam	2002	13.6	1.3	14.9	67	8.7	1.6	10.3	536
Regional average		**21.9**	**2.2**	**24.2**	**11,978**	**18.1**	**4.9**	**23.0**	**32,659**
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	26.6	11.3	37.9	472	14.3	12.9	27.2	1,263
Colombia	2010	19.2	4.5	23.7	1,249	9.9	4.3	14.1	3,207
Dominican Republic	2007	25.0	2.2	27.2	1,050	15.7	3.0	18.7	2,159
Guyana	2009	23.0	11.9	34.9	166	21.6	8.5	30.1	398
Haiti	2012	50.6	6.0	56.6	404	32.0	9.1	41.1	1,250
Honduras	2011-12	15.7	2.0	17.7	1,144	10.3	2.8	13.1	2,091
Nicaragua	2001	13.4	6.5	19.9	701	10.7	6.5	17.2	1,334
Peru	2010	18.8	4.3	23.1	480	12.0	5.1	17.1	1,470
Regional average		**24.0**	**6.1**	**30.1**	**5,666**	**15.8**	**6.5**	**22.3**	**13,172**

Appendix Table A3. Trends in unmet need for family planning, current use of contraception, and demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-24, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
West and Central Africa											
Benin	2006	26.6	7.9	34.5	22.9	667	28.8	14.6	43.4	33.6	2,219
Benin	2001	27.9	7.9	35.8	22.1	287	25.4	18.3	43.7	41.9	867
Benin	1996	28.6	9.4	38.0	24.7	308	24.9	18.6	43.5	42.8	786
Burkina Faso	2010	21.7	6.6	28.3	23.3	1,043	23.9	15.9	39.8	39.9	2,686
Burkina Faso	2003	19.9	6.8	26.7	25.5	878	30.7	14.7	45.4	32.4	1,861
Burkina Faso	1998-99	23.0	7.8	30.8	25.3	488	26.6	12.9	39.5	32.7	1,023
Cameroon	2011	25.7	16.1	41.8	38.5	868	24.9	22.1	47.0	47.0	1,935
Cameroon	2004	18.5	23.6	42.1	56.1	828	21.4	26.4	47.8	55.2	1,563
Cameroon	1998	17.0	19.4	36.4	53.3	430	20.4	19.1	39.5	48.4	746
Chad	2004	19.0	7.4	26.4	28.0	571	22.1	12.5	34.6	36.1	907
Chad	1996-97	14.0	4.4	18.4	23.9	801	17.5	4.5	22.0	20.5	1,190
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	34.8	36.2	71.0	51.0	413	23.2	45.9	69.1	66.4	1,083
Congo Brazzaville	2005	30.3	37.2	67.5	55.1	257	21.7	48.9	70.6	69.3	836
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	26.5	11.0	37.5	29.3	418	32.6	16.9	49.5	34.1	1,094
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	24.0	10.7	34.7	30.8	186	35.2	13.9	49.1	28.3	349
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	27.4	8.7	36.1	24.1	517	27.9	13.7	41.6	32.9	1,008
Gabon	2012	41.4	24.9	66.3	37.6	241	29.8	33.9	63.7	53.2	711
Gabon	2000	29.1	40.1	69.2	57.9	287	30.1	37.4	67.5	55.4	663
Ghana	2008	61.7	13.6	75.3	18.1	85	42.4	22.4	64.8	34.6	414
Ghana	2003	56.8	8.4	65.2	12.9	137	41.5	22.8	64.3	35.5	530
Ghana	1998	50.7	19.2	69.9	27.5	122	44.2	20.7	64.9	31.9	552
Guinea	2005	19.5	8.8	28.3	31.1	587	21.6	10.7	32.3	33.1	888
Guinea	1999	19.2	3.4	22.6	15.0	580	23.0	6.1	29.1	21.0	879
Mali	2006	34.8	7.7	42.5	18.1	1,566	26.9	9.1	36.0	25.3	2,402
Mali	2001	30.2	7.1	37.3	19.0	1,178	30.1	7.8	37.9	20.6	1,987
Mali	1995-96	29.2	4.5	33.7	13.4	915	27.8	6.0	33.8	17.8	1,363

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A3. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Niger	2006	11.2	4.3	15.5	27.7	1,014	17.2	12.7	29.9	42.5	1,426
Niger	1998	18.2	6.1	24.3	25.1	1,027	16.4	9.8	26.2	37.4	1,160
Niger	1992	17.9	3.1	21.0	14.8	779	15.5	4.7	20.2	23.3	1,059
Nigeria	2008	18.0	3.0	21.0	14.3	1,863	20.7	10.1	30.8	32.8	3,659
Nigeria	2003	14.8	4.3	19.1	22.5	545	17.0	9.4	26.4	35.6	911
Nigeria	1999	17.3	4.2	21.5	19.5	472	24.1	8.2	32.3	25.4	934
Senegal	2010-11	31.4	5.8	37.2	15.6	832	30.2	9.1	39.3	23.2	1,932
Senegal	2005	33.3	5.0	38.3	13.1	1,014	32.7	8.4	41.1	20.4	1,836
East and Southern Africa											
Eritrea	2002	43.6	2.4	46.0	5.2	580	29.5	5.9	35.4	16.7	950
Eritrea	1995	35.9	3.3	39.2	8.4	366	31.8	9.5	41.3	23.0	571
Ethiopia	2011	32.8	23.8	56.6	42.0	765	22.4	34.8	57.2	60.8	1,762
Ethiopia	2005	37.8	8.9	46.7	19.1	711	36.2	16.7	52.9	31.6	1,574
Ethiopia	2000	37.5	3.9	41.4	9.4	862	38.5	7.5	46.0	16.3	1,807
Kenya	2008-09	29.7	22.5	52.2	43.1	212	30.4	35.7	66.1	54.0	958
Kenya	2003	30.2	16.4	46.6	35.2	333	35.2	27.8	63.0	44.1	965
Kenya	1998	30.0	18.0	48.0	37.5	285	32.3	31.2	63.5	49.1	948
Lesotho	2009	29.6	28.2	57.8	48.8	292	27.9	43.9	71.8	61.1	860
Lesotho	2004	34.7	14.7	49.4	29.8	293	31.4	34.1	65.5	52.1	779
Madagascar	2008-09	26.8	24.6	51.4	47.9	1,332	17.5	36.9	54.4	67.8	2,058
Madagascar	2003-04	20.5	12.7	33.2	38.3	416	22.1	24.8	46.9	52.9	875
Madagascar	1997	24.5	5.5	30.0	18.3	434	28.7	15.9	44.6	35.7	822
Malawi	2010	25.2	28.8	54.0	53.3	1,171	26.6	41.8	68.4	61.1	3,469
Malawi	2004	27.0	18.9	45.9	41.2	788	31.8	29.2	61.0	47.9	2,283
Malawi	2000	29.3	15.2	44.5	34.2	934	31.7	26.3	58.0	45.3	2,324
Mozambique	2011	23.2	5.9	29.1	20.3	1,136	23.0	11.7	34.7	33.7	1,804
Mozambique	2003	16.9	20.0	36.9	54.2	936	17.1	26.9	44.0	61.1	1,747
Mozambique	1997	24.0	0.6	24.6	2.4	825	25.3	4.5	29.8	15.1	1,337

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A3. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Namibia	2006-07	34.3	40.9	75.2	54.4	118	20.2	54.4	74.6	72.9	398
Namibia	2000	30.8	45.2	76.0	59.5	74	29.2	45.4	74.6	60.9	326
Namibia	1992	33.3	20.5	53.8	38.1	86	22.9	30.6	53.5	57.2	307
Rwanda	2010	6.4	32.9	39.3	83.7	89	16.8	44.5	61.3	72.6	998
Rwanda	2005	21.9	3.2	25.1	12.7	65	35.2	12.7	47.9	26.5	980
Rwanda	2000	22.4	5.0	27.4	18.2	172	31.0	10.5	41.5	25.3	963
Tanzania	2010	16.3	14.9	31.2	47.8	399	24.8	29.6	54.4	54.4	1,210
Tanzania	2004-05	19.0	9.6	28.6	33.6	590	25.2	25.5	50.7	50.3	1,400
Tanzania	1999	15.1	10.6	25.7	41.2	227	24.1	28.4	52.5	54.1	550
Uganda	2011	31.3	13.9	45.2	30.8	409	35.4	22.9	58.3	39.3	1,097
Uganda	2006	34.4	11.4	45.8	24.9	380	35.5	21.7	57.2	37.9	1,148
Uganda	2000-01	25.7	12.0	37.7	31.8	466	36.0	21.0	57.0	36.8	1,150
Zambia	2007	22.6	28.1	50.7	55.4	280	24.9	41.8	66.7	62.7	889
Zambia	2001-02	23.0	25.5	48.5	52.6	438	27.6	31.6	59.2	53.4	1,086
Zambia	1996	22.2	16.9	39.1	43.2	498	25.6	24.6	50.2	49.0	1,207
Zimbabwe	2010-11	18.5	36.2	54.7	66.2	452	14.3	60.2	74.5	80.8	1,210
Zimbabwe	2005-06	18.8	36.7	55.5	66.1	448	13.7	61.6	75.3	81.8	1,200
Zimbabwe	1999	13.0	42.1	55.1	76.4	314	13.7	53.7	67.4	79.7	820
Middle East and North Africa											
Egypt	2008	7.0	23.4	30.4	77.0	605	9.2	44.6	53.8	82.9	2,527
Egypt	2005	7.2	26.3	33.5	78.5	792	10.6	44.7	55.3	80.8	2,898
Egypt	2000	10.3	23.4	33.7	69.4	599	10.8	42.7	53.5	79.8	2,187
Jordan	2009	8.4	27.0	35.4	76.3	242	14.7	42.6	57.3	74.3	1,078
Jordan	2007	9.7	24.4	34.1	71.6	233	15.3	44.2	59.5	74.3	1,233
Jordan	2002	20.4	21.3	41.7	51.1	154	19.1	42.2	61.3	68.8	710
Jordan	1997	20.6	19.0	39.6	48.0	203	21.5	36.6	58.1	63.0	777
Morocco	2003-04	10.3	38.4	48.7	78.9	346	10.0	57.8	67.8	85.3	1,095
Morocco	1992	19.8	23.3	43.1	54.1	253	22.3	35.2	57.5	61.2	677

(Continued...)

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Eastern Europe and Central Asia											
Armenia	2010	27.0	19.1	46.1	41.4	68	16.7	39.8	56.5	70.4	450
Armenia	2005	15.7	16.5	32.2	51.2	78	19.4	42.9	62.3	68.9	504
Armenia	2000	23.7	25.5	49.2	51.8	99	18.1	55.3	73.4	75.3	511
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	9.7	5.2	14.9	34.9	158	22.9	21.8	44.7	48.8	896
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	11.1	29.3	40.4	72.5	91	12.5	48.7	61.2	79.6	460
Turkey	2003	20.9	48.0	68.9	69.7	120	15.1	60.8	75.9	80.1	543
Turkey	1998	25.7	33.6	59.3	56.7	262	19.9	52.9	72.8	72.7	924
Turkey	1993	22.1	24.1	46.2	52.2	329	19.2	51.1	70.3	72.7	1,026
South and Southeast Asia											
Bangladesh	2011	17.0	47.1	64.1	73.5	1,925	15.3	57.9	73.2	79.1	3,396
Bangladesh	2007	19.5	41.8	61.3	68.2	1,376	17.1	52.4	69.5	75.4	2,094
Bangladesh	2004	19.3	42.2	61.5	68.6	1,536	16.7	52.9	69.6	76.0	2,121
Cambodia	2010	16.0	27.1	43.1	62.9	382	17.5	43.2	60.7	71.2	1,679
Cambodia	2005	25.7	20.8	46.5	44.7	363	23.8	34.6	58.4	59.2	1,671
Cambodia	2000	37.2	8.9	46.1	19.3	438	36.7	15.5	52.2	29.7	1,009
India	2005-06	27.1	13.0	40.1	32.4	6,726	21.5	33.4	54.9	60.8	16,782
India	1998-99	26.3	12.7	39.0	32.6	8,088	23.5	29.4	52.9	55.6	16,067
India	1992-93	33.8	7.1	40.9	17.4	8,897	29.7	21.0	50.7	41.4	17,491
Indonesia	2012	6.7	48.1	54.8	87.8	890	8.3	60.5	68.8	87.9	3,754
Indonesia	2007	9.3	46.8	56.1	83.4	814	10.0	61.5	71.5	86.0	3,952
Indonesia	2002-03	6.9	47.3	54.2	87.3	912	9.4	60.7	70.1	86.6	3,761
Nepal	2011	41.6	17.6	59.2	29.7	792	38.3	29.5	67.8	43.5	1,761
Nepal	2006	37.8	16.0	53.8	29.7	784	33.2	30.6	63.8	48.0	1,606
Nepal	2001	35.1	12.0	47.1	25.5	930	33.0	23.4	56.4	41.5	1,643
Pakistan	2006-07	20.2	6.7	26.9	24.9	559	27.1	15.4	42.5	36.2	1,463
Pakistan	1990-91	28.3	2.6	30.9	8.4	418	29.3	6.3	35.6	17.7	1,041

(Continued...)

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Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Philippines	2008	33.7	25.9	59.6	43.5	283	24.6	46.3	70.9	65.3	1,000
Philippines	2003	31.9	25.6	57.5	44.5	239	27.8	42.7	70.5	60.6	1,095
Philippines	1998	31.4	21.8	53.2	41.0	244	31.7	39.8	71.5	55.7	967
Vietnam	2002	14.9	22.8	37.7	60.5	67	10.3	57.7	68.0	84.9	536
Vietnam	1997	9.7	18.1	27.8	65.1	129	14.4	55.1	69.5	79.3	716
Latin America and Caribbean											
Bolivia	2008	37.9	40.9	78.8	51.9	472	27.2	57.1	84.3	67.7	1,263
Bolivia	2003	33.2	45.6	78.8	57.9	427	30.1	55.2	85.3	64.7	1,624
Bolivia	1998	34.0	30.7	64.7	47.4	263	33.7	42.8	76.5	55.9	961
Colombia	2010	23.7	60.5	84.2	71.9	1,249	14.1	71.7	85.8	83.6	3,207
Colombia	2005	21.0	57.2	78.2	73.1	934	14.8	71.7	86.5	82.9	2,735
Colombia	2000	24.2	57.2	81.4	70.3	325	16.4	69.1	85.5	80.8	814
Dominican Republic	2007	27.2	45.8	73.0	62.7	1,050	18.7	60.4	79.1	76.4	2,159
Dominican Republic	2002	30.5	41.5	72.0	57.6	1,017	21.8	54.8	76.6	71.5	2,158
Dominican Republic	1999	35.8	32.5	68.3	47.6	46	25.8	45.9	71.7	64.0	119
Haiti	2012	56.6	25.6	82.2	31.1	404	41.1	36.0	77.1	46.7	1,250
Haiti	2005-06	52.1	28.5	80.6	35.4	448	40.5	33.1	73.6	45.0	1,076
Haiti	2000	58.2	16.4	74.6	22.0	376	41.7	32.1	73.8	43.5	957
Honduras	2011-12	17.7	55.7	73.4	75.9	1,144	13.1	69.4	82.5	84.1	2,091
Honduras	2005-06	25.6	46.4	72.0	64.4	914	22.3	59.2	81.5	72.6	2,030
Nicaragua	2001	19.9	55.2	75.1	73.5	701	17.2	66.3	83.5	79.4	1,334
Nicaragua	1998	28.4	39.8	68.2	58.4	848	22.2	53.8	76.0	70.8	1,432
Peru	2010	23.1	63.6	86.7	73.4	480	17.1	72.2	89.3	80.9	1,470
Peru	2005	25.3	59.5	84.8	70.2	812	18.0	70.6	88.6	79.7	2,510
Peru	2000	28.3	51.6	79.9	64.6	582	20.1	65.2	85.3	76.4	1,969

Appendix Table A4. Trends in unmet need for spacing and for limiting among currently married women age 15-24, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	26.2	0.4	26.6	667	27.8	1.0	28.8	2,219
Benin	2001	27.2	0.6	27.9	287	24.6	0.8	25.4	867
Benin	1996	28.6	0.0	28.6	308	24.3	0.5	24.9	786
Burkina Faso	2010	21.7	0.0	21.7	1,043	23.6	0.3	23.9	2,686
Burkina Faso	2003	19.4	0.5	19.9	878	30.2	0.4	30.7	1,861
Burkina Faso	1998-99	23.0	0.0	23.0	488	25.6	1.0	26.6	1,023
Cameroon	2011	24.2	1.5	25.7	868	22.9	2.0	24.9	1,935
Cameroon	2004	17.6	0.9	18.5	828	19.9	1.5	21.4	1,563
Cameroon	1998	12.8	4.2	17.0	430	17.2	3.2	20.4	746
Chad	2004	18.8	0.2	19.0	571	21.9	0.3	22.1	907
Chad	1996-97	12.5	1.5	14.0	801	14.6	2.9	17.5	1,190
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	33.9	0.8	34.8	413	22.2	0.9	23.2	1,083
Congo Brazzaville	2005	28.3	2.0	30.3	257	20.4	1.3	21.7	836
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	26.3	0.2	26.5	418	30.4	2.2	32.6	1,094
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	23.8	0.2	24.0	186	32.9	2.3	35.2	349
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	26.8	0.6	27.4	517	26.4	1.6	27.9	1,008
Gabon	2012	38.8	2.5	41.4	241	26.0	3.8	29.8	711
Gabon	2000	27.8	1.3	29.1	287	27.5	2.6	30.1	663
Ghana	2008	49.0	12.7	61.7	85	34.4	8.1	42.4	414
Ghana	2003	50.6	6.2	56.8	137	36.6	4.8	41.5	530
Ghana	1998	47.4	3.3	50.7	122	41.3	2.9	44.2	552
Guinea	2005	18.4	1.2	19.5	587	20.6	0.9	21.6	888
Guinea	1999	17.4	1.8	19.2	580	21.6	1.4	23.0	879
Mali	2006	33.3	1.5	34.8	1,566	25.7	1.3	26.9	2,402
Mali	2001	26.6	3.6	30.2	1,178	24.6	5.4	30.1	1,987
Mali	1995-96	28.1	1.1	29.2	915	26.5	1.3	27.8	1,363

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A4. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
Niger	2006	11.1	0.1	11.2	1,014	17.0	0.2	17.2	1,426
Niger	1998	18.1	0.1	18.2	1,027	16.0	0.4	16.4	1,160
Niger	1992	15.6	2.2	17.9	779	13.4	2.0	15.5	1,059
Nigeria	2008	16.2	1.8	18.0	1,863	18.8	1.9	20.7	3,659
Nigeria	2003	13.6	1.2	14.8	545	15.8	1.2	17.0	911
Nigeria	1999	16.4	0.9	17.3	472	23.6	0.5	24.1	934
Senegal	2010-11	31.0	0.4	31.4	832	29.4	0.8	30.2	1,932
Senegal	2005	32.3	1.0	33.3	1,014	32.3	0.4	32.7	1,836
East and Southern Africa									
Eritrea	2002	41.4	2.1	43.6	580	27.9	1.6	29.5	950
Eritrea	1995	33.2	2.7	35.9	366	29.5	2.3	31.8	571
Ethiopia	2011	30.3	2.4	32.8	765	20.3	2.1	22.4	1,762
Ethiopia	2005	27.7	10.1	37.8	711	27.4	8.9	36.2	1,574
Ethiopia	2000	32.1	5.4	37.5	862	30.7	7.8	38.5	1,807
Kenya	2008-09	25.2	4.5	29.7	212	23.4	6.9	30.4	958
Kenya	2003	27.5	2.8	30.2	333	28.6	6.5	35.2	965
Kenya	1998	26.7	3.3	30.0	285	27.3	4.9	32.3	948
Lesotho	2009	26.3	3.3	29.6	292	18.5	9.4	27.9	860
Lesotho	2004	18.3	16.4	34.7	293	18.5	12.9	31.4	779
Madagascar	2008-09	24.9	1.9	26.8	1,332	15.8	1.7	17.5	2,058
Madagascar	2003-04	17.2	3.3	20.5	416	19.2	2.9	22.1	875
Madagascar	1997	21.3	3.3	24.5	434	20.9	7.9	28.7	822
Malawi	2010	17.2	8.1	25.2	1,171	18.4	8.2	26.6	3,469
Malawi	2004	18.9	8.0	27.0	788	23.2	8.6	31.8	2,283
Malawi	2000	19.7	9.6	29.3	934	21.7	10.0	31.7	2,324
Mozambique	2011	21.7	1.6	23.2	1,136	19.5	3.5	23.0	1,804
Mozambique	2003	16.1	0.8	16.9	936	15.1	2.0	17.1	1,747
Mozambique	1997	21.1	3.0	24.0	825	24.2	1.1	25.3	1,337

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A4. – _Continued_

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
Namibia	2006-07	24.8	9.5	34.3	118	12.1	8.1	20.2	398
Namibia	2000	14.9	16.0	30.8	74	15.0	14.2	29.2	326
Namibia	1992	25.6	7.7	33.3	86	18.0	4.9	22.9	307
Rwanda	2010	5.1	1.3	6.4	89	15.9	0.9	16.8	998
Rwanda	2005	17.9	4.0	21.9	65	30.6	4.7	35.2	980
Rwanda	2000	20.6	1.8	22.4	172	27.5	3.6	31.0	963
Tanzania	2010	15.3	1.0	16.3	399	23.8	1.0	24.8	1,210
Tanzania	2004-05	17.0	2.0	19.0	590	23.6	1.7	25.2	1,400
Tanzania	1999	13.5	1.6	15.1	227	19.9	4.2	24.1	550
Uganda	2011	30.7	0.6	31.3	409	32.5	2.9	35.4	1,097
Uganda	2006	32.7	1.7	34.4	380	32.6	2.9	35.5	1,148
Uganda	2000-01	23.7	2.1	25.7	466	30.5	5.5	36.0	1,150
Zambia	2007	15.9	6.7	22.6	280	21.6	3.3	24.9	889
Zambia	2001-02	17.8	5.2	23.0	438	22.0	5.6	27.6	1,086
Zambia	1996	20.9	1.3	22.2	498	23.7	1.9	25.6	1,207
Zimbabwe	2010-11	18.1	0.5	18.5	452	12.9	1.4	14.3	1,210
Zimbabwe	2005-06	13.1	5.6	18.8	448	10.3	3.4	13.7	1,200
Zimbabwe	1999	11.4	1.6	13.0	314	10.4	3.2	13.7	820
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	2008	6.0	1.0	7.0	605	6.9	2.3	9.2	2,527
Egypt	2005	6.2	0.9	7.2	792	7.9	2.7	10.6	2,898
Egypt	2000	9.5	0.7	10.3	599	8.4	2.5	10.8	2,187
Jordan	2009	8.1	0.3	8.4	242	11.5	3.2	14.7	1,078
Jordan	2007	9.6	0.1	9.7	233	13.1	2.2	15.3	1,233
Jordan	2002	18.6	1.8	20.4	154	15.7	3.4	19.1	710
Jordan	1997	19.7	0.9	20.6	203	19.4	2.2	21.5	777
Morocco	2003-04	10.1	0.2	10.3	346	8.7	1.3	10.0	1,095
Morocco	1992	19.4	0.4	19.8	253	17.7	4.6	22.3	677

(Continued...)

