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ABSTRACT

This third annual "Factbook," containing neither text nor charts, is a supplement rather than an entirely new edition. It consists of 17 tables with new information and a new map of the world showing current government positions of family planning programs and policies. As in earlier editions, the tables are the core of this report. They contain data organized in three major sections: 1) a worldwide overview of information on population, economic development, and governmental positions on family planning for broad geographic regions; 2) demographic, social, and economic characteristics for individual countries in both the developing and developed world; and, 3) national family planning policy and program data, including such information as personnel and funds allocated to services, acceptors, and estimated current users of such services. Data presented in the tables are taken or computed from published and unpublished sources, as specified. In some cases data are estimates based on incomplete information. International comparisons are to be viewed with caution because of differences among the countries in concept, definition, and operation. (Author/JLB)

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# Reports on Population/Family Planning

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Number Two (1971 Edition)

June 1971

## Population and Family Planning Programs: A Factbook

By DOROTHY NORTMAN, Staff Associate, Demographic Division, The Population Council

THIS is the third annual "Factbook" to be published by the Information Office of the Population Council. (The first appeared in July 1969; the second, a considerably expanded edition, was issued in July 1970.) This third version, containing neither text nor charts, is a supplement rather than an entirely new edition. It consists of 17 tables with new information and a new map of the world showing current government positions on family planning programs and policies. Copies of the 1970 edition, containing text, charts, and explanatory notes, may be requested from the Information Office.

As in the earlier editions of the "Factbook," the tables are the core of this report. They contain data organized in three major sections as follows: (i) a worldwide overview of information on population, economic development, and governmental positions on family planning for broad geographical regions (Tables 1-3); (ii) demographic, social, and economic characteristics, for individual countries in both the developing and developed world

(Tables 4 and 5); and (iii) national family planning policy and program data, including such information as personnel and funds allocated to services, acceptors, and estimated current users of such services (Tables 6-18).

Data presented in the tables are taken or computed from published and unpublished sources, as specified in the tabular footnotes. Despite the attempt to reduce information to comparable categories, international comparisons are to be viewed with caution because of differences among the countries in concept, definition, and operation. In some cases data are estimates based on incomplete information; in all cases they should be used with full awareness of their limitations. Correction, clarification, and amplification of the data are welcome and invited.

Andrew Kantner, Research Assistant in the Demographic Division of the Population Council, helped to prepare the revised tables. Sandra Ward, Associate in the Council's Information Office, edited the report and prepared it for publication.

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The Population Council is a foundation established in 1952 for scientific training and study in population matters. It endeavors to advance knowledge in the broad field of population by fostering research, training, and technical consultation and assistance in the social and biomedical sciences.

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**Current Publications in Population/Family Planning**, a four-page abstract/bibliography, is issued every other month and consists of titles deemed by the Population Council staff to be of particular interest to administrators and scholars in the field. Available in English only.

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"Contraceptive Technology: Current and Prospective Methods," Sheldon J. Segal and Christopher Tietze, No. 1, October 1969. (Revision in preparation.)

"Population and Family Planning Programs: A Factbook," Dorothy Nortman, No. 2, Second Edition, July 1970.

"Governmental Policy Statements on Population: An Inventory," United Nations Population Division, No. 3, February 1970.

"Commercial Production and Distribution of Contraceptives," Alfred D. Sollins and Raymond L. Belsky, No. 4, June 1970.

"Voluntary Sterilization: A World View," Harriet B. Presser, No. 5, July 1970.

"Population Growth and Economic Welfare," Warren C. Robinson and David E. Horlacher, No. 6, February 1971.

"Communication in Family Planning," Wilbur Schramm, No. 7, April 1971.

**Studies in Family Planning**, a monthly bulletin, contains articles on a wide range of topics related to population and family planning. Available in French and Spanish, beginning with Volume 1, Number 49, January 1970.

The Population Council also publishes soft-cover books on selected topics related to population and family planning. The following books will be sent free of charge to libraries of universities and research institutions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America where study in demography is under way or planned. Each request should be sent to the Information Office with a letter describing the institution's training and research programs. Orders from individuals or from institutions in areas other than those mentioned above should be directed to Key Books Service, Inc., 425 Asylum Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut 06610, U.S.A.

Bean, Lee L., Richmond K. Anderson, and Howard J. Tatum, *A Study of Population and Family Planning: Manpower and Training*, 1971. 136 pp. ISBN 0-87834-003-3. \$3.95

Callahan, Daniel, *Ethics and Population Limitation*, 1971. 49 pp. ISBN 0-87834-002-5. \$3.95

David, Henry P., *Family Planning and Abortion in the Socialist Countries of Central and Eastern Europe*, 1970. 316 pp. ISBN 0-87834-006-8. \$3.95

Fawcett, James T., *Psychology and Population*, 1970. 155 pp. ISBN 0-87834-001-7. \$3.95

Newman, Sidney H., Mildred B. Beck, and Sarah Lewit (eds.), *Abortion, Obtained and Denied: Research Approaches*, 1971. Approx. 200 pp. ISBN 0-87834-005-X. \$4.50

Population Council, *Manual for Surveys of Fertility and Family Planning: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice*, 1970. 427 pp. ISBN 0-87834-009-2. \$4.50

Ross, John A., Walter B. Watson, and Robert J. Lapham, *Handbook for Service Statistics in Family Planning Programs*, Third Edition, 1971. Approx. 160 pp. ISBN 0-87834-008-4. \$3.95

Simmons, George B., *The Indian Investment in Family Planning*, 1971. 232 pp. ISBN 0-87834-004-1. \$4.50

**Table 1. Population Trends and Vital Statistics for the World, by Development Status and Geographical Region: 1950-1980**

Topic	World total	Development status <sup>1</sup>		Geographical regions								
		More developed	Less developed	Africa	Northern America	Latin America	East Asia	Balance of Asia	Europe	Oceania	U.S.S.R.	
Population (in millions)												
1950	2,517	858	1,659	222	166	163	684	697	392	13	180	
1960	3,005	978	2,027	278	199	213	794	866	425	16	214	
1970	3,632	1,090	2,542	344	227	283	930	1,126	462	19	243	
1980 (projected) <sup>2</sup>	4,457	1,210	3,247	455	261	373	1,095	1,481	497	24	271	
Per cent increase, 1950-1980	77	41	96	105	57	129	60	112	27	85	50	
Current annual rate of population growth <sup>3</sup>	2.0%	1.0%	2.5%	2.6%	1.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.8%	0.8%	2.0%	1.0%	
Vital statistics (annual rates per 1,000 population)												
Birth rate	34	18	40	45	19	39	32-34	42	18	25	17	
Death rate	14	10	15	20	9	10	14-16	15	10	10	8	

<sup>1</sup> Development status is based primarily on level of fertility. In general, "more developed" areas comprise Northern America, Europe, and Oceania; "less developed" areas comprise Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Major exceptions are the inclusion of Japan and Israel, geographically in Asia, and of Argentina and Uruguay, geographically in Latin America, in the category "more developed."

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for 1980 are "medium" variant projections given in the second source, with minor adjustments in the regional data to eliminate duplication caused by an estimated 10.6 million immigrants.

<sup>3</sup> Births minus deaths, plus net migration, expressed as a rate per hundred estimated mid-year population.

Sources: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook, 1969* (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office), Twenty-first Issue, New York, 1970; United Nations Population Division Working Paper No. 37, 17 December 1970 (mimeo.).

**Table 2. Selected Measures of Production and Consumption for the World, by Development Status and Geographical Region: Recent Data**

Topic	World total	Development status <sup>1</sup>		Geographical regions						
		More developed	Less developed	Africa	Northern America	Latin America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	
Population, 1970 <sup>2</sup>										
Number (in millions)	3,632	1,090	2,542	344	227	283	2,056	705	19	
Per cent distribution	100	30	70	9	6	8	57	20	0.5	
Per capita gross national product, <sup>3</sup> 1966 (in U. S. dollars) <sup>4</sup>	777	2,273	184	164	3,668	415	187 <sup>5</sup>	1,656	1,758	
Per cent change in per capita gross domestic product, <sup>3</sup> 1963 to 1967 <sup>6</sup>	+12	+17	+9	+8 <sup>7</sup>	+16	+9	+20 <sup>8</sup>	+13	+11	
Food supplies, 1966-1967 <sup>9</sup>										
Daily per capita calories	2,450	3,090	2,200	2,300 <sup>10</sup>	3,160	2,630	2,060	3,040	3,240	
Daily per capita protein in grams										
All protein	67	91	56	60	94	70	53	89	95	
Animal protein	25	53	13	11	67	26	10	45	63	
Per cent change in food production, from the 1952-1956 average to 1968 <sup>11</sup>										
Aggregate	+50	+51	+48	+39	+33	+47	+51	+59 <sup>12</sup>	+73	
Per capita	+14	+28	+6	-2	+7	0	+9	+38 <sup>13</sup>	+29	
Per capita energy consumed, 1967 (in kilograms) <sup>14</sup>	1,648	4,713	329	285	9,660	784	379 <sup>15</sup>	3,508	3,627	

<sup>1</sup> Development status is based primarily on level of fertility. In general, the "more developed" areas comprise Northern America, Europe, and Oceania; the "less developed" comprise Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Major exceptions are the inclusion of Japan and Israel, geographically in Asia, and of

Argentina and Uruguay, geographically in Latin America, in the category "more developed."

<sup>2</sup> Data are taken from: United Nations Population Division Working Paper No. 37, 17 December 1970 (mimeo.).

Footnotes continued on page 4.

Table 2, footnotes (continued)

- <sup>1</sup> Gross domestic product represents the contribution of each resident producer in a country to the total production of the country. At market prices, it is the market value of the product. However, not all producers are residents of the country, and some residents produce outside the country. When gross domestic product is adjusted for these inward and outward flows of factor income, the result is known as gross national product (GNP). For further detail, see definition of terms in any annual issue of United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.
- <sup>2</sup> These figures are based on data for 124 countries, none with centrally planned economies, distributed by geographical region as follows: Northern America, 2 (plus other small countries and nonsovereign territories); Oceania, 2 (plus some small countries and many nonsovereign territories); Europe, 18, all in Western Europe; Latin America, 25 (plus several nonsovereign countries, including Puerto Rico); Africa, 42; and Asia, 35 (including Turkey). The countries with centrally planned economies are the U.S.S.R., the Eastern European countries, Mainland China, Burma, North Korea, North Vietnam, and some smaller-sized countries. The data are taken or computed from: U. S. Agency for International Development, Statistics and Reports Division, Office of Program and Policy Coordination, *Estimates of Gross National Product: Calendar Year 1968 in Current Market Prices*, Reports Control #137, March 19, 1968.
- <sup>3</sup> The figure for Asia, excluding Japan, is \$106.
- <sup>4</sup> Excluded from the data are countries with centrally planned economies. See footnote 4 above for listing. Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969, Table 4.
- <sup>5</sup> Computed by the Population Council as a residual from the published data in the source, which omits the figure for Africa.
- <sup>6</sup> The increase for Asia, excluding Japan, is 9 per cent.
- <sup>7</sup> One-year average. These figures are based on data for 82 countries, none with centrally planned economies, distributed by geographical region as follows: Northern America, 2; Europe, 20, all in Western Europe; Oceania, 2; Africa, 18; Asia, 21; and Latin America, 19. See footnote 4 above for the listing of countries with centrally planned economies. The data are computed from: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1968*, Rome, 1969, Tables 8B, 8C.
- <sup>8</sup> 1961-1963 average.
- <sup>9</sup> Figures exclude Mainland China. Data are taken or computed from: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Volume 18, July/August 1969, Tables 1, 2, 3A, 4A.
- <sup>10</sup> Weighted average (by population) of a 47 per cent increase for Western Europe and a 76 per cent increase for Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.
- <sup>11</sup> Weighted average (by population) of a 30 per cent increase for Western Europe and a 48 per cent increase for Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.
- <sup>12</sup> Fuels other than coal are converted into kilograms of coal equivalent. Data include Mainland China and countries of Eastern Europe. The data are taken or computed from: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969, Table 145.
- <sup>13</sup> The figure for Asia, excluding Japan, is 271.
- Source: See individual footnotes.

Table 3. Number of Countries and Distribution of the Population in the Major Regions of the Developing World, by Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies: Current Data

Governmental position <sup>1</sup>	All developing countries <sup>2</sup>	Africa	Latin America <sup>3</sup>	East Asia <sup>4</sup>	Balance of Asia <sup>5</sup>
<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES</b>					
All positions	102	42	23	5	32
Official antinatalist policy and a family planning program	24	7	5	3	10
Support of family planning activities but no official policy	23	7	13	1	1
Little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy	55	28	5	1	21
<b>POPULATION (in millions)</b>					
All positions	2,542	344	256	820	1,122
Official antinatalist policy and a family planning program	1,838	141	11	786	966
Support of family planning activities but no official policy	213	47	84	4	12
Little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy	491	156	161	30	144
<b>PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION</b>					
All positions	100	100	100	100	100
Official antinatalist policy and a family planning program	72	41	4	96	86
Support of family planning activities but no official policy	9	14	33	0.1	1
Little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy	19	45	63	4	13

<sup>1</sup> Governmental positions are based on the latest information available, and population data are estimates for 1971. For a full description of the criteria used to classify governmental positions and the problems encountered, see text and the individual country classifications given in Table 6. The governmental positions of countries not listed in Table 6 are little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy; these countries are so classified here. Also included here are any countries that may incline toward a pronatalist position.

<sup>2</sup> Classification primarily on the basis of level of fertility.

<sup>3</sup> Comprises the Caribbean area and Central and South America,

except for Argentina and Uruguay, both of which have low fertility.

<sup>4</sup> Comprises China (Mainland), Hong Kong, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan; excludes Japan, which has low fertility. Population for China (Mainland) based on the United Nations estimate of 740 million. A more likely estimate exceeds 850 million.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes Israel, which has low fertility.

Source: Data derived from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1969*, New York, 1970.

**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data**

Topic	Africa							
	Algeria	Cameroon	Congo (Kinshasa)	Dahomey	Ethiopia	Gambia (The)	Ghana	Kenya
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	13.8	5.8	17.5	2.5	25.4	0.38	9.0	10.8
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	18.4	6.5	22.0	3.4	30.1	0.46	12.1	13.9
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	50	50	43	52	u	46	50	50-53
Death rate	16	26	20	32	u	21	20	17-20
Rate of natural increase	34	24	23	20	25	25	30	30-33
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	47	u	40	46	u	u	45	46
15-64 years	48	u	55	50	u	u	52	49
65 years and over	5	u	5	4	u	u	3	5
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	107	u	82	99	u	u	91	106
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	2.6	1.1	4.3	0.53	4.9	u	2.0	2.4
Married <sup>7</sup>	2.0	0.95	3.7	0.48	4.2	u	1.7	2.1
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	5	12	7	22	19	30	34	20
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>8</sup>	u	u	22	9	u	u	23	10
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>8</sup>	17	10	7	5	3	u	8	6.5
Per cent literate (year: age group) <sup>9</sup>	1954:	u	u	u	u	u	u	1970:
15-19 <sup>15</sup>	13.0	u	u	u	u	u	u	10+
Male	13.0	u	u	u	u	u	u	{50}
Female	5.4	u	u	u	u	u	u	
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	14	20	29	8	u	u	15	21
Both sexes, 1965	39	69	52	20	?	u	72	45
Females, 1965	29	53	34	13	4	u	74	32
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	8.6	26.7	26.7	20.1	62.4	u	14.1	10.6
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	35.6	8.8	u	11.4	u	u	u	4.6
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	11.3	5.2	u	2.8	30.6	u	2.9	1.9
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.4	u	0.8	0.8
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	218 <sup>16</sup>	109 <sup>16</sup>	96	69 <sup>16</sup>	61	u	231	126
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	34	u	37	u	u	u	u	47
1965	21 <sup>17</sup>	u	28 <sup>18</sup>	u	64	u	u	38
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	u	u	u	u	4.8	u	u	u
Per capita	u	u	u	u	3.0	u	u	u
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	60	u	u	u	114	u	u	u

**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)**

Topic	Africa (Continued)							
	Madagascar	Mauritius	Morocco	Nigeria	Rhodesia	Senegal	South Africa	Sudan
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	6.8	0.83	15.5	66.4 <sup>10</sup>	5.2	4.0	20.2	15.8
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	8.5	1.1	21.9	90.4	7.1	4.6	26.7	19.7
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	46	26	50	53-57	48	43	46	52
Death rate	25	8	17	27	17	17	21	19
Rate of natural increase	21	18	33	27	31	27	25	33
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	46	44	47	43	u	42	40	u
15-64 years	50	52	51	55	u	54	56	u
65 years and over	4	4	2	2	u	4	4	u
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	102	92	96	83	u	86	76	u
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	1.37	0.17	3.1	12.9	0.96	0.85	4.2	3.1
Married <sup>7</sup>	0.92	0.15	2.7	11.0	0.82	0.73	2.6	2.7
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	11	407	32	67	12	19	15	6
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>9</sup>	u	44	30	16	18	u	47	u
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>9</sup>	6	17	20	10	6	12	27	3
Per cent literate (year: age group) <sup>9</sup>	u	1962:	1960:	u	u	1961:	u	1956:
Male	u	20-24	20-24	u	u	20-24	u	10-14
Female	u	74.6	26.6	u	u	14.5	u	32.9
Female	u	57.0	5.9	u	u	1.6	u	11.3
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	19	52	12	14	43	6	49	5
Both sexes, 1965	41	68	38	25	57	24	71 <sup>23</sup>	14
Females, 1965	u	63	22	19	u	17	70 <sup>23</sup>	u
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	10.5	4.2	12.1	30.0	7.6	16.7	1.9	24.6
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	11.5	5.4	86.0	6.0	1.6	21.0	1.0	11.0
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	3.7	0.9	4.5	6.1	1.0	3.7	0.5	3.7
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	0.4	0.2	0.7	2.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.0
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	103	188	172	75	222	195	596	91
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	u	32	34	u	u	u	17	61
1965	u	23	32	u	u	u	10	54
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	u	2.2	3.4	4.5 <sup>20</sup>	0.1 <sup>21, 22</sup>	u	6.2 <sup>22</sup>	4.5
Per capita	u	-0.6	0.7	2.5 <sup>20</sup>	-2.9 <sup>21, 22</sup>	u	3.8 <sup>23</sup>	1.6
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	u	95	92	u	u	u	127	119

