

	Total fertility rate		Adolescent fertility rate	Women at risk of unintended pregnancy	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Tetanus vaccinations	Births attended by skilled health staff		Maternal mortality ratio	
	births per woman						per 100,000 live births	National estimates 1985–2003 ^a	Modeled estimates 2000	
	1990	2003	births per 1,000 women ages 15–19 2003	% of married women ages 15–49 1990–2003 ^a	% of women ages 15–49 1995–2003 ^a	% of pregnant women 2003				1990–92 ^a	2000–03^{a}
Afghanistan	6.9	..	..	..	10	40	..	14	1,600	1,900
Albania	3.0	2.2	15	..	75	..	..	94	20	55
Algeria	4.5	2.7	18	..	57	..	77	92	140	140
Angola	7.2	7.0	220	..	6	72	..	45	..	1,700
Argentina	2.9	2.4	54	..	..	..	96	99	46	82
Armenia	2.6	1.1	35	12	61	..	..	97	22	55
Australia	1.9	1.8	18	..	..	..	100	..	..	8
Austria	1.5	1.4	22	..	51	..	..	..	..	4
Azerbaijan	2.7	2.1	44	..	55	..	..	84	25	94
Bangladesh	4.1	2.9	119	15	54	89	..	14	380	380
Belarus	1.9	1.3	21	..	50	..	..	100	18	35
Belgium	1.6	1.6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Benin	6.6	5.2	101	27	19	56	..	66	500	850
Bolivia	4.8	3.7	70	26	58	..	..	65	390	420
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7	1.3	23	..	48	..	97	100	10	31
Botswana	5.1	3.7	66	..	48	..	..	99	330	100
Brazil	2.7	2.1	68	7	77	..	72	..	75	260
Bulgaria	1.8	1.2	49	..	42	..	..	..	15	32
Burkina Faso	7.0	6.2	132	26	14	50	..	..	480	1,000
Burundi	6.8	5.7	50	..	16	46	..	25	..	1,000
Cambodia	5.6	3.9	57	30	24	43	..	32	440	450
Cameroon	6.0	4.6	123	20	26	65	58	60	430	730
Canada	1.8	1.5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Central African Republic	5.5	4.6	122	16	28	63	..	44	1,100	1,100
Chad	7.1	6.2	178	10	8	43	..	16	830	1,100
Chile	2.6	2.2	43	..	..	..	..	100	17	31
China	2.1	1.9	15	..	87	..	..	97	50	56
Hong Kong, China	1.3	1.0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	3.1	2.5	70	6	77	..	82	86	78	130
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.7	6.7	222	..	31	48	..	61	950	990
Congo, Rep.	6.3	6.3	143	..	..	59	..	..	..	510
Costa Rica	3.2	2.3	62	..	..	..	98	98	29	43
Côte d'Ivoire	6.2	4.5	116	28	15	80	..	63	600	690
Croatia	1.6	1.4	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
Cuba	1.7	1.6	67	..	73	..	..	100	34	33
Czech Republic	1.9	1.2	23	..	72	..	..	..	3	9
Denmark	1.7	1.8	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Dominican Republic	3.4	2.6	81	12	70	..	93	98	180	150
Ecuador	3.7	2.7	62	..	66	..	..	..	80	130
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.0	3.1	45	11	60	71	41	69	84	84
El Salvador	3.8	2.8	82	..	67	..	..	69	170	150
Eritrea	6.5	4.8	98	28	8	55	..	28	1,000	630
Estonia	2.0	1.4	28	..	..	..	..	..	46	63
Ethiopia	6.9	5.6	133	36	8	24	..	6	870	850
Finland	1.8	1.8	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
France	1.8	1.9	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	17
Gabon	5.1	4.0	154	28	33	54	..	86	520	420
Gambia, The	5.9	4.8	136	..	18	..	44	55	730	540
Georgia	2.2	1.1	27	..	41	..	..	..	67	32
Germany	1.5	1.3	14	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Ghana	5.5	4.4	73	23	25	70	..	..	210 ^b	540
Greece	1.4	1.3	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Guatemala	5.3	4.3	97	23	40	..	..	41	150	240
Guinea	5.9	5.0	149	24	6	74	31	..	530	740
Guinea-Bissau	7.1	6.6	210	..	8	66	..	35	910	1,100
Haiti	5.4	4.2	69	40	28	52	..	24	520	680