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Armenia	2010	26.8	0.2	27.0	68	14.8	1.9	16.7	450
Armenia	2005	15.7	14.6	15.7	78	13.2	6.1	19.4	504
Armenia	2000	19.2	0.0	23.7	99	10.9	7.2	18.1	511
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	11.1	0.0	9.7	91	10.3	2.2	22.9	460
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	9.7	0.0	11.1	158	22.3	0.6	12.5	896
Turkey	2003	16.1	4.7	20.9	120	11.0	4.1	15.1	543
Turkey	1998	21.8	3.9	25.7	262	13.0	6.9	19.9	924
Turkey	1993	19.0	3.1	22.1	329	11.7	7.5	19.2	1,026
South and Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh	2011	15.7	1.3	17.0	1,925	10.9	4.4	15.3	3,396
Bangladesh	2007	19.0	0.5	19.5	1,376	12.2	4.9	17.1	2,094
Bangladesh	2004	18.3	1.0	19.3	1,536	12.0	4.7	16.7	2,121
Cambodia	2010	14.1	1.9	16.0	382	13.3	4.2	17.5	1,679
Cambodia	2005	23.1	2.6	25.7	363	16.6	7.2	23.8	1,671
Cambodia	2000	33.4	3.8	37.2	438	28.3	8.4	36.7	1,009
India	2005-06	24.7	2.4	27.1	6,726	14.7	6.8	21.5	16,782
India	1998-99	23.5	2.7	26.3	8,088	17.1	6.4	23.5	16,067
India	1992-93	32.1	1.7	33.8	8,897	24.6	5.1	29.7	17,491
Indonesia	2012	6.3	0.4	6.7	890	7.7	0.6	8.3	3,754
Indonesia	2007	6.4	2.9	9.3	814	7.9	2.1	10.0	3,952
Indonesia	2002-03	6.4	0.5	6.9	912	7.8	1.6	9.4	3,761
Nepal	2011	37.6	4.0	41.6	792	24.4	13.9	38.3	1,761
Nepal	2006	34.7	3.2	37.8	784	20.5	12.7	33.2	1,606
Nepal	2001	32.9	2.2	35.1	930	23.5	9.5	33.0	1,643
Pakistan	2006-07	18.8	1.4	20.2	559	21.9	5.3	27.1	1,463
Pakistan	1990-91	26.8	1.5	28.3	418	24.1	5.2	29.3	1,041

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A4. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Total unmet need	Weighted number
Philippines	2008	27.8	6.0	33.7	283	19.1	5.5	24.6	1,000
Philippines	2003	25.2	6.7	31.9	239	21.4	6.4	27.8	1,095
Philippines	1998	26.5	4.9	31.4	244	23.2	8.4	31.7	967
Vietnam	2002	13.6	1.3	14.9	67	8.7	1.6	10.3	536
Vietnam	1997	9.0	0.7	9.7	129	11.7	2.8	14.4	716
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	26.6	11.3	37.9	472	14.3	12.9	27.2	1,263
Bolivia	2003	21.3	11.9	33.2	427	15.0	15.1	30.1	1,624
Bolivia	1998	20.8	13.3	34.0	263	16.7	17.0	33.7	961
Colombia	2010	19.2	4.5	23.7	1,249	9.9	4.3	14.1	3,207
Colombia	2005	16.2	4.9	21.0	934	10.7	4.2	14.8	2,735
Colombia	2000	20.9	3.3	24.2	325	11.7	4.6	16.4	814
Dominican Republic	2007	25.0	2.2	27.2	1,050	15.7	3.0	18.7	2,159
Dominican Republic	2002	27.2	3.2	30.5	1,017	16.4	5.4	21.8	2,158
Dominican Republic	1999	27.5	8.3	35.8	46	18.6	7.2	25.8	119
Haiti	2012	50.6	6.0	56.6	404	32.0	9.1	41.1	1,250
Haiti	2005-06	49.4	2.8	52.1	448	34.0	6.5	40.5	1,076
Haiti	2000	50.1	8.1	58.2	376	33.2	8.5	41.7	957
Honduras	2011-12	15.7	2.0	17.7	1,144	10.3	2.8	13.1	2,091
Honduras	2005-06	20.1	5.5	25.6	914	15.4	6.9	22.3	2,030
Nicaragua	2001	13.4	6.5	19.9	701	10.7	6.5	17.2	1,334
Nicaragua	1998	22.5	5.9	28.4	848	13.0	9.2	22.2	1,432
Peru	2010	18.8	4.3	23.1	480	12.0	5.1	17.1	1,470
Peru	2005	22.0	3.3	25.3	812	13.4	4.6	18.0	2,510
Peru	2000	21.9	6.4	28.3	582	12.6	7.5	20.1	1,969

Appendix Table A5. Unmet need, current use of contraception, and demand for family planning among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
West and Central Africa											
Benin	2006	37.5	53.9	91.4	59.0	272	20.0	67.3	87.3	77.1	222
Burkina Faso	2010	46.3	50.1	96.4	52.0	151	21.0	70.1	91.1	76.9	126
Cameroon	2011	32.8	60.7	93.5	64.9	296	19.4	67.2	86.6	77.6	347
Chad	2004	(59.1)	(4.8)	(63.9)	(7.5)	29	*	*	*	*	10
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	19.8	73.3	93.1	78.7	471	13.9	78.4	92.3	84.9	405
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	41.6	46.3	87.9	52.7	242	32.6	54.3	86.9	62.5	200
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	57.7	35.1	92.8	37.8	380	43.8	44.2	88.0	50.2	396
Gabon	2012	32.0	61.8	93.8	65.9	439	25.2	59.7	84.9	70.3	458
Ghana	2008	42.9	52.6	95.5	55.1	87	54.4	43.7	98.1	44.5	88
Guinea	2005	47.8	42.6	90.4	47.1	148	36.4	56.0	92.4	60.6	70
Liberia	2007	63.4	23.1	86.5	26.7	384	52.0	30.6	82.6	37.0	333
Mali	2006	(52.9)	(26.9)	(79.8)	(33.7)	49	(43.6)	(32.2)	(75.8)	42.5	21
Nigeria	2008	41.7	56.1	97.8	57.4	448	26.8	68.2	95.0	71.8	586
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	(39.3)	(43.9)	(83.2)	(52.8)	54	(32.4)	(59.2)	(91.6)	64.6	51
Senegal	2010-11	70.3	25.1	95.4	26.3	36	(68.8)	(24.2)	(93.0)	26.0	41
Sierra Leone	2008	56.4	31.4	87.8	35.8	186	36.8	46.3	83.1	55.7	157
Regional average		**46.3**	**43.0**	**89.3**	**48.1**	**3,672**	**35.1**	**53.4**	**88.6**	**60.3**	**3,511**
East and Southern Africa											
Burundi	2010	(77.7)	(4.5)	(82.2)	(5.5)	24	*	*	*	*	19
Ethiopia	2011	22.0	52.0	74.0	70.3	34	28.7	64.9	93.6	69.3	67
Kenya	2008-09	67.5	26.8	94.3	28.4	72	25.0	63.2	88.2	71.7	66
Lesotho	2009	45.1	44.6	89.7	49.7	67	34.0	53.9	87.9	61.3	97
Madagascar	2008-09	50.6	31.9	82.5	38.7	281	29.1	51.6	80.7	63.9	204
Malawi	2010	55.6	31.1	86.7	35.9	180	32.4	50.7	83.1	61.0	122
Mozambique	2011	56.3	26.9	83.2	32.3	391	33.8	38.0	71.8	52.9	266

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A5. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Namibia	2006-07	19.9	76.5	96.4	79.4	250	13.8	77.7	91.5	84.9	415
Rwanda	2010	59.1	27.3	86.4	31.6	42	50.6	38.3	88.9	43.1	53
Swaziland	2006-07	39.9	55.7	95.6	58.3	98	31.5	61.6	93.1	66.2	193
Tanzania	2010	46.8	39.7	86.5	45.9	170	20.6	57.6	78.2	73.7	186
Uganda	2011	38.6	45.1	83.7	53.9	80	29.0	54.3	83.3	65.2	81
Zambia	2007	49.9	40.5	90.4	44.8	98	38.2	54.0	92.2	58.6	81
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(53.0)	(35.1)	(88.1)	(39.8)	29	21.9	57.7	79.6	72.5	61
Regional average		**48.7**	**38.4**	**87.1**	**44.1**	**1,816**	**29.9**	**55.7**	**85.5**	**65.1**	**1,911**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia											
Albania	2008-09	(13.6)	(76.1)	(89.7)	(84.8)	32	16.8	78.0	94.8	82.3	58
Moldova	2005	19.5	76.5	96.0	79.7	73	25.9	69.4	95.3	72.8	109
Ukraine	2007	14.1	85.9	100.0	85.9	59	5.5	91.6	97.1	94.3	221
Regional average		**15.7**	**79.5**	**95.2**	**83.5**	**164**	**16.1**	**79.7**	**95.7**	**83.2**	**388**
Latin America and Caribbean											
Bolivia	2008	27.9	68.8	96.7	71.1	132	15.8	82.6	98.4	83.9	205
Colombia	2010	18.4	79.2	97.6	81.1	1,334	11.3	84.5	95.8	88.2	1,786
Dominican Republic	2007	37.2	49.3	86.5	57.0	441	23.3	59.1	82.4	71.7	576
Guyana	2009	37.0	60.9	97.9	62.2	76	21.6	70.7	92.3	76.6	109
Haiti	2012	63.6	31.3	94.9	33.0	311	54.7	38.4	93.1	41.2	370
Honduras	2011-12	19.5	71.0	90.5	78.5	214	15.2	76.2	91.4	83.4	272
Nicaragua	2001	32.3	53.4	85.7	62.3	74	14.7	70.2	84.9	82.7	99
Peru	2010	10.1	87.7	97.8	89.7	225	8.2	88.0	96.2	91.5	424
Regional average		**30.8**	**62.7**	**93.5**	**67.1**	**2,807**	**20.6**	**71.2**	**91.8**	**77.6**	**3,841**

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Appendix Table A6. Trends in unmet need for family planning among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
West and Central Africa											
Benin	2006	37.5	53.9	91.4	59.0	272	20.0	67.3	87.3	77.1	222
Benin	2001	58.3	31.9	90.2	35.4	125	33.3	49.8	83.1	59.9	98
Benin	1996	39.7	47.8	87.5	54.6	98	(15.7)	(68.2)	(83.9)	(81.3)	53
Burkina Faso	2010	46.3	50.1	96.4	52.0	151	21.0	70.1	91.1	76.9	126
Burkina Faso	2003	39.8	51.1	90.9	56.2	158	19.7	72.6	92.3	78.7	81
Burkina Faso	1998-99	41.9	42.2	84.1	50.2	112	24.7	70.5	95.2	74.1	35
Cameroon	2011	32.8	60.7	93.5	64.9	296	19.4	67.2	86.6	77.6	347
Cameroon	2004	20.9	73.9	94.8	78.0	189	15.2	74.6	89.8	83.1	176
Cameroon	1998	16.6	57.5	74.1	77.6	173	10.9	52.4	63.3	82.8	161
Chad	2004	(59.1)	(4.8)	(63.9)	(7.5)	29	*	*	*	*	10
Chad	1996-97	25.5	12.0	37.5	32.0	64	(27.8)	(6.6)	(34.4)	(19.2)	34
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	19.8	73.3	93.1	78.7	471	13.9	78.4	92.3	84.9	405
Congo Brazzaville	2005	17.2	76.1	93.3	81.6	342	13.0	79.3	92.3	85.9	317
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	57.7	35.1	92.8	37.8	380	43.8	44.2	88.0	50.2	396
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	35.2	54.1	89.3	60.6	142	20.0	66.2	86.2	76.8	105
Gabon	2012	32.0	61.8	93.8	65.9	439	25.2	59.7	84.9	70.3	458
Gabon	2000	26.4	64.5	90.9	71.0	320	22.8	64.1	86.9	73.8	279
Ghana	2008	42.9	52.6	95.5	55.1	87	54.4	43.7	98.1	44.5	88
Ghana	2003	49.8	46.2	96.0	48.1	92	42.4	47.7	90.1	52.9	71
Ghana	1998	43.9	45.0	88.9	50.6	75	44.2	39.4	83.6	47.1	63
Guinea	2005	47.8	42.6	90.4	47.1	148	36.4	56.0	92.4	60.6	70
Guinea	1999	49.4	42.4	91.8	46.2	85	32.7	55.5	88.2	62.9	59
Mali	2006	(52.9)	(26.9)	(79.8)	(33.7)	49	(43.6)	(32.2)	(75.8)	(42.5)	21
Mali	2001	49.7	19.5	69.2	28.2	166	34.8	29.6	64.4	46.0	96
Mali	1995-96	52.7	28.9	81.6	35.4	133	32.0	53.2	85.2	62.4	61

(Continued...)

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Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Nigeria	2008	41.7	56.1	97.8	57.4	448	26.8	68.2	95.0	71.8	586
Nigeria	2003	48.4	45.0	93.4	48.2	116	34.5	59.6	94.1	63.3	129
Nigeria	1999	44.5	46.6	91.1	51.2	103	27.7	68.5	96.2	71.2	136
East and Southern Africa											
Ethiopia	2011	22.0	52.0	74.0	70.3	34	28.7	64.9	93.6	69.3	67
Ethiopia	2000	37.7	45.7	83.4	54.8	43	30.9	45.6	76.5	59.6	45
Kenya	2008-09	67.5	26.8	94.3	28.4	72	25.0	63.2	88.2	71.7	66
Kenya	2003	40.7	49.4	90.1	54.8	68	39.7	53.1	92.8	57.2	75
Kenya	1998	53.2	30.4	83.6	36.4	148	38.9	50.7	89.6	56.6	98
Lesotho	2009	45.1	44.6	89.7	49.7	67	34.0	53.9	87.9	61.3	97
Lesotho	2004	53.5	37.8	91.3	41.4	57	30.2	52.6	82.8	63.5	74
Madagascar	2008-09	50.6	31.9	82.5	38.7	281	29.1	51.6	80.7	63.9	204
Madagascar	2003-04	44.1	30.8	74.9	41.1	148	27.5	47.4	74.9	63.3	118
Madagascar	1997	42.6	17.8	60.4	29.5	174	31.7	34.4	66.1	52.0	150
Malawi	2010	55.6	31.1	86.7	35.9	180	32.4	50.7	83.1	61.0	122
Malawi	2004	56.1	25.0	81.1	30.8	87	48.6	28.2	76.8	36.7	76
Malawi	2000	62.0	17.6	79.6	22.1	146	44.6	35.4	80.0	44.3	76
Mozambique	2011	56.3	26.9	83.2	32.3	391	33.8	38.0	71.8	52.9	266
Mozambique	2003	34.0	43.0	77.0	55.8	403	18.9	57.9	76.8	75.4	259
Mozambique	1997	64.5	7.0	71.5	9.8	202	29.4	20.8	50.2	41.4	106
Namibia	2006-07	19.9	76.5	96.4	79.4	250	13.8	77.7	91.5	84.9	415
Namibia	2000	36.1	50.7	86.8	58.4	177	23.5	60.8	84.3	72.1	202
Namibia	1992	6.7	29.1	35.8	81.3	243	9.9	40.7	50.6	80.4	268
Tanzania	2010	46.8	39.7	86.5	45.9	170	20.6	57.6	78.2	73.7	186
Tanzania	2004-05	51.8	31.8	83.6	38.0	166	29.1	47.3	76.4	61.9	152
Tanzania	1999	55.3	26.0	81.3	32.0	113	26.0	43.8	69.8	62.8	97
Uganda	2011	38.6	45.1	83.7	53.9	80	29.0	54.3	83.3	65.2	81
Uganda	2006	45.0	37.2	82.2	45.3	80	23.8	56.6	80.4	70.4	98
Uganda	2000-01	32.7	51.6	84.3	61.2	93	33.9	54.2	88.1	61.5	59

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A6. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19					Age 20-24				
		Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number	Unmet need	Current use	Total demand	% demand satisfied	Weighted number
Zambia	2007	49.9	40.5	90.4	44.8	98	38.2	54.0	92.2	58.6	81
Zambia	2001-02	50.4	22.6	73.0	31.0	128	29.7	37.4	67.1	55.7	82
Zambia	1996	55.8	16.3	72.1	22.6	190	31.4	31.0	62.4	49.7	110
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(53.0)	(35.1)	(88.1)	(39.8)	29	21.9	57.7	79.6	72.5	61
Zimbabwe	2005-06	(49.5)	(36.8)	(86.3)	(42.6)	34	(26.3)	(57.1)	(83.4)	(68.5)	44
Zimbabwe	1999	(41.0)	(34.7)	(75.7)	(45.8)	28	25.4	46.0	71.4	64.4	49
Latin America and Caribbean											
Bolivia	2008	27.9	68.8	96.7	71.1	132	15.8	82.6	98.4	83.9	205
Bolivia	2003	42.9	49.7	92.6	53.7	129	23.3	68.6	91.9	74.6	187
Bolivia	1998	(28.4)	(63.5)	(91.9)	(69.1)	38	17.6	58.1	75.7	76.8	60
Colombia	2010	18.4	79.2	97.6	81.1	1,334	11.3	84.5	95.8	88.2	1,786
Colombia	2005	16.7	79.5	96.2	82.6	826	14.3	81.0	95.3	85.0	1,232
Colombia	2000	12.0	81.3	93.3	87.1	195	10.0	84.4	94.4	89.4	325
Dominican Republic	2007	37.2	49.3	86.5	57.0	441	23.3	59.1	82.4	71.7	576
Dominican Republic	2002	42.0	41.4	83.4	49.6	187	24.7	60.3	85.0	70.9	357
Haiti	2012	63.6	31.3	94.9	33.0	311	54.7	38.4	93.1	41.2	370
Haiti	2005-06	61.7	33.6	95.3	35.3	152	51.8	39.9	91.7	43.5	166
Haiti	2000	52.9	42.9	95.8	44.8	101	52.2	36.6	88.8	41.2	135
Honduras	2011-12	19.5	71.0	90.5	78.5	214	15.2	76.2	91.4	83.4	272
Honduras	2005-06	24.7	66.5	91.2	72.9	105	19.5	69.3	88.8	78.0	156
Nicaragua	2001	32.3	53.4	85.7	62.3	74	14.7	70.2	84.9	82.7	99
Nicaragua	1998	(51.8)	(22.3)	(74.1)	(30.1)	38	(20.2)	(68.7)	(88.9)	(77.3)	36
Peru	2010	10.1	87.7	97.8	89.7	225	8.2	88.0	96.2	91.5	424
Peru	2005	8.1	88.6	96.7	91.6	350	8.1	91.3	99.4	91.9	660
Peru	2000	27.6	71.6	99.2	72.2	192	10.7	84.6	95.3	88.8	300

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Appendix Table A7. Unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15-49, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	15-19 %	15-19 n	20-24 %	20-24 n	25-29 %	25-29 n	30-34 %	30-34 n	35-39 %	35-39 n	40-44 %	40-44 n	45-49 %	45-49 n	Total 15-49 %	Total 15-49 n
West and Central Africa																	
Benin	2006	26.6	667	28.8	2,219	26.2	3,336	27.0	2,642	30.6	1,973	28.7	1,410	21.1	1,156	27.3	13,403
Burkina Faso	2010	21.7	1,043	23.9	2,686	25.5	2,773	25.3	2,453	28.8	1,897	27.6	1,545	13.2	1,166	24.5	13,563
Cameroon	2011	25.7	868	24.9	1,935	23.3	2,122	24.9	1,617	24.0	1,393	23.4	998	15.3	860	23.5	9,792
Chad	2004	19.0	571	22.1	907	23.1	1,051	20.4	712	22.7	598	20.6	443	9.2	380	20.6	4,663
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	34.8	413	23.2	1,083	19.2	1,434	18.5	1,163	12.8	1,053	14.1	633	9.2	512	18.4	6,289
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	28.9	457	32.5	1,484	27.5	1,330	28.5	1,160	26.4	892	22.7	734	12.2	567	26.9	6,622
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	26.5	418	32.6	1,094	31.6	1,385	25.3	1,211	25.5	957	26.1	711	13.1	532	27.1	6,309
Gabon	2012	41.4	241	29.8	711	26.2	975	28.2	855	24.3	771	23.5	549	15.8	373	26.5	4,475
Ghana	2008	61.7	85	42.4	414	40.5	612	33.7	539	34.8	527	31.2	380	20.7	319	35.7	2,876
Guinea	2005	19.5	587	21.6	888	20.6	1,175	23.3	1,062	24.8	1,113	24.3	752	17.4	717	21.9	6,292
Liberia	2007	40.7	251	42.2	739	38.9	847	37.5	805	34.2	812	33.4	545	21.2	541	35.7	4,540
Mali	2006	34.8	1,566	26.9	2,402	25.6	2,507	30.2	1,891	27.9	1,642	29.3	1,293	16.0	1,066	27.6	12,365
Mauritania	2000-02	35.5	408	34.7	747	38.2	869	34.3	902	29.8	692	23.2	571	20.3	352	32.1	4,541
Niger	2006	11.2	1,014	17.2	1,426	15.9	1,670	15.9	1,286	18.1	1,120	18.3	828	15.7	598	16.1	7,941
Nigeria	2008	18.0	1,863	20.7	3,659	20.3	5,112	20.3	4,173	21.8	3,575	21.9	2,711	16.9	2,484	20.2	23,578
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	48.3	110	41.4	285	39.6	371	32.3	330	36.7	224	41.1	242	25.6	156	37.6	1,718
Senegal	2010-11	31.4	832	30.2	1,932	32.2	2,128	32.0	1,825	31.8	1,614	27.5	1,192	19.3	825	30.1	10,347
Sierra Leone	2008	23.0	359	28.3	812	29.1	1,429	34.7	899	30.4	1,022	23.1	572	19.6	431	28.4	5,525
Regional average		**30.5**	**11,753**	**29.1**	**25,423**	**28.0**	**31,126**	**27.4**	**25,525**	**27.0**	**21,875**	**25.6**	**16,109**	**16.8**	**13,035**	**26.7**	**144,839**
East and Southern Africa																	
Burundi	2010	18.8	201	29.7	1,106	33.6	1,266	35.1	895	36.9	888	37.7	565	21.9	500	32.4	5,421
Eritrea	2002	43.6	580	29.5	950	22.2	1,212	29.7	904	30.9	899	25.7	663	21.8	526	28.5	5,733
Ethiopia	2011	32.8	765	22.4	1,762	28.2	2,511	27.1	1,720	28.1	1,591	29.2	1,033	15.2	905	26.3	10,287
Kenya	2008-09	29.7	212	30.4	958	26.9	1,088	22.5	962	25.1	694	24.4	548	19.9	466	25.6	4,928
Lesotho	2009	29.6	292	27.9	860	23.2	857	21.1	704	23.4	522	21.2	429	14.3	386	23.3	4,049
Madagascar	2008-09	26.8	1,332	17.5	2,058	16.7	2,285	16.3	2,089	19.4	1,764	22.1	1,390	17.6	1,121	19.0	12,039
Malawi	2010	25.2	1,171	26.6	3,469	26.4	3,718	28.1	2,636	27.7	2,040	26.1	1,339	18.3	1,155	26.2	15,528
Mozambique	2011	23.2	1,136	23.0	1,804	25.9	1,788	26.3	1,594	32.7	1,349	40.0	905	38.9	755	28.5	9,332
Namibia	2006-07	34.3	118	20.2	398	19.0	625	21.3	751	23.6	612	18.5	522	17.5	424	20.7	3,451
Rwanda	2010	6.4	89	16.8	998	19.4	1,773	22.7	1,458	23.8	1,112	24.9	780	18.4	688	20.8	6,897