**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)**

Topic	Africa (Continued)				Latin America			
	Tanzania	Tunisia	Uganda	United Arab Republic	Barbados	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	13.2	5.0	8.5	33.3	0.3	4.8	92.3	9.8
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	14.6	6.6	10.3	45.4	0.3	6.0	124.0	12.2
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	47	45	42	45	29-32	44	41-43	34-36
Death rate	22	17	20	21	9	20	10-12	11-12
Rate of natural increase	25	28	22	24	20-23	24	31	23
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	u	41	u	43	39	44	43	40
15-64 years	u	52	u	54	51	53	54	56
65 years and over	u	7	u	3	10	3	3	4
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	u	91	u	86	96	90	84	78
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	2.6	1.0	1.6	7.0	0.05	0.96	19.5	2.0
Married <sup>7</sup>	2.2	0.66	1.5	4.9	0.03	0.72	14.4	1.3
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	13	28	34	31	572	11	10	12
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>8</sup>	u	u	u	38	40	u	46	68
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>8</sup>	2	16	u	28	0	u	19	33
Per cent literate (year: age group) <sup>9</sup>	u	1956:	u	1960:	1946:	1950:	1960:	1960:
Male	u	10-14	u	10-14	10-14	10-14	20-24	15-19
Female	u	37.5	u	53	98.9	33.2	69.3	90.0
Female	u	13.9	u	39	99.2	23.7	65.0	91.2
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	9	19	18	25	59	25	30	62
Both sexes, 1965	23	64	32	53	79	49	47	77
Females, 1965	u	44	23	39	76	40	u	77
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	17.8	8.8	10.4	2.0	2.4	32	2.4	2.1
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	5.8	u	4.9	2.2	u	37	u	11.2
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	1.5	5.0	9.9	1.7	0.6	4	5.0	0.6
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	0.5	0.3	0.7 <sup>24</sup>	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	67	186	87	186	383	189	273	539
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	62	u	67	32	35 <sup>25</sup>	32	29	14
1965	54	22	59	25	26	22	30	11
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	3.9	5.8	4.1	3.5 <sup>25</sup>	u	5.4	4.3	6.4
Per capita	2.4	3.8	1.4	0.6 <sup>25</sup>	u	3.9	1.2	5.2
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	u	88	u	109	u	u	118	94



**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)**

Topic	Latin America (Continued)							
	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	El Salvador	Honduras	Jamaica
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	22.1	1.8	8.4	4.3	6.1	3.4	2.6	1.9
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	31.4	2.7	10.1	6.2	8.4	4.9	3.7	2.6
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	41-44	35	34-36	45-48	47-50	47-49	47-50	32
Death rate	12-14	8-9	9	14-16	13-15	14-16	15-17	7-8
Rate of natural increase	32	25	27	33	34	33	30-35	26
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	47	48	37	47	48	45	48	45
15-64 years	50	49	58	50	49	52	50	55
65 years and over	3	3	5	3	3	3	2	4
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	99	102	72	101	103	90	101	83
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	4.5	0.35	1.5	0.90	1.3	0.73	0.55	0.47
Married <sup>7</sup>	2.4	0.21	1.3	0.55	0.8	0.41	0.32	0.32
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	17	31	70	80	19	147	22	171
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>9</sup>	52	34	53	30	36	39	23	23
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>9</sup>	33	23	30	12	19	10	7	8
Per cent literate (year: age group) <sup>9</sup>	1964: 25-34	1963: 25-34	1953: 15-19	1960: 20-24	1962: 20-24	1961: 20-24	1961: 20-24	1960: 15-19
Male	78.1	85.2	73.4	81.1	73.9	60.8	52.6	86.3
Female	74.3	84.9	81.3	75.0		54.2	48.5	94.5
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	30	51	50	39	41	31	22	69
Both sexes, 1965	52	81	77	64	67	51	46	75
Females, 1965	52	80	75	64	64	49	45	75
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	2.5	1.9	1.1	2.5	3.0	4.7	5.4	1.8
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	u	u	u	39.1	166.0	u	u	0.6
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	3.5	1.2	0.9	9.2	14.2	1.6	2.2	0.4
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	313	394	u	251	218	261	226	493
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	38	44	u	27	39	37 <sup>17</sup>	56	31
1965	32	31	u	24	35	32	41	12
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	4.4	u	u	2.7	4.3	u	4.6	4.0 <sup>27</sup>
Per capita	1.2	u	u	-0.8	1.1	u	1.2	2.3 <sup>27</sup>
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	97	92	79	85	140	u	104	u

**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)**

Topic	Latin America (Continued)							East Asia
	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Peru	Puerto Rico <sup>28</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago	Venezuela	China (Mainland)
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	50.7	2.0	1.4	13.6	2.8	1.1	10.8	750-950
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	71.4	2.8	2.0	18.5	3.1	1.6	15.0	950-1,000
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	44-45	47-50	37.9	44-45	26.2	37-39	46-48	36-40
Death rate	10-11	14-16	7.3	12-14	5.5	8	9-10	16-20
Rate of natural increase	35	35	30.6	31	21	30	37	18-21
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100.0	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	44	48	43.7	43	43	43	46	u
15-64 years	52	49	52.8	53	52	54	51	u
65 years and over	4	3	3.5	4	5	3	3	u
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	92	105	89	89	92	86	94	u
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	10.3	0.40	0.30	2.7	0.66	0.20	2.1	165
Married <sup>7</sup>	7.2	0.3	0.21	2.1	0.41	0.16	1.2	u
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	23	14	19	10	303	198	10	80
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>8</sup>	51	42	46	47	44	u	67	u
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>8</sup>	19	15	32	15	23	15	27	u
Per cent literate (year: age group) <sup>9</sup>	1960:	1963:	1960:	1961:	1960:	1946:	1960:	u
15-19	75.4	51.4	83.2	84.1	91.8	94.0	77.3	u
Male	75.4	51.4	83.2	84.1	91.8	94.0	77.3	u
Female	72.8	53.2	82.4	58.0	93.3	88.2	72.2	u
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	40	30	57	46	72	70	41	20
Both sexes, 1965	66	48	75	71	97	76	74	58 <sup>17</sup>
Females, 1965	63	47	75	63	u	u	74	u
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.7	0.9	3.8	1.2	u
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	u	u	16.1	u	2.4	u	8.3	u
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	5.2	4.9	1.7	2.2	0.3	0.8	2.3	u
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	u
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	520	339	553	263	1,201	701	935	80
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	22	42	27	23	23	17	7	59
1965	17	35	23	20	6	10	8	48
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	6.0	8.5	8.5	7.2	8.1 <sup>22</sup>	10.6 <sup>22, 25</sup>	4.5	u
Per capita	2.5	5.1	5.1	4.1	6.0 <sup>22</sup>	7.3 <sup>22, 25</sup>	1.0	u
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	126	u	119	93	u	u	138	u

**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)**

Topic	East Asia (Continued)				Balance of Asia			
	Hong Kong <sup>28</sup>	Korea (North)	Korea (South)	Taiwan	Afghanistan	Burma	Cambodia	Ceylon
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	4.1	13.4	31.9	14.7	16.9	27.7	6.9	12.5
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	4.9	17.5	43.4	18.2	20.9	34.1	9.4	17.9
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	21	u	32-34	27.1	u	50	50	32
Death rate	5	u	9-11	4.9	u	25	25	8
Rate of natural increase	16	31	23	22.2	22	25	25	24
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	41	u	42	40	u	u	44	41
15-64 years	56	u	54	57 <sup>29</sup>	u	u	53	54
65 years and over	3	u	4	3 <sup>29</sup>	u	u	3	5
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	77	u	84	74	u	u	87	84
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	0.8	2.7	6.4	3.0	3.3	5.4	1.7	2.7
Married <sup>7</sup>	0.5	2.3	4.1	1.8	2.8	4.6	1.1	1.6
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	3,770	108	302	360	25	38	36	179
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>9</sup>	73	u	30	57	u	u	10	19
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>9</sup>	u	6	23	32	4	u	7	5
Per cent literate (year: age group) <sup>9</sup>	1961:	u	1960:	1968:	u	1953:	1962:	1963:
20-24	20-24	u	15-24	15+	u	11-15	20-24	20-24
Male	94.0	u	94.4	87	u	84.0	72.5	91.0
Female	81.1	u	85.3	65	u	62.6	16.1	77.5
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	30	u	54	47	3	12	11	68
Both sexes, 1965	80	u	72	77	11	50	49	81
Females, 1965	77	u	67	72	3	45	37	u
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	2.3	u	2.5	1.4	21.4	11.9	22.5	4.2
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	u	u	5.0	2.6	147.8	3.7	7.6	51.2
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	1.1	u	3.2	2.2	32.0	11.5	3.7	3.4
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	0.3	u	1.3	1.0	5.8	1.0	1.3	0.3
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	313 <sup>16</sup>	u	146	238	55 <sup>16</sup>	63	127	140
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	u	u	49	38	u	u	u	58
1965	u	u	39	26	u	u	u	41
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	u	u	7.5	10.0 <sup>22</sup>	u	4.0 <sup>30</sup>	4.6 <sup>30</sup>	3.3
Per capita	u	u	4.6	6.7 <sup>22</sup>	u	1.9 <sup>30</sup>	1.8 <sup>30</sup>	0.7
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	u	u	124	110	101	103	u	108

**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)**

Topic	Balance of Asia (Continued)							
	India	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Jordan	Laos	Lebanon	Malaysia <sup>32</sup>
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	552	118	28.7	9.0	2.4	3.0	2.7	10.4
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	687	148	34.3	13.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	12.7
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	40-50	40-45	50	50	47	47	32-36	37
Death rate	15-20	21	19	25	16	22	10	8
Rate of natural increase	25-30	20-25	31	25	31	25	25	30
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	41	42	46	45	46	u	u	44
15-64 years	56	55	50	50	50	u	u	53
65 years and over	3	3	4	5	4	u	u	3
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	79	81	101	100	100	u	u	87
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	116	27	5.4	1.8	0.47	0.60	0.54	2.1
Married <sup>7</sup>	98	23	4.4	1.2	0.33	0.51	0.46	1.5
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	156	74	16	19	22	12	248	65
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>8</sup>	18	15	39	>50	45	u	u	30
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>8</sup>	8	10	23	39	24	7	33	10
Per cent literate (year: age group) <sup>9</sup>	1961:	1961:	1966:	1957:	1961:	u	u	1957:
Male	15-19	15-19	25-34	10-14	15-19	u	u	15-19
Female	52.1	76.6	32.5	46.9	75.0	u	u	82.0
Female	23.8	59.0	10.9	17.7	34.0	u	u	54.0
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	21	27	16	18	27	9	u	40
Both sexes, 1965	44	47	40	52	68	32	58	59
Females, 1965	u	u	u	30	55	u	u	52
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	4.8	29.5	3.7	5.1	4.1	24.6	1.4	5.3
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	9.7	19.8	18.3	10.0	11.3	6.0	4.9	3.7
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	9.6	5.3	8.2	7.2	1.8	3.6	2.8	2.0
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.3
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	81	94	287	292	230	59 <sup>14</sup>	295 <sup>14</sup>	283
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	51	u	u	22	18 <sup>31</sup>	u	20	38 <sup>23</sup>
1965	48	56	28	21	23	u	13	28
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	2.1	2.9	6.4	5.2	u	u	u	6.4
Per capita	-0.2	0.5	3.4	1.8	u	u	u	3.2
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	97	95	108	94	u	u	u	118

**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)**

Topic	Balance of Asia (Continued)							
	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	Syria	Thailand	Turkey
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	11.1	134	38.4	7.4	2.1	6.1	35.7	35.5
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	14.1	189	53.7	9.4	2.4	8.9	45.5	47.4
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	u	45-50	44-50	u	22	u	40-45	40
Death rate	u	15-20	12-16	u	5	u	10-15	15
Rate of natural increase	20	25-30	35	20	17	29	33	25
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	40	48	47	u	39	50	46	42
15-64 years	57	49	51	u	58	46	52	54
65 years and over	3	3	2	u	3	4	3	4
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	72	105	98	u	73	121	94	85
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	2.8	25	7.8	1.4	0.46	1.23	7.2	7.5
Married <sup>7</sup>	2.4	22	4.5	1.2	0.25	0.89	4.5	5.7
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	75	113	116	3	3,568	30	64	42
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>9</sup>	4	14	14	u	100	37	14	26
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>9</sup>	1	7	11	u	100	30	7	12
Per cent literate (year: age group) <sup>9</sup>	1961:	1960:	1960:	u	u	1960:	1960:	1965:
20-24	20-24	15-19	15-19	u	u	15-19	15-19	15-19
Male	20.2	37.5	84.1	u	u	67.1	91.0	80
Female	2.4	13.4	86.4	u	u	26.4	85.9	52
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	u	20	89	2	50	35	44	33
Both sexes, 1965	19	27	83	15	84	54	44	54
Females, 1965	5	15	81	6	78	33	42	44
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	41.4	6.0	1.4	13.0	1.6	5.1	7.1	2.8
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	214.0	32.7	2.5	u	1.0	17.2	4.8	7.3
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	105.2	15.0	1.3	6.8	0.5	7.2	4.2	6.8
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	7.0	2.8	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.6
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	94	123	259	227 <sup>16</sup>	797	212	140	315
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	u	58	42	u	u	44	50	49
1965	u	49	33	u	u	28	33	37
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	u	5.3	4.8	u	u	7.0	7.0	5.4
Per capita	u	3.1	1.4	u	u	3.8	3.9	2.3
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	u	96	105	u	u	76	118	109

**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)**

Topic	Balance of Asia (Continued)		
	Vietnam (North)	Vietnam (South)	Yemen
Population (in millions)			
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	21.3	18.3	5-6
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	40.5	u	7.0
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>			
Birth rate	u	35-42	u
Death rate	u	12-15	u
Rate of natural increase	31	26	u
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>			
All ages	100	100	100
Under 15 years	u	u	u
15-64 years	u	u	u
65 years and over	u	u	u
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	u	u	u
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)			
Total <sup>6</sup>	4.1	3.6	1.0
Married <sup>7</sup>	3.5	3.1	0.85
Density (1967 population per square kilometer, <sup>8</sup> )	127	99	26
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>9</sup>	u	u	u
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>10</sup>	u	10	u
Per cent literate (year: age group) <sup>11</sup>	u	u	u
Male	u	u	u
Female	u	u	u
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>12</sup>			
Both sexes, 1950	u	15	u
Both sexes, 1965	u	59	5
Females, 1965	u	50	0.5
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker			
Doctor <sup>13</sup>	u	37.4	62.5
Midwife <sup>14</sup>	u	6.6	u
Nurse <sup>15</sup>	u	5.8	u
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>16</sup>	u	0.6	2.4
Real gross domestic product <sup>17</sup>			
Per capita in U.S. dollars	u	119 <sup>22</sup>	44 <sup>17</sup>
Per cent derived from agriculture			
1950	u	34	u
1965	u	29	u
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average			
Total	u	5.1 <sup>22</sup>	u
Per capita	u	2.3	u
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	u	u	u

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

< = less than figure shown in table.

> = greater than figure shown in table.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for 1970 were prepared by the Population Council by projecting corresponding United Nations estimates for 1968 (or 1969, if available) on the basis of current rates of population growth.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations "medium" population projection for 1980; see United Nations, *World Population Prospects As Assessed in 1968*, Population Studies No. 41, New York, 1966. For Hong Kong, Korea, and Singapore, the projection is an unofficial one that takes into account the recent declines in fertility in these countries.

<sup>3</sup> For most countries, rates are from United Nations, *Population and Vital Statistics Report for January 1, 1970*, Statistical Papers Series A, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, New York, 1970. However, for a number of countries some other source has been used. In general an alternate source was used either when the *Population and Vital Statistics Report* did not contain the needed information or when more up-to-date or more reliable data were available directly from the country itself.

<sup>4</sup> The age distributions shown were obtained from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969.

<sup>5</sup> Population in the age groups "under 15 years" and "65 years and over" divided by the population "15-64 years."

<sup>6</sup> Estimates for 1970 were prepared by the Population Council on the basis of estimates of the total population for 1970 (see footnote 1). The age and sex data were obtained from the source mentioned in footnote 4.

<sup>7</sup> Estimates of the number of married females aged 15-44 years were prepared by the Population Council by applying to the 1970 estimate of total women, by 5-year age groups, the proportion married calculated from the data on marital status given in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York 1969. Persons living in consensual unions are classified as married. It appears, however, that in a number of Latin American countries a significant number of consensually married women are reported as being single. As a consequence, the estimates shown here may substantially underestimate the number of women exposed to the risk of pregnancy in these Latin American countries.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1967*, New York, 1968.

<sup>9</sup> UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook, 1965*, Paris, 1966. Literacy data come from censuses, the criterion of literacy being the ability both to read and to write. To be useful for family planning programs, literacy proportions have been selected for age groups in the census year that would constitute a focal age group in current programs. This selection of particular age groups that figure prominently in current programs was also a means of dealing with the fact that literacy data are in general about a decade old.

<sup>10</sup> This ratio is based on the total enrolment in the first and second levels of education related to the estimated population 5-19 years old; it is adjusted to correspond to the actual duration of schooling. The ratio may be regarded as a rough indicator of the enrolment status of a given country, but should be used cautiously in international comparisons. For a fuller description, see the original source, UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*, Paris, 1968, p. 72.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969.

<sup>12</sup> World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual, 1965*, Vol. III, Geneva, 1969. Some nurses may also be midwives, but the categories used here are mutually exclusive.

<sup>13</sup> At factor cost. Per capita data relate to 1966 or 1967, unless otherwise specified. United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*, New York, 1968.

<sup>14</sup> Three-year average computed from United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Volume 18, No. 7/8 (July/August) 1969.

<sup>15</sup> Moslem.

<sup>16</sup> 1963.

<sup>17</sup> 1958.

<sup>18</sup> Average 1958-1959.

<sup>19</sup> Based on the United Nations estimate for 1969, which may be high.

<sup>20</sup> Average 1960-1962.

<sup>21</sup> Average 1964-1966.

<sup>22</sup> At market prices (instead of factor cost).

<sup>23</sup> 1960.

<sup>24</sup> 1961.

<sup>25</sup> Average 1960-1961.

<sup>26</sup> 1955.

<sup>27</sup> Average 1961-1963.

<sup>28</sup> Nonsovereign territory.

<sup>29</sup> These data are estimates for 1970 which take into account a decline in the crude birth rate from 32.4 in 1960 to an estimated 22 in 1970. The decline in fertility during this period results in a smaller proportion under age 15 than was found in the 1966 census.

<sup>30</sup> Average 1960-1963.