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	Total fertility rate		Adolescent fertility rate	Women at risk of unintended pregnancy	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Tetanus vaccinations	Births attended by skilled health staff		Maternal mortality ratio	
	births per woman						births per 1,000 women ages 15–19	% of married women ages 15–49	% of women ages 15–49	% of pregnant women	per 100,000 live births
	1990	2003	2003	1990–2003 ^a	1995–2003 ^a	2003					% of total 1990–92^{a}	2000–03^{a}	National estimates 1985–2003^{a}	Modeled estimates 2000
Honduras	5.2	4.0	103	..	62	..	45	56	110	110
Hungary	1.8	1.3	27	..	..	..	..	..	5	16
India	3.8	2.9	98	16	47	78	..	43	540	540
Indonesia	3.1	2.4	48	9	60	51	32	68	310	230
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.7	2.0	25	..	74	..	..	90	37	76
Iraq	5.9	4.0	35	..	44	70	..	72	290	250
Ireland	2.1	2.0	15	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
Israel	2.8	2.7	23	..	..	..	..	..	5	17
Italy	1.3	1.3	8	..	60	..	..	..	7	5
Jamaica	2.9	2.3	81	..	65	..	..	..	110	87
Japan	1.5	1.3	4	..	..	..	100	..	8	10
Jordan	5.4	3.5	31	14	56	..	87	100	41	41
Kazakhstan	2.7	1.8	35	9	66	..	..	..	50	210
Kenya	5.6	4.8	94	24	38	66	..	41	590	1,000
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2.4	2.1	2	..	..	..	..	97	110	67
Korea, Rep.	1.8	1.5	4	..	81	..	98	..	20	20
Kuwait	3.4	2.5	30	..	50	..	..	..	5	5
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	2.4	30	12	60	..	..	..	44	110
Lao PDR	6.0	4.8	89	..	32	36	..	19	530	650
Latvia	2.0	1.3	32	..	48	..	..	..	25	42
Lebanon	3.2	2.2	25	..	63	..	..	..	100 ^b	150
Lesotho	5.1	4.3	76	..	30	..	..	60	..	550
Liberia	6.8	5.8	192	..	10	56	..	51	580	760
Libya	4.7	3.3	32	..	45	..	..	..	77	97
Lithuania	2.0	1.3	33	..	47	..	..	..	13	13
Macedonia, FYR	2.1	1.8	31	..	..	..	..	98	11	23
Madagascar	6.2	5.2	153	26	17	55	57	46	490	550
Malawi	7.0	6.0	136	30	31	70	55	61	1,100	1,800
Malaysia	3.8	2.8	26	..	..	..	..	97	50	41
Mali	..	6.4	173	29	8	32	..	41	580	1,200
Mauritania	6.0	4.6	110	32	8	41	40	57	750	1,000
Mauritius	2.3	2.0	39	..	26	..	..	..	21	24
Mexico	3.3	2.2	57	..	70	..	..	..	63	83
Moldova	2.4	1.4	44	..	62	..	..	..	44	36
Mongolia	4.0	2.4	43	..	67	..	..	99	110	110
Morocco	4.0	2.7	42	20	63	..	31	..	230	220
Mozambique	6.3	5.0	150	23	17	57	..	48	1,100	1,000
Myanmar	3.8	2.8	30	..	33	77	..	..	230	360
Namibia	5.4	4.8	100	22	44	85	68	78	270	300
Nepal	5.3	4.1	109	28	39	69	7	11	540	740
Netherlands	1.6	1.8	5	..	75	..	..	..	7	16
New Zealand	2.2	1.9	30	..	75	..	..	..	15	7
Nicaragua	4.8	3.4	114	15	69	..	..	67	97	230
Niger	7.6	7.1	201	17	14	36	15	16	590	1,600
Nigeria	6.5	5.6	122	17	13	51	31	35	..	800
Norway	1.9	1.8	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	16
Oman	7.4	4.0	53	..	32	..	..	95	23	87
Pakistan	5.8	4.5	60	32	28	57	19	23	530	500
Panama	3.0	2.4	67	..	..	..	..	..	70	160
Papua New Guinea	5.6	4.3	66	..	26	34	..	..	370 ^b	300
Paraguay	4.6	3.8	71	15	57	..	67	..	180	170
Peru	3.7	2.7	58	10	69	..	..	59	190	410
Philippines	4.1	3.2	33	19	49	70	..	60	170	200
Poland	2.0	1.2	16	..	..	..	..	..	4	13
Portugal	1.4	1.4	23	..	..	..	..	..	8	5
Puerto Rico	2.2	1.9	64	..	78	..	..	..	..	25