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A7. – Continued

Region and country	Year	15-19 %	15-19 n	20-24 %	20-24 n	25-29 %	25-29 n	30-34 %	30-34 n	35-39 %	35-39 n	40-44 %	40-44 n	45-49 %	45-49 n	Total 15-49 %	Total 15-49 n
Swaziland	2006-07	24.6	88	29.4	343	24.4	388	20.3	379	25.5	334	30.0	291	18.1	238	24.7	2,062
Tanzania	2010	16.3	399	24.8	1,210	24.0	1,338	21.9	1,137	27.9	1,036	29.7	741	32.4	550	25.3	6,412
Uganda	2011	31.3	409	35.4	1,097	35.7	1,295	36.6	880	35.5	820	31.9	553	24.0	364	34.3	5,418
Zambia	2007	22.6	280	24.9	889	26.0	1,053	27.6	826	29.9	590	31.6	411	22.0	353	26.6	4,402
Zimbabwe	2010-11	18.5	452	14.3	1,210	12.9	1,329	12.6	1,012	17.1	815	16.9	488	13.6	397	14.6	5,703
Regional average		**25.6**	**7,524**	**24.9**	**19,112**	**24.3**	**22,526**	**24.6**	**17,947**	**27.2**	**15,066**	**27.3**	**10,658**	**20.9**	**8,828**	**25.1**	**101,662**
Middle East and North Africa																	
Egypt	2008	7.0	605	9.2	2,527	10.8	3,264	11.4	2,551	11.9	2,406	14.0	2,188	14.8	1,855	11.6	15,396
Jordan	2009	8.4	242	14.7	1,078	13.7	1,860	11.3	2,000	11.1	1,704	12.7	1,628	20.6	1,139	13.4	9,651
Morocco	2003-04	10.3	346	10.0	1,095	11.6	1,408	11.7	1,521	11.5	1,556	12.4	1,518	14.2	1,338	11.9	8,782
Regional average		**8.6**	**1,193**	**11.3**	**4,700**	**12.0**	**6,532**	**11.5**	**6,072**	**11.5**	**5,666**	**13.0**	**5,334**	**16.5**	**4,332**	**12.3**	**33,829**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia																	
Albania	2008-09	16.6	110	17.7	358	19.0	599	13.0	766	11.8	1,022	11.9	1,155	9.1	993	12.9	5,001
Armenia	2010	27.0	68	16.7	450	13.7	641	11.9	650	12.0	517	11.4	613	14.3	687	13.5	3,626
Azerbaijan	2006	16.4	151	15.8	697	14.8	806	15.0	829	12.7	925	16.6	1,091	17.6	769	15.4	5,269
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	9.7	158	22.9	896	20.2	1,061	18.6	867	18.4	801	16.5	758	11.0	716	18.0	5,256
Moldova	2005	14.2	136	12.8	629	10.2	794	7.5	810	9.0	746	12.8	869	14.8	953	11.4	4,937
Turkey	2003	20.9	120	15.1	543	8.0	703	6.1	720	7.2	694	9.4	644	11.0	477	9.5	3,902
Ukraine	2007	30.6	45	10.3	472	10.7	691	7.1	709	8.7	770	11.3	680	11.5	750	10.1	4,116
Regional average		**19.3**	**788**	**15.9**	**4,045**	**13.8**	**5,295**	**11.3**	**5,351**	**11.4**	**5,475**	**12.8**	**5,810**	**12.8**	**5,345**	**13.0**	**32,107**
South and Southeast Asia																	
Bangladesh	2011	17.0	1,925	15.3	3,396	15.2	3,262	13.5	2,532	11.5	2,081	10.3	1,937	7.8	1,501	13.5	16,635
Cambodia	2010	16.0	382	17.5	1,679	17.1	2,572	16.9	1,811	20.6	1,747	32.7	1,861	42.0	1,574	23.5	11,626
India	2005-06	27.1	6,726	21.5	16,782	16.5	18,540	12.1	16,459	9.3	14,492	6.9	11,605	3.7	8,484	13.9	93,089
Indonesia	2012	6.7	890	8.3	3,754	8.9	6,000	9.7	6,285	11.2	6,331	14.9	5,572	16.2	4,633	11.4	33,465
Maldives	2009	36.9	111	32.0	1,188	34.6	1,446	31.0	1,193	24.8	1,065	23.4	884	16.0	612	28.6	6,500
Nepal	2011	41.6	792	38.3	1,761	31.2	1,914	26.3	1,659	21.1	1,461	15.9	1,190	13.4	832	27.5	9,608
Pakistan	2006-07	20.2	559	27.1	1,463	27.1	1,965	28.7	1,729	26.9	1,565	23.1	1,208	15.5	1,067	25.2	9,556
Philippines	2008	33.7	283	24.6	1,000	25.2	1,560	20.2	1,573	22.3	1,522	19.9	1,299	17.2	1,181	22.0	8,418
Timor-Leste	2009-10	27.4	243	35.2	1,100	32.6	1,516	32.0	1,362	34.2	1,514	31.5	1,211	21.2	960	31.5	7,906
Vietnam	2002	14.9	67	10.3	536	7.6	977	6.6	1,062	4.6	1,042	4.2	966	7.9	687	6.6	5,338
Regional average		**24.2**	**11,978**	**23.0**	**32,659**	**21.6**	**39,752**	**19.7**	**35,665**	**18.7**	**32,820**	**18.3**	**27,733**	**16.1**	**21,531**	**20.4**	**202,141**

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A7. – Continued

Region and country	Year	15-19 %	15-19 n	20-24 %	20-24 n	25-29 %	25-29 n	30-34 %	30-34 n	35-39 %	35-39 n	40-44 %	40-44 n	45-49 %	45-49 n	Total 15-49 %	Total 15-49 n
Latin America and Caribbean																	
Bolivia	2008	37.9	472	27.2	1,263	23.9	1,993	20.2	1,915	17.6	1,797	15.7	1,460	9.0	1,262	20.1	10,162
Colombia	2010	23.7	1,249	14.1	3,207	8.0	4,414	6.1	4,589	5.4	4,432	5.5	4,447	6.1	3,911	8.0	26,247
Dominican Republic	2007	27.2	1,050	18.7	2,159	15.5	2,588	9.0	2,811	5.9	2,698	6.0	2,291	4.4	1,820	11.1	15,417
Guyana	2009	34.9	166	30.1	398	29.4	458	26.3	492	29.5	517	26.1	460	27.2	429	28.5	2,920
Haiti	2012	56.6	404	41.1	1,250	34.9	1,620	32.1	1,472	35.8	1,228	34.7	967	23.8	867	35.3	7,808
Honduras	2011-12	17.7	1,144	13.1	2,091	11.4	2,461	8.2	2,281	8.8	1,993	9.6	1,593	8.0	1,283	10.7	12,847
Nicaragua	2001	19.9	701	17.2	1,334	16.2	1,356	12.5	1,269	12.3	1,185	13.7	887	10.3	691	14.6	7,424
Peru	2010	23.1	480	17.1	1,470	11.4	2,156	12.2	2,480	8.4	2,427	7.4	2,123	4.1	1,903	10.3	13,040
Regional average		**30.1**	**5,666**	**22.3**	**13,172**	**18.8**	**17,046**	**15.8**	**17,309**	**15.5**	**16,277**	**14.8**	**14,228**	**11.6**	**12,166**	**17.3**	**95,865**

Note: The reported n is the weighted number of cases.

Appendix Table A8. Ideal number of children among currently married women age 15-24, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19										Age 20-24									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
West and Central Africa																					
Benin	2006	0.3	0.2	3.3	6.2	30.6	12.2	32.7	14.5	5.41	667	0.1	0.0	4.9	6.9	38.5	13.9	27.3	8.4	4.90	2,219
Burkina Faso	2010	0.0	0.1	2.3	7.8	24.0	27.0	36.1	2.7	5.32	1,043	0.1	0.0	2.1	9.1	24.8	29.0	31.8	3.0	5.16	2,686
Cameroon	2011	0.0	0.5	2.4	12.3	19.7	22.1	34.9	8.1	5.88	868	0.1	0.7	2.5	14.3	21.5	23.1	31.2	6.7	5.38	1,935
Chad	2004	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.6	6.4	10.9	71.3	7.1	8.22	571	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	4.9	8.3	72.3	12.9	8.51	907
Congo Brazzaville	2011	0.0	0.5	3.6	30.9	21.8	21.5	18.8	2.8	4.45	413	0.2	0.7	3.3	17.0	31.9	22.9	21.3	2.6	4.61	1,083
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	1.2	0.4	1.5	6.1	14.1	18.5	49.7	8.6	6.48	457	0.7	0.4	3.1	6.3	10.5	19.9	49.8	9.4	6.24	1,484
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	0.0	0.2	1.4	6.8	24.6	27.4	29.3	10.3	5.32	418	0.3	0.4	1.0	8.9	25.2	24.3	30.7	9.1	5.23	1,094
Gabon	2012	0.0	1.1	10.9	22.2	27.3	16.9	17.0	4.6	4.32	241	0.5	2.4	6.4	13.8	42.3	13.2	17.8	3.5	4.29	712
Ghana	2008	2.5	1.4	8.4	23.0	27.7	16.2	18.0	2.6	4.31	85	0.2	0.7	12.5	27.1	30.8	14.4	14.0	0.3	4.09	414
Guinea	2005	1.3	0.0	3.6	6.7	19.9	22.6	34.5	11.5	5.32	587	0.1	0.3	2.1	6.8	24.3	19.1	36.8	10.5	5.28	888
Liberia	2007	0.8	0.4	4.5	14.9	33.7	19.6	22.5	3.6	4.70	251	1.0	0.6	6.9	13.1	30.5	17.5	26.2	4.1	4.63	739
Mali	2006	0.6	0.5	1.7	6.3	23.5	16.3	38.3	12.8	5.73	1,566	0.2	0.3	2.0	4.1	19.0	17.9	42.8	13.5	5.88	2,402
Mauritania	2000-02	0.0	1.6	8.0	9.4	14.4	11.1	36.9	18.7	5.74	408	0.2	0.9	5.4	6.4	16.0	11.3	40.6	19.2	6.13	747
Niger	2006	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.7	5.4	7.9	72.0	10.8	8.20	1,014	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	4.3	7.4	73.2	13.3	8.53	1,426
Nigeria	2008	2.2	0.3	1.4	3.3	10.7	12.4	51.1	18.5	7.19	1,863	1.5	0.1	1.1	4.3	17.7	14.5	45.6	15.2	6.53	3,659
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	5.3	7.0	31.5	24.0	25.0	3.2	3.3	0.8	2.81	110	0.0	3.1	23.8	20.9	37.5	9.0	4.2	1.4	3.40	285
Senegal	2010-11	1.3	1.2	1.2	5.3	20.6	16.9	33.8	19.8	5.45	832	0.9	0.0	1.0	6.8	19.0	20.8	32.6	19.0	5.45	1,932
Sierra Leone	2008	0.7	0.3	2.8	10.9	38.8	10.8	32.1	3.6	4.99	359	1.2	0.5	4.3	9.4	32.4	17.0	31.7	3.4	4.97	812
Regional average		**1.4**	**1.0**	**5.1**	**11.1**	**21.6**	**16.3**	**35.1**	**9.0**	**5.55**	**11,753**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**4.7**	**9.8**	**24.0**	**16.9**	**35.0**	**8.6**	**5.51**	**25,424**
East and Southern Africa																					
Burundi	2010	0.0	0.0	3.2	20.2	37.6	23.5	13.4	2.2	4.37	201	0.2	0.4	3.2	20.4	35.4	23.7	12.4	4.4	4.33	1,106
Eritrea	2002	0.3	0.2	2.2	5.2	21.5	25.3	38.1	7.3	5.46	580	0.2	0.1	1.3	4.9	21.5	18.0	41.5	12.4	5.74	950
Ethiopia	2011	4.0	1.2	15.1	14.2	34.5	10.7	12.5	7.7	3.94	765	4.4	0.9	9.3	11.0	39.6	9.7	15.6	9.6	4.13	1,762
Kenya	2008-09	0.0	1.2	19.6	21.2	32.2	9.1	14.5	2.2	4.14	212	0.1	1.6	24.2	19.9	31.6	10.3	9.0	3.2	3.69	958
Lesotho	2009	1.1	9.1	42.2	27.0	11.6	7.0	1.7	0.3	2.69	292	1.1	7.8	39.0	28.5	16.7	4.3	2.7	0.0	2.78	860

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Region and country	Year	Age 15-19 0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean¹	Weighted n	Age 20-24 0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean¹	Weighted n
Madagascar	2008-09	0.3	0.7	13.3	16.0	30.6	7.8	28.3	3.1	4.75	1,332	0.1	0.6	11.7	18.7	35.1	8.2	22.4	3.3	4.45	2,058
Malawi	2010	0.0	2.6	20.2	26.6	36.1	9.8	3.5	1.3	3.44	1,171	0.2	0.7	14.7	24.4	44.1	9.7	5.5	0.6	3.67	3,469
Mozambique	2011	1.5	1.8	13.1	14.5	32.7	14.4	20.5	1.5	4.25	1,136	1.1	0.9	10.9	12.9	35.3	14.5	23.8	0.6	4.45	1,804
Namibia	2006-07	5.7	19.5	28.5	18.5	13.6	10.5	2.6	1.1	2.61	118	2.4	10.0	34.2	23.6	17.1	7.7	4.1	0.8	2.94	398
Rwanda	2010	0.0	3.5	48.8	31.7	14.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.62	89	0.0	1.7	28.7	48.6	17.2	2.6	0.9	0.4	2.94	998
Swaziland	2006-07	2.6	18.2	37.9	24.0	12.6	3.3	1.3	0.0	2.41	88	5.9	9.3	40.5	25.1	13.5	3.1	2.0	0.6	2.50	343
Tanzania	2010	0.0	0.3	5.4	17.5	26.6	18.9	29.7	1.6	4.93	399	0.2	0.1	5.2	16.6	29.9	20.9	26.3	0.9	4.74	1,210
Uganda	2011	0.0	0.2	7.0	8.4	47.9	13.1	22.4	0.9	4.54	409	0.6	0.0	6.5	10.0	47.9	12.7	21.1	1.1	4.47	1,097
Zambia	2007	0.0	1.7	11.0	19.1	32.6	15.3	16.1	4.2	4.19	280	0.2	0.6	6.8	14.2	31.2	22.2	18.3	6.5	4.48	889
Zimbabwe	2010-11	0.8	3.0	20.8	25.7	27.1	11.8	10.0	0.7	3.62	452	0.9	2.2	19.8	26.2	32.5	11.1	6.8	0.5	3.56	1,210
Regional average		**2.0**	**4.5**	**19.2**	**19.3**	**27.5**	**12.1**	**15.3**	**2.6**	**3.86**	**7,524**	**1.3**	**2.6**	**17.1**	**20.3**	**29.9**	**11.9**	**14.2**	**3.2**	**3.93**	**19,112**
Middle East and North Africa																					
Egypt	2008	0.0	1.1	52.0	27.5	11.2	2.9	1.1	4.1	2.66	605	0.1	1.6	51.7	29.5	10.9	1.9	0.9	3.4	2.62	2,527
Jordan	2009	0.0	0.1	27.1	14.6	37.5	10.2	6.9	3.6	3.57	242	0.0	1.0	15.9	12.3	45.0	8.8	10.5	6.4	3.98	1,078
Morocco	2003-04	0.0	3.6	47.4	21.3	22.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.79	346	0.0	2.6	46.3	22.3	23.0	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.84	1,095
Regional average		**0.0**	**1.6**	**42.2**	**21.1**	**23.7**	**5.1**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**1,193**	**0.1**	**1.7**	**38.0**	**21.4**	**26.3**	**4.1**	**4.6**	**3.8**	**3.1**	**4,700**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia²																					
Albania	2008-09	1.7	1.5	59.0	31.8	4.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.44	110	0.7	4.8	51.5	31.0	7.5	1.2	0.2	3.1	2.46	358
Armenia	2010	0.0	7.5	62.2	21.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.32	68	0.0	0.8	54.5	35.6	6.1	0.7	0.5	1.8	2.52	450
Azerbaijan	2006	0.7	8.1	66.5	18.9	3.2	1.4	0.0	1.3	2.20	151	0.4	3.0	69.8	16.3	9.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	2.33	697
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	0.0	0.0	31.8	15.1	42.9	6.0	0.3	4.0	3.95	91	0.0	1.1	20.3	13.7	52.4	5.5	2.5	4.5	3.91	460
Turkey	2003	0.0	4.8	65.1	18.5	10.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.43	120	0.2	4.3	58.9	22.1	12.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	2.48	543
Ukraine	2007	0.0	11.6	68.5	10.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	8.0	2.05	45	1.3	15.0	69.1	9.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	3.7	1.95	472
Regional average		**1.2**	**6.7**	**58.9**	**19.3**	**14.1**	**2.5**	**0.7**	**4.4**	**2.6**	**585**	**0.7**	**4.8**	**54.0**	**21.4**	**14.8**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**2.4**	**2.6**	**2,980**
South and Southeast Asia																					
Bangladesh	2011	0.0	8.4	84.1	5.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.00	1,925	0.0	6.5	82.7	8.1	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.06	3,396
Cambodia	2010	0.4	0.9	50.8	28.0	14.7	2.5	2.0	0.7	2.72	382	0.1	1.9	43.3	33.5	17.3	2.9	0.5	0.5	2.78	1,679
India	2005-06	0.5	5.2	63.3	23.4	5.3	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.31	6,726	0.6	7.1	65.4	19.5	5.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.24	16,782

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A8. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19										Age 20-24									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Indonesia	2012	0.0	6.1	64.5	15.3	7.8	1.4	0.6	4.4	2.33	890	0.1	3.2	62.6	17.3	9.8	1.6	0.8	4.6	2.44	3,754
Maldives	2009	0.8	0.4	49.0	29.4	9.5	1.2	0.8	9.0	2.59	111	0.1	4.4	48.0	28.1	13.4	1.8	0.3	3.9	2.59	1,188
Nepal	2011	0.7	16.2	64.5	16.1	2.3	0.0	NA	0.1	2.03	792	0.4	17.3	66.9	13.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.00	1,761
Pakistan	2006-07	1.3	0.6	16.6	13.0	35.7	10.2	15.4	7.2	4.03	559	0.5	0.4	16.5	17.2	40.5	8.4	10.4	6.1	3.87	1,463
Philippines	2008	0.0	9.6	52.9	24.6	7.4	3.2	1.7	0.7	2.47	283	0.1	6.3	50.0	28.2	10.3	2.8	2.0	0.3	2.60	1,000
Timor-Leste	2009-10	0.0	0.2	5.4	4.1	46.7	11.9	28.9	2.7	4.72	243	0.1	0.1	4.2	5.5	37.3	13.2	37.8	1.8	4.96	1,100
Vietnam	2002	0.0	2.8	81.9	8.5	6.7	NA	NA	NA	2.19	67	NA	5.3	82.8	8.0	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.10	536
Regional average		**0.6**	**5.0**	**53.3**	**16.8**	**13.8**	**3.5**	**7.1**	**3.0**	**2.7**	**11,978**	**0.2**	**5.3**	**52.2**	**17.8**	**14.1**	**3.2**	**5.2**	**1.9**	**2.6**	**32,659**
Latin America and Caribbean																					
Bolivia	2008	8.3	18.7	49.6	15.9	5.3	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.99	472	6.8	13.8	48.9	18.4	8.2	1.9	0.6	1.4	2.16	1,263
Colombia	2010	2.7	17.1	61.0	14.9	2.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	2.02	1,249	3.2	15.4	60.8	16.5	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.04	3,207
Dominican Republic	2007	1.4	6.0	35.4	45.3	8.7	1.9	1.1	0.2	2.68	1,050	1.2	5.7	33.4	43.9	11.6	2.1	1.5	0.6	2.74	2,159
Guyana	2009	3.2	4.6	46.1	23.3	16.8	3.9	0.9	1.3	2.64	166	0.4	5.6	45.2	30.0	13.3	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.64	398
Haiti	2012	0.6	6.3	50.0	24.6	13.4	2.8	1.9	0.4	2.68	404	0.4	4.9	48.6	27.5	14.7	2.2	0.8	0.9	2.61	1,250
Honduras	2011-12	1.5	6.9	43.3	34.9	8.8	2.9	1.3	0.5	2.58	1,144	2.6	8.0	39.4	33.8	10.7	3.3	1.7	0.5	2.60	2,091
Nicaragua	2001	1.4	14.9	46.4	24.0	7.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.40	701	0.7	9.7	45.4	27.8	9.2	2.8	2.8	1.7	2.61	1,334
Peru	2010	0.2	15.6	62.8	15.1	3.9	0.4	1.5	0.4	2.19	480	1.0	12.8	56.2	21.7	6.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	2.26	1,470
Regional average		**2.4**	**11.3**	**49.3**	**24.8**	**8.3**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**2.4**	**5,666**	**2.0**	**9.5**	**47.2**	**27.5**	**9.7**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**2.5**	**13,172**