<sup>31</sup> 1959.

<sup>32</sup> Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

Source: See individual footnotes.

**Table 5. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 16 Specified Countries in the Developed World: Recent Data**

Topic	Australia	Canada	France	Germany (West)	Hungary	Italy	Japan	Netherlands
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	12.4	21.3	50.7	60.5	10.3	54.6	102	13.0
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	14.6	26	56.4	62.8	10.8	57.7	113	15.4
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	19	18	17	17	15	17	19	18
Death rate	9	7	11	11	11	10	7	10
Rate of natural increase	11	10	6	6	4	7	12	8
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	30	34	25	23	24	24	25	28
15-64 years	62	58	63	65	66	66	69	62
65 years and over	8	8	12	12	10	10	6	10
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	62	71	59	53	52	52	47	61
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	2.6	4.5	10.1	12.6	2.3	11.9	26.1	2.6
Married <sup>7</sup>	1.7	2.9	6.4	8.5	1.6	7.4	15.4	1.6
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	2	2	91	233	110	174	270	375
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>9</sup>	82	69	63	79	42	u	68	54
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>9</sup>	64	23	18	33	22	25	47	42
Per cent literate (year) <sup>9</sup>	1921	1931	1946	current	current	1951	1960	u
Male	95.3	95.2	96.8	99.9	97.5	89.5	99.8	u
Female	96.2	96.4	96.2	99.9	96.4	84.8	99.9	u
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	83	71	78	91	77	53	86	85
Both sexes, 1965	92	76	91	90	82	70	93	91
Females, 1965	91	75	92	88	83	66	91	88
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	u	u	5.9	6.5	4.8	u	2.3	13.4
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	u	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	2048	2451	1984	1746	u	1124	1082	1610
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	29	13	15	10	25	23	21	14
1965	12	7	7 <sup>15</sup>	4	22	13	12	8
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	u	5.7	5.2	4.5	u	4.9	9.8	u
Per capita	u	3.7	3.8	3.3	u	4.1	8.7	u
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	126	100	134	117	u	123	134	114

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for 1970 were prepared by the Population Council by projecting corresponding United Nations estimates for 1968 (or 1969, if available) on the basis of current rates of population growth.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations "medium" population projection for 1980; see United Nations, *World Population Prospects As Assessed in 1968*, Population Studies No. 41, New York, 1966.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Population and Vital Statistics Report for January 1, 1970*, Statistical Papers Series A, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, New York, 1970.

<sup>4</sup> In most instances the age distributions shown were obtained from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York 1969. For Canada, the United

Kingdom, and the United States, recent published reports of, respectively, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Registrar General's Office, and the Bureau of the Census, were used.

<sup>5</sup> Population in the age groups "under 15 years" and "65 years and over" divided by the population "15-64 years."

<sup>6</sup> Estimates for 1970 were prepared by the Population Council on the basis of estimates of total population for 1970 (see footnote 1) and the age and sex data obtained from the sources mentioned in footnote 4.

<sup>7</sup> Estimates of the number of married females aged 15-44 years were prepared by the Population Council by applying to the 1970 estimate of total women, by 5-year age groups, the proportion married calculated from the data on marital status given in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York 1969.

**Table 5. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 16 Specified Countries in the Developed World: Recent Data (Continued)**

Topic	New Zealand	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom	United States	Yugoslavia
Population (in millions)								
1970 estimate <sup>1</sup>	2.8	32.9	33.3	8.0	244	56.0	205	20.6
1980 projection <sup>2</sup>	3.6	37.4	34.5	8.7	278	60.7	238	22.8
Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>								
Birth rate	22	16	21	15	17	17	17	19
Death rate	9	8	9	10	8	12	10	9
Rate of natural increase	13	9	12	5	10	5	8	10
Per cent distribution of total population by age <sup>4</sup>								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 15 years	32	31	27	21	32	23	30	30
15-64 years	59	62	64	66	64	65	61	63
65 years and over	9	7	9	13	4	12	9	7
Dependency ratio <sup>5</sup>	69	61	56	51	56	55	68	60
Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions)								
Total <sup>6</sup>	.58	7.5	8.2	1.6	45.8	10.8	41.9	4.8
Married <sup>7</sup>	.36	4.7	4.6	1.0	31.4	6.9	26.6	3.1
Density (1967 population per square kilometer) <sup>8</sup>	10	102	64	17	11	226	21	78
Per cent of total population residing in urban areas <sup>8</sup>	64	50	u	77	48	79	70	28
Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over <sup>8</sup>	44	23	28	31	25	37	65	9
Per cent literate (year) <sup>9</sup>	u	1960	1960	1930	1959	u	1959	1961
Male	u	97.0	91.6	99.9	99.3	u	97.5	90.1
Female	u	93.8	82.3	99.9	97.8	u	98.2	71.2
Adjusted school enrolment ratio <sup>10</sup>								
Both sexes, 1950	88	70	53	75	83	75	u	55
Both sexes, 1965	92	88	75	85	82	102	93	79
Females, 1965	91	87	70	86	u	98	u	74
Population (in thousands) per specific health worker								
Doctor <sup>11</sup>	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.0 <sup>16</sup>	0.7	1.2
Midwife <sup>11</sup>	2.6	3.0	6.9	4.5	0.92	2.1 <sup>16</sup>	322.3	4.4
Nurse <sup>12</sup>	0.6	0.4	u	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1
Population (in thousands) per hospital bed <sup>11</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real gross domestic product <sup>13</sup>								
Per capita in U.S. dollars	1885	u	765	2665	u	1690	3680	u
Per cent derived from agriculture								
1950	u	25 <sup>17</sup>	26	13	24	6	7	32
1965	u	22	18	7	22 <sup>18</sup>	3	3	30
Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average								
Total	u	u	u	5.0	u	2.8	5.0	u
Per capita	u	u	u	4.3	u	2.0	3.5	u
Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100) <sup>14</sup>	111	u	128	95	124 <sup>19</sup>	136	107	157

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1967*, New York, 1968.

<sup>2</sup> UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook, 1965*, Paris, 1966. The per cent literate is computed for population 15 years and over except in the case of Japan, which is based on the 15-19 age group.

<sup>10</sup> This ratio is based on the total enrolment in the first and second levels of education related to the estimated population 5-19 years old; it is adjusted to correspond to the actual duration of schooling. The ratio may be regarded as a rough indicator of the enrolment status of a given country, but should be used cautiously in international comparisons. For a fuller description, see the original source, UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*, Paris, 1968, p. 72.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969.

<sup>12</sup> World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual, 1965*, Vol. III,

Geneva, 1969. Some nurses may also be midwives, but the categories as used here are mutually exclusive.

<sup>13</sup> All measures of gross domestic product, which are computed at factor cost, were obtained from United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*, New York, 1968.

<sup>14</sup> Three-year average computed from United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 18, No. 7/8 (July/August) 1969.

<sup>15</sup> Wine production.

<sup>16</sup> Employed in government service or in a service of Ministry of Public Health only.

<sup>17</sup> 1955. <sup>18</sup> 1958-1965 average.

<sup>19</sup> 1960-1965 average.

Source: See individual footnotes.



**Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data**

Region and country	1970 population (in millions)	Governmental position <sup>1</sup>			Date of policy or support (if known)	Comments
		Policy and program <sup>2</sup>	Support but no policy <sup>3</sup>	No support or policy <sup>4</sup>		
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Algeria	13.8			X		Interviewing for a survey on knowledge, attitudes, and practice of family planning began in May 1967. Preliminary analysis of results is available in <i>La régulation des naissances</i> published in 1968 by the Algerian Association for Demographic, Economic, and Social Research.
Botswana	0.7		X			
Cameroon	5.8			X		
Congo (Kinshasa)	17.5			X		
Dahomey	2.5		X		1969	In March 1969 the Ministry of Health officially requested the Population Council to send a mission to investigate the country's population situation. As of late 1969 a complete report had been prepared and was in the process of being submitted to the Dahomey government.
Ethiopia	25.4			X		
Gambia (The)	0.38		X		1969	In December 1968 the government officially requested the Population Council to send a mission to investigate the country's population situation. The mission was in the field in August 1969, and as of late 1969 a report was under preparation.
Ghana	9.0	X			1969	In March 1969 the government established a national policy to reduce the population growth rate and to give Ghanaians a choice of family size, as outlined in a policy paper entitled <i>Population Planning for National Progress and Prosperity</i> . In January 1970 the Cabinet approved the apparatus for the national program, and the program was launched in May 1970.
Kenya	10.8	X			1966	The government's policy is for the Ministry of Health to provide family planning services, through the national health network, to combat malnutrition, improve maternal and child health, and slow the rate of population growth. Responsibility for education and motivation is left to the Family Planning Association of Kenya. Clinics offering IUDs and oral contraceptives free of charge are set up wherever professional personnel are available. The government subsidizes private clinics that offer free conventional contraceptives.
Madagascar	6.8			X		
Mauritius	0.83	X			1965	The target of the Five-Year Plan (approved in 1970 by the Council of Ministers) is to reduce the birth rate from 30 to 20 per 1,000 by 1975. Government facilities and financial support have been made available to the two private family planning associations (one Catholic and one non-Catholic). The Ministry of Health will coordinate all activities.

**Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)**

Region and country	1970 population (in millions)	Governmental position <sup>1</sup>			Date of policy or support (if known)	Comments
		Policy and program <sup>2</sup>	Support but no policy <sup>3</sup>	No support or policy <sup>4</sup>		
Morocco	15.5	X			1965	The national policy is to reduce the crude birth rate from about 50 per 1,000 to 45 per 1,000 by 1972, and to 35 per 1,000 by 1985. Family planning activities were incorporated into the 1968-1972 Development Plan. King Hassan II signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Nigeria	66.4 <sup>6</sup>	X			1969	According to the Second National Development Plan, 1970-1971, the government will integrate family planning into the health and social welfare program of the country. Families will have access to information, facilities, and services to enable them to achieve their desired family size. A National Population Council will be established to implement the program.
Rhodesia	5.2		X		1968	The Social Welfare Ministry contributes financial support to the Family Planning Association. On a local level, the Bulawayo City Health Department operates programs in its clinics.
Senegal	4.0		X		1970	Private efforts were expanded in 1970 with support from high-ranking government officials. The private Family Planning Association was listed as a legal corporation in the August 1970 <i>Official Journal</i> .
South Africa	20.2		X			
Sudan	15.8			X		
Tanzania	13.2		X			Regional medical officers may establish family planning clinics in government hospitals as part of the Maternal and Child Health Program. In addition, some government personnel have been released for training by the local Family Planning Association.
Tunisia	5.0	X			1964	The national policy is to reduce the crude birth rate from 45 per 1,000 in 1969 to 34 per 1,000 in 1975. The program, which provides free services, has been integrated into the government health system. Laws have been passed to (1) legalize the sale of contraceptives, (2) limit child allowances to the first four children, (3) increase the minimum legal marriage age to 20 for men and 17 for women, (4) legalize induced abortion on social grounds for women with five or more living children, and on therapeutic grounds to protect the physical or mental health of the woman, (5) abolish polygamy, and (6) establish equal rights for women. President Habib Bourguiba seeks a balance between the population and socioeconomic growth rates. He signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Uganda	8.5			X		The voluntary Family Planning Association of Uganda has been operating on the local level for some years.
United Arab Republic	33.3	X			1965	The Presidential decree of 1965 established a national policy to reduce the population growth rate. The target adopted in 1969 is to reduce the crude birth rate by one point per year for the next ten years. The late President Gamal Abdel Nasser signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>

**Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)**

Region and country	1970 population (in millions)	Governmental position <sup>1</sup>			Date of policy or support (if known)	Comments
		Policy and program <sup>2</sup>	Support but no policy <sup>3</sup>	No support or policy <sup>4</sup>		
<b>LATIN AMERICA<sup>7</sup></b>						
Barbados	0.3	X			1967	The official program operates largely through the Family Planning Association, which receives financial and other support from the government. The goal is to enlist 60,000 women in the program in three years. Prime Minister E. W. Barrow signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Bolivia	4.8		X		1968	A Presidential decree in 1968 established the National Family Center as an autonomous agency with representatives from the Ministry of Health and other agencies.
Brazil	92.3			X		There is no government program, but services are provided by the private Family Planning Association founded in 1965 and affiliated with the International Planned Parenthood Federation in 1967.
Chile	9.8		X		1965	In 1966 the National Health Service incorporated family planning into its Maternal and Child Health Program. The program operates in cooperation with the Association for the Protection of the Family, an IPPF affiliate. In late 1970 President Salvador Allende Gossens created a new Ministry for Family Protection.
Colombia	22.1		X		1967	The government in October 1970 established a National Population Council composed of representatives of official agencies, the Church, the universities, and the Colombian Association of Medical Schools. Initial steps were taken toward the approval of an official population policy when the executive branch of the government, by Executive Act in November 1970, accepted a new national Plan for Social and Economic Development that includes a section on population policy. Former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Costa Rica	1.8		X		1968	Since 1968 family planning has been an integral part of the national health service. The Population Office, in the Maternal and Child Care Division of the Ministry of Public Health, coordinates the program. The private Costa Rica Demographic Association administers the oral contraceptive distribution system for the national program.
Cuba	8.4		X			In view of the government's particular interest in maternal and child health, Cuba has been classified as supporting family planning.
Dominican Republic	4.3	X			1968	The national policy goal is to reduce the crude birth rate to 28 per 1,000 in ten years and to provide family planning services through the government maternal and child health system. President Joaquín Balaguer signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Ecuador	6.1		X		1968	Although there is no governmental family planning program, the Department of Population of the Ministry of Health supports family planning through 29 clinics in an integrated health program. The private Family Planning Association, established in 1965, operates more than 20 clinics.
El Salvador	3.4		X		1967	

**Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)**

Region and country	1970 population (in millions)	Governmental position <sup>1</sup>			Date of policy or support (if known)	Comments
		Policy and program <sup>2</sup>	Support but no policy <sup>3</sup>	No support or policy <sup>4</sup>		
Guatemala	5.1		X		1969	The Ministry of Health's program, begun in 1969, now offers services in 60 health centers and 5 hospitals. Eleven of the 18 centers operated by the private Family Planning Association are supported by the government.
Haiti	4.8		X			Although a government Department for Family Planning was set up in the Social Affairs Ministry in 1964, little is known about its operations. A private Family Planning Association was reestablished in 1968 after having been dissolved in 1964.
Honduras	2.6		X		1966	Since 1966 family planning has been an integral part of the Ministry of Public Health's Maternal and Child Care Program, and government hospitals are participating in the International Postpartum Family Planning Program. The Honduran Association of Family Planning has operated since 1968.
Jamaica	1.9	X			1966	The national policy goal is to reduce the crude birth rate from 34.2 per 1,000 in 1968 to 25 per 1,000 by 1976.
Mexico	50.7			X		There is no government program, but the private Foundation for Population Studies, established in 1965, is permitted to offer family planning services and currently operates 35 clinics.
Nicaragua	2.0		X		1967	In 1967 the Office of Family Welfare was established within the Maternal and Child Care Program of the Ministry of Public Health. Over 60 health centers offer family planning services; in addition, the National Social Security Institute offers services through its clinics.
Panama	1.4		X		1969	Family planning is listed as a specific objective in the Ministry of Health's Maternal and Infant Program (1969). The private Family Planning Association has turned over several of its clinics to the Ministry of Health.
Peru	13.6			X		The new government is permitting the Center for the Study of Population and Development (CEPD), established by governmental decree in 1964, to continue to investigate demographic trends. The private Family Planning Association, formed in 1967, operates four clinics.
Puerto Rico <sup>8</sup>	2.8	X			1970	The local government is responsible for family planning and in the Northeast Region the Health Department has an effective program. In general, services are provided by the Family Planning Association. The attitude of the government has fluctuated in the past 40 years from opposition to a position now of active support.
Trinidad and Tobago	1.1	X			1967	The national policy goal is to reduce the crude birth rate from 38 per 1,000 to 19 per 1,000 in ten years. Services are provided through the health system. Prime Minister Eric E. Williams signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Venezuela	10.8		X		1965	The Ministry of Health and Welfare established a Division of Population in January 1965. The Venezuelan Family Planning Association, formed in 1966, operates 44 clinics, including some hospitals associated with the Ministry.

**Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)**

Region and country	1970 population (in millions)	Governmental position <sup>1</sup>			Date of policy or support (if known)	Comments
		Policy and program <sup>2</sup>	Support but no policy <sup>3</sup>	No support or policy <sup>4</sup>		
<b>EAST ASIA<sup>9</sup></b>						
China (Mainland)	750-950 <sup>10</sup>	X			1962	An active program of contraceptive services, abortion, sterilization, and late marriage was in force between August 1956 and May 1958, again between January 1962 and June 1966, and briefly once more between November 1969 and February 1970. The degree of official interest in family planning activities varies from time to time, but fertility control services are generally widely available, particularly in urban areas. The government advocates late marriage and small families.
Hong Kong <sup>8</sup>	4.1		X		1956	The program, subsidized by annual government grants, is operated by the Family Planning Association, an International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate which dates from 1950. In 1967-1968 these government grants amounted to 42 per cent of the total receipts. In 1968 half of the new acceptors received oral contraceptives, 24 per cent received IUDs, and 25 per cent received other methods.
Korea (North)	13.4			X		
Korea (South)	31.9	X			1961	The national policy target is a 2 per cent population growth rate by December 1971. An intensive national IUD program operates under the Ministry of Health. Since August 1969 oral contraceptives, previously given only to women who discontinued use of the IUD, have been available to all women after medical screening. Many agencies are cooperating in the program, e.g., Planned Parenthood Federation and universities. President Chung Hee Park signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Taiwan	14.7	X			1968	The national policy target is to reduce the crude birth rate from 27.1 at the end of 1970 to 24.4 by 1976. The official government policy favoring program implementation was adopted in 1968, but the major national program dates from 1964. Under the island-wide program, IUDs, oral contraceptives, and condoms are now offered to all couples. In December 1968, Vice President C. Yen signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
<b>BALANCE OF ASIA<sup>11</sup></b>						
Afghanistan	16.9			X		In December 1968 the Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Public Health indicated the Ministry's interest in providing family planning personnel to the Afghan Family Guidance Association.
Burma	27.7			X		
Cambodia	6.9			X		
Ceylon	12.5		X		1965	The government's position has shifted from a policy, adopted in 1965, to reduce the birth rate to a position of support for family planning programs in the interest of maternal and child health.

**Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)**

Region and country	1970 population (in millions)	Governmental position <sup>1</sup>			Date of policy or support (if known)	Comments
		Policy and program <sup>2</sup>	Support but no policy <sup>3</sup>	No support or policy <sup>4</sup>		
India	552	X			1952	The national policy, adjusted in 1969, is to reduce the crude birth rate to 32 per 1,000 by the end of the Fourth Plan (1974) and to 25 per 1,000 six to eight years later. Major administrative changes since 1965 have stimulated the program. In 1967 the program status was raised by changing the name of Health Ministry to Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Works, Housing, and Urban Development. The Minister has cabinet rank. The states operate autonomously under central government guidelines and appropriations. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Indonesia	118	X			1968	The goal of the national policy is to inform people about family planning, provide services, and decrease the birth rate. The current Five-Year Plan sets a target of 6 million acceptors. The National Family Planning Institute, established in 1968, is responsible to the State Minister of People's Welfare. The national program utilizes health centers, doctors, and midwives as well as the private Family Planning Association. In his Independence Day address to Parliament on August 10, 1969, President Suharto made a strong appeal for increased activity in the field of family planning, emphasizing that the program should be started now lest the gains in production be cancelled out by the greater increase in population. President Suharto signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Iran	28.7	X			1967	The goal of the national policy is to raise health and welfare standards and to decrease the annual population growth rate from 3 per cent to 2 per cent in order to achieve favorable socioeconomic growth. The majority of program acceptors use oral contraceptives. Literacy, Health and Development Corps (military conscripts), Women's Corps, and Armed Forces health personnel are trained for use in the program. University and high school curricula include family planning materials. His Majesty Mohammed Reza Pahlavi signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Iraq	9.0			X		
Jordan	2.4			X		King Hussein signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Laos	3.0			X		
Lebanon	2.7			X		
Malaysia <sup>12</sup>	10.4	X			1966	The goal of the national policy is to achieve a 2 per cent population growth rate by 1985. An Act of Parliament created the National Family Planning Board with autonomous status under the Prime Minister's Department. According to the <i>First Malaysian Plan, 1966-1970</i> , "to prevent any increase in income from being nullified by rapid population growth, a large programme of family planning will be implemented." Malaysia has long had an active private Family Planning Association which continues to play an important role in the government program. Former Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>

**Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)**

Region and country	1970 population (in millions)	Governmental position <sup>1</sup>			Date of policy or support (if known)	Comments
		Policy and program <sup>2</sup>	Support but no policy <sup>3</sup>	No support or policy <sup>4</sup>		
Nepal	11.1	X			1966	The lack of vital data precludes an objective in terms of a population growth rate, but a 2 per cent goal is tentatively stated. Family planning has been incorporated into the Health Ministry's Maternal and Child Health Services. King Mahendra signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Pakistan	134	X			1960	The goal recommended for the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1970-1975, is to reduce the crude birth rate from an estimated 41-43 in 1970 to 33.2 in 1975, with 31 per cent of fertile couples effectively using contraception by 1975. During this period, oral contraceptives will be added to the program; and the large force of untrained <i>dais</i> (village midwives), sanctioned at 50,000, who are considered to have exhausted their personal contacts for recruitment, will be gradually replaced with a trained, full-time force of 17,000 literate men and women.
Philippines	38.4	X			1970	President F. E. Marcos issued Executive Order 233 on May 15, 1970, creating the Commission on Population and calling on all agencies to cooperate in making family planning efforts effective. In 1969, the Department of Justice legalized the importation of contraceptives. President Ferdinand Marcos signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Saudi Arabia	7.4			X		
Singapore	2.1	X			1965	The national policy goal is to reduce the crude birth rate from 32 per 1,000 in 1964 to below 20 per 1,000 in the Five-Year National Family Planning Program Plan, 1966-1970. Implementation of the plan rests with the Family Planning and Population Board, a corporate body created by an act of the Legislature in 1965. In 1970 the government adopted several antinatalist social measures. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Syria	6.1			X		
Thailand	35.7	X			1970	On the basis of a proposal by the National Economic Development Board, the Thai Cabinet approved a policy in March 1970. The specific objective of the program is to reduce the rate of natural increase from the 1970 level of 3.3 per cent per year to 2.4 per cent in ten years (1980). IUDs and oral contraceptives are available in government hospitals and first class health centers. The Five-Year Economic Development Plan, 1972-1976, will include population and family planning as a major section. Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn signed the Statement on Population. <sup>5</sup>
Turkey	35.5	X			1965	The official policy is expressed in terms of voluntary planning for the desired number of children. An important feature of the program is the use of mobile teams; however, the number in operation is still small. The IUD is the main method used in the program. Oral contraceptives are available in the private sector and represent an important factor in current practice.
Vietnam (North)	21.3			X		
Vietnam (South)	18.3			X		
Yemen	5-6			X		

**Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)**

Region and country	1970 population (in millions)	Governmental position <sup>1</sup>			Date of policy or support (if known)	Comments
		Policy and program <sup>2</sup>	Support but no policy <sup>3</sup>	No support or policy <sup>4</sup>		
OCEANIA						
Western Samoa	0.1		X		1971	In 1969 the government adopted a position to support family planning activities. This position received endorsement by the Cabinet on 3 February 1971.

<sup>1</sup> Governmental positions are based on the latest information available, and population data are estimates for 1970. For a full description of the criteria used to classify governmental positions and the problems encountered, see text. Not shown separately in this table are a number of countries with small populations that have given little or no support to family planning activities or policies. The total estimated 1970 population of these countries is 73, 15, and 5 millions, respectively, for Africa, Latin America, and East Asia. See the world map showing the governmental position on family planning programs and policies among developing countries, pages 24-25.

<sup>2</sup> Official antinatalist policy and a family planning program.

<sup>3</sup> Support of family planning activities but no official policy.

<sup>4</sup> Little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy.

<sup>5</sup> The Statement on Population was issued by United Nations Secretary-General U Thant on Human Rights Day, December 10, 1966, and signed by the heads of state of twelve countries. During 1967 the Statement was signed by eighteen additional heads of state and was re-issued on December 11, 1967, by the Secretary-General. It affirms the belief of the thirty signatories that "the population problem must be recognized as a principal element in long-range national planning if governments are to achieve their economic goals and fulfill

the aspirations of their people; . . . that the opportunity to decide the number and spacing of children is a basic human right; . . . that lasting and meaningful peace will depend to a considerable measure upon how the challenge of population growth is met."

<sup>6</sup> Based on United Nations estimate for 1969 which may be high.

<sup>7</sup> Comprises the Caribbean area, and Central and South America, except for Argentina and Uruguay, both of which have low fertility.

<sup>8</sup> Nonsovereign territory.

<sup>9</sup> Comprises China (Mainland), Hong Kong, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan; excludes Japan, which has low fertility.

<sup>10</sup> Estimate suggested by John S. Aird, Chief, China Branch, U. S. Census Bureau, in unpublished correspondence, 19 January 1971. The lower limit is the estimate implied in the United Nations estimate of total world population, *Population and Vital Statistics Report*, Series A, Vol. 22, No. 3 (1 July 1970).

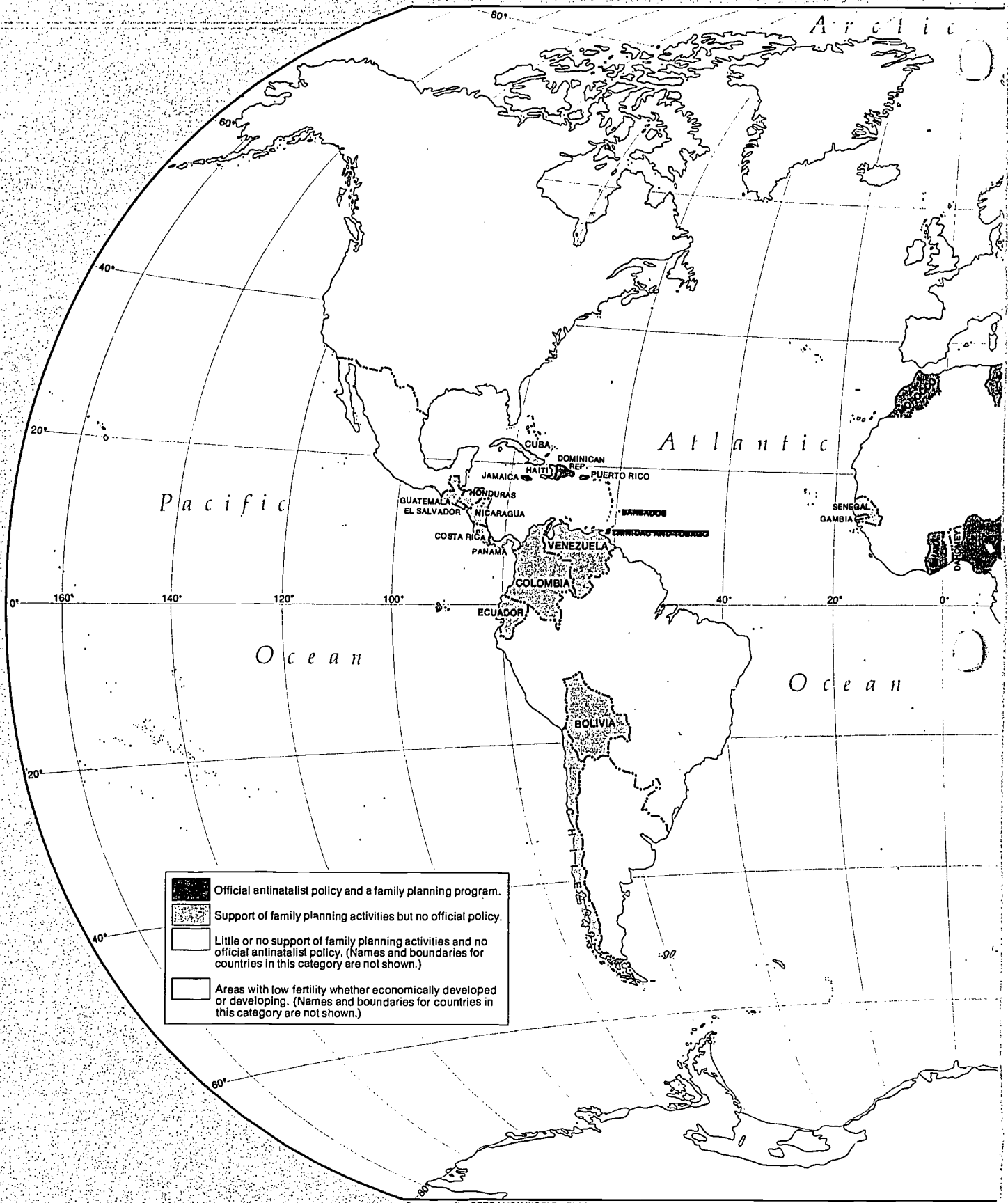
<sup>11</sup> Excludes Israel, which has low fertility.





<sup>12</sup> Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

Source: Information taken from national development plans, reports of international agencies, Population Council field staff, and others.

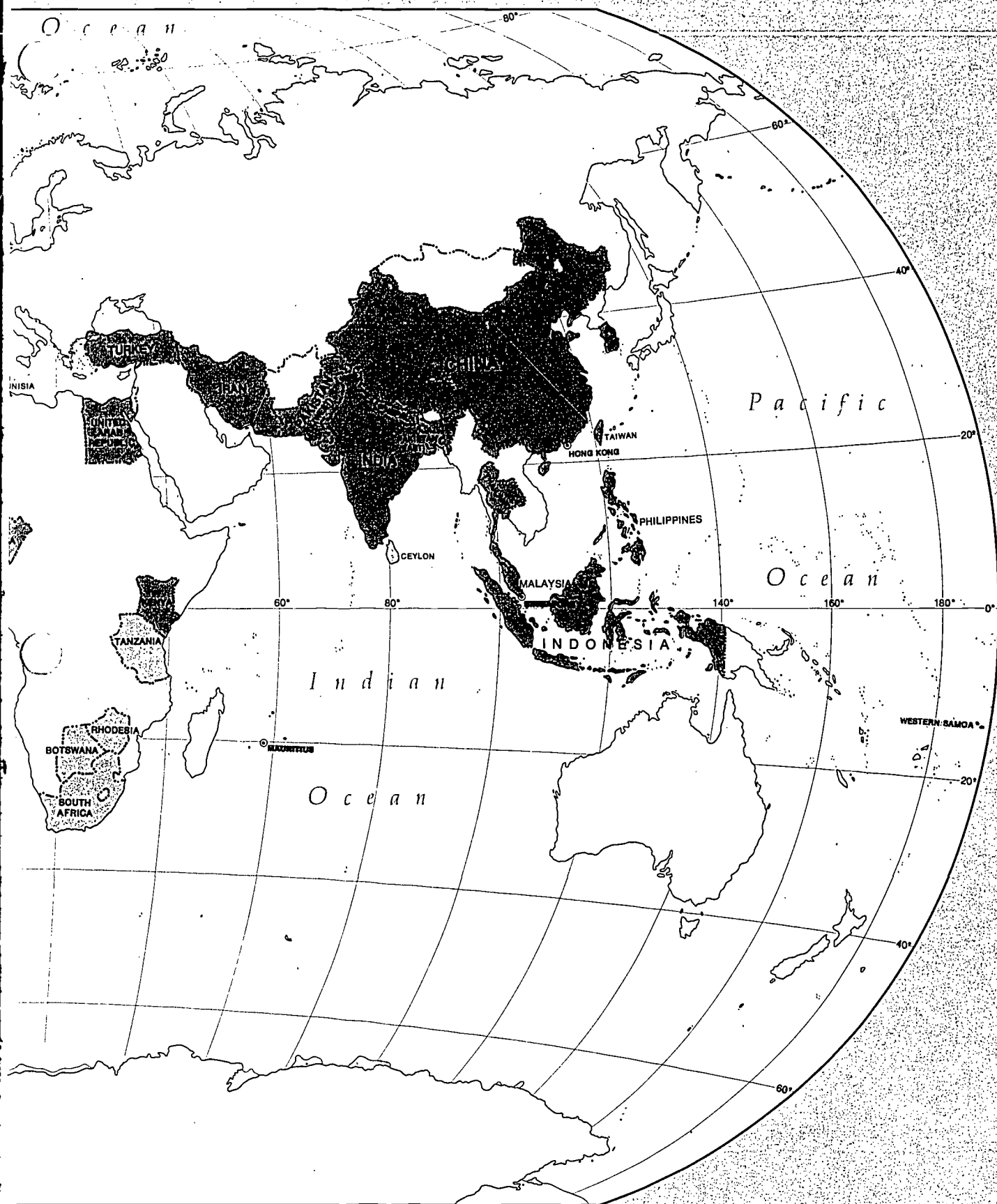


Figure 9: Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies among Developing Countries



-  Official antinatalist policy and a family planning program.
-  Support of family planning activities but no official policy.
-  Little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy. (Names and boundaries for countries in this category are not shown.)
-  Areas with low fertility whether economically developed or developing. (Names and boundaries for countries in this category are not shown.)

Base map after PERGAMON WORLD ATLAS



**Table 7. Personnel and Facilities Specifically Allocated to Family Planning Services, by Type, for 27 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: Current Data**

Country	Personnel		Facilities		Comments
	Type	Number	Hospitals, clinics, and centers	Mobile teams	
Ceylon	Doctors Other medical personnel Field workers	112 727 1,935	Government facilities used 437	1	Family planning services are dispensed by health personnel in government health stations. Twenty-two hospitals plan to begin a postpartum program.
Chile	Doctors Midwives Statistical clerks	360 479 405	Hospitals and family planning clinics 352	0	The National Health Service provides for 80 percent of the population; private clinics serve the remaining 20 per cent.
Colombia	Full-time doctors trained in family planning Part-time doctors trained in family planning Village level rural health promoters Full-time paramedical personnel trained in family planning Part-time paramedical personnel trained in family planning	80 1,170 500 250 53	Total 400 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>2</sup>	Family planning services are available in government and university hospitals and in private and public clinics as part of maternal and child health services.
Costa Rica	Doctors Nurses and assistant nurses Community leaders and social workers Other	152 385 410 124	Clinics: government supported 80 private 11	0	
Dominican Republic	Medical personnel Social workers Technical and administrative personnel Other trained personnel	38 9 30 209	Clinics 78	3	The program is integrated with the government maternal and child health services.
El Salvador	u		Total 109		
Fiji	Full-time doctors Part-time doctors Full-time nurses Part-time nurses	3 59 33 147	Total 114	16	Family planning is closely integrated with health services, particularly maternal and child health services.
Ghana	Full-time nurses Midwives Field workers	24 36 50	Clinics 30 <sup>3</sup>	0	Many governmental and private doctors participate on a part-time basis. Family planning services are also available at mission hospitals of various religious denominations.
Hong Kong <sup>4</sup>	Medical and health personnel Nonmedical field workers	u 35	Total 42	2	The program operates mainly through the private Family Planning Association.
India	Doctors trained in family planning Regular field workers Occasional field workers	13,000 125,000 375,000	Urban total 1,779 Rural total 29,675	256	
Indonesia	Doctors Nurses and midwives Other family planning personnel	1,040 1,930 1,925	Government facilities used: clinics 1,300	0	The program operates through the government health network.

**Table 7. Personnel and Facilities Specifically Allocated to Family Planning Services, by Type, for 27 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: Current Data (Continued)**

Country	Personnel		Facilities		Comments
	Type	Number	Hospitals, clinics, and centers	Mobile teams	
Iran	Doctors Other medical personnel Field workers Health Corps Aides Womens Corps Drivers Other: assist in motivation	252 223 401 700 350 350 9,000	Total 512	738 <sup>s</sup>	Private national health agencies constitute a sizeable addition to the program. Maternal and child health and social work services are being integrated into the Family Planning Division.
Jamaica	Doctors Public health nurses Midwives	58 69 75	Centers 150 <sup>e</sup>	0	Personnel are Health Ministry and Jamaican Family Planning Association staff.
Kenya	Trained in family planning by 1970: Doctors Nurses and midwives	60 30	Registered clinics 250	12 <sup>7</sup>	The program is integrated with the government maternal and child health services. Ultimately 2,000 government health personnel are to be trained in family planning.
Korea (South)	Doctors certified for IUD and/or vasectomy Nurses, midwives, and field workers: authorized employed	1,691 2,400	Total 1,756	38 <sup>s</sup>	About 90 per cent of the doctors are in private practice and are paid on a per case basis. They perform at least 80 per cent of the IUD insertions. The field workers consist of two levels of workers: nurse-midwives in county health centers and assistant field workers in each township who are high school graduates.
Malaysia <sup>10</sup>	Doctors Other medical personnel Field workers Clerical personnel	5 203 17 13	Total 405 Main clinics 69 Other 336	38	In addition to the government program, the private Family Planning Association accounts for about one-third of the acceptors, who receive services through their 42 stationary clinics and 122 mobile clinics. The clinics are staffed by 111 full-time clinic workers and 50 part-time personnel, including 23 doctors.
Mauritius	Full-time doctors Part-time doctors Nurses Field workers Administrative personnel	5 3 14 394 19	Total 94	5	
Morocco	Doctors Part-time field workers Nurses Midwives	608 200 600 30	Total 172 Urban 57 Rural 115	0	The program is integrated into the public health system. Personnel spend about one-fifth of their time on family planning.
Nepal	Training staff: Doctors Public health nurses Technician, supported by U. S. AID Health aides District Family Planning Officers Technical manpower in family planning Nontechnical manpower in family planning	1 2 1 35 25 128 <sup>11</sup> 31 <sup>11</sup>	Clinics 40	u	Recruitment of district Family Planning Officers began in June 1969. All applicants were at least college graduates.