	Total fertility rate		Adolescent fertility rate	Women at risk of unintended pregnancy	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Tetanus vaccinations	Births attended by skilled health staff		Maternal mortality ratio	
	births per woman 1990	2003					births per 1,000 women ages 15–19 2003	% of married women ages 15–49 1990–2003 ^a	% of women ages 15–49 1995–2003 ^a	% of pregnant women 2003	per 100,000 live births
			1990–92 ^a	2000–03 ^a	National estimates 1985–2003 ^a	Modeled estimates 2000				
Romania	1.8	1.3	40	..	64	..	..	..	34	49
Russian Federation	1.9	1.3	46	..	..	..	..	99	37	67
Rwanda	7.1	5.7	52	36	13	76	26	31	1,100	1,400
Saudi Arabia	6.6	5.3	89	..	21	..	..	..	..	23
Senegal	6.2	4.9	87	35	11	75	..	41	560	690
Serbia and Montenegro	2.1	1.7	32	..	58	..	..	99	7	11
Sierra Leone	6.5	5.6	178	..	..	62	..	42	1,800	2,000
Singapore	1.9	1.4	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	30
Slovak Republic	2.1	1.2	23	..	..	..	..	..	16	3
Slovenia	1.5	1.2	9	..	..	..	100	..	17	17
Somalia	7.3	6.9	201	..	..	60	..	..	..	1,100
South Africa	3.3	2.8	42	15	62	52	..	..	150	230
Spain	1.3	1.3	9	..	81	..	..	..	6	4
Sri Lanka	2.5	2.0	29	..	70	..	..	87	92	92
Sudan	5.4	4.4	55	..	7	35	69	..	550	590
Swaziland	5.3	4.2	97	..	28	..	..	70	230	370
Sweden	2.1	1.7	9	..	..	..	..	100	5	2
Switzerland	1.6	1.4	5	..	82	..	..	..	5	7
Syrian Arab Republic	5.3	3.4	39	..	48	..	..	..	65	160
Tajikistan	5.1	2.9	25	..	34	..	..	71	45	100
Tanzania	6.3	5.0	112	22	25	83	44	..	530	1,500
Thailand	2.3	1.8	72	..	72	..	..	69	36	44
Togo	6.6	4.9	80	32	26	47	..	49	480	570
Trinidad and Tobago	2.4	1.8	42	..	38	..	..	96	45	160
Tunisia	3.5	2.0	15	..	66	..	..	90	69	120
Turkey	3.0	2.4	51	10	64	37	..	..	130 ^b	70
Turkmenistan	4.2	2.7	18	10	62	..	..	97	9	31
Uganda	7.0	6.0	201	35	23	48	..	39	510	880
Ukraine	1.8	1.2	31	..	72	..	..	..	22	35
United Arab Emirates	4.1	3.0	61	..	28	..	..	..	3	54
United Kingdom	1.8	1.6	28	..	..	..	..	..	7	13
United States	2.1	2.0	46	..	64	..	..	..	8	17
Uruguay	2.5	2.2	63	..	..	..	..	..	26	27
Uzbekistan	4.1	2.3	36	14	68	..	..	96	34	24
Venezuela, RB	3.4	2.7	85	..	77	..	..	94	60	96
Vietnam	3.6	1.9	28	7	79	79	..	85	95	130
West Bank and Gaza	6.3	4.9	80	..	42	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	7.5	6.0	95	39	23	31	16	..	350	570
Zambia	6.3	5.0	156	27	34	60	51	43	730	750
Zimbabwe	4.8	3.6	81	13	54	60	..	..	700	1,100
World	3.1 w	2.6 w	63 w		60 w		.. w	57 w		407 w
Low income	4.7	3.7	102		39		..	38		689
Middle income	2.6	2.1	36		75		..	87		115
Lower middle income	2.6	2.1	34		76		..	86		121
Upper middle income	3.1	2.3	51		..		..	..		67
Low & middle income	3.4	2.8	67		59		..	57		444
East Asia & Pacific	2.4	2.1	24		79		..	87		116
Europe & Central Asia	2.3	1.6	38		..		97	..		58
Latin America & Carib.	3.1	2.4	67		71		..	..		193
Middle East & N. Africa	4.8	3.1	41		56		..	80		162
South Asia	4.1	3.1	97		45		..	36		567
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.1	5.2	127		22		..	39		916
High income	1.8	1.6	24		..		..	..		13
Europe EMU	1.5	1.5	11		..		..	..		9

a. Data are for most recent year available. b. Data refer to period other than specified, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country.