Note: [1] Among those providing a numeric response
[2] Data on this variable were not collected in Moldova

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Appendix Table A9. Trends in the ideal number of children among currently married women age 15-24, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19										Age 20-24									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
West and Central Africa																					
Benin	2006	0.3	0.2	3.3	6.2	30.6	12.2	32.7	14.5	5.41	667	0.1	0.0	4.9	6.9	38.5	13.9	27.3	8.4	4.90	2,219
Benin	2001	0.4	0.0	3.2	8.3	29.8	15.8	31.9	10.6	5.38	287	0.1	0.1	5.8	4.4	37.8	12.7	28.1	11.0	4.99	867
Benin	1996	0.0	0.4	3.7	6.2	26.8	13.9	45.8	3.1	5.89	308	0.2	0.0	4.5	4.2	31.6	14.1	41.1	4.5	5.54	786
Burkina Faso	2010	0.0	0.1	2.3	7.8	24.0	27.0	36.1	2.7	5.32	1,043	0.1	0.0	2.1	9.1	24.8	29.0	31.8	3.0	5.16	2,686
Burkina Faso	2003	0.1	0.1	2.1	9.4	19.4	24.2	41.6	3.0	5.65	878	0.0	0.1	2.2	9.7	20.0	26.9	38.7	2.4	5.45	1,861
Burkina Faso	1998-99	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.0	17.0	18.9	39.6	15.9	5.88	488	0.0	0.1	2.7	8.2	17.7	22.9	31.6	16.9	5.43	1,023
Cameroon	2011	0.0	0.5	2.4	12.3	19.7	22.1	34.9	8.1	5.88	868	0.1	0.7	2.5	14.3	21.5	23.1	31.2	6.7	5.38	1,935
Cameroon	2004	0.3	0.4	2.8	11.7	19.1	20.1	29.4	16.3	5.58	828	0.1	0.4	2.2	10.9	20.3	24.7	29.7	11.6	5.49	1,563
Cameroon	1998	0.0	0.3	3.4	9.4	13.0	20.2	38.0	15.7	5.94	430	0.0	0.4	1.2	6.6	15.8	25.6	35.1	15.3	5.89	746
Chad	2004	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.6	6.4	10.9	71.3	7.1	8.22	571	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	4.9	8.3	72.3	12.9	8.51	907
Chad	1996-97	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	9.4	10.7	59.4	18.3	7.67	801	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.3	7.6	11.6	59.3	18.5	7.84	1,190
Congo Brazzaville	2011	0.0	0.5	3.6	30.9	21.8	21.5	18.8	2.8	4.45	413	0.2	0.7	3.3	17.0	31.9	22.9	21.3	2.6	4.61	1,083
Congo Brazzaville	2005	0.0	0.5	6.8	18.5	20.6	25.2	15.2	13.3	4.45	257	0.0	0.2	2.3	11.8	28.4	24.4	22.3	10.6	4.82	836
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	0.0	0.2	1.4	6.8	24.6	27.4	29.3	10.3	5.32	418	0.3	0.4	1.0	8.9	25.2	24.3	30.7	9.1	5.23	1,094
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	0.2	0.2	4.9	11.6	29.3	24.5	28.0	1.2	5.04	186	0.2	0.7	2.4	13.6	31.6	22.3	28.4	0.7	4.95	349
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	0.0	0.8	5.8	9.8	27.0	24.2	29.9	2.5	5.20	517	0.0	0.4	4.1	11.8	24.1	23.3	34.2	2.0	5.24	1,008
Gabon	2012	0.0	1.1	10.9	22.2	27.3	16.9	17.0	4.6	4.32	241	0.5	2.4	6.4	13.8	42.3	13.2	17.8	3.5	4.29	712
Gabon	2000	0.3	1.1	9.8	13.5	30.1	19.5	15.2	10.6	4.33	287	0.5	0.8	5.5	11.2	36.1	16.5	20.5	8.8	4.66	663
Ghana	2008	2.5	1.4	8.4	23.0	27.7	16.2	18.0	2.6	4.31	85	0.2	0.7	12.5	27.1	30.8	14.4	14.0	0.3	4.09	414
Ghana	2003	1.1	2.1	6.9	23.4	35.5	11.5	16.9	2.5	4.26	137	0.0	0.8	8.9	22.4	40.2	12.8	13.2	1.6	4.17	530
Ghana	1998	0.9	0.0	13.6	31.2	30.9	12.6	7.5	3.4	3.72	122	0.0	0.5	10.2	26.5	36.0	11.5	10.0	5.3	3.90	552
Guinea	2005	1.3	0.0	3.6	6.7	19.9	22.6	34.5	11.5	5.32	587	0.1	0.3	2.1	6.8	24.3	19.1	36.8	10.5	5.28	888
Guinea	1999	0.0	0.2	1.3	8.5	29.0	25.3	33.1	2.7	5.27	580	0.2	0.2	1.2	7.5	27.8	23.4	35.5	4.2	5.29	879
Mali	2006	0.6	0.5	1.7	6.3	23.5	16.3	38.3	12.8	5.73	1,566	0.2	0.3	2.0	4.1	19.0	17.9	42.8	13.5	5.88	2,402
Mali	2001	0.4	0.3	1.6	3.8	17.2	19.7	31.7	25.3	5.75	1,178	0.5	0.3	1.5	4.1	16.5	16.1	39.1	22.1	6.03	1,987
Mali	1995-96	0.2	0.3	1.4	6.9	19.1	15.9	47.2	9.0	6.28	915	0.4	0.2	1.5	4.2	16.9	19.0	49.3	8.5	6.33	1,363
Niger	2006	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.7	5.4	7.9	72.0	10.8	8.20	1,014	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	4.3	7.4	73.2	13.3	8.53	1,426
Niger	1998	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.6	4.6	10.5	59.7	22.1	7.88	1,027	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.8	4.6	8.6	62.6	21.4	8.12	1,160
Niger	1992	0.0	0.2	1.9	3.0	8.4	13.1	58.5	14.8	7.57	779	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.2	6.3	11.6	66.2	12.9	7.89	1,059

(Continued...)

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Region and country	Year	Age 15-19										Age 20-24									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Nigeria	2008	2.2	0.3	1.4	3.3	10.7	12.4	51.1	18.5	7.19	1,863	1.5	0.1	1.1	4.3	17.7	14.5	45.6	15.2	6.53	3,659
Nigeria	2003	0.0	0.3	1.8	3.4	8.0	12.1	56.9	17.5	7.39	545	NA	NA	0.9	4.5	13.9	14.8	56.6	9.3	7.04	911
Nigeria	1999	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.9	8.9	7.0	50.7	29.3	7.30	472	0.4	0.3	1.4	4.0	17.8	15.2	43.4	17.5	6.45	934
Senegal	2010-11	1.3	1.2	1.2	5.3	20.6	16.9	33.8	19.8	5.45	832	0.9	NA	1.0	6.8	19.0	20.8	32.6	19.0	5.45	1,932
Senegal	2005	0.3	0.7	2.8	4.9	16.5	17.9	37.2	19.9	5.84	1,014	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.3	17.2	20.2	34.4	20.0	5.61	1,836
East and Southern Africa																					
Eritrea	2002	0.3	0.2	2.2	5.2	21.5	25.3	38.1	7.3	5.46	580	0.2	0.1	1.3	4.9	21.5	18.0	41.5	12.4	5.74	950
Eritrea	1995	1.3	0.2	3.5	4.8	16.6	21.6	36.9	15.1	5.48	366	0.5	0.3	2.0	4.2	19.3	19.3	40.3	14.2	5.77	571
Ethiopia	2011	4.0	1.2	15.1	14.2	34.5	10.7	12.5	7.7	3.94	765	4.4	0.9	9.3	11.0	39.6	9.7	15.6	9.6	4.13	1,762
Ethiopia	2005	8.9	0.9	12.2	11.2	28.2	10.6	19.0	9.0	4.09	711	7.3	0.9	8.5	6.6	30.3	11.9	24.0	10.5	4.54	1,574
Ethiopia	2000	2.5	0.1	5.5	9.5	28.7	11.8	27.2	14.7	5.01	862	1.1	0.5	6.2	4.4	24.9	13.6	34.3	15.0	5.39	1,807
Kenya	2008-09	0.0	1.2	19.6	21.2	32.2	9.1	14.5	2.2	4.14	212	0.1	1.6	24.2	19.9	31.6	10.3	9.0	3.2	3.69	958
Kenya	2003	0.0	2.2	16.0	15.2	30.5	9.5	18.7	7.9	4.43	333	0.5	2.8	22.6	24.0	25.7	8.9	11.6	3.9	3.79	965
Kenya	1998	0.6	2.7	17.3	22.7	32.0	11.0	11.4	2.3	3.78	285	0.0	2.3	18.9	24.4	34.8	10.4	7.0	2.1	3.61	948
Lesotho	2009	1.1	9.1	42.2	27.0	11.6	7.0	1.7	0.3	2.69	292	1.1	7.8	39.0	28.5	16.7	4.3	2.7	NA	2.78	860
Lesotho	2004	1.0	8.5	36.7	26.7	19.9	4.8	2.3	NA	2.84	293	0.7	6.9	31.7	26.2	22.3	7.6	4.4	0.1	3.08	779
Madagascar	2008-09	0.3	0.7	13.3	16.0	30.6	7.8	28.3	3.1	4.75	1,332	0.1	0.6	11.7	18.7	35.1	8.2	22.4	3.3	4.45	2,058
Madagascar	2003-04	0.0	0.1	12.8	12.0	29.8	11.2	27.2	7.0	4.80	416	0.1	0.5	10.5	19.4	28.9	10.0	25.2	5.4	4.76	875
Madagascar	1997	0.0	1.0	5.9	8.4	22.5	10.3	49.1	2.7	9.17	434	NA	0.7	6.2	12.2	32.1	12.1	34.3	2.3	9.06	822
Malawi	2010	0.0	2.6	20.2	26.6	36.1	9.8	3.5	1.3	3.44	1,171	0.2	0.7	14.7	24.4	44.1	9.7	5.5	0.6	3.67	3,469
Malawi	2004	0.2	2.6	20.9	23.8	36.6	9.3	4.7	1.9	3.46	788	0.5	1.3	14.4	20.8	43.1	12.7	5.6	1.7	3.70	2,283
Malawi	2000	0.0	3.6	20.0	22.6	34.1	11.8	7.0	0.9	3.55	934	NA	1.5	15.0	22.1	39.0	13.3	7.7	1.4	3.75	2,324
Mozambique	2011	1.5	1.8	13.1	14.5	32.7	14.4	20.5	1.5	4.25	1,136	1.1	0.9	10.9	12.9	35.3	14.5	23.8	0.6	4.45	1,804
Mozambique	2003	0.0	1.9	10.2	13.5	29.7	19.5	23.6	1.4	4.62	936	0.1	0.8	6.5	11.5	28.7	19.6	31.2	1.6	4.99	1,747
Mozambique	1997	0.8	0.3	5.9	6.9	25.3	13.9	30.4	16.6	5.10	825	0.0	0.9	5.5	6.8	20.7	17.1	35.3	13.6	5.36	1,337
Namibia	2006-07	5.7	19.5	28.5	18.5	13.6	10.5	2.6	1.1	2.61	118	2.4	10.0	34.2	23.6	17.1	7.7	4.1	0.8	2.94	398
Namibia	2000	2.5	18.5	26.6	33.3	8.6	4.1	2.7	3.6	2.57	74	1.4	13.2	33.1	22.1	17.4	4.6	4.7	3.5	2.79	326
Namibia	1992	0.0	16.3	17.2	11.1	7.3	20.1	19.9	8.2	3.85	86	2.3	3.5	15.5	15.8	19.2	15.1	24.7	3.9	4.60	307
Rwanda	2010	0.0	3.5	48.8	31.7	14.6	1.5	NA	NA	2.62	89	NA	1.7	28.7	48.6	17.2	2.6	0.9	0.4	2.94	998
Rwanda	2005	0.0	3.3	13.4	15.6	33.4	21.8	9.3	3.1	3.87	65	NA	0.6	8.5	15.9	41.7	17.3	14.0	2.0	4.26	980
Rwanda	2000	0.0	NA	4.9	11.4	26.5	21.5	33.2	2.4	5.24	172	NA	0.2	4.6	9.2	33.1	24.3	26.2	2.4	4.89	963

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A9. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19 0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	Age 20-24 0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Tanzania	2010	0.0	0.3	5.4	17.5	26.6	18.9	29.7	1.6	4.93	399	0.2	0.1	5.2	16.6	29.9	20.9	26.3	0.9	4.74	1,210
Tanzania	2004-05	0.3	0.9	6.0	18.0	25.4	19.5	29.3	0.7	4.95	590	NA	0.1	5.8	15.8	30.6	19.7	26.7	1.3	4.87	1,400
Tanzania	1999	0.0	0.5	9.6	9.5	23.7	19.1	36.8	1.0	5.41	227	NA	NA	4.2	15.3	30.5	24.0	23.2	2.8	4.86	550
Uganda	2011	0.0	0.2	7.0	8.4	47.9	13.1	22.4	0.9	4.54	409	0.6	NA	6.5	10.0	47.9	12.7	21.1	1.1	4.47	1,097
Uganda	2006	0.3	0.9	9.3	11.8	44.3	11.7	20.0	1.8	4.35	380	0.0	0.4	6.8	8.4	44.5	14.2	23.2	2.4	4.57	1,148
Uganda	2000-01	0.0	0.3	9.4	12.2	37.9	17.2	19.3	3.7	4.51	466	0.1	0.5	8.2	9.3	44.5	14.6	19.4	3.3	4.43	1,150
Zambia	2007	0.0	1.7	11.0	19.1	32.6	15.3	16.1	4.2	4.19	280	0.2	0.6	6.8	14.2	31.2	22.2	18.3	6.5	4.48	889
Zambia	2001-02	0.0	1.0	13.1	18.8	25.8	16.4	19.3	5.5	4.30	438	NA	1.0	8.3	15.4	31.2	20.5	18.8	4.8	4.42	1,086
Zambia	1996	0.2	0.4	5.6	11.3	27.7	18.6	31.1	5.1	4.93	498	NA	0.7	4.7	9.2	29.6	22.4	29.6	3.9	4.89	1,207
Zimbabwe	2010-11	0.8	3.0	20.8	25.7	27.1	11.8	10.0	0.7	3.62	452	0.9	2.2	19.8	26.2	32.5	11.1	6.8	0.5	3.56	1,210
Zimbabwe	2005-06	0.0	5.4	27.9	20.7	26.3	9.7	8.4	1.7	3.39	448	0.5	4.1	26.1	24.1	26.6	11.1	6.7	0.8	3.41	1,200
Zimbabwe	1999	0.3	2.7	23.0	25.6	25.7	12.8	8.5	1.4	3.52	314	0.2	2.3	26.9	17.2	35.1	9.1	8.4	0.8	3.52	820
Middle East and North Africa																					
Egypt	2008	0.0	1.1	52.0	27.5	11.2	2.9	1.1	4.1	2.66	605	0.1	1.6	51.7	29.5	10.9	1.9	0.9	3.4	2.62	2,527
Egypt	2005	0.0	1.6	50.9	30.0	9.9	1.4	1.2	5.0	2.63	792	0.1	2.1	52.5	28.4	10.4	1.1	1.0	4.5	2.58	2,898
Egypt	2000	0.0	2.2	47.4	26.9	7.8	0.9	0.2	14.7	2.52	599	NA	2.1	44.8	27.5	9.9	1.6	1.0	13.0	2.64	2,187
Jordan	2009	0.0	0.1	27.1	14.6	37.5	10.2	6.9	3.6	3.57	242	0.0	1.0	15.9	12.3	45.0	8.8	10.5	6.4	3.98	1,078
Jordan	2007	0.8	0.5	18.7	15.0	37.7	8.2	5.1	13.9	3.62	233	1.1	1.5	17.1	11.6	42.2	7.1	6.8	12.5	3.69	1,233
Jordan	2002	0.0	0.4	23.1	18.2	44.0	4.9	8.0	1.4	3.58	154	0.1	1.5	13.0	15.7	46.6	9.2	11.9	1.9	4.00	710
Jordan	1997	0.0	1.1	13.6	8.8	50.8	7.2	14.3	4.2	4.06	203	0.1	1.3	13.2	12.5	43.2	9.8	15.9	3.9	4.14	777
Morocco	2003-04	0.0	3.6	47.4	21.3	22.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.79	346	NA	2.6	46.3	22.3	23.0	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.84	1,095
Morocco	1992	0.8	1.6	32.4	28.5	22.1	9.1	5.1	0.4	3.24	253	0.1	1.9	27.8	25.0	32.5	6.5	4.9	1.3	3.36	677
Eastern Europe and Central Asia																					
Armenia	2010	0.0	7.5	62.2	21.3	9.1	NA	NA	NA	2.32	68	NA	0.8	54.5	35.6	6.1	0.7	0.5	1.8	2.52	450
Armenia	2005	0.6	0.1	74.2	25.0	0.1	NA	NA	NA	2.24	78	0.7	3.1	62.4	23.4	8.7	0.3	0.1	1.2	2.38	504
Armenia	2000	0.0	1.2	67.8	19.1	8.7	3.0	NA	0.2	2.44	99	0.3	2.5	63.5	25.8	7.4	0.2	NA	0.3	2.38	511
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	0.0	NA	31.8	15.1	42.9	6.0	0.3	4.0	3.95	91	NA	1.1	20.3	13.7	52.4	5.5	2.5	4.5	3.91	460
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	0.0	0.7	11.2	16.9	49.7	7.8	11.4	2.3	3.25	158	NA	0.6	10.1	17.3	52.7	9.5	8.3	1.5	3.52	896

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A9. – *Continued*

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Region and country	Year	Age 15-19							Non-numeric response	Mean¹	Weighted n	Age 20-24							Non-numeric response	Mean¹	Weighted n
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+				0	1	2	3	4	5	6+			
Turkey	2003	0.0	4.8	65.1	18.5	10.7	0.5	0.5	NA	2.43	120	0.2	4.3	58.9	22.1	12.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	2.48	543
Turkey	1998	0.0	6.7	62.1	18.9	7.0	NA	0.5	4.8	2.30	262	NA	6.7	61.1	20.8	7.5	1.2	0.6	2.1	2.37	924
Turkey	1993	0.4	8.0	65.2	18.8	6.2	NA	0.7	0.7	2.25	329	0.7	7.6	66.7	16.9	6.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.24	1,026
South and Southeast Asia																					
Bangladesh	2011	0.0	8.4	84.1	5.4	1.6	0.1	NA	0.4	2.00	1,925	0.0	6.5	82.7	8.1	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.06	3,396
Bangladesh	2007	0.0	6.6	78.5	10.3	3.9	0.2	NA	NA	2.54	1,376	0.1	5.8	76.5	13.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.02	2,094
Bangladesh	2004	0.0	3.3	71.4	17.7	5.8	0.3	0.2	1.3	2.28	1,536	NA	2.8	69.7	18.9	6.4	0.4	0.1	1.7	2.31	2,121
Cambodia	2010	0.4	0.9	50.8	28.0	14.7	2.5	2.0	0.7	2.72	382	0.1	1.9	43.3	33.5	17.3	2.9	0.5	0.5	2.78	1,679
Cambodia	2005	0.0	2.4	43.1	28.8	18.6	5.2	1.3	0.7	2.86	363	0.1	1.6	36.4	30.2	22.7	6.8	1.0	1.3	3.00	1,671
Cambodia	2000	0.0	3.5	33.9	25.6	23.2	7.8	2.9	3.0	3.07	438	NA	2.3	29.8	26.7	27.7	9.4	2.1	2.0	3.21	1,009
India	2005-06	0.5	5.2	63.3	23.4	5.3	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.31	6,726	0.6	7.1	65.4	19.5	5.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.24	16,782
India	1998-99	0.1	3.0	54.1	27.1	8.8	2.0	0.8	4.1	2.55	8,106	0.1	4.6	54.9	24.7	9.6	1.5	0.8	4.0	2.49	16,122
India	1992-93	0.0	1.9	42.3	32.1	11.4	2.3	0.9	9.2	2.71	8,897	0.0	2.8	43.3	31.4	12.3	2.3	0.8	7.1	2.68	17,491
Indonesia	2012	0.0	6.1	64.5	15.3	7.8	1.4	0.6	4.4	2.33	890	0.1	3.2	62.6	17.3	9.8	1.6	0.8	4.6	2.44	3,754
Indonesia	2007	0.0	3.3	58.2	15.4	8.2	2.7	1.8	10.3	2.52	814	0.0	2.6	58.7	18.2	10.1	2.7	1.5	6.2	2.55	3,952
Indonesia	2002-03	0.0	2.8	59.2	16.0	12.1	1.5	0.9	7.6	2.49	912	NA	1.7	56.0	18.4	12.5	2.6	0.9	7.9	2.58	3,761
Nepal	2011	0.7	16.2	64.5	16.1	2.3	0.0	NA	0.1	2.03	792	0.4	17.3	66.9	13.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.00	1,761
Nepal	2006	0.2	9.9	66.8	18.8	3.4	0.9	NA	NA	2.18	784	0.3	9.9	68.9	16.9	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.15	1,606
Nepal	2001	0.0	7.1	57.4	27.3	6.4	0.9	0.1	0.7	2.37	930	NA	5.9	59.1	27.5	5.3	0.7	0.2	1.3	2.36	1,643
Pakistan	2006-07	1.3	0.6	16.6	13.0	35.7	10.2	15.4	7.2	4.03	559	0.5	0.4	16.5	17.2	40.5	8.4	10.4	6.1	3.87	1,463
Pakistan	1990-91	0.0	NA	4.3	8.3	16.0	4.0	4.5	62.9	3.95	418	0.1	0.3	7.4	8.8	20.3	3.8	4.4	55.0	3.82	1,041
Philippines	2008	0.0	9.6	52.9	24.6	7.4	3.2	1.7	0.7	2.47	283	0.1	6.3	50.0	28.2	10.3	2.8	2.0	0.3	2.60	1,000
Philippines	2003	0.0	7.8	53.2	25.0	9.6	2.7	1.8	NA	2.52	239	0.1	5.8	44.1	31.1	13.3	3.2	2.1	0.3	2.72	1,095
Philippines	1998	0.0	4.2	37.8	32.9	16.3	3.7	3.5	1.7	2.92	244	NA	3.6	35.0	33.7	19.5	4.8	2.9	0.5	3.00	967
Vietnam	2002	0.0	2.8	81.9	8.5	6.7	NA	NA	NA	2.19	67	NA	5.3	82.8	8.0	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.10	536
Vietnam	1997	0.0	9.1	82.1	5.8	3.0		NA	NA	2.03	129	NA	3.5	84.9	6.5	4.6	0.1	NA	0.3	2.13	716
Latin America and Caribbean																					
Bolivia	2008	8.3	18.7	49.6	15.9	5.3	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.99	472	6.8	13.8	48.9	18.4	8.2	1.9	0.6	1.4	2.16	1,263
Bolivia	2003	3.6	16.3	56.4	14.2	6.3	1.8	0.1	1.2	2.09	427	3.7	12.2	53.2	19.1	8.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.24	1,624
Bolivia	1998	3.5	18.5	50.8	14.9	8.5	1.8	0.6	1.4	2.15	263	2.7	10.7	50.6	21.7	9.3	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.37	961