**Table 7. Personnel and Facilities Specifically Allocated to Family Planning Services, by Type, for 27 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: Current Data (Continued)**

Country	Personnel		Facilities		Comments
	Type	Number	Hospitals, clinics, and centers	Mobile teams	
Pakistan	Doctors certified for IUDs and vasectomy Full-time lady family planning visitors <sup>13</sup> Lady health visitors Part-time <i>dais</i> (village midwives) Other family planning personnel: executive officers <sup>14</sup> assistants part-time agents	2,300 500 600 37,000 56 1,370 3,700 50,230	Total 1,839 <sup>12</sup>	over 100	The <i>dais</i> (village midwives) recruit IUD acceptors and refer and follow up IUD cases. The part-time agents and <i>dais</i> distribute conventional supplies on commission.
Philippines	Trained in family planning: Doctors Nurses Midwives Health educators	7,132 6,176 2,769 62	Government clinics 300 Private clinics 500	0	
Singapore	Doctors Nurses Midwives Other, including laboratory and clerical personnel	7 3 42 64	Clinics 48 <sup>15</sup> Government hospital 1	u	The International Planned Parenthood Federation, which maintains its Southeast Asia Regional Office in Singapore, also offers services at its two clinics, and provides family planning training to candidates from countries in the region, including Singapore.
Taiwan	Doctors Village health education nurses Pre-pregnancy health workers Health station personnel	934 44 431 738	Private doctors' offices 700 <sup>16</sup> Government health stations 263 Government hospitals 16 Other 150	u	About 59 per cent of the doctors are in private practice and are paid on a per case basis. The village health education nurses spend about half of their time on family planning and recruit about 1 per cent of the IUD acceptors. Pre-pregnancy health workers are full-time home visitors and account for 57 per cent of the IUD cases. Health station personnel recruit about 15 per cent of the IUD acceptors.
Thailand	Doctors Nurses Auxiliary midwives Male health workers	311 690 3,090 1,386	Total 274	1 <sup>17</sup>	The Ministry of Health has trained doctors, nurses, and midwives in family planning in all provincial hospitals and health centers over a three-year period, 1968-1970.
Tunisia	Government doctors trained in obstetrics and gynecology Midwives Nurses' aides Central administrators Chauffeurs Secretaries Educators	35 40 60 35 15 13 20	Hospitals and maternities 63 Maternal and child health centers 89 Dispensaries 56 Other 102	14 <sup>18</sup>	The program is integrated into the government health system. Nonscheduled mobile services have been changed to a fixed pattern since April 1968.
Turkey	Doctors trained in obstetrics and gynecology Midwives and nurses Other	496 377 95	Total 485	3-7 <sup>19</sup>	Currently, family planning is a highly centralized government program. Mobile teams operate from Ankara. Plans are being made to decentralize the program throughout the 67 provinces as more vehicles become available. Ankara Maternity Hospital accounts for 20 per cent of the total program.

**Table 7. Personnel and Facilities Specifically Allocated to Family Planning Services, by Type, for 27 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: Current Data (Continued)**

Country	Personnel		Facilities		Comments
	Type	Number	Hospitals, clinics, and centers	Mobile teams	
United Arab Republic	Doctors Nurses and midwives Social workers	3,200 <sup>20</sup> 5,600 1,800	Government and private facilities 3,030	0	It is estimated that a hospital, clinic, or center is within walking distance of two-thirds to three-fourths of the population. Government health personnel are assigned family planning duties.

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

<sup>1</sup> Includes postpartum and Profamilia. To date 314 of the 340 cities (municipios) that comprise the 400 reporting units have reported.

<sup>2</sup> Not yet operational.

<sup>3</sup> One hundred clinics are planned for the end of 1971.

<sup>4</sup> Nonsovereign territory.

<sup>5</sup> The teams are all male and are headed by a doctor and two trained aides. The mobile teams are essentially all-purpose medical units, and only a small percentage of their work is devoted to family planning.

<sup>6</sup> In 1966 there were 25 centers; in 1967 there were 54.

<sup>7</sup> Five teams are sponsored by the government of the Netherlands and seven by the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The Dutch teams, which consist of a gynecologist and a nurse, tend to stay in one area for a considerable period of time.

<sup>8</sup> Eight teams are equipped for IUDs and vasectomies; thirty are designed to bring information and education to the outlying areas.

<sup>9</sup> The number of employed nurses, midwives, and field workers varies up to 70 per cent of the number authorized.

<sup>10</sup> Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

<sup>11</sup> Manpower as of April 1969. May include some personnel shown separately by title.

<sup>12</sup> The total of 1,839 hospitals, clinics, and centers includes at least some mobile teams.

<sup>13</sup> Lady family planning visitors must have a tenth grade education plus one year of special training in family planning.

<sup>14</sup> Officers, who organize the *dais*, are called Thana Family Planning Supervisors in East Pakistan and Family Planning Officers in West Pakistan. A *thana* is an administrative unit smaller than a district.

<sup>15</sup> Two of these clinics are administered by the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

<sup>16</sup> IUDs are inserted in these doctors' offices.

<sup>17</sup> This team operates on a part-time basis.

<sup>18</sup> These teams visit locales on a fixed weekly schedule.

<sup>19</sup> The actual number of operating teams varies according to the availability of women doctors.

<sup>20</sup> Six hundred of the doctors are trained for IUD insertion.

Source: Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

**Table 8. Payments to Personnel for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, for 12 Countries with National Family Planning Programs<sup>1</sup>**

(Cash payments are expressed in local currency and in approximate equivalent in U. S. cents at current exchange rates)

Country and type of service performed	Exchange rate in U. S. cents	Actual payments in local currency				Equivalent in U. S. cents			
		Medical doctors	Mid-wives	Other specified personnel categories	Unspecified personnel categories	Medical doctors	Mid-wives	Other specified personnel categories	Unspecified personnel categories
Ceylon <sup>2</sup> IUD insertion Male sterilization Female sterilization Orals	1 rupee = 16.9 cents	2.5	1.5	5 <sup>3</sup> 5 <sup>3</sup> 0 <sup>3</sup>		42	25	85 <sup>3</sup> 85 <sup>3</sup> 0 <sup>3</sup>	
India IUD insertion Male sterilization performed in sterilization camp Male sterilization performed outside sterilization camp Female sterilization Case recruitment <sup>5</sup>	1 rupee = 13.3 cents	2 <sup>4</sup> 5 <sup>4</sup> 10 <sup>4</sup> 10 <sup>4</sup>				27 <sup>4</sup> 63 <sup>4</sup> 133 <sup>4</sup> 133 <sup>4</sup>			27 <sup>6</sup>
Iran <sup>7</sup> Field work	1 rial = 1.33 cents				2,520- 4,000 <sup>8</sup>				3,325- 5,320 <sup>8</sup>
Jamaica <sup>9</sup> Clinic session	1 shilling = 12 cents	90	30	25		1,080	360	300	
Korea (South) IUD insertion IUD follow-up Field work for IUD Male sterilization Field work for male sterilization Medical screening for orals	1 won = .37 cents			350 <sup>3</sup> 95 <sup>3</sup> 900 <sup>3</sup> 50 <sup>3</sup>	50 100			125 <sup>3</sup> 35 <sup>3</sup> 321 <sup>3</sup> 18 <sup>3</sup>	18 37
Mauritius IUD insertion Orals	1 rupee = 18 cents			6 6				108 108	
Nepal <sup>7</sup> Male sterilization	1 rupee = 9.92 cents			20 <sup>3</sup>				198 <sup>3</sup>	
Pakistan IUD insertion Case recruitment for IUDs <sup>5</sup> Male sterilization Case recruitment for male sterilization <sup>5</sup> Female sterilization Program supervision	1 rupee = 21 cents	10 10 <sup>12</sup> 25	2.5 <sup>11</sup>	10 350 <sup>13</sup>	2 5	10 315 525	53 <sup>11</sup>	10 7,350 <sup>13</sup>	42 106
Taiwan IUD insertion Case recruitment <sup>15</sup> Field work Orals Condoms	1 New Taiwan dollar = 2.5 cents	60 <sup>14</sup>	20	3,200 <sup>16</sup> 0.5 <sup>17</sup> 0.5 <sup>18</sup>	20	150 <sup>14</sup>	50	150 <sup>14</sup> 8,000 <sup>16</sup> 1 <sup>17</sup> 1 <sup>18</sup>	50
Tunisia <sup>19</sup>	1 dinar = 200 cents								

**Table 8. Payments to Personnel for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, for 12 Countries with National Family Planning Programs<sup>1</sup> (Continued)**

Country and type of service performed	Exchange rate in U. S. cents	Actual payments in local currency				Equivalent in U. S. cents			
		Medical doctors	Mid-wives	Other specified personnel categories	Unspecified personnel categories	Medical doctors	Mid-wives	Other specified personnel categories	Unspecified personnel categories
Turkey	1 lira = 11 cents			10 <sup>3</sup>				110 <sup>3</sup>	
IUD insertion									
Orals <sup>7</sup>					5				55
Case recruitment <sup>5</sup> Field work					5				55
United Arab Republic <sup>20</sup>	1 pound = 230 cents								
IUD insertion		0.5	0.25	0.25		115	58	58	
Orals (in urban areas)		0.05	0.025	0.025		12	6	6	
Orals (in rural areas)		0.02	0.020	0.020		14	5	5	
Case recruitment					0.5 <sup>21</sup>				115 <sup>21</sup>
Case recruitment, paid at follow-up <sup>22</sup>		0.25	0.25		0.25	58	58		58

<sup>1</sup> Cash payments and allowances paid specifically for activities connected with family planning program. Does not include the usual salary of staff regularly employed in health services or similar activity. In Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Thailand, and Tunisia salaries or fees are, in most instances, not specific for family planning services, since the program is integrated into the health network of the country and the service is included with the other responsibilities of the staff. A different situation prevails in Malaysia and Hong Kong, where the private Family Planning Association receives a sizeable government subsidy and plays a large role in the execution of the program. This was also the case in Singapore until recently when the government took over a large part of the operation of the private association.

<sup>2</sup> Payment schedule yet to be implemented.

<sup>3</sup> Medical or paramedical.

<sup>4</sup> Figure represents Central Government recommendations to the States. The Central Government contributes 11, 30, and 70 rupees to the States per IUD, vasectomy, and salpingectomy, respectively. These Central Government contributions include payments to clients and other personnel as well as payments to physicians.

<sup>5</sup> Finder's fees are paid to persons within or outside the program who bring cases into the program.

<sup>6</sup> Fees vary by States; figure shown here is the normal payment.

<sup>7</sup> Payments (other than those shown) are not specifically given here because the personnel involved are part of the health program.

<sup>8</sup> Monthly payment.

<sup>9</sup> In addition, the National Family Planning Board pays annual incentives of £250 (\$600) to parish medical officers and £60 (\$144) to public health nurses.

<sup>10</sup> Paid on a time, not case, basis since January 1971, but the rate of payment is currently unavailable.

<sup>11</sup> Payment to *dai* (village midwife). In addition, each *dai* receives 15 rupees a month as a retainer fee.

<sup>12</sup> Reduced to 10 in December 1969 because doctors no longer supply the medications and dressings. However, doctors are reported to be "on strike" against the reduction.

<sup>13</sup> Monthly salary given to FPO (family planning officer).

<sup>14</sup> Payment to contracted doctor. Half is paid by client except during special periods of free insertion.

<sup>15</sup> Finder's fees are paid to private midwives and Farmers' Association workers.

<sup>16</sup> Includes monthly salary of 1,200 New Taiwan dollars paid to PPHW (pre-pregnancy health worker) and monthly salary of 2,000 New Taiwan dollars paid to VHEN (village health education nurse).

<sup>17</sup> Payment to PPHW or other health personnel for sale of one cycle of orals.

<sup>18</sup> Payment of PPHW or other health personnel for sale of one dozen condoms.

<sup>19</sup> Payments are not specifically given because the family planning services are integrated into the health program. Travel expenses and "salary toppings" are paid ranging from 10 dinars (\$20) per month for some nurses' aides to 50 dinars (\$100) for some gynecologists. Payments for home visits are under consideration.

<sup>20</sup> In addition to personnel categories specified, top administrative family planning personnel receive 30 per cent additional salary above their regular health service salary for program supervision.

<sup>21</sup> Paid to any *daya*, or person who recruits an acceptor.

<sup>22</sup> Finder's fees are paid to persons within or outside the program who bring cases into the program. For IUD insertions, payment is made after one month if the IUD is still in place.

Source: Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.



**Table 9. Fees Charged and Monetary Incentives Offered to Acceptors for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service, for 15 Countries with National Family Planning Programs**

(Cash payments are expressed in local currency and in approximate equivalent in U. S. cents at current exchange rates)

Country <sup>1</sup> and type of family planning service	Exchange rates in U. S. cents	Actual amounts in local currency		Equivalent in U. S. cents	
		Fees paid by acceptors	Monetary incentives offered to acceptors	Fees paid by acceptors	Monetary incentives offered to acceptors
Ceylon	1 rupee = 16.9 cents				
IUD		free service	none	free service	none
Oral cycle		.75	none	13	none
Male sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Female sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Condom		.05	none	1	none
Foam tablet		.05	none	1	none
Fiji	1 Fijian dollar = 114 cents				
IUD		free service	none	free service	none
Male sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Female sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Oral cycle		0.10	none	11	none
Condoms (10)		0.10	none	11	none
Foam tablets		free service	none	free service	none
Ghana	1 New cedi = 98 cents				
IUD		1.00	none	98	none
Oral cycle		0.20	none	20	none
Condoms (3 packs)		0.10		10	
Aerosol foam		0.50		49	
India	1 rupee = 13.3 cents				
IUD		free service	5 <sup>2</sup>	free service	67 <sup>2</sup>
Oral		free service	none	free service	none
Male sterilization		free service	10 <sup>2</sup>	free service	133 <sup>2</sup>
Female sterilization		free service	40 <sup>2</sup>	free service	533 <sup>2</sup>
Condom		free <sup>3</sup>	none	free <sup>3</sup>	none
Indonesia	1 rupiah = .25 cents				
IUD		75-150	none	19-38	none
Oral cycle		100	none	26	none
Iran	1 rial = 1.33 cents				
IUD		free service	none	free service	none
Male sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Female sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Oral cycle		10	none	13	none
Jamaica	1 Jamaican dollar = 120 cents				
IUD		free service	none	free service	none
Oral cycle		0.10	none	12	none
Condom		free service	none	free service	none
Diaphragm		0.10	none	12	none
Foam tablets		0.10	none	12	none
Korea (South)	1 won = .37 cents				
IUD		free service	none	free service	none
Male sterilization		free service	800	free service	300
Female sterilization		free service	800	free service	300
Oral cycle		30 <sup>4</sup>	none	11 <sup>4</sup>	none
Others		free service	none	free service	none
Malaysia <sup>5</sup>	1 Malaysian dollar = 33.3 cents				
IUD		free service	none	free service	none
Male sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Female sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Oral cycle		1	none	33	none
Condom		0.1	none	3	none

**Table 9. Fees Charged and Monetary Incentives Offered to Acceptors for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service, for 15 Countries with National Family Planning Programs (Continued)**

Country <sup>1</sup> and type of family planning service	Exchange rates in U. S. cents	Actual amounts in local currency		Equivalent in U. S. cents	
		Fees paid by acceptors	Monetary incentives offered to acceptors	Fees paid by acceptors	Monetary incentives offered to acceptors
Mauritius	1 rupee = 18 cents				
IUD		0.50	none	9	none
Oral cycle		0.50-2.35	none	9-42	none
Condom		0.08-0.25	none	2-5	none
Rhythm		2.5	none	45	none
Pakistan	1 rupee = 21 cents				
IUD		free service	none	free service	none
Male sterilization		free service	20	free service	420
Female sterilization		free service	25	free service	525
Oral cycle		6	none	6	none
Condoms (dozen)		0.25	none	5	none
Foam tablets (dozen)	0.25	none	5	none	
Singapore	1 Singapore dollar = 33.7 cents				
IUD		5 <sup>7</sup>	none	168 <sup>7</sup>	none
Male sterilization		5	none	168	none
Female sterilization		5	none	168	none
Oral cycle		1	none	34	none
Condom	0.5	none	17	none	
Taiwan	1 New Taiwan dollar = 2.5 cents				
IUD		0-30 <sup>8</sup>	none	0-75 <sup>8</sup>	none
Oral cycle		1.5	none	4	none
Condoms (dozen)	1	none	3	none	
Thailand	1 baht = 5 cents				
IUD		free service <sup>9</sup>	none	free service <sup>9</sup>	none
Male sterilization		50-300	none	250-1,500	none
Female sterilization		100-600	none	500-3,000	none
Oral cycle	free service <sup>9</sup>	none	free service <sup>9</sup>	none	
United Arab Republic	1 pound = 230 cents				
IUD		free service	none	free service	none
Male sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Female sterilization		free service	none	free service	none
Oral cycle	.05	none	12	none	

<sup>1</sup> In addition to countries specifically listed in this table the following countries give free family planning service and offer no monetary incentives: Chile, Dominican Republic, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Tunisia, Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> In some States, acceptors may have to meet income tests in order to receive an incentive payment.

<sup>3</sup> Condoms are provided free at centers and are also sold through commercial channels at subsidized prices.

<sup>4</sup> Fees paid by indigents range from 0 to 6 won (0 to 2.2 cents) for each oral cycle.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

<sup>6</sup> Orals are sold commercially at low and variable prices.