About the data

Reproductive health is a state of physical and mental well-being in relation to the reproductive system and its functions and processes. Means of achieving reproductive health include education and services during pregnancy and childbirth, provision of safe and effective contraception, and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries. Reproductive health services will need to expand rapidly over the next two decades, when the number of women and men of reproductive age is projected to increase by 500 million.

Total and adolescent fertility rates are based on data on registered live births from vital registration systems or, in the absence of such systems, from censuses or sample surveys. As long as the surveys are fairly recent, the estimated rates are generally considered reliable measures of fertility in the recent past. Where no empirical information on age-specific fertility rates is available, a model is used to estimate the share of births to adolescents. For countries without vital registration systems, fertility rates are generally based on extrapolations from trends observed in censuses or surveys from earlier years.

An increasing number of couples in the developing world want to limit or postpone childbearing but are not using effective contraceptive methods. These couples face the risk of unintended pregnancy, shown in the table as the percentage of married women of reproductive age who do not want to become pregnant but are not using contraception (Bulatao 1998). Information on this indicator is collected through surveys and excludes women not exposed to the risk of unintended pregnancy because of menopause, infertility, or postpartum anovulation. Common reasons for not using contraception are lack of knowledge about contraceptive methods and concerns about possible health side-effects.

Contraceptive prevalence reflects all methods—ineffective traditional methods as well as highly effective modern methods. Contraceptive prevalence rates are obtained mainly from Demographic and Health Surveys and contraceptive prevalence surveys (see Primary data documentation for the most recent survey year). Unmarried women are often excluded from such surveys, which may bias the estimates.

Neonatal tetanus is an important cause of infant mortality in some developing countries. It can be prevented through immunization of the mother during pregnancy. Recommended doses for full protection are generally two tetanus shots during the

first pregnancy and one booster shot during each subsequent pregnancy, with five doses considered adequate for lifetime protection. Information on tetanus shots during pregnancy is collected through surveys in which pregnant respondents are asked to show antenatal cards on which tetanus shots have been recorded. Because not all women have antenatal cards, respondents are also asked about their receipt of these injections. Poor recall may result in a downward bias in estimates of the share of births protected. But in settings where receiving injections is common, respondents may erroneously report having received tetanus shots.

The share of births attended by skilled health staff is an indicator of a health system's ability to provide adequate care for pregnant women. Good antenatal and postnatal care improve maternal health and reduce maternal and infant mortality. But data may not reflect such improvements because health information systems are often weak, maternal deaths are underreported, and rates of maternal mortality are difficult to measure.

Maternal mortality ratios are generally of unknown reliability, as are many other cause-specific mortality indicators. Household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys attempt to measure maternal mortality by asking respondents about survivorship of sisters. The main disadvantage of this method is that the estimates of maternal mortality that it produces pertain to 12 years or so before the survey, making them unsuitable for monitoring recent changes or observing the impact of interventions. In addition, measurement of maternal mortality is subject to many types of errors. Even in high-income countries with vital registration systems, misclassification of maternal deaths has been found to lead to serious underestimation.

The maternal mortality ratios shown in the table as national estimates are based on national surveys, vital registration, or surveillance or are derived from community and hospital records. For countries with national data reported maternal mortality was adjusted by a factor of under- or over-estimation. For countries with no national data modeled estimates are used, based on an exercise by the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In this exercise, maternal mortality was estimated with a regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and GDP. Neither set of ratios can be assumed to provide an accurate estimate of maternal mortality for any of the countries in the table.

Definitions

- Total fertility rate is the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.
- Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19.
- Women at risk of unintended pregnancy are fertile, married women of reproductive age who do not want to become pregnant and are not using contraception.
- Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women ages 15–49 only.
- Tetanus vaccinations refer to the percentage of pregnant women who receive two tetanus toxoid injections during their first pregnancy and one booster shot during each subsequent pregnancy, with five doses considered adequate for a lifetime.
- Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.
- Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.

Data sources

The data on reproductive health come from Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International, the WHO's Coverage of Maternity Care (1997) and other WHO sources, UNICEF's State of the World's Children 2005 and Childinfo; and national statistical offices. Modeled estimates for maternal mortality ratios are from Carla AbouZahr and Tessa Wardlaw's "Maternal Mortality in 2000: Estimates Developed by WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA" (2003).