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A9. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19										Age 20-24									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Colombia	2010	2.7	17.1	61.0	14.9	2.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	2.02	1,249	3.2	15.4	60.8	16.5	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.04	3,207
Colombia	2005	1.4	19.5	59.1	16.3	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.02	934	2.1	16.0	60.4	16.6	3.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.07	2,735
Colombia	2000	0.5	13.3	66.3	15.4	3.9	0.6			2.11	325	2.8	18.4	57.5	16.6	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.04	814
Dominican Republic	2007	1.4	6.0	35.4	45.3	8.7	1.9	1.1	0.2	2.68	1,050	1.2	5.7	33.4	43.9	11.6	2.1	1.5	0.6	2.74	2,159
Dominican Republic	2002	1.2	5.2	38.9	42.7	9.0	2.1	0.5	0.4	2.63	1,017	1.7	4.8	32.3	44.9	10.9	2.7	2.0	0.7	2.77	2,158
Dominican Republic	1999	0.0	6.7	38.0	44.9	8.7	1.6	NA	NA	2.60	46	2.0	8.5	27.1	46.7	9.8	2.7	3.2	NA	2.82	119
Haiti	2012	0.6	6.3	50.0	24.6	13.4	2.8	1.9	0.4	2.68	404	0.4	4.9	48.6	27.5	14.7	2.2	0.8	0.9	2.61	1,250
Haiti	2005-06	0.0	5.6	46.1	30.1	13.8	1.3	3.1	NA	2.72	448	NA	3.0	48.6	25.4	17.8	3.0	2.2	NA	2.77	1,076
Haiti	2000	0.0	9.8	40.2	21.8	24.1	1.8	1.3	0.9	2.72	376	NA	3.2	32.3	31.5	28.1	1.8	2.1	1.0	3.01	957
Honduras	2011-12	1.5	6.9	43.3	34.9	8.8	2.9	1.3	0.5	2.58	1,144	2.6	8.0	39.4	33.8	10.7	3.3	1.7	0.5	2.60	2,091
Honduras	2005-06	1.2	8.6	40.4	35.5	9.1	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.60	914	2.8	7.2	33.0	35.9	14.1	3.4	2.6	1.0	2.77	2,030
Nicaragua	2001	1.4	14.9	46.4	24.0	7.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.40	701	0.7	9.7	45.4	27.8	9.2	2.8	2.8	1.7	2.61	1,334
Nicaragua	1998	1.3	14.8	48.9	24.4	6.4	1.6	1.1	1.6	2.31	848	1.6	9.1	43.5	28.2	11.1	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.58	1,432
Peru	2010	0.2	15.6	62.8	15.1	3.9	0.4	1.5	0.4	2.19	480	1.0	12.8	56.2	21.7	6.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	2.26	1,470
Peru	2005	1.7	11.9	64.5	14.4	5.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.09	812	2.0	11.6	60.3	17.1	6.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.20	2,510
Peru	2000	1.5	16.7	61.8	12.7	4.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.11	582	1.3	13.3	60.6	16.8	5.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.19	1,969

Note: [1] Among those providing a numeric response

Appendix Table A10. Ideal number of children among unmarried women age 15-24, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19							Non-numeric response	Mean¹	Weighted n	Age 20-24							Non-numeric response	Mean¹	Weighted n
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+				0	1	2	3	4	5	6+			
West and Central Africa																					
Benin	2006	0.8	0.5	13.8	14.6	42.3	8.8	14.1	5.1	4.05	2,400	0.6	0.3	18.7	19.2	44.0	6.3	7.8	3.1	3.67	963
Burkina Faso	2010	0.8	0.4	5.9	17.0	32.6	20.8	20.3	2.3	4.50	2,270	0.6	0.1	10.0	26.4	36.9	14.6	9.9	1.5	3.98	625
Cameroon	2011	0.6	0.6	6.2	20.3	29.5	20.4	19.3	3.3	4.55	2,721	0.4	0.8	4.7	24.8	33.8	19.0	14.3	2.2	4.30	1,192
Chad	2004	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	11.1	8.3	65.1	11.8	7.44	789	NA	NA	0.5	1.5	10.0	11.8	67.0	9.2	7.71	165
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	0.5	0.7	8.4	23.3	31.2	18.7	13.1	4.1	4.10	1,785	0.4	0.9	5.6	22.9	29.8	23.9	13.8	2.7	4.24	946
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	5.3	0.2	4.6	9.5	16.6	20.5	36.8	6.6	5.30	1,573	1.7	0.4	2.3	10.7	19.5	23.5	37.8	4.1	5.56	790
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	1.3	0.7	6.2	18.4	31.6	20.7	16.5	4.5	4.35	1,605	1.0	0.4	6.1	21.5	32.7	20.6	14.6	3.2	4.24	859
Gabon	2012	2.4	2.1	14.6	23.2	33.8	11.1	9.3	3.4	3.70	1,543	2.8	3.1	9.8	19.5	30.6	17.1	14.1	3.0	4.09	925
Ghana	2008	0.2	0.8	11.9	28.3	38.5	11.3	8.2	0.9	3.80	940	0.4	0.0	12.2	43.2	33.2	6.0	4.6	0.3	3.49	463
Guinea	2005	2.6	0.7	5.0	13.1	29.5	22.6	19.7	6.8	4.46	1,061	2.8	0.3	4.1	20.3	39.8	16.5	11.6	4.5	4.11	264
Liberia	2007	1.6	0.6	13.9	15.5	41.0	10.5	12.0	4.9	3.94	1,061	2.4	0.4	11.5	20.7	37.4	10.7	12.3	4.7	3.95	624
Mali	2006	0.8	0.1	2.6	6.6	26.4	16.1	31.9	15.5	5.48	1,538	1.7	NA	1.9	14.3	28.6	16.3	28.9	8.4	4.98	276
Nigeria	2008	1.6	0.1	2.5	9.5	33.4	19.6	23.8	9.4	4.87	4,630	1.2	0.1	2.3	14.5	39.3	19.4	17.7	5.6	4.54	2,474
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	3.4	5.1	39.7	21.6	24.8	2.4	1.0	2.0	2.72	444	2.7	3.4	36.0	18.2	36.0	0.8	2.4	0.6	2.94	175
Senegal	2010-11	0.8	0.5	3.5	12.3	26.7	19.5	22.4	14.3	4.82	2,597	0.5	0.2	1.8	13.3	36.5	18.5	16.5	12.7	4.54	1,288
Sierra Leone	2008	4.4	0.4	14.0	20.1	40.3	7.2	9.7	3.8	3.66	839	3.0	0.7	17.9	25.6	37.6	7.5	6.4	1.3	3.52	374
Regional average		**1.7**	**0.9**	**9.6**	**16.0**	**30.6**	**14.9**	**20.2**	**6.2**	**4.48**	**27,796**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**9.1**	**19.8**	**32.9**	**14.5**	**17.5**	**4.2**	**4.37**	**12,403**
East and Southern Africa																					
Burundi	2010	1.8	0.3	5.5	28.9	26.1	22.4	10.0	5.0	4.08	2,158	1.9	0.2	6.6	27.0	28.7	20.3	9.8	5.5	4.02	726
Ethiopia	2011	10.0	1.7	27.9	13.1	30.2	5.8	7.6	3.7	3.12	3,244	4.9	2.6	22.3	10.3	42.3	6.9	6.8	3.9	3.48	1,169
Kenya	2008-09	2.3	2.8	22.0	25.4	27.9	9.8	7.0	2.9	3.45	1,549	0.3	4.0	33.2	34.2	20.2	4.1	1.9	2.1	2.95	757
Lesotho	2009	13.3	11.9	50.7	16.1	5.8	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.97	1,493	5.5	12.8	52.6	21.3	5.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	2.18	693
Madagascar	2008-09	1.0	1.2	21.4	22.8	29.1	7.1	13.5	3.9	3.75	2,624	0.2	1.8	23.1	24.1	29.6	5.6	12.4	3.1	3.75	762
Malawi	2010	3.4	1.6	29.7	23.4	30.8	7.2	2.7	1.3	3.12	3,834	1.4	2.0	29.6	28.7	30.9	4.8	2.1	0.5	3.10	1,086
Mozambique	2011	3.2	3.7	28.1	16.4	26.8	8.3	12.8	0.8	3.48	1,924	2.5	3.1	27.1	17.8	29.3	10.2	9.4	0.5	3.43	650

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A10. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19										Age 20-24									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Namibia	2006-07	10.0	11.6	42.5	21.1	9.8	3.1	1.4	0.6	2.25	2,128	7.2	10.5	41.7	22.0	13.8	2.3	1.9	0.5	2.43	1,457
Rwanda	2010	1.1	1.6	39.0	43.4	11.3	2.1	0.7	0.8	2.72	2,857	0.6	2.5	37.9	42.4	13.8	1.7	0.4	0.7	2.74	1,685
Swaziland	2006-07	5.3	6.5	50.2	23.2	11.8	1.6	1.2	0.3	2.40	1,185	5.9	12.9	52.5	18.5	8.9	0.9	NA	0.3	2.14	703
Tanzania	2010	0.5	1.4	15.7	28.1	25.9	14.1	12.2	2.1	3.89	1,773	0.2	2.1	15.9	32.0	25.7	14.4	8.6	1.0	3.73	699
Uganda	2011	2.4	1.2	13.0	12.3	46.0	10.8	12.9	1.3	3.94	1,639	0.5	1.0	13.0	16.7	47.0	8.6	11.8	1.4	3.94	532
Zambia	2007	2.5	1.9	19.6	18.7	30.1	13.1	7.7	6.5	3.59	1,294	0.3	1.5	18.4	27.4	31.1	13.0	5.1	3.2	3.54	481
Zimbabwe	2010-11	4.0	3.6	34.1	23.7	23.5	6.8	3.2	1.1	2.95	1,493	1.3	5.3	35.2	24.0	23.9	6.5	3.4	0.3	2.98	631
Regional average		**4.3**	**3.6**	**28.5**	**22.6**	**23.9**	**8.1**	**6.7**	**2.2**	**3.19**	**29,195**	**2.3**	**4.5**	**29.2**	**24.7**	**25.0**	**7.2**	**5.7**	**1.7**	**3.17**	**12,031**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia[2]																					
Albania	2008-09	2.2	3.8	64.7	21.6	6.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	2.28	1,368	3.1	3.1	59.1	26.2	6.5	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.32	619
Ukraine	2007	0.8	17.7	59.1	12.4	2.0	0.6	0.4	6.9	2.07	737	1.3	22.4	59.9	11.5	1.1	NA	NA	3.9	1.88	534
Regional average		**1.5**	**10.8**	**61.9**	**17.0**	**4.3**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**3.8**	**2.18**	**2,105**	**2.2**	**12.8**	**59.5**	**18.9**	**3.8**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**2.7**	**2.10**	**1,153**
Latin America and Caribbean																					
Bolivia	2008	10.5	13.0	51.8	16.1	5.3	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.99	3,046	5.2	13.6	55.3	16.8	7.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	2.12	1,474
Colombia	2010	5.5	16.3	63.5	12.1	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.91	7,851	6.4	19.6	60.5	11.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.84	4,553
Dominican Republic	2007	1.7	4.8	48.2	34.8	6.8	2.1	1.2	0.4	2.52	4,530	2.2	5.8	42.8	37.6	7.7	1.7	1.9	0.2	2.58	2,351
Guyana	2009	2.8	5.5	53.1	22.5	8.6	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.50	850	2.8	6.4	45.5	30.8	10.0	2.2	1.4	0.8	2.52	369
Haiti	2012	1.2	5.4	55.5	21.9	12.9	1.7	1.0	0.4	2.50	2,948	0.7	5.1	52.2	26.6	13.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	2.56	1,601
Honduras	2011-12	3.6	9.6	48.8	28.4	6.2	1.9	0.8	0.6	2.34	3,918	2.4	10.3	52.9	27.3	5.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.28	2,039
Nicaragua	2001	1.9	11.3	53.9	19.7	6.2	1.6	1.0	4.4	2.28	2,440	1.7	13.9	52.0	22.6	4.5	1.0	0.6	3.7	2.22	1,071
Peru	2010	2.7	16.2	60.8	15.6	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.04	3,799	2.2	13.4	61.5	16.6	4.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.14	1,929
Regional average		**3.7**	**10.3**	**54.5**	**21.4**	**6.5**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**2.26**	**29,382**	**3.0**	**11.0**	**52.8**	**23.7**	**6.8**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**2.28**	**15,387**

Note: [1] Among those providing a numeric response

[2] Data on this variable were not collected in Moldova

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Appendix Table A11. Trends in the ideal number of children among unmarried women age 15-24, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19										Age 20-24									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
West and Central Africa																					
Benin	2006	0.8	0.5	13.8	14.6	42.3	8.8	14.1	5.1	4.05	2,400	0.6	0.3	18.7	19.2	44.0	6.3	7.8	3.1	3.67	963
Benin	2001	0.9	0.6	11.7	11.9	37.3	10.2	16.2	11.1	4.29	946	0.0	0.0	21.3	17.4	41.3	6.0	6.7	7.4	3.60	348
Benin	1996	0.2	0.5	11.6	8.7	38.4	10.0	22.6	8.2	4.65	767	0.0	1.0	22.4	10.6	40.0	7.8	14.3	4.0	4.01	234
Burkina Faso	2010	0.8	0.4	5.9	17.0	32.6	20.8	20.3	2.3	4.50	2,270	0.6	0.1	10.0	26.4	36.9	14.6	9.9	1.5	3.98	625
Burkina Faso	2003	0.3	0.1	6.4	18.0	24.0	20.8	25.5	4.9	4.82	1,899	0.8	0.1	7.2	34.2	29.1	17.3	9.4	1.9	3.93	413
Burkina Faso	1998-99	0.0	0.4	5.0	11.5	19.4	16.0	31.3	16.3	5.40	955	0.9	0.9	10.8	31.4	30.6	9.5	11.1	4.9	3.93	136
Cameroon	2011	0.6	0.6	6.2	20.3	29.5	20.4	19.3	3.3	4.55	2,721	0.4	0.8	4.7	24.8	33.8	19.0	14.3	2.2	4.30	1,192
Cameroon	2004	0.6	0.5	6.4	16.6	25.2	23.7	18.0	9.1	4.66	1,856	0.5	0.5	6.7	22.6	34.7	16.1	12.9	6.0	4.20	689
Cameroon	1998	0.2	0.6	4.5	13.9	22.8	25.9	23.1	8.9	4.98	851	0.0	0.3	4.7	21.8	23.5	26.2	16.9	6.7	4.56	382
Chad	2004	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	11.1	8.3	65.1	11.8	7.44	789	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	10.0	11.8	67.0	9.2	7.71	165
Chad	1996-97	0.3	0.2	1.8	2.6	10.6	9.9	56.2	18.5	7.49	915	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.4	10.9	13.8	54.0	16.2	7.14	178
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	0.5	0.7	8.4	23.3	31.2	18.7	13.1	4.1	4.10	1,785	0.4	0.9	5.6	22.9	29.8	23.9	13.8	2.7	4.24	946
Congo Brazzaville	2005	0.7	0.3	5.8	20.5	23.7	20.7	16.0	12.4	4.36	1,309	0.2	0.8	6.6	19.5	27.8	20.4	16.9	7.9	4.35	657
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	1.3	0.7	6.2	18.4	31.6	20.7	16.5	4.5	4.35	1,605	1.0	0.4	6.1	21.5	32.7	20.6	14.6	3.2	4.24	859
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	0.0	0.5	8.9	20.1	31.5	20.8	17.1	1.1	4.38	590	0.4	0.5	12.9	23.0	39.0	14.1	9.8	0.3	3.97	229
Gabon	2012	2.4	2.1	14.6	23.2	33.8	11.1	9.3	3.4	3.70	1,543	2.8	3.1	9.8	19.5	30.6	17.1	14.1	3.0	4.09	925
Gabon	2000	0.5	2.4	16.1	15.7	33.6	13.9	12.3	5.4	3.94	1,300	0.1	1.5	11.2	20.6	35.4	14.4	12.9	4.0	4.10	597
Ghana	2008	0.2	0.8	11.9	28.3	38.5	11.3	8.2	0.9	3.80	940	0.4	0.0	12.2	43.2	33.2	6.0	4.6	0.3	3.49	463
Ghana	2003	0.9	0.8	13.1	30.6	33.4	10.9	8.0	2.3	3.73	1,011	1.2	0.4	14.8	38.3	33.3	6.8	4.5	0.7	3.44	482
Ghana	1998	0.3	1.3	18.5	27.6	30.6	8.7	6.4	6.5	3.57	788	0.0	1.0	20.3	31.6	32.1	5.8	4.9	4.2	3.45	347
Guinea	2005	2.6	0.7	5.0	13.1	29.5	22.6	19.7	6.8	4.46	1,061	2.8	0.3	4.1	20.3	39.8	16.5	11.6	4.5	4.11	264
Guinea	1999	0.4	0.1	4.5	17.9	33.4	24.0	16.7	3.0	4.53	742	1.0	0.0	4.5	24.9	39.2	17.4	10.8	2.2	4.13	207
Mali	2006	0.8	0.1	2.6	6.6	26.4	16.1	31.9	15.5	5.48	1,538	1.7	0.0	1.9	14.3	28.6	16.3	28.9	8.4	4.98	276
Mali	2001	0.8	0.3	3.8	6.8	22.8	19.0	31.1	15.4	5.44	1,387	0.0	1.1	5.4	10.1	36.2	17.9	18.6	10.7	4.67	352
Mali	1995-96	0.9	0.3	3.0	7.7	25.5	20.5	36.1	6.0	5.58	968	0.5	0.1	4.8	13.2	33.7	19.9	21.2	6.7	4.77	231
Nigeria	2008	1.6	0.1	2.5	9.5	33.4	19.6	23.8	9.4	4.87	4,630	1.2	0.1	2.3	14.5	39.3	19.4	17.7	5.6	4.54	2,474
Nigeria	2003	0.1	0.2	2.9	6.5	31.0	20.4	32.3	6.7	5.21	1,171	0.0	0.2	1.7	10.2	34.7	20.2	30.0	2.9	5.06	583
Nigeria	1999	1.5	0.0	3.0	8.2	28.0	19.7	27.3	12.3	5.09	1,303	1.5	0.0	1.9	11.6	35.3	16.9	23.4	9.3	4.71	587