<sup>7</sup> Includes follow-up service for one year. In most cases indigents are not charged for IUDs.

<sup>8</sup> Offered free to the indigent, recent postpartum acceptors, and to others during limited time periods of the year.

<sup>9</sup> Donations of 10 to 20 baht (50 to 100 cents) and 2 to 5 baht (10 to 25 cents) are requested for IUDs and orals, respectively.

Source: Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

**Table 10: Number of IUD Acceptors, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 12 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966-1970**

(Numbers are in thousands and refer only to acceptance within the national program. Figures for subcategories may not add to totals because of rounding)

Country and year	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Ceylon</b>													
1969	19.5	u	u	4.8 <sup>1</sup>	u	u	4.5 <sup>2</sup>	u	u	5.7 <sup>3</sup>	u	u	4.5 <sup>4</sup>
1970	u	u	u	4.5 <sup>1</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Dominican Republic</b>													
1969	5.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4
1970	7.1	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.8	.6	.6	.7	.7	.5
<b>India</b>													
1966	971	91	108	124	63.0	65.6	66.4	69.0	62.8	75.4	59.4	51.4	136.1
1967	727.7	63.1	59.2	122.2	43.0	44.6	41.8	45.8	45.3	104.0	35.2	40.6	82.9
1968	547.0	44.2	58.8	82.7	33.5	37.4	40.0	38.1	33.6	57.6	36.7	29.9	54.5
1969	425.3	33.0	33.0	51.5	22.6	27.5	29.3	34.4	29.4	62.7	28.8	23.3	49.8
1970	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Iran</b>													
1968	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
1969	12.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
1970	14 <sup>5</sup>	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	u	u
<b>Korea (South)</b>													
1966	380.4	18.4	31.7	40.3	43.2	47.8	29.8	25.8	27.2	24.0	27.4	29.9	35.0
1967	305.4	27.0	29.4	48.1	38.4	46.3	25.7	22.2	16.8	13.2	15.4	11.4	11.3
1968	237.2	21.3	22.2	31.4	27.5	22.7	16.6	17.5	16.6	19.2	15.0	16.2	11.0
1969	228.5	19.9	13.4	25.9	23.4	26.2	19.5	17.2	16.9	15.2	17.4	20.1	13.2
1970	223.6	15.2	16.2	27.1	27.7	26.8	18.8	17.8	14.9	15.1	19.3	14.8	9.8
<b>Morocco</b>													
1966	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
1967	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
1968	8.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0
1969	11.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6
1970	9.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7
<b>Pakistan</b>													
1966	483.5	17.2	33.6	37.4	34.6	45.5	46.3	47.6	40.0	42.9	50.7	50.2	37.5
1967	674.8	41.9	54.8	48.4	60.0	56.4	58.0	62.4	63.8	65.3	64.3	64.3	35.2
1968	864.9	66.8	71.7	65.0	67.9	72.9	76.3	74.8	76.3	76.0	87.8	73.0	56.4
1969	737.1	79.7	71.2	58.0	56.9	63.6	62.7	57.9	56.3	63.0	66.7	54.2	47.2
1970	469.1	47.1	40.7	49.5	47.4	45.7	41.5	39.1	36.4	38.2	36.8	20.4	26.3
<b>Philippines<sup>6</sup></b>													
1966	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
1967	8.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
1968	12.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.2
1969	15.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
1970	45 <sup>5</sup>	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.1	4.1	4.8	5.5	6.5	5.5	u
<b>Taiwan<sup>7</sup></b>													
1966	111.2	7.1	11.0	10.0	10.3	10.7	7.6	8.1	9.0	7.4	8.2	8.4	13.4
1967	121.0	7.9	7.9	10.2	10.5	11.2	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.3	8.8	12.3	19.6
1968	123.7	7.8	9.2	10.7	10.7	10.4	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.6	11.3	10.9	12.2
1969	130.4	9.7	7.1	12.7	10.9	10.8	8.6	8.6	10.2	11.5	17.3	10.0	13.0
1970	143.3	10.1	9.6	12.6	13.9	13.1	12.5	10.7	10.9	11.9	15.0	10.1	12.7
<b>Thailand</b>													
1969	52.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.8	5.0	3.9	4.5
1970	74.4	6.4	7.6	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.1	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.6

**Table 10: Number of IUD Acceptors, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 12 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966-1970 (Continued)**

Country and year	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Tunisia</b>													
1966	14.1	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8
1967	9.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3
1968	9.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4
1969	8.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
1970	10.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0
<b>Turkey</b>													
1966	33	0.4	1.0	2.1	2.9	3.8	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.3	2.3
1967	43	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	4.1	6.8	2.1
1968	59	3.6	6.0	4.2	6.7	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.0	4.9	6.2	5.8	2.2
1969	60	5.7	4.9	6.3	5.4	4.8	5.9	4.6	3.6	4.4	4.0	2.6	2.0
1970	56	6.3	3.2	6.0	4.8	4.3	4.4	2.2	u	u	u	u	u

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

<sup>1</sup> Figure includes January through March.

<sup>2</sup> Figure includes April through June.

<sup>3</sup> Figure includes July through September.

<sup>4</sup> Figure includes October through December.

<sup>5</sup> Represents estimate based on number of months for which data are shown.

<sup>6</sup> Acceptors for years prior to 1970, when a population policy was announced, represent clients attending clinics that currently participate in the government program.

<sup>7</sup> Includes reinsertions estimated at about 10 per cent of figures shown.

Source: Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

**Table 11: Number of Acceptors of Oral Contraceptives, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 13 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966-1970**

(Numbers are in thousands and refer only to acceptance within the national program. Figures for subcategories may not add to totals because of rounding)

Country and year	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Ceylon</b>													
1969	28.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1
1970	u	u	u	7.3 <sup>1</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Dominican Republic</b>													
1969	6.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
1970	6.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
<b>Iran</b>													
1969	218.4	4.8	10.5	9.5	17.3	26.4	27.0	22.9	20.7	20.3	19.1	18.5	21.4
1970	285 <sup>2</sup>	22.5	27.1	20.3	22.2	25.7	22.2	21.9	22.9	27.7	24.9	u	u
<b>Korea (South)</b>													
1968	75.6	3	3	3	3	3	3	1.7	9.2	16.4	12.7	13.5	22.1
1969	253.4	12.1	12.1	18.3	18.4	18.8	17.7	18.5	18.9	19.2	24.0	34.9	40.6
1970	267.6	19.0	18.5	22.9	21.8	20.7	18.0	19.2	19.1	18.3	24.5	31.5	34.1
<b>Malaysia<sup>4</sup></b>													
1967	11.7	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	3.4	3.0
1968	69.3	3.5	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	7.5	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.2
1969	65.5	6.7	5.2	6.9	6.5	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.1	4.0
1970	49.6	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.8

**Table 11: Number of Acceptors of Oral Contraceptives, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 13 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966-1970 (Continued)**

Country and year	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Mauritius</b>													
1965	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1966	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
1967	5.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
1968	3.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1969	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
1970	7.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
<b>Morocco</b>													
1969	9.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
1970	14.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5
<b>Nepal</b>													
1969	10.6	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.5
1970	12.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9
<b>Philippines<sup>5</sup></b>													
1966	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
1967	9.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
1968	22.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.7
1969	43.3	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.3
1970	114 <sup>2</sup>	6.0	5.5	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.2	10.6	12.2	14.2	14.2	u
<b>Taiwan</b>													
1967	27.6	0.6	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4
1968	35.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.6
1969	32.2	2.9	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7
1970	55.0	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.2	4.9	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	6.1	4.9	6.1
<b>Thailand</b>													
1969	56.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.8	7.4	6.0	6.3
1970	132.4	7.6	9.0	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.8	9.8	11.3	14.6	15.3	15.7	17.8
<b>Tunisia</b>													
1966	0.5 <sup>6</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
1967	0.7 <sup>6</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
1968	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
1969	7.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
1970	10	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0
<b>Turkey</b>													
1968	9.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8
1969	15.2	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6
1970	7 <sup>2</sup>	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	u	u	u	u	u

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

<sup>1</sup> Figure includes January through March.

<sup>2</sup> Represents estimate based on number of months for which data are shown.

<sup>3</sup> Oral contraceptives were not offered in the Korean program in these months.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

<sup>5</sup> Acceptors for years prior to 1970, when a population policy was announced, represent clients attending clinics that currently participate in the government program.

<sup>6</sup> Monthly data are not additive since they represent all acceptors, including new acceptors and previous acceptors returning for supplies. A field check during some months indicated that new acceptors are roughly one-fourth of total acceptors. Yearly totals were calculated on this basis.

Source: Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

**Table 12: Number of Sterilization Acceptors, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for Six Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1964-1970**

(Numbers are in thousands and refer only to acceptance within the national program)

Country and year	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>India<sup>1</sup></b>													
1966	778.3	49.0	37.8	67.1	34.1	40.3	45.9	62.3	75.1	81.7	78.6	69.7	136.7
1967	1,544.5	79.8	62.8	106.0	52.7	56.8	59.9	89.2	155.0	301.9	183.4	161.7	235.3
1968	1,821.4	164.3	184.7	193.8	80.9	89.8	98.1	119.2	158.1	256.4	155.9	131.1	189.1
1969	1,369.2	118.0	111.4	156.8	60.3	64.2	75.9	89.6	100.1	233.5	126.2	96.8	136.4
1970	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Korea (South)<sup>1</sup></b>													
1964	26.2	u	u	5.5 <sup>2</sup>	u	u	6.1 <sup>3</sup>	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	5.8
1965	12.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.0
1966	20.0	1.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5
1967	19.7	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.0
1968	15.8	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.0
1969	15.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.9
1970	17.3	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.1
<b>Malaysia<sup>4</sup></b>													
1967	0.6	5	5	5	5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
1968	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
1969	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
1970	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Pakistan<sup>1</sup></b>													
1965	0.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
1966	28.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.0	3.6	2.0	3.2	6.0	5.2	3.9
1967	152.0	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.1	4.9	11.4	14.5	13.3	21.6	33.6	30.3	13.9
1968	415.5	13.8	18.9	17.4	18.3	28.0	43.3	45.8	41.1	46.3	68.5	47.7	26.6
1969	398.0	37.0	34.1	23.2	18.7	23.8	36.8	37.5	26.5	35.7	57.0	43.2	24.4
1970	194.0	15.6	13.0	19.8	19.7	16.7	18.4	17.4	14.3	15.9	18.2	12.6	12.4
<b>Thailand</b>													
1969	13.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
1970	18.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
<b>Tunisia<sup>6</sup></b>													
1966	0.8	0.05	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.04
1967	0.8	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.02
1968	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
1969	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1970	u	0.3	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

<sup>1</sup> Primarily male sterilization.

<sup>2</sup> Figure includes January through March.

<sup>3</sup> Figure includes April through June.

<sup>4</sup> Includes both male and female sterilizations. The data refer to Malaysia, excluding Sabah and Sarawak.

<sup>5</sup> Sterilization was not offered in the program for these months.

<sup>6</sup> All reported sterilizations in Tunisia are tubal sterilizations, performed on females.

Source: Published reports of the family planning administrations of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

**Table 13. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services Offered in National Programs, by Method and Year of Acceptance, for 25 Countries with National Family Planning Programs and for the International Postpartum Family Planning Program: 1964-1970**

(Numbers are in thousands. Figures for subcategories may not add to totals because of rounding)

Country and year	Number of acceptors in year specified					Cumulative number through end of specified year				
	All program methods	IUDs	Oral contraceptives	Sterilization	Other program methods	All program methods	IUDs	Oral contraceptives	Sterilization	Other program methods
<b>Ceylon</b>										
1966	15	9	2	3	1	15	9	2	3	1
1967	36.7	18.5	8.9	3.6	5.7	52	27.5	10.9	6.6	6.7
1968	48.1	20.6	16.0	5.2	6.3	100	48.1	26.9	11.8	13.0
1969	59.6	19.5	28.0	6.1	6.0	160	67.6	54.9	17.9	19.0
1970	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Chile</b>										
1964	11	11	0	0	0	u	11	u	0	u
1965	32	20	9.4	0	2.5	u	31	u	0	u
1966	56	30	23	0	2.9	u	61	u	0	u
1967	130	81	47	0	1.5	u	142	u	0	u
1968	167	133	31	0	3.1	u	275	u	0	u
1969	107	76	24	0	7.3	u	351	u	0	u
1970	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Colombia</b>										
1965	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	0
1966	6.7	6.1	0.6	0	0	7.2	6.6	0.6	0	0
1967	35.6	35	0.5	0	0.1	42.8	41.6	1.1	0	0.1
1968	49.6	32.3	15.5	0	1.8	92.4	74	16.6	0	1.9
1969	99.1	62	33.5	0	3.5	191.5	136	50.1	0	5.4
1970	125.0	73.0	46.8	0	5.1	316.4	209.0	96.9	0	10.5
<b>Costa Rica</b>										
1968	6.1	1.8	4.3	0	u	6.1	1.8	4.3	0	u
1969	10.4	2.1	8.3	0	u	16.5	3.9	12.6	0	u
1970	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Dominican Republic</b>										
1968	4.2	1.6	1.7	0	0.9	4.2	1.6	1.7	0	0.9
1969	15.4	5.5	6.4	0	3.5	19.6	7.1	8.1	0	4.4
1970	17.3	7.1	6.0	0	4.2	34.8	14.2	12.0	0	8.6
<b>Fiji</b>										
1970	u	1.7	u	0.9	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Ghana</b>										
1969	2.6	2	0.3	0	0.3	2.6	2	0.3	0	0.3
1970	8.3 <sup>1</sup>	2.8	2.7	0	2.8	10.9	4.8	3.0	0	3.1
<b>Hong Kong<sup>2</sup></b>										
1964	u	u	0	0	u	121	10	0	0	111
1965	36	30	0.5	0	6	158	40	0.5	0	117
1966	23	14	0.7	0	8	180	54	1	0	125
1967	19	9	3	1	6	199	63	4	1	131
1968	26	6	13	1	6	225	69	17	2	137
1969	30	4	18	1	6	255	73	35	3	143
1970	30	3	20	1	6	284	76	55	4	149
<b>India</b>										
1964	u	0	0	u	u	1000	0	0	u	u
1965	u	318	0	u	u	u	318	0	1,222	u
1966	u	971	0	778	u	u	1,289	0	2,000	u
1967	u	728	0	1,545	u	u	2,017	0	3,500	u
1968	u	547	0	1,821	u	u	2,564	0	5,300	u
1969	u	425	0	1,369	u	u	2,989	0	6,700	u
1970	u	u	0	u	u	u	u	0	u	u

**Table 13. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services Offered in National Programs, by Method and Year of Acceptance, for 25 Countries with National Family Planning Programs and for the International Postpartum Family Planning Program: 1964-1970 (Continued)**

Country and year	Number of acceptors in year specified					Cumulative number through end of specified year				
	All program methods	IUDs	Oral contraceptives	Sterilization	Other program methods	All program methods	IUDs	Oral contraceptives	Sterilization	Other program methods
<b>Indonesia</b>										
1968	23.0	14.4	4.3	0	4.3	23.0	14.4	4.3	0	4.3
1969	51.4	27.2	15.3	0	8.9	74.4	41.6	19.6	0	13.2
1970	100	46	39	0	15	175	88	59	0	28
<b>Iran</b>										
1967	10.4	0.9	9.4	0	u	10.4	0.9	9.4	0	u
1968	122.4	8.6	113.8	0	u	132.8	9.5	123.2	0	u
1969	230.5	12.1	218.4	0	u	363.3	21.6	341.6	0	u
1970	299	14	285	0	u	662.4	35.4	627.0	0	u
<b>Kenya</b>										
1967	u	11	u	0	u	u	11	u	0	u
1968	9.5	3.7	4.9	0	0.9	u	15	4.9	0	u
1969	26.4	15.5	8.8	0	2.1	u	31	14	0	u
1970	30.9	18.1	10.3	0	2.5	u	49	24	0	u
<b>Korea (South)</b>										
1964	u	111	0	26	155	u	112	0	49	u
1965	u	226	0	13	191	u	338	0	62	u
1966	u	380	0	20	169	u	719	0	82	u
1967	u	305	0	20	152	u	1,024	0	102	u
1968	u	237	76	16	133	u	1,261	76	118	u
1969	u	229	253	15	148	u	1,490	329	133	u
1970	u	224	268	17	163	u	1,713	597	150	u
<b>Malaysia<sup>3</sup></b>										
1967	20.8	0.7	11.7	0.6	7.8	20.8	0.7	11.7	0.6	7.8
1968	74.1	1.2	69.3	2.5	1.1	94.9	1.9	80.9	3.1	8.9
1969	69.4	0.7	65.6	2.6	0.6	164.3	2.6	146.5	5.7	9.5
1970	56.0	0.0	49.7	3.5	2.2	220.1	3.4	196.2	9.2	11.7
<b>Mauritius</b>										
1964	0.9 <sup>4</sup>	0	0.0	0	0.9 <sup>4</sup>	0.9 <sup>4</sup>	0	0.0	0	0.9
1965	3.0 <sup>4</sup>	0.0	1.1	0	1.9 <sup>4</sup>	3.9 <sup>4</sup>	0.0	1.1	0	2.8
1966	6.8 <sup>4</sup>	0.1	3.6	0	3.1 <sup>4</sup>	10.7 <sup>4</sup>	0.1	4.7	0	5.9
1967	11.5 <sup>4</sup>	0.5	5.4	0	5.6 <sup>4</sup>	22.1 <sup>4</sup>	1.6	10.2	0	11.4
1968	9.1 <sup>4</sup>	0.7	3.7	0	4.7 <sup>4</sup>	31.3 <sup>4</sup>	1.3	13.9	0	16.1
1969	8.6 <sup>4</sup>	0.3	5.0	0	3.3 <sup>4</sup>	39.8 <sup>4</sup>	1.5	18.9	0	19.4
1970	9.8 <sup>4</sup>	0.1	7.1	0	2.7 <sup>4</sup>	49.6 <sup>4</sup>	1.6	26.0	0	22.1
<b>Morocco</b>										
1966	6.4	6.4	0	0	0	6.4	6.4	0	0	0
1967	5.1	5.1	0	0	0	11.5	11.5	0	0	0
1968	11	8.5	2	0	0	23	20.0	2	0	0
1969	20.3	11.0	9.3	0	0	43	31.0	11	0	0
1970	24.1	9.7	14.2	0	0	67	40.7	25	0	0
<b>Nepal</b>										
1966	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	1	0.6	0	0	0
1967	5.6	3.0	0.6	0.3	1.7	6.2	3.6	0.6	0.3	1.7
1968	15.5	1.4	2.2	1.7	10.2	21.7	5.0	2.8	2.0	11.9
1969	27.4	1.1	10.6	3.6	12.1	49.1	6.1	13.4	5.6	24.0
1970	31.8	1.0	12.1	4.2	14.5	80.9	7.1	25.5	9.8	38.5
<b>Pakistan</b>										
1964	u <sup>5</sup>	u	0	0	u <sup>5</sup>	u <sup>5</sup>	11	0	0	u <sup>5</sup>
1965	u <sup>5</sup>	38	0	0.8	109 <sup>5</sup>	u <sup>5</sup>	49	0	0.8	u <sup>5</sup>
1966	u <sup>5</sup>	483	1.3	28.6	537 <sup>5</sup>	u <sup>5</sup>	532	1.3	29.4	u <sup>5</sup>
1967	u <sup>5</sup>	675	3.4	152.0	1,019 <sup>5</sup>	u <sup>5</sup>	1,207	4.7	181.4	u <sup>5</sup>
1968	u <sup>5</sup>	865	0.9	415.5	1,418 <sup>5</sup>	u <sup>5</sup>	2,071	5.6	597.0	u <sup>5</sup>
1969	u <sup>5</sup>	737	0.0	398.3	1,334 <sup>5</sup>	u <sup>5</sup>	2,808	6	995.3	u <sup>5</sup>
1970	u <sup>5</sup>	469.1	0	194.0	1,245 <sup>5</sup>	u <sup>5</sup>	3,277.1	6	1,189.3	u <sup>5</sup>