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A11. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19										Age 20-24									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
East and Southern Africa																					
Ethiopia	2011	10.0	1.7	27.9	13.1	30.2	5.8	7.6	3.7	3.12	3,244	4.9	2.6	22.3	10.3	42.3	6.9	6.8	3.9	3.48	1,169
Ethiopia	2000	7.0	1.3	16.1	9.4	25.3	9.2	16.1	15.7	3.90	2,848	6.2	0.8	17.4	8.0	27.3	9.5	21.3	9.5	4.13	1,053
Kenya	2008-09	2.3	2.8	22.0	25.4	27.9	9.8	7.0	2.9	3.45	1,549	0.3	4.0	33.2	34.2	20.2	4.1	1.9	2.1	2.95	757
Kenya	2003	2.8	2.3	23.9	22.9	28.1	9.4	7.2	3.5	3.47	1,523	1.6	6.0	33.1	28.0	21.9	3.6	3.5	2.3	2.99	727
Kenya	1998	0.4	2.3	27.4	19.6	32.4	8.1	6.7	3.1	3.44	1,566	0.9	7.2	31.0	22.4	26.8	4.3	3.1	4.3	3.00	599
Lesotho	2009	13.3	11.9	50.7	16.1	5.8	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.97	1,493	5.5	12.8	52.6	21.3	5.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	2.18	693
Lesotho	2004	8.1	13.0	48.3	18.8	8.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	2.17	1,417	4.4	14.8	50.0	21.0	7.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.19	684
Madagascar	2008-09	1.0	1.2	21.4	22.8	29.1	7.1	13.5	3.9	3.75	2,624	0.2	1.8	23.1	24.1	29.6	5.6	12.4	3.1	3.75	762
Madagascar	2003-04	0.6	2.0	17.7	16.0	29.8	7.4	17.0	9.6	4.09	1,112	0.3	3.1	23.2	19.8	29.9	3.9	12.8	7.2	3.83	516
Madagascar	1997	0.0	2.0	16.8	14.0	27.9	7.9	26.7	4.7	7.76	1,119	0.2	2.4	16.4	19.1	29.3	5.4	23.7	3.4	5.52	503
Malawi	2010	3.4	1.6	29.7	23.4	30.8	7.2	2.7	1.3	3.12	3,834	1.4	2.0	29.6	28.7	30.9	4.8	2.1	0.5	3.10	1,086
Malawi	2004	3.3	3.7	29.4	19.2	30.8	7.0	3.3	3.2	3.11	1,604	0.4	2.8	29.6	26.3	30.2	5.2	2.9	2.7	3.14	586
Malawi	2000	0.6	4.0	28.8	20.6	28.9	9.9	4.3	2.9	3.28	1,933	0.1	3.5	29.0	21.2	33.6	7.1	4.5	1.0	3.32	634
Mozambique	2011	3.2	3.7	28.1	16.4	26.8	8.3	12.8	0.8	3.48	1,924	2.5	3.1	27.1	17.8	29.3	10.2	9.4	0.5	3.43	650
Mozambique	2003	1.5	2.8	24.0	18.0	28.5	12.2	11.9	1.2	3.70	1,517	0.1	1.1	20.5	22.3	30.8	12.1	12.1	1.0	3.80	709
Mozambique	1997	0.7	3.8	13.2	10.9	21.7	8.0	19.0	22.8	4.29	1,010	0.2	1.6	13.2	14.6	24.4	7.0	21.0	18.1	4.26	326
Namibia	2006-07	10.0	11.6	42.5	21.1	9.8	3.1	1.4	0.6	2.25	2,128	7.2	10.5	41.7	22.0	13.8	2.3	1.9	0.5	2.43	1,457
Namibia	2000	6.7	14.6	39.8	16.1	12.7	2.6	2.2	5.2	2.35	1,425	2.7	14.8	34.2	24.2	15.3	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.62	1,013
Namibia	1992	1.6	6.2	21.6	11.9	18.0	14.9	18.4	7.3	4.05	1,172	0.6	4.9	19.6	14.7	21.2	14.6	19.6	4.8	4.20	811
Tanzania	2010	0.5	1.4	15.7	28.1	25.9	14.1	12.2	2.1	3.89	1,773	0.2	2.1	15.9	32.0	25.7	14.4	8.6	1.0	3.73	699
Tanzania	2004-05	1.1	1.2	15.5	23.2	25.6	15.6	15.1	2.6	4.07	1,655	0.3	1.1	18.9	29.6	27.2	11.2	10.6	1.2	3.77	607
Tanzania	1999	0.0	0.9	10.8	18.9	26.5	18.1	18.5	6.2	4.36	682	0.0	0.9	17.8	33.3	29.1	8.8	9.0	1.2	3.68	261
Uganda	2011	2.4	1.2	13.0	12.3	46.0	10.8	12.9	1.3	3.94	1,639	0.5	1.0	13.0	16.7	47.0	8.6	11.8	1.4	3.94	532
Uganda	2006	1.1	1.1	12.4	13.6	44.8	10.2	14.6	2.2	4.08	1,556	0.9	1.5	18.9	18.4	39.4	6.9	12.3	1.9	3.77	562
Uganda	2000-01	0.7	1.8	14.7	12.0	44.5	9.2	12.2	4.9	3.93	1,149	0.0	1.1	19.0	11.9	44.8	9.2	11.6	2.4	3.91	354
Zambia	2007	2.5	1.9	19.6	18.7	30.1	13.1	7.7	6.5	3.59	1,294	0.3	1.5	18.4	27.4	31.1	13.0	5.1	3.2	3.54	481
Zambia	2001-02	1.0	2.1	18.5	17.2	29.4	13.9	11.0	6.9	3.84	1,374	0.7	2.8	20.2	20.1	29.5	13.0	10.7	3.1	3.71	578
Zambia	1996	0.5	2.0	12.5	12.6	26.7	18.8	21.7	5.1	4.43	1,506	0.2	1.0	14.0	16.4	26.5	18.7	19.8	3.5	4.32	623

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A11. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19										Age 20-24									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric response	Mean[1]	Weighted n
Zimbabwe	2010-11	4.0	3.6	34.1	23.7	23.5	6.8	3.2	1.1	2.95	1,493	1.3	5.3	35.2	24.0	23.9	6.5	3.4	0.3	2.98	631
Zimbabwe	2005-06	2.1	4.8	33.4	25.4	20.2	9.8	3.6	0.7	3.04	1,704	1.1	3.9	39.4	27.9	17.5	6.0	3.3	0.9	2.93	752
Zimbabwe	1999	1.8	3.5	32.2	22.7	24.7	8.8	4.7	1.6	3.17	1,133	0.1	6.9	34.2	23.9	23.5	5.7	3.4	2.2	2.99	474
Latin America and Caribbean																					
Bolivia	2008	10.5	13.0	51.8	16.1	5.3	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.99	3,046	5.2	13.6	55.3	16.8	7.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	2.12	1,474
Bolivia	2003	9.9	12.6	52.9	16.2	5.5	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.00	3,448	8.1	12.5	52.2	19.8	5.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.09	1,508
Bolivia	1998	5.0	10.9	56.0	16.4	6.2	1.6	0.8	3.1	2.18	2,234	4.1	11.1	54.7	18.4	8.1	0.9	0.7	2.0	2.22	995
Colombia	2010	5.5	16.3	63.5	12.1	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.91	7,851	6.4	19.6	60.5	11.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.84	4,553
Colombia	2005	4.9	17.1	63.1	11.9	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.91	5,969	3.4	20.7	62.4	11.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.88	3,611
Colombia	2000	3.5	17.6	62.4	12.5	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.97	1,939	4.7	19.2	58.6	13.6	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.96	1,174
Dominican Republic	2007	1.7	4.8	48.2	34.8	6.8	2.1	1.2	0.4	2.52	4,530	2.2	5.8	42.8	37.6	7.7	1.7	1.9	0.2	2.58	2,351
Dominican Republic	2002	1.3	5.4	47.9	35.5	7.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.52	3,533	1.8	6.3	46.2	36.1	7.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.50	1,990
Haiti	2012	1.2	5.4	55.5	21.9	12.9	1.7	1.0	0.4	2.50	2,948	0.7	5.1	52.2	26.6	13.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	2.56	1,601
Haiti	2005-06	0.7	4.7	44.8	26.5	17.7	3.5	2.1	0.1	2.76	2,252	0.6	3.1	49.9	29.8	14.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	2.66	928
Haiti	2000	0.2	5.2	43.0	24.0	20.2	2.4	1.6	3.4	2.75	1,966	0.3	3.7	43.0	31.1	15.7	1.3	0.9	4.1	2.69	962
Honduras	2011-12	3.6	9.6	48.8	28.4	6.2	1.9	0.8	0.6	2.34	3,918	2.4	10.3	52.9	27.3	5.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.28	2,039
Honduras	2005-06	3.2	6.6	47.1	32.1	7.2	1.8	0.8	1.2	2.44	3,596	3.8	9.7	48.4	27.5	6.4	2.3	0.7	1.3	2.33	1,699
Nicaragua	2001	1.9	11.3	53.9	19.7	6.2	1.6	1.0	4.4	2.28	2,440	1.7	13.9	52.0	22.6	4.5	1.0	0.6	3.7	2.22	1,071
Nicaragua	1998	4.5	14.0	52.9	19.4	4.4	1.1	1.0	2.8	2.14	2,459	3.1	13.8	56.0	18.6	5.4	0.4	0.7	2.1	2.14	990
Peru	2010	2.7	16.2	60.8	15.6	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.04	3,799	2.2	13.4	61.5	16.6	4.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.14	1,929
Peru	2005	2.2	13.7	62.1	16.6	4.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.10	6,742	2.2	12.4	63.6	15.7	4.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.12	3,851
Peru	2000	2.9	12.8	66.3	12.1	3.6	0.8	0.0	1.4	2.04	5,063	2.0	15.0	62.1	14.3	4.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	2.09	2,769

Note: [1] Among those providing a numeric response

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Appendix Table A12. Desire for a(nother) child among currently married women age 15-24, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	27.8	70.6	1.3	667	23.1	73.8	2.5	2,219
Burkina Faso	2010	32.5	67.0	0.0	1,043	21.4	76.9	1.5	2,686
Cameroon	2011	27.7	68.1	3.4	868	29.0	64.6	5.9	1,935
Chad	2004	40.5	57.4	1.1	571	30.6	67.4	1.2	907
Congo Brazzaville	2011	8.8	88.0	3.2	413	11.3	84.1	4.5	1,083
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	24.9	69.8	1.9	457	23.4	67.6	6.7	1,482
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	31.8	67.0	0.4	418	23.0	73.0	3.7	1,094
Gabon	2012	15.9	73.2	10.8	241	16.6	71.1	10.9	711
Ghana	2008	8.0	88.4	3.6	85	16.0	75.0	9.0	414
Guinea	2005	42.9	52.8	3.2	586	38.5	57.7	2.7	884
Liberia	2007	23.9	71.3	2.4	251	21.2	69.7	7.7	739
Mali	2006	29.7	67.9	1.7	1,566	30.8	65.2	3.2	2,402
Mauritania	2000-02	38.2	52.2	6.3	406	29.0	59.1	8.8	746
Niger	2006	44.8	54.6	0.1	1,014	31.6	67.8	0.2	1,426
Nigeria	2008	40.9	57.2	0.9	1,863	32.9	64.4	1.7	3,659
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	6.9	77.9	14.9	110	6.2	65.6	26.0	285
Senegal	2010-11	38.0	61.0	1.0	832	35.3	62.6	1.9	1,932
Sierra Leone	2008	40.8	53.5	2.0	359	34.6	56.0	5.7	812
Regional average		**29.1**	**66.6**	**3.2**	**11,750**	**25.3**	**67.9**	**5.8**	**25,416**
East and Southern Africa									
Burundi	2010	20.9	78.2	0.9	201	14.2	81.6	3.7	1,106
Eritrea	2002	36.8	60.5	2.7	579	38.3	57.9	3.8	948
Ethiopia	2011	21.8	70.1	8.1	765	17.9	67.8	14.2	1,762
Kenya	2008-09	25.4	64.5	10.1	212	16.9	59.4	23.7	958
Lesotho	2009	23.3	49.6	26.8	280	19.0	42.7	38.1	849

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A12. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Madagascar	2008-09	20.8	75.1	4.0	1,332	18.3	69.9	11.6	2,058
Malawi	2010	23.1	69.9	6.7	1,171	15.5	65.8	17.6	3,469
Mozambique	2011	45.6	48.6	5.4	1,136	37.8	48.2	12.9	1,804
Namibia	2006-07	12.5	41.9	43.6	118	18.3	39.6	40.8	397
Rwanda	2010	18.4	73.1	8.5	89	10.3	74.6	14.8	998
Swaziland	2006-07	17.1	43.9	39.0	88	12.2	39.5	47.1	343
Tanzania	2010	31.1	67.4	1.5	399	21.2	73.4	5.3	1,210
Uganda	2011	25.5	70.0	4.5	409	17.8	70.0	11.7	1,097
Zambia	2007	20.7	75.1	4.2	280	18.5	71.3	9.8	889
Zimbabwe	2010-11	26.1	65.0	8.1	452	18.5	68.6	12.9	1,210
Regional average		**24.6**	**63.5**	**11.6**	**7,511**	**19.6**	**62.0**	**17.9**	**19,098**
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	2008	36.2	58.4	5.2	605	25.1	52.4	22.5	2,527
Jordan	2009	42.3	55.2	0.5	242	26.1	64.8	9.1	1,078
Morocco	2003-04	36.1	57.8	5.8	346	24.1	59.6	16.1	1,095
Regional average		**38.2**	**57.1**	**3.8**	**1,193**	**25.1**	**58.9**	**15.9**	**4,700**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Albania	2008-09	34.9	62.3	1.9	110	20.0	64.7	13.7	358
Armenia	2010	27.5	64.6	4.6	68	25.2	63.7	8.7	450
Azerbaijan	2006	47.4	40.2	9.8	151	25.1	34.8	34.0	697
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	44.5	51.7	0.0	158	23.1	74.3	1.6	896
Moldova	2005	23.7	58.4	16.8	136	20.1	55.8	22.2	629
Turkey	2003	25.9	54.9	19.2	120	17.4	52.4	29.5	546
Ukraine	2007	10.9	83.0	3.0	45	22.8	65.0	8.5	472
Regional average		**30.7**	**59.3**	**7.9**	**788**	**22.0**	**58.7**	**16.9**	**4,048**

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A12. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
South and Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh	2011	21.4	66.1	12.3	1,925	15.6	45.3	37.6	3,396
Cambodia	2010	20.2	73.0	6.7	382	14.2	68.0	17.5	1,679
India	2005-06	38.2	50.5	9.6	6,726	24.1	35.4	26.2	16,782
Indonesia	2012	23.9	71.1	4.7	890	17.0	74.0	8.8	3,754
Maldives	2009	36.9	62.1	1.0	111	26.6	61.1	11.8	1,188
Nepal	2011	22.4	58.8	18.8	792	13.8	42.7	39.0	1,761
Pakistan	2006-07	51.4	45.4	2.6	559	33.4	51.2	14.0	1,462
Philippines	2008	18.2	61.5	19.2	239	12.5	57.0	29.8	1,092
Timor-Leste	2009-10	17.2	81.3	0.5	243	11.2	83.4	4.0	1,100
Vietnam	2002	22.7	70.2	7.1	67	8.9	63.7	27.3	536
Regional average		**27.3**	**64.0**	**8.3**	**11,934**	**17.7**	**58.2**	**21.6**	**32,750**
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	6.6	51.8	41.3	472	8.3	39.9	51.2	1,263
Colombia	2010	9.7	61.6	26.8	1,249	11.9	48.0	30.0	3,207
Dominican Republic	2007	17.2	68.3	13.4	1,050	17.8	52.8	20.7	2,159
Guyana	2009	18.8	55.7	22.8	166	19.8	51.0	27.6	398
Haiti	2012	5.3	75.0	19.5	404	7.7	63.3	28.6	1,250
Honduras	2011-12	15.5	69.3	14.8	1,144	12.9	61.7	22.0	2,091
Nicaragua	2001	15.9	57.3	26.3	701	11.0	49.3	34.7	1,332
Peru	2010	7.1	67.1	25.6	480	7.5	54.8	36.8	1,470
Regional average		**12.0**	**63.3**	**23.8**	**5,666**	**12.1**	**52.6**	**31.5**	**13,170**

Note: Columns may not add up to 100% due to omission of women who are sterilized, infecund, or who are missing data

Appendix Table A13. Trends in desire for a(nother) child among currently married women age 15-24, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	27.8	70.6	1.3	667	23.1	73.8	2.5	2,219
Benin	2001	26.1	72.6	1.3	286	27.2	69.9	3.0	867
Benin	1996	24.8	75.2	0.0	307	25.9	72.7	1.4	786
Burkina Faso	2010	32.5	67.0	0.0	1,043	21.4	76.9	1.5	2,686
Burkina Faso	2003	37.6	61.6	0.8	878	20.5	77.9	1.6	1,861
Burkina Faso	1998-99	33.1	66.3	0.6	488	21.0	76.4	2.5	1,023
Cameroon	2011	27.7	68.1	3.4	868	29.0	64.6	5.9	1,935
Cameroon	2004	29.9	66.9	2.8	828	31.9	63.8	4.0	1,562
Cameroon	1998	37.9	60.6	1.4	430	38.4	58.7	2.8	746
Chad	2004	40.5	57.4	1.1	571	30.6	67.4	1.2	907
Chad	1996-97	40.4	59.0	0.5	801	33.7	64.5	1.7	1,190
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	8.8	88.0	3.2	413	11.3	84.1	4.5	1,083
Congo Brazzaville	2005	9.6	82.2	4.9	257	15.0	79.0	4.6	836
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	31.8	67.0	0.4	418	23.0	73.0	3.7	1,094
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	33.7	63.2	2.8	186	30.8	63.7	4.9	349
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	38.3	60.1	1.4	517	30.4	65.0	4.5	1,008
Gabon	2012	15.9	73.2	10.8	241	16.6	71.1	10.9	711
Gabon	2000	21.7	71.5	6.8	287	22.6	66.5	10.1	663
Ghana	2008	8.0	88.4	3.6	85	16.0	75.0	9.0	414
Ghana	2003	13.2	80.0	6.8	137	14.1	75.2	9.9	530
Ghana	1998	13.9	81.8	3.3	122	15.2	76.4	8.3	552
Guinea	2005	42.9	52.8	3.2	586	38.5	57.7	2.7	884
Guinea	1999	42.5	54.1	2.6	577	39.8	54.8	4.6	874
Mali	2006	29.7	67.9	1.7	1,566	30.8	65.2	3.2	2,402
Mali	2001	30.1	67.6	1.6	1,178	27.1	69.1	3.2	1,985
Mali	1995-96	29.8	69.5	0.7	914	25.9	72.7	1.4	1,362

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A13. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Niger	2006	44.8	54.6	0.1	1,014	31.6	67.8	0.2	1,426
Niger	1998	41.0	58.9	0.0	1,026	30.9	68.1	0.9	1,160
Niger	1992	42.9	56.1	0.9	779	35.6	62.9	1.1	1,059
Nigeria	2008	40.9	57.2	0.9	1,863	32.9	64.4	1.7	3,659
Nigeria	2003	51.4	47.1	1.5	540	44.9	53.6	1.4	910
Nigeria	1999	45.6	51.6	0.9	447	36.7	61.5	1.2	903
Senegal	2010-11	38.0	61.0	1.0	832	35.3	62.6	1.9	1,932
Senegal	2005	32.7	65.3	1.8	1,014	29.4	69.2	1.1	1,827
East and Southern Africa									
Eritrea	2002	36.8	60.5	2.7	579	38.3	57.9	3.8	948
Eritrea	1995	21.2	73.6	3.7	366	20.7	75.3	3.8	568
Ethiopia	2011	21.8	70.1	8.1	765	17.9	67.8	14.2	1,762
Ethiopia	2005	25.0	57.3	17.5	711	16.8	63.5	19.4	1,574
Ethiopia	2000	28.5	62.2	9.0	862	23.8	64.1	12.2	1,806
Kenya	2008-09	25.4	64.5	10.1	212	16.9	59.4	23.7	958
Kenya	2003	27.6	61.8	10.3	333	19.1	58.4	22.2	965
Kenya	1998	25.5	63.9	10.2	285	20.5	57.0	22.5	947
Lesotho	2009	23.3	49.6	26.8	280	19.0	42.7	38.1	849
Lesotho	2004	30.0	49.7	20.3	292	18.4	50.3	30.4	779
Madagascar	2008-09	20.8	75.1	4.0	1,332	18.3	69.9	11.6	2,058
Madagascar	2003-04	26.7	66.4	6.8	416	22.6	64.1	13.2	875
Madagascar	1997	32.0	60.9	6.4	434	21.6	61.5	16.3	822
Malawi	2010	23.1	69.9	6.7	1,171	15.5	65.8	17.6	3,469
Malawi	2004	22.5	68.7	8.3	788	15.7	66.6	17.4	2,283
Malawi	2000	26.4	60.3	12.4	933	17.3	60.5	20.5	2,323
Mozambique	2011	45.6	48.6	5.4	1,136	37.8	48.2	12.9	1,804
Mozambique	2003	40.9	53.9	4.0	936	35.4	55.7	7.4	1,746
Mozambique	1997	39.3	59.7	0.8	810	37.2	57.3	3.5	1,337

(Continued...)

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Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Namibia	2006-07	12.5	41.9	43.6	118	18.3	39.6	40.8	397
Namibia	2000	19.3	38.8	40.8	74	18.7	39.5	41.2	326
Namibia	1992	28.9	53.9	17.1	84	30.7	48.6	18.6	304
Rwanda	2010	18.4	73.1	8.5	89	10.3	74.6	14.8	998
Rwanda	2005	24.5	61.4	14.1	65	15.9	70.3	13.5	980
Rwanda	2000	28.5	69.3	2.2	172	18.5	76.0	5.4	963
Tanzania	2010	31.1	67.4	1.5	399	21.2	73.4	5.3	1,210
Tanzania	2004-05	35.8	61.7	2.2	590	22.4	69.8	7.8	1,400
Tanzania	1999	43.5	52.0	4.0	227	25.9	65.4	8.4	550
Uganda	2011	25.5	70.0	4.5	409	17.8	70.0	11.7	1,097
Uganda	2006	30.0	64.5	5.5	380	23.2	64.9	11.6	1,148
Uganda	2000-01	34.3	63.1	2.2	463	18.7	65.2	15.4	1,149
Zambia	2007	20.7	75.1	4.2	280	18.5	71.3	9.8	889
Zambia	2001-02	32.4	63.6	3.6	438	22.2	68.0	9.5	1,084
Zambia	1996	34.0	63.4	2.6	498	28.9	62.8	7.9	1,207
Zimbabwe	2010-11	26.1	65.0	8.1	452	18.5	68.6	12.9	1,210
Zimbabwe	2005-06	25.9	62.0	11.9	448	18.0	61.9	19.7	1,200
Zimbabwe	1999	29.0	62.8	8.2	314	23.1	60.6	16.4	820
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	2008	36.2	58.4	5.2	605	25.1	52.4	22.5	2,527
Egypt	2005	33.6	61.3	5.1	792	23.6	50.7	25.6	2,898
Egypt	2000	36.2	57.0	6.6	599	24.2	49.5	26.0	2,187
Jordan	2009	42.3	55.2	0.5	242	26.1	64.8	9.1	1,078
Jordan	2007	38.3	59.3	2.4	233	21.5	65.3	12.9	1,233
Jordan	2002	34.7	65.3	0.0	154	26.1	67.1	6.8	710
Jordan	1997	37.2	54.7	8.1	203	25.0	58.5	16.1	777
Morocco	2003-04	36.1	57.8	5.8	346	24.1	59.6	16.1	1,095
Morocco	1992	43.9	52.6	3.2	253	24.0	59.9	15.4	676

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A13. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Armenia	2010	27.5	64.6	4.6	68	25.2	63.7	8.7	450
Armenia	2005	36.5	61.6	1.9	78	19.7	53.2	26.3	504
Armenia	2000	42.2	44.3	13.4	99	19.1	45.6	34.4	511
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	44.5	51.7	0.0	158	23.1	74.3	1.6	896
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	24.8	70.1	1.9	91	19.6	69.5	9.3	460
Turkey	2003	25.9	54.9	19.2	120	17.4	52.4	29.5	546
Turkey	1998	30.2	54.7	15.1	262	19.2	48.2	32.1	924
Turkey	1993	29.4	55.5	15.1	329	19.4	45.6	34.3	1,026
South and Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh	2011	21.4	66.1	12.3	1,925	15.6	45.3	37.6	3,396
Bangladesh	2007	23.9	64.7	11.2	1,376	17.0	44.5	37.5	2,094
Bangladesh	2004	24.4	63.8	11.8	1,536	17.2	44.1	38.2	2,120
Cambodia	2010	20.2	73.0	6.7	382	14.2	68.0	17.5	1,679
Cambodia	2005	20.2	71.2	8.2	363	12.4	64.8	21.8	1,671
Cambodia	2000	21.1	71.5	5.4	438	14.5	69.2	13.6	1,005
India	2005-06	38.2	50.5	9.6	6,726	24.1	35.4	26.2	16,782
India	1998-99	40.3	48.4	7.2	8,102	26.3	36.3	21.6	16,118
India	1992-93	32.5	59.4	5.8	8,501	23.5	47.3	17.2	16,691
Indonesia	2012	23.9	71.1	4.7	890	17.0	74.0	8.8	3,754
Indonesia	2007	27.2	63.7	8.8	814	16.6	68.7	14.6	3,952
Indonesia	2002-03	26.9	66.6	6.4	912	16.2	71.4	11.6	3,761
Nepal	2011	22.4	58.8	18.8	792	13.8	42.7	39.0	1,761
Nepal	2006	25.5	62.1	12.1	784	17.1	36.4	40.9	1,606
Nepal	2001	31.8	57.5	10.7	930	18.3	40.8	35.0	1,643
Pakistan	2006-07	51.4	45.4	2.6	559	33.4	51.2	14.0	1,462
Pakistan	1990-91	43.0	53.2	3.3	417	34.3	51.2	11.7	1,041

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A13. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Philippines	2008	17.0	63.6	19.4	283	12.4	59.3	27.7	1,000
Philippines	2003	18.2	61.5	19.2	239	12.5	57.0	29.8	1,092
Philippines	1998	20.2	61.8	17.8	244	13.0	54.9	31.4	967
Vietnam	2002	22.7	70.2	7.1	67	8.9	63.7	27.3	536
Vietnam	1997	23.2	63.8	13.0	129	9.8	61.4	28.8	716
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	6.6	51.8	41.3	472	8.3	39.9	51.2	1,263
Bolivia	2003	7.9	50.9	41.1	426	8.2	37.6	53.6	1,624
Bolivia	1998	10.0	41.2	48.4	263	10.5	36.6	51.9	956
Colombia	2010	9.7	61.6	26.8	1,249	11.9	48.0	30.0	3,207
Colombia	2005	10.2	58.4	30.5	934	10.5	45.3	36.4	2,735
Colombia	2000	10.6	62.7	26.0	325	14.1	39.2	42.7	814
Dominican Republic	2007	17.2	68.3	13.4	1,050	17.8	52.8	20.7	2,159
Dominican Republic	2002	19.2	64.0	15.4	1,017	17.9	46.6	25.6	2,156
Dominican Republic	1999	20.1	71.5	8.4	46	20.4	46.1	26.1	118
Haiti	2012	5.3	75.0	19.5	404	7.7	63.3	28.6	1,250
Haiti	2005-06	9.0	78.7	11.7	448	11.4	62.9	25.0	1,076
Haiti	2000	7.0	72.6	20.4	376	15.0	60.6	24.2	956
Honduras	2011-12	15.5	69.3	14.8	1,144	12.9	61.7	22.0	2,091
Honduras	2005-06	15.4	66.8	17.4	914	11.0	57.7	27.8	2,030
Nicaragua	2001	15.9	57.3	26.3	701	11.0	49.3	34.7	1,332
Nicaragua	1998	16.2	50.0	31.8	848	13.3	40.0	39.2	1,432
Peru	2010	7.1	67.1	25.6	480	7.5	54.8	36.8	1,470
Peru	2005	6.1	70.3	23.5	812	7.4	56.9	35.3	2,510
Peru	2000	6.4	62.6	30.9	582	7.6	51.0	40.4	1,968

Note: Columns may not add up to 100% due to omission of women who are sterilized, infecund, or who are missing data

Appendix Table A14. Desire for a(nother) child among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	6.9	88.4	1.2	272	18.5	81.2	0.0	222
Burkina Faso	2010	7.0	92.7	0.0	151	13.5	86.0	0.0	126
Cameroon	2011	9.2	88.9	1.5	296	15.8	82.2	1.7	347
Chad	2004	(25.7)	(73.1)	(0.9)	29	*	*	*	10
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	6.6	92.1	0.7	471	16.6	81.1	1.4	405
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	2.3	89.3	3.9	242	9.5	81.7	4.5	200
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	5.0	93.2	0.7	380	14.2	82.4	1.8	396
Gabon	2012	9.1	84.5	3.8	439	20.4	70.6	8.1	458
Ghana	2008	4.3	92.6	3.1	87	3.9	92.3	3.8	88
Guinea	2005	9.5	89.4	1.0	148	2.1	92.6	3.5	70
Liberia	2007	8.8	88.5	1.7	384	17.0	79.1	3.5	333
Mali	2006	(4.3)	(84.7)	(6.4)	49	(12.7)	(79.4)	(7.8)	21
Nigeria	2008	2.0	96.4	0.5	448	7.4	89.7	0.8	586
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	(16.9)	(77.0)	(6.1)	54	(24.7)	(62.4)	(8.7)	51
Senegal	2010-11	97.4	2.6	0.0	36	(1.3)	(92.5)	(6.2)	41
Sierra Leone	2008	3.8	87.1	1.2	186	18.0	71.3	5.8	157
Regional average		**13.7**	**82.5**	**2.0**	**3,672**	**13.0**	**81.6**	**3.8**	**3,511**
East and Southern Africa									
Burundi	2010	(4.1)	(83.9)	(0.0)	24	*	*	*	19
Ethiopia	2011	28.2	51.6	20.2	34	12.1	57.9	26.3	67
Kenya	2008-09	3.4	90.1	5.5	72	20.9	72.1	7.1	66
Lesotho	2009	9.3	63.8	26.9	67	10.4	51.9	37.7	97
Madagascar	2008-09	12.6	85.0	2.3	281	21.1	71.2	7.7	204
Malawi	2010	9.4	81.5	8.4	180	22.6	63.9	11.1	122
Mozambique	2011	17.1	78.5	3.6	391	33.2	55.9	10.8	266

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A14. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Namibia	2006-07	4.6	68.0	23.8	250	12.3	55.7	31.3	415
Rwanda	2010	4.3	93.2	2.5	42	11.3	74.5	14.3	53
Swaziland	2006-07	1.4	55.0	43.5	98	8.2	38.9	52.4	193
Tanzania	2010	9.5	82.7	7.8	170	26.2	61.9	11.9	186
Uganda	2011	17.3	81.1	1.6	80	22.5	67.7	8.5	81
Zambia	2007	7.8	82.3	9.9	98	9.3	73.8	16.8	81
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(11.9)	(82.9)	(5.2)	29	30.2	44.9	23.0	61
Regional average		**10.1**	**77.1**	**11.5**	**1,816**	**18.5**	**60.8**	**19.9**	**1,911**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Albania	2008-09	(17.6)	(82.4)	(0.0)	32	8.9	89.9	1.1	58
Moldova	2005	3.9	93.0	3.0	73	5.3	86.7	7.0	109
Ukraine	2007	2.7	97.3	0.0	59	4.4	91.0	3.4	221
Regional average		**8.1**	**90.9**	**1.0**	**164**	**6.2**	**89.2**	**3.8**	**388**
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	6.2	79.7	14.1	132	9.8	77.8	12.4	205
Colombia	2010	2.5	84.5	12.6	1,334	6.5	72.2	17.5	1,786
Dominican Republic	2007	14.7	75.6	9.6	441	26.9	59.0	10.9	576
Guyana	2009	2.3	87.0	7.5	76	11.7	78.1	10.1	109
Haiti	2012	4.3	89.8	5.0	311	7.1	85.9	6.6	370
Honduras	2011-12	11.7	77.9	10.4	214	13.9	69.8	15.6	272
Nicaragua	2001	12.3	67.3	20.4	74	18.3	52.5	28.8	99
Peru	2010	4.6	89.7	5.7	225	6.5	84.8	7.3	424
Regional average		**7.3**	**81.4**	**10.7**	**2,807**	**12.6**	**72.5**	**13.7**	**3,841**

Note: Columns may not add up to 100% due to omission of women who are sterilized, infecund, or who are missing data

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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Appendix Table A15. Trends in desire for a(nother) child among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	6.9	88.4	1.2	272	18.5	81.2	0.0	222
Benin	2001	9.4	89.2	0.8	125	19.9	80.1	0.0	98
Benin	1996	11.1	87.6	1.3	98	(22.6)	(75.1)	(2.3)	53
Burkina Faso	2010	7.0	92.7	0.0	151	13.5	86.0	0.0	126
Burkina Faso	2003	6.9	93.1	0.0	158	8.3	91.0	0.7	81
Burkina Faso	1998-99	10.5	88.5	1.0	112	12.0	88.0	0.0	35
Cameroon	2011	9.2	88.9	1.5	296	15.8	82.2	1.7	347
Cameroon	2004	8.3	90.8	0.9	189	16.8	81.1	1.7	176
Cameroon	1998	16.3	81.0	2.7	173	31.9	65.7	2.4	161
Chad	2004	(25.7)	(73.1)	(0.9)	29	5.3	94.7	0.0	10
Chad	1996-97	27.4	69.6	3.0	64	28.8	69.7	0.0	34
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	6.6	92.1	0.7	471	16.6	81.1	1.4	405
Congo Brazzaville	2005	8.7	85.7	2.6	342	11.6	80.9	4.3	317
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	5.0	93.2	0.7	380	14.2	82.4	1.8	396
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	14.1	84.6	1.3	142	22.5	72.7	4.3	105
Gabon	2012	9.1	84.5	3.8	439	20.4	70.6	8.1	458
Gabon	2000	13.1	80.5	6.4	320	17.4	74.3	7.1	279
Ghana	2008	4.3	92.6	3.1	87	3.9	92.3	3.8	88
Ghana	2003	3.6	96.4	0.0	92	7.2	92.8	0.0	71
Ghana	1998	9.4	90.6	0.0	75	21.0	77.1	1.9	63
Guinea	2005	9.5	89.4	1.0	148	2.1	92.6	3.5	70
Guinea	1999	4.6	86.0	5.7	85	17.6	75.5	6.9	59
Mali	2006	4.3	84.7	6.4	49	12.7	79.4	7.8	21
Mali	2001	(6.1)	(83.9)	(9.1)	166	(11.3)	(81.2)	(5.1)	96
Mali	1995-96	5.6	92.8	0.0	133	11.2	83.7	5.1	61

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A15. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Nigeria	2008	2.0	96.4	0.5	448	7.4	89.7	0.8	586
Nigeria	2003	2.5	96.4	0.0	116	6.3	90.3	1.6	129
Nigeria	1999	3.3	94.4	1.2	103	7.4	91.7	0.9	136
East and Southern Africa									
Ethiopia	2011	28.2	51.6	20.2	34	12.1	57.9	26.3	67
Ethiopia	2000	13.6	52.4	34.0	43	26.3	50.6	22.6	45
Kenya	2008-09	3.4	90.1	5.5	72	20.9	72.1	7.1	66
Kenya	2003	9.0	80.1	10.9	68	15.0	67.1	17.0	75
Kenya	1998	11.4	79.4	9.1	148	14.5	60.8	24.7	98
Lesotho	2009	9.3	63.8	26.9	67	10.4	51.9	37.7	97
Lesotho	2004	5.8	67.5	23.7	57	19.5	36.8	40.7	74
Madagascar	2008-09	12.6	85.0	2.3	281	21.1	71.2	7.7	204
Madagascar	2003-04	14.4	71.1	10.3	148	17.4	55.6	25.4	118
Madagascar	1997	30.9	58.9	10.2	174	25.3	61.4	13.3	150
Malawi	2010	9.4	81.5	8.4	180	22.6	63.9	11.1	122
Malawi	2004	11.3	70.7	12.8	87	15.2	57.0	27.8	76
Malawi	2000	14.8	75.5	6.8	146	22.6	56.3	20.9	76
Mozambique	2011	17.1	78.5	3.6	391	33.2	55.9	10.8	266
Mozambique	2003	19.2	73.8	3.9	403	31.6	59.5	7.9	259
Mozambique	1997	19.8	67.6	6.6	202	49.3	44.8	5.3	106
Namibia	2006-07	4.6	68.0	23.8	248	12.3	55.7	31.3	415
Namibia	2000	11.7	71.0	15.5	177	12.1	53.6	32.4	202
Tanzania	2010	9.5	82.7	7.8	170	26.2	61.9	11.9	186
Tanzania	2004-05	16.1	79.9	4.0	166	21.6	62.1	16.3	152
Tanzania	1999	20.4	68.9	10.8	113	25.1	62.2	10.8	97
Uganda	2011	17.3	81.1	1.6	80	22.5	67.7	8.5	81
Uganda	2006	16.5	80.9	2.5	80	28.4	57.1	14.5	98
Uganda	2000-01	24.5	67.3	8.2	93	25.1	65.6	9.3	59

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A15. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n	Wants within 2 years	Wants after 2+ years	Wants no more	Weighted n
Zambia	2007	7.8	82.3	9.9	98	9.3	73.8	16.8	81
Zambia	2001-02	22.1	73.5	4.0	128	28.3	60.5	9.2	82
Zambia	1996	22.4	71.7	5.5	190	43.1	51.7	5.2	110
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(11.9)	(82.9)	(5.2)	29	30.2	44.9	23.0	61
Zimbabwe	2005-06	(16.6)	(78.0)	(5.4)	34	(24.6)	(58.6)	(16.8)	44
Zimbabwe	1999	(29.8)	(62.2)	(8.0)	28	25.3	54.7	20.0	49
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	6.2	79.7	14.1	132	9.8	77.8	12.4	205
Bolivia	2003	7.9	77.6	14.5	129	16.1	65.1	18.8	187
Bolivia	1998	(15.7)	(56.0)	(26.6)	38	14.2	53.8	28.6	60
Colombia	2010	2.5	84.5	12.6	1,334	6.5	72.2	17.5	1,786
Colombia	2005	5.6	76.7	17.0	826	11.9	72.0	14.9	1,232
Colombia	2000	10.2	76.9	13.0	195	12.0	68.2	18.9	325
Dominican Republic	2007	14.7	75.6	9.6	441	26.9	59.0	10.9	576
Dominican Republic	2002	20.1	66.8	13.1	187	24.1	53.4	18.9	357
Haiti	2012	4.3	89.8	5.0	311	7.1	85.9	6.6	370
Haiti	2005-06	4.6	93.4	2.0	152	10.1	84.2	5.7	166
Haiti	2000	3.8	94.3	1.8	101	13.3	83.7	3.0	135
Honduras	2011-12	11.7	77.9	10.4	214	13.9	69.8	15.6	272
Honduras	2005-06	15.0	71.4	13.6	105	12.7	66.1	19.6	156
Nicaragua	2001	12.3	67.3	20.4	74	18.3	52.5	28.8	99
Nicaragua	1998	(13.3)	(64.6)	(22.1)	38	(3.4)	(47.6)	(44.9)	36
Peru	2010	4.6	89.7	5.7	225	6.5	84.8	7.3	424
Peru	2005	5.6	88.6	5.8	350	5.9	88.2	5.8	660
Peru	2000	5.3	87.6	6.3	192	8.4	82.0	9.6	300

Note: Columns may not add up to 100% due to omission of women who are sterilized, infecund, or who are missing data

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Appendix Table A16. Current use of contraception among currently married women age 15-24, by method type, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	92.1	5.0	2.9	667	85.4	9.9	4.7	2,219
Burkina Faso	2010	93.4	0.4	6.2	1,043	84.1	0.9	15.0	2,686
Cameroon	2011	83.9	3.9	12.2	868	77.9	6.1	16.0	1,935
Chad	2004	92.6	6.0	1.4	571	87.5	10.8	1.7	907
Congo Brazzaville	2011	63.8	9.8	26.3	413	54.1	22.8	23.0	1,083
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	85.5	10.1	4.4	457	81.5	13.1	5.4	1,484
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	89.0	4.1	6.9	418	83.1	5.4	11.5	1,094
Gabon	2012	75.1	9.4	15.6	241	66.1	10.5	23.4	711
Ghana	2008	86.4	6.0	7.6	85	77.6	5.1	17.3	414
Guinea	2005	91.2	3.8	5.0	587	89.3	4.5	6.2	888
Liberia	2007	94.8	0.8	4.4	251	92.9	1.4	5.7	739
Mali	2006	92.3	1.9	5.8	1,566	90.9	1.7	7.4	2,402
Mauritania	2000-02	94.7	2.1	3.1	408	93.1	2.7	4.2	747
Niger	2006	95.7	2.6	1.7	1,014	87.3	7.6	5.0	1,426
Nigeria	2008	97.0	0.6	2.4	1,863	89.9	3.1	7.1	3,659
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	77.8	0.8	21.4	110	61.1	2.2	36.7	285
Senegal	2010-11	94.2	0.8	5.0	832	90.9	0.7	8.4	1,932
Sierra Leone	2008	98.8	0.0	1.2	359	94.5	0.7	4.8	812
Regional average		**88.8**	**3.8**	**7.4**	**11,753**	**82.6**	**6.1**	**11.3**	**25,423**
East and Southern Africa									
Burundi	2010	89.9	2.1	8.1	201	77.7	4.6	17.8	1,106
Eritrea	2002	97.6	0.7	1.7	580	94.1	0.7	5.2	950
Ethiopia	2011	76.2	0.8	23.0	765	65.2	1.4	33.4	1,762
Kenya	2008-09	77.5	2.9	19.6	212	64.3	5.2	30.4	958
Lesotho	2009	71.8	1.4	26.8	292	56.1	0.8	43.1	860
Madagascar	2008-09	75.4	8.1	16.5	1,332	63.1	9.3	27.6	2,058

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A16. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Malawi	2010	71.2	2.4	26.4	1,171	58.2	3.8	38.0	3,469
Mozambique	2011	94.1	0.1	5.8	1,136	88.3	0.3	11.4	1,804
Namibia	2006-07	59.1	1.8	39.1	118	45.6	3.0	51.5	398
Rwanda	2010	67.1	2.2	30.6	89	55.5	2.4	42.1	998
Swaziland	2006-07	57.2	0.0	42.8	88	53.3	2.1	44.6	343
Tanzania	2010	85.1	2.9	12.0	399	70.4	5.7	23.9	1,210
Uganda	2011	86.1	0.8	13.1	409	77.1	2.5	20.4	1,097
Zambia	2007	71.9	6.1	22.0	280	58.2	7.7	34.1	889
Zimbabwe	2010-11	63.8	0.8	35.4	452	39.8	1.1	59.0	1,210
Regional average		**76.3**	**2.2**	**21.5**	**7,524**	**64.5**	**3.4**	**32.2**	**19,112**
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	2008	76.6	3.7	19.8	605	55.4	3.8	40.9	2,527
Jordan	2009	73.0	11.0	15.9	242	57.4	12.1	30.5	1,078
Morocco	2003-04	61.6	2.5	35.9	346	42.2	5.1	52.7	1,095
Regional average		**70.4**	**5.7**	**23.9**	**1,193**	**51.7**	**7.0**	**41.4**	**4,700**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Albania	2008-09	45.3	41.8	12.9	110	47.2	44.5	8.4	358
Armenia	2010	80.9	16.0	3.1	68	60.2	21.6	18.2	450
Azerbaijan	2006	93.6	3.3	3.0	151	62.1	28.6	9.3	697
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	94.8	0.0	5.2	158	78.2	2.3	19.5	896
Moldova	2005	41.6	24.5	33.9	136	36.9	21.7	41.5	629
Turkey	2003	59.5	21.4	19.1	120	39.8	29.4	30.8	543
Ukraine	2007	51.7	5.6	42.7	45	37.3	17.7	45.0	472
Regional average		**66.8**	**16.1**	**17.1**	**788**	**51.7**	**23.7**	**24.7**	**4,045**
South and Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh	2011	52.9	4.7	42.4	1,925	42.1	4.5	53.4	3,396
Cambodia	2010	72.9	8.2	18.8	382	56.8	11.8	31.4	1,679
India	2005-06	87.0	6.0	6.9	6,726	66.6	7.3	26.1	16,782

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A16. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Indonesia	2012	51.9	0.4	47.6	890	39.5	1.3	59.3	3,754
Maldives	2009	85.0	5.4	9.6	111	76.8	6.4	16.8	1,188
Nepal	2011	82.4	3.1	14.4	792	70.5	5.8	23.8	1,761
Pakistan	2006-07	93.3	2.5	4.2	559	84.6	4.8	10.6	1,463
Philippines	2008	74.1	11.6	14.3	283	53.7	13.8	32.5	1,000
Timor-Leste	2009-10	92.1	1.0	6.8	243	84.3	1.1	14.6	1,100
Vietnam	2002	77.2	8.6	14.1	67	42.3	13.2	44.5	536
Regional average		**76.9**	**5.2**	**17.9**	**11,978**	**61.7**	**7.0**	**31.3**	**32,659**
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	59.1	14.3	26.6	472	42.9	21.7	35.4	1,263
Colombia	2010	39.5	5.5	55.1	1,249	28.3	5.7	66.0	3,207
Dominican Republic	2007	54.2	2.0	43.8	1,050	39.6	4.1	56.2	2,159
Guyana	2009	70.2	0.0	29.8	166	61.3	2.5	36.2	398
Haiti	2012	74.4	1.6	24.0	404	64.0	1.9	34.1	1,250
Honduras	2011-12	44.3	6.3	49.4	1,144	30.6	7.9	61.5	2,091
Nicaragua	2001	44.8	2.2	53.0	701	33.7	2.1	64.3	1,334
Peru	2010	36.4	19.0	44.6	480	27.8	19.4	52.8	1,470
Regional average		**52.9**	**6.4**	**40.8**	**5,666**	**41.0**	**8.2**	**50.8**	**13,172**

Appendix Table A17. Trends in current use of contraception among currently married women age 15-24, by method type, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	92.1	5.0	2.9	667	85.4	9.9	4.7	2,219
Benin	2001	92.1	4.5	3.4	287	81.7	11.7	6.6	867
Benin	1996	90.6	6.9	2.5	308	81.4	16.0	2.6	786
Burkina Faso	2010	93.4	0.4	6.2	1,043	84.1	0.9	15.0	2,686
Burkina Faso	2003	93.2	2.4	4.4	878	85.3	5.3	9.4	1,861
Burkina Faso	1998-99	92.2	4.3	3.5	488	87.1	8.3	4.6	1,023
Cameroon	2011	83.9	3.9	12.2	868	77.9	6.1	16.0	1,935
Cameroon	2004	76.4	8.8	14.8	828	73.6	11.8	14.7	1,563
Cameroon	1998	84.6	12.9	2.5	430	83.2	11.5	5.3	746
Chad	2004	92.6	6.0	1.4	571	87.5	10.8	1.7	907
Chad	1996-97	96.9	2.3	0.8	801	95.6	3.2	1.2	1,190
Congo Brazzaville	2011	63.8	9.8	26.3	413	54.1	22.8	23.0	1,083
Congo Brazzaville	2005	62.8	26.1	11.1	257	51.1	34.4	14.4	836
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	89.0	4.1	6.9	418	83.1	5.4	11.5	1,094
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	89.3	6.4	4.3	186	86.1	6.9	7.0	349
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	91.3	6.3	2.4	517	86.3	9.9	3.8	1,008
Gabon	2012	75.1	9.4	15.6	241	66.1	10.5	23.4	711
Gabon	2000	59.9	26.7	13.4	287	62.6	23.1	14.3	663
Ghana	2008	86.4	6.0	7.6	85	77.6	5.1	17.3	414
Ghana	2003	91.6	1.6	6.9	137	77.2	6.0	16.9	530
Ghana	1998	80.8	6.6	12.6	122	79.3	9.2	11.6	552
Guinea	2005	91.2	3.8	5.0	587	89.3	4.5	6.2	888
Guinea	1999	96.6	1.1	2.3	580	93.9	2.4	3.7	879
Mali	2006	92.3	1.9	5.8	1,566	90.9	1.7	7.4	2,402
Mali	2001	95.1	0.9	4.0	1,178	92.9	0.5	6.5	1,987
Mali	1995-96	95.4	2.2	2.4	915	94.1	2.6	3.3	1,363