**Table 13. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services Offered in National Programs, by Method and Year of Acceptance, for 25 Countries with National Family Planning Programs and for the International Postpartum Family Planning Program: 1964-1970 (Continued)**

Country and year	Number of acceptors in year specified					Cumulative number through end of specified year				
	All program methods	IUDs	Oral contraceptives	Sterilization	Other program methods	All program methods	IUDs	Oral contraceptives	Sterilization	Other program methods
<b>Philippines<sup>6</sup></b>										
1965	u	u	u	u	u	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.5
1966	8.5	1.8	3.0	0.0	3.6	10.8	2.3	3.4	0.0	5.1
1967	23.5	8.7	9.3	0.0	5.4	34.3	11.0	12.6	0.0	10.5
1968	42.8	12.7	23.2	0.0	7.0	77.1	23.7	35.8	0.0	17.5
1969	85	15.2	43.3	0.0	26.5	162.3	38.9	79.2	0.0	44.0
1970	200 <sup>7</sup>	45 <sup>7</sup>	114 <sup>7</sup>	0.0 <sup>7</sup>	41 <sup>7</sup>	362	84	193	0.0	85
<b>Singapore</b>										
1965	10.3	1.0	3.3	0.5	5.5	10	1.0	3.3	0.5	5.5
1966	30.9	2.8	14.0	0.5	13.6	41	3.8	17.3	1.0	19.1
1967	31.7	0.3	18.9	0.7	11.8	73	4.1	36.2	1.7	30.9
1968	36.4	3.7	19.4	1.0	12.2	110	7.8	55.6	2.7	43.1
1969	37.1	2.4 <sup>8</sup>	26.0	1.4	7.3 <sup>8</sup>	147	10	82	4	51
1970	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Taiwan</b>										
1964	47 <sup>9</sup>	47 <sup>10</sup>	0	0	u	50 <sup>9</sup>	50 <sup>10</sup>	0	0	u
1965	99 <sup>9</sup>	99 <sup>10</sup>	0	0	u	149 <sup>9</sup>	149 <sup>10</sup>	0	0	u
1966	112 <sup>9</sup>	111 <sup>10</sup>	0	0.6	u	261 <sup>9</sup>	260 <sup>10</sup>	0	0.6	u
1967	149 <sup>9</sup>	121 <sup>11</sup>	27.6	0.6	u	410 <sup>9</sup>	382 <sup>11</sup>	28	1.2	u
1968	160 <sup>9</sup>	124 <sup>11</sup>	35.6	0	u	570 <sup>9</sup>	505 <sup>11</sup>	63	1.2	u
1969	162 <sup>9</sup>	130 <sup>11</sup>	32.2	0	u	732 <sup>9</sup>	636 <sup>11</sup>	95	1.2	u
1970	247	143.1 <sup>11</sup>	54.9	0	49.1	979 <sup>9</sup>	779 <sup>11</sup>	150	1.2	u
<b>Thailand</b>										
1964	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0.6	0.6	0	0	0
1965	22.4	22.4	0	0	0	23.0	23.0	0	0	0
1966	28.5	28.5	0	0	0	51.5	51.5	0	0	0
1967	33.0	33.0	0	0	0	84.5	84.5	0	0	0
1968	57	36.8	17.9	2	0	142	121.3	17.9	2	0
1969	123.0	52.5	56.8	13.7	0	265	173.8	74.7	15.7	0
1970	225.4	74.4	132.4	18.6	0	489.6	248.2	207.1	34.3	0
<b>Tunisia</b>										
1964	1.4	1.1	0 <sup>12</sup>	0.3	0 <sup>12</sup>	1.4	1.1	0 <sup>12</sup>	0.3	0 <sup>12</sup>
1965	15.0	13.3	0.2 <sup>12</sup>	0.4	1.1 <sup>12</sup>	16	14.4	0.2 <sup>12</sup>	0.7	1.1 <sup>12</sup>
1966	17.3	14.1	0.5 <sup>12</sup>	0.8	1.9 <sup>12</sup>	33	28.5	0.7 <sup>12</sup>	1.5	3.0 <sup>12</sup>
1967	12.8	9.6	0.7 <sup>12</sup>	0.8	1.7 <sup>12</sup>	47	38.1	1.4 <sup>12</sup>	2.4	4.7 <sup>12</sup>
1968	16.3 <sup>12</sup>	9.3	4.7	1.6	3.6 <sup>12</sup>	63 <sup>12</sup>	47.3	6.1	4.0	8.3 <sup>12</sup>
1969	20.4 <sup>12</sup>	8.7	7.8	2.5	4.9 <sup>12</sup>	83 <sup>12</sup>	55.9	13.9	6.5	13.2 <sup>12</sup>
1970	25.2 <sup>12</sup>	10.1	10	2.5	7 <sup>12</sup>	108.2 <sup>12</sup>	66.0	23.9	9.0	20 <sup>12</sup>
<b>Turkey</b>										
1965	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
1966	33	33	0	0	0	38	38	0	0	0
1967	43	43	0	0	0	81	81	0	0	0
1968	68	59	9	0	0	149	140	9	0	0
1969	69	54	15	0	0	219	194	25	0	0
1970	63	56	7	0	0	282	250	32	0	0
<b>United Arab Republic</b>										
1968	u	u	u	u	u	u	88	u	u	u
1969	148	55	93	0	0	u	143	u	u	u
1970	206	57	115	0	34	u	200	u	u	u

**Table 13. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services Offered in National Programs, by Method and Year of Acceptance, for 25 Countries with National Family Planning Programs and for the International Postpartum Family Planning Program: 1964-1970 (Continued)**

Region and year	Number of acceptors in year specified					Cumulative number through end of specified year				
	All program methods	IUDs	Oral contraceptives	Sterilization	Other program methods	All program methods	IUDs	Oral contraceptives	Sterilization	Other program methods
<b>International Postpartum Family Planning Program<sup>13</sup></b>										
<b>Program total</b>										
1966	72.1	39.6	17.2	7.0	8.3	72.1	39.6	17.2	7.0	8.3
1967	123.1	49.9	40.0	11.3	21.8	195.2	89.5	57.2	18.3	30.1
1968	105.4	46.3	34.9	12.0	12.2	300.6	135.8	92.1	30.3	42.3
1969	132.9	67.6	45.2	12.1	8.0	433.5	203.4	137.3	42.4	50.3
1970	156.5	86.9	49.3	12.6	7.7	590.0	290.3	186.6	55.0	58.0
<b>Geographical region</b>										
<b>Africa<sup>14</sup></b>										
1966	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
1967	2.7	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	5.2	4.0	1.1	0.2	0.0
1968	7.8	2.1	5.6	0.1	0.0	13.0	6.1	6.7	0.2	0.0
1969	7.1	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.2	20.1	9.6	10.1	0.3	0.2
1970	7.8	5.9	1.3	0.2	0.4	27.8	15.4	10.4	0.4	0.6
<b>Northern America<sup>15</sup></b>										
1966	13.3	4.4	6.6	1.2	1.1	13.3	4.4	6.6	1.2	1.1
1967	18.7	4.3	11.5	1.6	1.3	32.0	8.7	18.1	2.8	2.4
1968	12.2	2.4	7.8	1.2	0.8	44.2	11.1	25.9	4.0	3.2
1969	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	44.5	11.2	26.1	4.0	3.2
1970	0	0	0	0	0	44.5	11.2	26.1	4.0	3.2
<b>Latin America</b>										
1966	13.7	10.8	1.7	1.2	0.1	13.7	10.8	1.7	1.2	0.1
1967	23.8	18.5	3.0	2.1	0.1	37.5	29.3	4.7	3.3	0.2
1968	25.7	18.9	4.0	2.5	0.3	63.2	48.2	8.7	5.8	0.5
1969	47.1	26.7	16.3	2.6	1.5	110.3	74.9	25.0	8.4	2.0
1970	53.4	27.7	21.9	1.4	2.4	163.7	102.6	46.9	9.8	4.4
<b>East Asia<sup>16</sup></b>										
1966	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3
1967	2.5	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	4.2	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.7
1968	2.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	6.7	2.5	1.2	2.1	0.9
1969	9.3	0.6	5.1	2.4	1.1	16.0	3.1	6.3	4.5	2.0
1970	13.7	0.7	8.1	3.2	1.7	29.7	3.8	14.4	7.7	3.7
<b>Balance of Asia</b>										
1966	40.9	21.6	8.6	4.0	6.8	40.9	21.6	8.6	4.0	6.8
1967	75.5	24.2	24.6	6.8	20.0	116.4	45.7	33.1	10.8	26.8
1968	57.3	22.3	16.6	7.5	11.0	173.7	68.0	49.6	18.3	37.8
1969	69.1	36.7	20.2	7.0	5.1	242.8	104.7	69.8	25.3	42.9
1970	81.7	52.6	18.0	7.8	3.3	324.4	157.3	87.8	33.1	46.2

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

<sup>1</sup> Represents only reporting clinics, which in the month of December comprised 60 per cent of the total. No estimate is available for non-reporting clinics.

<sup>2</sup> Nonsovereign territory.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

<sup>4</sup> Includes acceptors of the rhythm method, who constituted 92 per cent of all acceptors in 1964, 53 per cent in 1965, 31 per cent in 1966, and between 13 and 25 per cent of annual acceptors after 1966.

<sup>5</sup> Annual number of acceptors is an estimate based on units of contraceptives supplied, the assumed relationship being one acceptor equals 130 units per year. Because of the arbitrary basis of this estimate, the cumulation of acceptors is not considered warranted.

<sup>6</sup> Acceptors for years prior to 1970, when a population policy was announced, represent clients attending clinics that currently participate in the government program. The slight discrepancies between this table and Tables 10, 11, and 12 in the number of acceptors by method and year of acceptance is accounted for by the pro-rating, in Table 13, of acceptors of unknown method according to the known distribution by method.

<sup>7</sup> Estimate based on first 11 months of 1970.

<sup>8</sup> The breakdown between IUDs and "other program methods" is an estimate.

<sup>9</sup> The omission of acceptors of "other program methods" does not significantly affect the totals shown.

<sup>10</sup> Includes reinsertions estimated at about 10 per cent of figures shown.

<sup>11</sup> Includes reinsertions, which are estimated to have increased annually from about 10 per cent through 1967 to 32 per cent in 1970. An allowance for reinsertions suggests a cumulative total through 1970 of 639 acceptors of IUDs instead of the 779 shown.

<sup>12</sup> The annual number of oral acceptors is an estimate obtained by summing monthly acceptors and dividing by 4. Included in "other program methods" are "social abortions" (performed on request if the woman has five or more children) which numbered 317 in 1965, 1,321 in 1966, 1,245 in 1967, 2,246 in 1968, 2,860 in 1969, and 2,688 in 1970. The totals for 1968 and 1969 are reduced by 15 per cent to allow for estimated overlap among different methods.

<sup>13</sup> This program, sponsored by the Population Council, offers family planning information and contraceptive supplies mainly to urban women of low socioeconomic status through public hospitals and maternal and child health centers. For more information see Gerald I. Zatučni, "International Postpartum Family Planning Program: Report on the First Year," *Studies in Family Planning*, 22: 1-23, August 1967. For an up-to-date account, see Gerald I. Zatučni, (ed.), *Postpartum Family Planning: A Report on the International Program*, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., forthcoming).

<sup>14</sup> Mainly United Arab Republic.

<sup>15</sup> All United States.

<sup>16</sup> Mainly Hong Kong.

Source: Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

**Table 15. Estimated Current Users of Family Planning Services, by Method and Source of Supplies and Services, for 20 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: January 1971<sup>1</sup>**

(Figures for subcategories may not add to totals because of rounding)

Country and methods	All sources		Program supplies and services				Private sector supplies and services	
	Number of users (in thousands)	Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years	Number of users (in thousands)	Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years	Users as a per cent of number of acceptors	Acceptors as a per cent of married women 15-44 years	Number of users (in thousands)	Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years
<b>Ceylon<sup>2</sup></b>								
All methods	u	>8.2	110	6.9	69	9.8	u	u
IUDs	u	u	54	3.4	79	4.2	u	u
Oral contraceptives	53	3.3	32	2.0	58	3.4	21	1.3
Sterilization	u	u	16	1.0	92	1.1	u	u
Other methods	u	u	8	0.5	42	1.2	u	u
<b>Costa Rica<sup>2</sup></b>								
All methods	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
IUDs	u	u	3.1	1.4	79	1.8	u	u
Oral contraceptives	u	u	9.0	4.1	71	5.7	u	u
<b>Dominican Republic</b>								
All methods	u	u	u	u	u	6.8	u	u
IUDs	u	u	u	u	u	2.6	u	u
Oral contraceptives	u	u	u	u	u	2.6	u	u
Other methods	u	u	u	u	u	1.6	u	u
<b>Ghana<sup>2</sup></b>	25	1-2	u	u	u	0.2	25	1.5
<b>Hong Kong<sup>3</sup></b>								
All methods	245	51	85	18	41	43	160	34
IUDs	u	u	16-22	5	25	18	u	u
Oral contraceptives	u	u	35-40	8	59	14	u	u
Sterilization	u	u	5	1	u	1	u	u
Other methods	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Indonesia</b>								
All methods	u	u	119	0.5	68	0.8	u	u
IUDs	u	u	65	0.3	74	0.4	u	u
Oral contraceptives	u	u	42	0.2	72	0.3	u	u
Other methods	u	u	12	0.0	43	0.1	u	u
<b>Iran</b>								
All methods	u	u	u	u	u	u	>75 <sup>2</sup>	>1.7 <sup>2</sup>
IUDs	>28	>0.6	28	0.6	78	0.8	u	u
Oral contraceptives	>375	>8.7	300	7	50	13.7	75 <sup>2</sup>	1.7 <sup>2</sup>
Other methods <sup>4</sup>	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Kenya</b>								
All methods	45.4	2.2	45.4	2.2	u	u	u	u
IUDs	31.6	1.5	31.6	1.5	64	2.3	u	u
Oral contraceptives	13.8	0.7	13.8	0.7	58	1.1	u	u
Other methods	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Korea (South)</b>								
All methods	1,775	42	1,524	36	u	u	251	6
IUDs	820	20	820	20	44	42	u	u
Oral contraceptives	485	11	300	7	53	13	185	4
Sterilization	128	3	128	3	85	3	u	u
Other methods	342	8	276 <sup>5</sup>	6	u	u	66 <sup>4</sup>	2 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Malaysia<sup>6</sup></b>								
All methods	117	8	98	6.5	45	14	19 <sup>7</sup>	1.2 <sup>7</sup>
IUDs	u	u	1	0.1	0.4	0.2	u	u
Oral contraceptives	106	7	88	5.9	44	13	18 <sup>7</sup>	1.1 <sup>7</sup>
Sterilization	9	0.6	9	0.6	97	0.6	0.0	0.0
Other methods	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7 <sup>7</sup>	<0.1 <sup>7</sup>
<b>Mauritius</b>								
All methods	27.8	25	27.8 <sup>8</sup>	25	56	44	9	9
IUDs	1.6	2	1.6 <sup>8</sup>	2	42	1	9	9
Oral contraceptives	16.1	14	16.1 <sup>8</sup>	14	48	23	9	9
Other methods	10.2	9	10.2 <sup>8</sup>	9	37	20	9	9

**Table 15. Estimated Current Users of Family Planning Services, by Method and Source of Supplies and Services, for 20 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: January 1971<sup>1</sup> (Continued)**

Country and methods	All sources		Program supplies and services				Private sector supplies and services	
	Number of users (in thousands)	Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years	Number of users (in thousands)	Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years	Users as a per cent of number of acceptors	Acceptors as a per cent of married women 15-44 years	Number of users (in thousands)	Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years
<b>Morocco</b>								
All methods	91	3	37	1.2	55	2.5	54	2.0
IUDs	22	<1	22	0.7	54	1.5	0	0
Oral contraceptives	68	2.5	15	0.5	60	0.9	53	2.0
Other methods	1	0.1	0	0	na	0	1	0.0
<b>Nepal</b>								
All methods	u	u	59.9	2.5	74	3.4	u	u
IUDs	u	u	3.6	0.1	51	0.3	u	u
Oral contraceptives	u	u	15.0	0.6	59	1.0	u	u
Sterilization	u	u	9.3	0.4	95	0.4	u	u
Other methods	u	u	32	1.3	83	1.6	u	u
<b>Pakistan</b>								
All methods	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
IUDs	1,561	7	1,561	7	48	15	u	u
Oral contraceptives	u	u	0	0	0	0.0	u	u
Sterilization	1,039	5	1,039	5	87	5	u	u
Other methods	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Singapore<sup>10</sup></b>								
All methods	u	u	69.9	25	40	61.8	u	u
IUDs	u	u	5.3	1.9	54	3.5	u	u
Oral contraceptives	u	u	46.4	16.6	54	30.8	u	u
Sterilization	u	u	6.2	2.2	95	2.3	u	u
Other methods	u	u	12	4.3	17	25.1	u	u
<b>Taiwan</b>								
All methods	800	44	422	24	53	44	360	20
IUDs	350	20	350	19	55	36	u	u
Oral contraceptives	135	8	71	4	47	8	64	3.6
Sterilization	1	0.0	1	0.0	90	0.0	u	u
Other methods	296	16	u	u	u	u	>296	16.4
<b>Thailand</b>								
All methods	>434	>9.6	294	6.5	60	11	>142 <sup>2</sup>	>3.3 <sup>2</sup>
IUDs	134	3.0	134	3.0	54	6	u	u
Oral contraceptives	>269	>6.0	127	2.8	61	5	142 <sup>2</sup>	3.3 <sup>2</sup>
Sterilization	33	0.7	33	0.7	96	1	u	u
Other methods	u	u	0	0	na	0	u	u
<b>Tunisia</b>								
All methods	77	12	61	9	53	17	18	2.8
IUDs	32	5	32	5	47	10	u	u
Oral contraceptives	23	3	15	2	63	4	8 <sup>11</sup>	1.2 <sup>11</sup>
Sterilization	8	1	8	1	80	1	u	u
Other methods	14	2	6	1	30	2	8	1.2
<b>Turkey</b>								
All methods	u	u	170	3	59	5	u	u
IUDs	152	2.3	152	2.7	59	4	u	u
Oral contraceptives	118	1.8	18	0.3	56	1	100 <sup>2</sup>	1.5 <sup>2</sup>
Other methods	u	u	0	0	na	0	u	u
<b>United Arab Republic</b>								
All methods	>461	>9	291	6	u	u	170 <sup>2</sup>	4 <sup>2</sup>
IUDs	179	4	129	3	64	4	50	1
Oral contraceptives	262	6	142	3	u	u	120	3
Other methods	u	u	20	0.4	u	u	u	u

Footnotes on page 44.