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A17. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Niger	2006	95.7	2.6	1.7	1,014	87.3	7.6	5.0	1,426
Niger	1998	93.9	4.0	2.0	1,027	90.2	4.7	5.1	1,160
Niger	1992	97.8	1.3	0.8	779	94.6	3.2	2.2	1,059
Nigeria	2008	97.0	0.6	2.4	1,863	89.9	3.1	7.1	3,659
Nigeria	2003	95.7	0.5	3.8	545	90.6	2.9	6.6	911
Nigeria	1999	95.8	2.9	1.2	472	91.8	5.6	2.6	934
Senegal	2010-11	94.2	0.8	5.0	832	90.9	0.7	8.4	1,932
Senegal	2005	95.0	0.4	4.7	1,014	91.6	1.1	7.3	1,836
East and Southern Africa									
Eritrea	2002	97.6	0.7	1.7	580	94.1	0.7	5.2	950
Eritrea	1995	96.7	2.7	0.6	366	90.5	5.3	4.2	571
Ethiopia	2011	76.2	0.8	23.0	765	65.2	1.4	33.4	1,762
Ethiopia	2000	96.1	0.8	3.0	862	92.5	2.0	5.4	1,807
Kenya	2008-09	77.5	2.9	19.6	212	64.3	5.2	30.4	958
Kenya	2003	83.6	3.7	12.7	333	72.2	5.4	22.4	965
Kenya	1998	82.0	7.9	10.1	285	68.8	6.4	24.8	948
Lesotho	2009	71.8	1.4	26.8	292	56.1	0.8	43.1	860
Lesotho	2004	85.3		14.7	293	65.9	1.5	32.5	779
Madagascar	2008-09	75.4	8.1	16.5	1,332	63.1	9.3	27.6	2,058
Madagascar	2003-04	87.3	2.1	10.7	416	75.2	6.8	18.1	875
Madagascar	1997	94.5	3.0	2.5	434	84.1	6.7	9.2	822
Malawi	2010	71.2	2.4	26.4	1,171	58.2	3.8	38.0	3,469
Malawi	2004	81.1	2.3	16.6	788	70.8	3.7	25.4	2,283
Malawi	2000	84.8	2.3	12.9	934	73.7	3.6	22.7	2,324
Mozambique	2011	94.1	0.1	5.8	1,136	88.3	0.3	11.4	1,804
Mozambique	2003	80.0	4.3	15.8	936	73.1	3.7	23.3	1,747
Mozambique	1997	99.4	0.1	0.6	825	95.5	0.8	3.7	1,337

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A17. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Namibia	2006-07	59.1	1.8	39.1	118	45.6	3.0	51.5	398
Namibia	2000	54.8	4.8	40.4	74	54.6	0.4	45.0	326
Namibia	1992	79.5	3.9	16.5	86	69.4	4.9	25.7	307
Rwanda	2010	67.1	2.2	30.6	89	55.5	2.4	42.1	998
Rwanda	2005	96.8		3.2	65	87.3	5.1	7.6	980
Rwanda	2000	95.0	3.5	1.5	172	89.5	5.5	5.0	963
Tanzania	2010	85.1	2.9	12.0	399	70.4	5.7	23.9	1,210
Tanzania	2004-05	90.4	2.7	6.9	590	74.5	6.5	19.0	1,400
Tanzania	1999	89.4	4.1	6.5	227	71.6	8.0	20.4	550
Uganda	2011	86.1	0.8	13.1	409	77.1	2.5	20.4	1,097
Uganda	2006	88.6	3.1	8.3	380	78.3	5.5	16.2	1,148
Uganda	2000-01	88.0	3.0	9.0	466	79.0	3.6	17.4	1,150
Zambia	2007	71.9	6.1	22.0	280	58.2	7.7	34.1	889
Zambia	2001-02	74.5	6.5	19.1	438	68.4	8.8	22.8	1,086
Zambia	1996	83.1	8.1	8.8	498	75.4	10.0	14.7	1,207
Zimbabwe	2010-11	63.8	0.8	35.4	452	39.8	1.1	59.0	1,210
Zimbabwe	2005-06	63.3	1.0	35.7	448	38.4	1.1	60.4	1,200
Zimbabwe	1999	57.9	3.5	38.6	314	46.3	1.4	52.3	820
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	2008	76.6	3.7	19.8	605	55.4	3.8	40.9	2,527
Egypt	2005	73.7	2.2	24.1	792	55.3	3.4	41.3	2,898
Egypt	2000	76.6	1.4	22.0	599	57.3	2.1	40.5	2,187
Jordan	2009	73.0	11.0	15.9	242	57.4	12.1	30.5	1,078
Jordan	2007	75.6	9.3	15.1	233	55.8	11.4	32.9	1,233
Jordan	2002	78.7	7.9	13.4	154	57.8	14.1	28.0	710
Jordan	1997	81.0	6.7	12.4	203	63.4	12.9	23.7	777
Morocco	2003-04	61.6	2.5	35.9	346	42.2	5.1	52.7	1,095
Morocco	1992	76.7	1.2	22.1	253	64.8	3.1	32.1	677

(Continued…)

Appendix Table A17. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Armenia	2010	80.9	16.0	3.1	68	60.2	21.6	18.2	450
Armenia	2005	83.5	12.0	4.5	78	57.1	24.3	18.6	504
Armenia	2000	74.5	7.5	18.0	99	44.7	33.4	21.9	511
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	94.8		5.2	158	78.2	2.3	19.5	896
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	70.7	8.8	20.5	91	51.3	9.5	39.2	460
Turkey	2003	59.5	21.4	19.1	120	39.8	29.4	30.8	543
Turkey	1998	66.4	17.8	15.7	262	47.1	22.1	30.8	924
Turkey	1993	75.9	14.8	9.3	329	48.9	22.9	28.2	1,026
South and Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh	2011	52.9	4.7	42.4	1,925	42.1	4.5	53.4	3,396
Bangladesh	2007	58.2	4.3	37.6	1,376	47.6	4.9	47.5	2,094
Bangladesh	2004	57.8	8.1	34.1	1,536	47.1	6.2	46.8	2,121
Cambodia	2010	72.9	8.2	18.8	382	56.8	11.8	31.4	1,679
Cambodia	2005	79.2	7.1	13.7	363	65.4	11.3	23.3	1,671
Cambodia	2000	91.1	1.9	7.0	438	84.5	3.1	12.4	1,009
India	2005-06	87.0	6.0	6.9	6,726	66.6	7.3	26.1	16,782
India	1998-99	91.9	3.3	4.7	8,106	73.9	4.8	21.3	16,122
India	1992-93	92.9	3.1	4.0	8,897	79.0	3.7	17.3	17,491
Indonesia	2012	51.9	0.4	47.6	890	39.5	1.3	59.3	3,754
Indonesia	2007	53.2	0.7	46.2	814	38.5	1.6	59.9	3,952
Indonesia	2002-03	52.7	0.5	46.8	912	39.3	1.8	58.9	3,761
Nepal	2011	82.4	3.1	14.4	792	70.5	5.8	23.8	1,761
Nepal	2006	84.0	2.1	13.8	784	69.4	2.8	27.8	1,606
Nepal	2001	88.0	2.7	9.3	930	76.6	2.7	20.7	1,643
Pakistan	2006-07	93.3	2.5	4.2	559	84.6	4.8	10.6	1,463
Pakistan	1990-91	97.4	0.7	1.9	418	93.7	2.5	3.8	1,041

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A17. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Philippines	2008	74.1	11.6	14.3	283	53.7	13.8	32.5	1,000
Philippines	2003	74.4	12.3	13.2	239	57.3	12.6	30.1	1,095
Philippines	1998	78.2	10.4	11.4	244	60.2	16.3	23.5	967
Vietnam	2002	77.2	8.6	14.1	67	42.3	13.2	44.5	536
Vietnam	1997	81.9	3.2	14.9	129	44.9	11.8	43.3	716
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	59.1	14.3	26.6	472	42.9	21.7	35.4	1,263
Bolivia	2003	54.4	19.3	26.3	427	44.8	19.1	36.1	1,624
Bolivia	1998	69.3	20.9	9.8	263	57.2	22.1	20.7	961
Colombia	2010	39.5	5.5	55.1	1,249	28.3	5.7	66.0	3,207
Colombia	2005	42.8	10.0	47.1	934	28.3	10.5	61.3	2,735
Colombia	2000	42.8	12.2	45.0	325	30.9	12.3	56.8	814
Dominican Republic	2007	54.2	2.0	43.8	1,050	39.6	4.1	56.2	2,159
Dominican Republic	2002	58.5	3.9	37.6	1,017	45.2	5.7	49.1	2,158
Dominican Republic	1999	67.5	4.4	28.1	46	54.1	11.1	34.8	119
Haiti	2012	74.4	1.6	24.0	404	64.0	1.9	34.1	1,250
Haiti	2005-06	71.5	8.3	20.2	448	66.9	6.8	26.2	1,076
Haiti	2000	83.6	7.2	9.2	376	67.9	5.2	26.9	957
Honduras	2011-12	44.3	6.3	49.4	1,144	30.6	7.9	61.5	2,091
Honduras	2005-06	54.1	6.0	39.9	914	40.9	7.8	51.3	2,030
Nicaragua	2001	44.8	2.2	53.0	701	33.7	2.1	64.3	1,334
Nicaragua	1998	60.2	1.6	38.2	848	46.2	2.4	51.4	1,432
Peru	2010	36.4	19.0	44.6	480	27.8	19.4	52.8	1,470
Peru	2005	40.5	17.2	42.3	812	29.4	18.9	51.8	2,510
Peru	2000	48.4	11.6	40.1	582	34.8	13.6	51.6	1,969

Appendix Table A18. Current use of contraception among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by method type, by five-year age group, most recent DHS surveys, 2000-2012

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	46.1	26.0	27.9	272	32.7	32.4	34.9	222
Burkina Faso	2010	49.9	1.3	48.8	151	29.9	2.0	68.1	126
Cameroon	2011	39.3	9.9	50.8	296	32.8	11.6	55.6	347
Chad	2004	(95.2)	(0.0)	(4.8)	29	*	*	*	10
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	26.7	29.1	44.3	471	21.6	28.2	50.2	405
Congo Democratic Republic	2007	53.7	23.3	23.0	242	45.7	28.8	25.5	200
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	64.9	6.4	28.7	380	55.8	12.2	32.0	396
Gabon	2012	38.2	9.1	52.7	439	40.3	10.1	49.6	458
Ghana	2008	47.4	19.8	32.8	87	56.3	16.4	27.2	88
Guinea	2005	57.4	11.5	31.1	148	44.0	10.7	45.3	70
Liberia	2007	76.9	3.4	19.7	384	69.4	6.1	24.6	333
Mali	2006	(73.1)	(5.0)	(21.9)	49	(67.8)	(8.6)	(23.6)	21
Nigeria	2008	43.9	19.2	36.9	448	31.8	17.9	50.2	586
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008-09	(56.1)	(0.0)	(43.9)	54	(40.8)	(1.1)	(58.1)	51
Senegal	2010-11	74.9	1.6	23.4	36	75.8	0.0	24.2	41
Sierra Leone	2008	68.6	10.9	20.5	186	53.7	12.6	33.7	157
Regional average		**57.0**	**11.0**	**32.0**	**3,672**	**46.6**	**13.2**	**40.2**	**3,511**
East and Southern Africa									
Burundi	2010	(95.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	24	*	*	*	19
Ethiopia	2011	48.0	0.0	52.0	34	35.1	9.3	55.7	67
Kenya	2008-09	73.2	3.6	23.2	72	36.8	4.4	58.9	66
Lesotho	2009	55.4	3.2	41.4	67	46.1	0.0	53.9	97
Madagascar	2008-09	68.1	18.0	13.9	281	48.4	16.5	35.1	204
Malawi	2010	68.9	1.0	30.0	180	49.3	0.0	50.7	122
Mozambique	2011	73.1	0.2	26.7	391	62.0	0.0	38.0	266
Namibia	2006-07	23.5	0.4	76.0	250	22.3	0.1	77.6	415

(Continued...)

Appendix Table A18. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Rwanda	2010	72.7	0.0	27.3	42	61.7	0.0	38.3	53
Swaziland	2006-07	44.3	0.0	55.7	98	38.4	1.2	60.4	193
Tanzania	2010	60.3	5.2	34.5	170	42.4	9.7	47.9	186
Uganda	2011	54.9	9.9	35.3	80	45.7	6.5	47.9	81
Zambia	2007	59.5	2.7	37.8	98	46.0	2.7	51.3	81
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(64.9)	(0.0)	(35.1)	29	42.3	0.0	57.7	61
Regional average		**61.6**	**3.2**	**35.2**	**1,816**	**44.3**	**3.9**	**51.8**	**1,911**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Albania	2008-09	(23.9)	(47.0)	(29.1)	32	22.0	49.1	28.9	58
Moldova	2005	23.5	24.3	52.2	73	30.6	24.3	45.1	109
Ukraine	2007	14.1	4.1	81.8	59	8.4	3.7	87.8	221
Regional average		**20.5**	**25.1**	**54.4**	**164**	**20.3**	**25.7**	**53.9**	**388**
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	31.2	22.8	46.0	132	17.4	36.6	46.0	205
Colombia	2010	20.8	8.6	70.5	1,334	15.5	5.5	78.9	1,786
Dominican Republic	2007	50.7	5.1	44.2	441	40.9	5.1	54.0	576
Guyana	2009	39.1	0.0	60.9	76	29.3	5.9	64.8	109
Haiti	2012	68.7	2.4	28.9	311	61.6	2.6	35.8	370
Honduras	2011-12	29.0	17.0	54.0	214	23.8	12.3	63.9	272
Nicaragua	2001	46.6	8.0	45.5	74	29.8	6.5	63.7	99
Peru	2010	12.3	27.4	60.3	225	12.0	18.7	69.3	424
Regional average		**37.3**	**11.4**	**51.3**	**2,807**	**28.8**	**11.7**	**59.6**	**3,841**

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Appendix Table A19. Trends in current use of contraception among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24, by method type, by five-year age group

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
West and Central Africa									
Benin	2006	46.1	26.0	27.9	272	32.7	32.4	34.9	222
Benin	2001	68.1	16.6	15.4	125	50.2	29.6	20.2	98
Benin	1996	52.2	35.4	12.4	98	(31.8)	(55.4)	(12.8)	53
Burkina Faso	2010	49.9	1.3	48.8	151	29.9	2.0	68.1	126
Burkina Faso	2003	48.9	3.5	47.5	158	27.4	1.6	71.0	81
Burkina Faso	1998-99	57.8	5.2	37.0	112	29.5	11.7	58.7	35
Cameroon	2011	39.3	9.9	50.8	296	32.8	11.6	55.6	347
Cameroon	2004	26.1	24.0	49.8	189	25.4	21.3	53.3	176
Cameroon	1998	27.4	52.9	19.7	173	26.9	50.9	22.2	161
Chad	2004	(95.2)	(0.0)	(4.8)	29	*	*	*	10
Chad	1996-97	85.8	4.6	9.5	64	79.7	14.0	6.3	34
Congo Brazzaville	2011-12	26.7	29.1	44.3	471	21.6	28.2	50.2	405
Congo Brazzaville	2005	23.9	53.6	22.5	342	20.7	51.6	27.7	317
Côte d'Ivoire	2012	64.9	6.4	28.7	380	55.8	12.2	32.0	396
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-99	45.9	28.8	25.3	142	33.8	35.0	31.2	105
Gabon	2012	38.2	9.1	52.7	439	40.3	10.1	49.6	458
Gabon	2000	35.5	36.6	27.9	320	35.9	31.0	33.2	279
Ghana	2008	47.4	19.8	32.8	87	56.3	16.4	27.2	88
Ghana	2003	53.8	12.2	34.0	92	52.3	16.9	30.8	71
Ghana	1998	55.0	21.6	23.4	75	60.6	16.8	22.6	63
Guinea	2005	57.4	11.5	31.1	148	44.0	10.7	45.3	70
Guinea	1999	57.6	22.3	20.1	85	44.5	12.6	42.9	59
Mali	2006	(73.1)	(5.0)	(21.9)	49	(67.8)	(8.6)	(23.6)	21
Mali	2001	76.2	7.0	16.8	166	62.1	11.9	26.0	96
Mali	1995-96	71.1	13.6	15.4	133	46.8	10.9	42.4	61

(Continued...)

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Appendix Table A19. – *Continued*

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Nigeria	2008	43.9	19.2	36.9	448	31.8	17.9	50.2	586
Nigeria	2003	55.0	15.9	29.1	116	40.4	9.9	49.7	129
Nigeria	1999	53.4	23.6	23.0	103	31.5	28.5	40.1	136
East and Southern Africa									
Ethiopia	2011	48.0	0.0	52.0	34	35.1	9.3	55.7	67
Ethiopia	2000	54.3	1.2	44.5	43	54.4	13.0	32.6	45
Kenya	2008-09	73.2	3.6	23.2	72	36.8	4.4	58.9	66
Kenya	2003	50.6	12.3	37.1	68	46.9	11.1	42.0	75
Kenya	1998	69.6	9.9	20.4	148	49.3	15.7	35.0	98
Lesotho	2009	55.4	3.2	41.4	67	46.1	0.0	53.9	97
Lesotho	2004	62.2	0.0	37.8	57	47.4	1.1	51.6	74
Madagascar	2008-09	68.1	18.0	13.9	281	48.4	16.5	35.1	204
Madagascar	2003-04	69.2	13.1	17.8	148	52.6	22.8	24.7	118
Madagascar	1997	82.2	12.4	5.4	174	65.6	23.5	10.9	150
Malawi	2010	68.9	1.0	30.0	180	49.3	0.0	50.7	122
Malawi	2004	75.0	1.5	23.5	87	71.8	1.2	27.0	76
Malawi	2000	82.4	0.7	16.9	146	64.6	1.0	34.4	76
Mozambique	2011	73.1	0.2	26.7	391	62.0	0.0	38.0	266
Mozambique	2003	57.0	2.2	40.8	403	42.1	5.2	52.7	259
Mozambique	1997	93.0	2.0	5.0	202	79.2	3.7	17.1	106
Namibia	2006-07	23.5	0.4	76.0	250	22.3	0.1	77.6	415
Namibia	2000	49.3	0.2	50.5	177	39.2	0.5	60.3	202
Tanzania	2010	60.3	5.2	34.5	170	42.4	9.7	47.9	186
Tanzania	2004-05	68.2	1.8	30.0	166	52.7	5.4	41.9	152
Tanzania	1999	74.0	5.2	20.8	113	56.2	6.9	36.9	97
Uganda	2011	54.9	9.9	35.3	80	45.7	6.5	47.9	81
Uganda	2006	62.8	9.0	28.1	80	43.4	6.1	50.5	98
Uganda	2000-01	48.4	4.1	47.5	93	45.8	4.1	50.1	59

(Continued…)

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Appendix Table A19. – Continued

Region and country	Year	Age 15-19				Age 20-24			
		No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n	No method	Traditional method	Modern method	Weighted n
Zambia	2007	59.5	2.7	37.8	98	46.0	2.7	51.3	81
Zambia	2001-02	77.4	2.4	20.2	128	62.6	4.2	33.3	82
Zambia	1996	83.7	2.9	13.4	190	69.0	8.5	22.6	110
Zimbabwe	2010-11	(64.9)	(0.0)	(35.1)	29	42.3	0.0	57.7	61
Zimbabwe	2005-06	(63.2)	(0.0)	(36.8)	34	(42.9)	(2.1)	(55.0)	44
Zimbabwe	1999	(65.3)	(0.0)	(34.7)	28	54.0	0.0	46.0	49
Latin America and Caribbean									
Bolivia	2008	31.2	22.8	46.0	132	17.4	36.6	46.0	205
Bolivia	2003	50.3	31.0	18.7	129	31.4	23.5	45.1	187
Bolivia	1998	(36.5)	(40.9)	(22.6)	38	41.9	24.6	33.5	60
Colombia	2010	20.8	8.6	70.5	1,334	15.5	5.5	78.9	1,786
Colombia	2005	20.5	14.8	64.7	826	19.0	13.5	67.5	1,232
Colombia	2000	18.7	31.7	49.6	195	15.6	19.3	65.0	325
Dominican Republic	2007	50.7	5.1	44.2	441	40.9	5.1	54.0	576
Dominican Republic	2002	58.6	12.1	29.3	187	39.7	8.0	52.3	357
Haiti	2012	68.7	2.4	28.9	311	61.6	2.6	35.8	370
Haiti	2005-06	66.4	4.2	29.4	152	60.1	12.1	27.8	166
Haiti	2000	57.1	10.3	32.5	101	63.4	8.5	28.1	135
Honduras	2011-12	29.0	17.0	54.0	214	23.8	12.3	63.9	272
Honduras	2005-06	33.5	9.4	57.1	105	30.7	10.0	59.3	156
Nicaragua	2001	46.6	8.0	45.5	74	29.8	6.5	63.7	99
Nicaragua	1998	(77.7)	(2.6)	(19.7)	38	(31.3)	(12.4)	(56.3)	36
Peru	2010	12.3	27.4	60.3	225	12.0	18.7	69.3	424
Peru	2005	11.4	29.5	59.1	350	8.7	26.3	64.9	660
Peru	2000	28.4	45.1	26.6	192	15.4	31.2	53.4	300

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.