Table 15, footnotes

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.  
na = not applicable. Used when column head does not apply to particular item.  
< = less than figure shown in table.  
> = greater than figure shown in table.  
<sup>1</sup> Estimates of the number of current users were prepared by the Population Council on the basis of acceptance data presented in Tables 10, 11, and 12, adjusted for discontinuation. For a more complete discussion of the adjustment procedure and its limitations, see text. The number of married women 15-44 years, the base of most of the percentages in this table, is an estimate for 1970. This number is given in Table 4.  
<sup>2</sup> Represents estimate as of January 1970.  
<sup>3</sup> Nonsovereign territory. Represents estimate as of January 1971.  
<sup>4</sup> The method is mainly condoms.  
<sup>5</sup> Estimated number in December 1970. The annual average for 1970 is estimated at 170,000.

<sup>6</sup> Excluding Sabah and Sarawak.  
<sup>7</sup> Represents estimate as of January 1970. Includes only users who obtained supplies at subsidized prices from the Family Planning Association. An estimated 6 per cent of married women 15-44 years used contraceptive supplies obtained from other private sources, i.e., from private physicians, pharmacies, or from the Family Planning Association at the full, unsubsidized price.  
<sup>8</sup> Based on survey of current practice, not on method continuation rates.  
<sup>9</sup> The program operates through two private associations; therefore the private sector is presumed to be incorporated into the program.  
<sup>10</sup> The distinction between the government program and other sources is not well defined. Late in 1968 the government took over the operation of the private Family Planning Association, and even during the earlier years the Family Planning Association had extensive use of governmental funds and facilities.  
<sup>11</sup> Includes use by foreign population.

Source: Derived data, based on Tables 4, 10, 11, and 12, and on other sources.

Table 16. Total and Per Capita Funds for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source of Funds, for 18 Countries with National Family Planning Programs

Country and year	Exchange rate in U.S. cents	Budget status <sup>1</sup>	Amount of funds, in thousands of U.S. dollars, by major source					Annual per capita budget, in U.S. cents, by source	
			Government	International agency	Foreign government	Private organization	All sources	Government	All sources, including government
<b>Fiji</b>									
1966	1 Fijian dollar =	n	80	u	u	u	80	17	17
1967	114 cents	n	87	u	u	u	87	18	18
1968		n	84	u	u	u	84	17	17
1969		n	115	u	u	u	115	23	23
1970		n	118	u	u	u	118	23	23
<b>Ghana</b>									
FY 1970	1 New cedi =	a	325	130	705	150	1,310	4	14
	98 cents								
<b>India</b>									
FY1957	1 rupee =	e	u	u	u	u	547	u	0.13
FY1958	21 cents	e	u	u	u	u	663	u	0.16
FY1959		e	u	u	u	u	1,074	u	0.25
FY1960		e	u	u	u	u	2,072	u	0.48
FY1961		e	u	u	u	u	2,933	u	0.66
FY1962		e	u	u	u	u	5,836	u	1.28
FY1963		e	u	u	u	u	4,573	u	0.98
FY1964		e	u	u	u	u	13,733	u	2.87
FY1965	1 rupee =	e	u	u	u	u	25,263	u	5.16
FY1966	13 cents	e	u	u	u	u	17,840	u	3.55
FY1967		e	u	u	u	u	34,047	u	6.62
FY1968		e	u	u	u	u	40,687	u	7.72
FY1969		a	56,000	u	u	u	u	10.36	u
1969-1974 (Fourth Five-Year Plan)		a	420,000	u	u	u	u	15.00	u
<b>Indonesia</b>									
FY1968	1 rupiah =	e	90	67 <sup>2</sup>	279 <sup>3</sup>	286 <sup>4</sup>	722	0.08	0.6
FY1969	0.25 cents	e	250	642 <sup>5</sup>	1,569 <sup>6</sup>	686 <sup>7</sup>	3,237	0.3	2.7
FY1970		e	1,250	1,705 <sup>8</sup>	1,296 <sup>9</sup>	625 <sup>10</sup>	4,966	0.8	4.1
FY1971		a	3,750 <sup>11</sup>	u	u	u	u	3.1	u
<b>Iran</b>									
1968	1 rial =	n	532 <sup>12</sup>	u	u	50 <sup>13</sup>	532	2.0	2.1
1969	1.33 cents	e	4,500	u	u	93 <sup>13</sup>	4,600	15	17
1969-1974 (Five-Year Plan)		a	u	u	u	u	25,000-30,000	u	25
<b>Jamaica</b>									
FY1966	1 pound =	n	8.64	u	u	39.36 <sup>14</sup>	48.0	0.6	3.4
FY1967	240 cents	n	168.00	u	u	36.72 <sup>14</sup>	204.72	11	13
FY1968		a	482.40 <sup>15</sup>	u	u	177.12 <sup>14</sup>	659.52	27	37

**Table 16. Total and Per Capita Funds for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source of Funds, for 18 Countries with National Family Planning Programs (Continued)**

Country and year	Exchange rate in U.S. cents	Budget status <sup>1</sup>	Amount of funds, in thousands of U.S. dollars, by major source					Annual per capita budget, in U.S. cents, by source	
			Government	Inter-national agency	Foreign government	Private organization	All sources	Government	All sources, including government
<b>Kenya</b>									
FY1966-1968	1 shilling =	a	51.8 <sup>16</sup>	u	665 <sup>17</sup>	213 <sup>18</sup>	929.8 <sup>19</sup>	0.5	3.3
FY1969-1970	14 cents	a	28	368 <sup>20</sup>	447	95	938	0.25	8.5
<b>Korea (South)</b>									
1962	1 won =	e	328	u	u	u	u	1.3	u
1963	.77 cents	e	593	u	u	u	u	2.2	u
1964		e	1,378	u	u	u	u	5.0	u
1965 <sup>21</sup>	1 won =	e	961 <sup>21</sup>	u	u	277 <sup>22</sup>	1,238 <sup>21</sup>	3.4 <sup>21</sup>	4.4 <sup>21</sup>
1966	.37 cents <sup>21</sup>	e	2,046	u	u	106 <sup>22</sup>	2,152	7.0	7.4
1967		e	2,146	u	u	253 <sup>22</sup>	2,399	7.2	8.1
1968		e	2,140	u	350 <sup>23</sup>	433 <sup>22</sup>	2,928	7.0	9.6
1969		e	1,950	u	1,300 <sup>24</sup>	u	3,250	6.2	10.4
1970		a	1,600 <sup>25</sup>	u	u	u	u	5.1 <sup>25</sup>	u
<b>Malaysia<sup>26</sup></b>									
1966	1 Malaysian	n	83	u	u	189	272	1.0	3.3
1967	dollar =	n	306	u	200 <sup>27</sup>	293	793	3.5	8.1
1968	33.3 cents	n	533	50 <sup>28</sup>	500 <sup>29</sup>	124	1,083	6.0	12.2
1969		n	667	u	u	u	791	7.3	8.6
1970		a	738.7	2.7	46.1	22.8	810	7.8	8.6
1971		a	771	u	u	u	u	8.0	u
<b>Mauritius</b>									
1965	1 rupee =	e	18	26	30	0	44	2.42	5.90
1966	18 cents	e	36	35	30	0	71	4.72	9.30
1967		e	90	87	30	0	167	11.57	21.48
1968		e	90	111	30	0	201	11.37	25.39
1969		e	90	86	30	0	176	11.21	21.92
1970		a	90	104	30	0	194	11.04	23.79
<b>Morocco</b>									
1968	1 dirham =	a	u	u	u	u	155 <sup>31</sup>	u	1.1
1969	20 cents	a	u	u	u	u	242 <sup>31</sup>	u	1.6
1970		a	u	u	u	u	261 <sup>31</sup>	u	1.7
1968-1972 (five years)		a	u	u	u	u	1,220 <sup>32</sup>	u	1.6
<b>Nepal</b>									
1968	1 rupee =	n	9.8	u	39 <sup>33</sup>	u	48.8	0.1	0.5
1969	9.92 cents	n	47	u	150 <sup>33</sup>	u	197	0.4	1.8
1970		n	85	u	305 <sup>33</sup>	u	390	0.8	3.5
<b>Pakistan</b>									
FY1965	1 rupee =	e	u	u	u	571 <sup>34</sup>	5,860	u	5.0
FY1966	21 cents	e	u	u	u	343 <sup>34</sup>	10,650	u	8.8
FY1967		a	u	378 <sup>35</sup>	5,875 <sup>36</sup>	26 <sup>34</sup>	u	u	u
FY1967		e	u	u	u	u	15,485	u	12.5
FY1968		e	u	u	u	u	20,300	u	16.0
FY1969		e	u	u	u	u	22,405 <sup>37</sup>	u	17.2
<b>Five-Year Plan</b>									
Second: 1960-1965		e	u	u	u	u	2,085	u	0.4
Second: 1960-1965		a	u	u	u	u	6,400	u	1.1
Third: 1965-1970		e	u	u	u	u	74,700 <sup>37</sup>	u	11.8
Third: 1965-1970		a	u	u	u	u	59,700	u	9.4
Fourth: 1970-1975		a	u	u	u	u	130,200	u	17.8
<b>Philippines</b>									
1969	1 peso =	e	u	u	>1,000	u	>1,000	u	2.7

**Table 16. Total and Per Capita Funds for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source of Funds, for 18 Countries with National Family Planning Programs (Continued)**

Country and year	Exchange rate in U.S. cents	Budget status <sup>1</sup>	Amount of funds, in thousands of U.S. dollars, by major source					Annual per capita budget in U.S. cents, by source	
			Government	Inter-national agency	Foreign govern-ment	Private organi-zation	All sources	Government	All sources, including govern-ment
<b>Taiwan</b>									
1964	1 New Taiwan dollar = 2.5 cents	e	u	u	u	120 <sup>38</sup>	120	u	1.0
1965		e	167 <sup>39</sup>	u	u	136 <sup>38</sup>	303	1.3 <sup>39</sup>	2.4
1966		e	344 <sup>39</sup>	u	u	111 <sup>38</sup>	454	2.73 <sup>39</sup>	3.5
1967		e	437 <sup>39</sup>	u	u	123 <sup>38</sup>	561	3.34 <sup>39</sup>	4.3
1968		e	497 <sup>39</sup>	u	u	151 <sup>38</sup>	649	3.74 <sup>39</sup>	4.8
1969		e	570 <sup>39</sup>	u	u	119 <sup>38</sup>	688	4.1 <sup>39</sup>	5.0
1970		a	650 <sup>39</sup>	u	u	358 <sup>40</sup>	1,008	4.6 <sup>39</sup>	6.8
1971		a	642 <sup>39</sup>	u	u	247.5 <sup>40</sup>	889.5	4.4 <sup>39</sup>	6.0
<b>Thailand</b>									
1968	1 baht = 5 cents	a <sup>41</sup>	14 <sup>42</sup>			649 <sup>43</sup>	132 <sup>43</sup>	0.04 <sup>42</sup>	2.3
1969		a <sup>41</sup>	43 <sup>42</sup>	17 <sup>35</sup>		775 <sup>43</sup>	225 <sup>44</sup>	0.12 <sup>42</sup>	3.0
1970		a <sup>41</sup>	96 <sup>42</sup>	u	u	u	u	0.26 <sup>42</sup>	u
<b>Tunisia</b>									
1968	1 dinar = 1.92 cents	e	270 <sup>45</sup>	u		427 <sup>46</sup>	185 <sup>44</sup>	5.8	18.9
1969			280	u		460.5 <sup>47</sup>	42	6.0	16.8
<b>Turkey</b>									
1965	1 lira = 11 cents	n	562	u	u	u	u	1.8	u
1966		n	732	u	100 <sup>48</sup>	264 <sup>49</sup>	1,102	2.2	3.3
1967		n	835	u	571 <sup>43</sup>	256 <sup>49</sup>	1,662	2.5	4.9
1968		n	1,925	u	330 <sup>43</sup>	135 <sup>49</sup>	2,390	5.7	7.1
1969		n	1,375	u	100 <sup>50</sup>	90 <sup>49</sup>	1,565	4.0	4.6

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

a = allocated.

e = expended.

n = not specified whether allocated or expended.

FY = fiscal year. The first year of the one-year time period is specified.

< = less than figure shown in table.

> = greater than figure shown in table.

<sup>1</sup> Where it can be specified whether the funds have been expended ("e") or allocated ("a"), this has been done. Otherwise it is not specified ("n").

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

<sup>3</sup> Mainly United States Agency for International Development (AID).

<sup>4</sup> Mainly the Ford Foundation and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). <sup>5</sup> Mainly UNICEF.

<sup>6</sup> Mainly AID. Includes some funds from Japan and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

<sup>7</sup> Mainly Ford Foundation and IPPF. Other contributors are the Church World Service, the Pathfinder Fund, the Population Council, and the World Health Assembly.

<sup>8</sup> Mainly UNICEF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

<sup>9</sup> Mainly AID and Japan. Includes some funds from SIDA and the Netherlands.

<sup>10</sup> Incomplete. Not all organizations are as yet committed.

<sup>11</sup> Requested allocation.

<sup>12</sup> Excluding funds for services of government corps, which, plus contributions from private agencies in Iran, would probably add an amount equal to about seven times the government figure shown.

<sup>13</sup> Population Council. Excludes funds to support a Population Council advisor in the country. <sup>14</sup> Jamaica Family Planning Association.

<sup>15</sup> Expenditures are expected to be less than \$360,000.

<sup>16</sup> Direct monetary appropriation (made in FY1967). Excludes personnel, facilities, and other contributions from the health network.

<sup>17</sup> Grants from foreign governments were broken down as follows: Netherlands, two-year grant totaling \$280,000; Norway, \$14,000 (made in FY1967); United Kingdom, \$21,000 (made in FY1967); and AID, three-year grant totaling \$350,000, channeled through IPPF to the Kenyan Family Planning Association.

<sup>18</sup> Ford Foundation, \$48,000, for training (made in FY1967); and Population Council, three-year grant totaling \$165,000, for resident advisor, nurse-educator, and supplies. Excludes Population Council grants for demographic research and training (about \$90,000).

<sup>19</sup> Small amounts from other contributors may increase this total to about \$1,000,000 for the three-year period. <sup>20</sup> IPPF.

<sup>21</sup> The new exchange rate became effective in May 1965. The apparent decline in funds compared with 1964 stems from the currency devaluation. In local currency, government per capita expenditure in 1965 exceeded that of 1964 by 17 per cent.

<sup>22</sup> Population Council. At the request of the Korean government, these funds were channeled through the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea to permit greater flexibility in their use. <sup>23</sup> SIDA.

<sup>24</sup> AID. This grant was made in 1968 and expended in 1969 and 1970. It is recorded here as if the entire grant were expended in 1969.

<sup>25</sup> Excludes supplementary budget.

<sup>26</sup> Excludes Sabah and Sarawak. <sup>27</sup> From SIDA for vehicles and contraceptives.

<sup>28</sup> From UNICEF for midwife training. <sup>29</sup> Estimated value. From SIDA.

<sup>30</sup> Included under international agencies.

<sup>31</sup> Mostly from AID. Very little actually spent to date.

<sup>32</sup> Relates to new input only. Excludes operations in progress. <sup>33</sup> AID.

<sup>34</sup> Ford Foundation, administered by Population Council. <sup>35</sup> UNICEF.

<sup>36</sup> This breaks down as follows: SIDA, \$832,000; U.K. technical assistance, \$60,000; AID, \$4,983,000, of which \$4,200,000 was in rupees and the balance of \$783,000 was in dollars.

<sup>37</sup> Preliminary estimate. <sup>38</sup> Population Council.

<sup>39</sup> In Taiwan, government sources have been both provincial and local. The government totals break down as follows:

Year	Amount of funds in thousands of U.S. dollars		Per capita budget, in U.S. cents	
	Provincial	Local	Provincial	Local
1965		167		1.3
1966	30	314	0.23	2.5
1967	19	418	0.14	3.2
1968	86	411	0.64	3.1
1969	153	417	1.1	3.0
1970	350	300	2.5	2.1
1971	275	367	1.9	2.5

<sup>40</sup> The breakdown is as follows:

Organization	U.S. dollars (in thousands)	
	1970	1971
Population Council	198	120
Japanese Foundation for Cooperation in Family Planning	75	42.5
Pathfinder Foundation	85	85
Total	358	247.5

<sup>41</sup> Listed items are allocations. Expenditures are estimated to approximate them.

<sup>42</sup> Excludes contributions from health network.

<sup>43</sup> This breaks down as follows: IPPF, \$36,000; Population Council, \$96,000, excluding \$146,000 for support of the Population Council office and advisors.

<sup>44</sup> This breaks down as follows: IPPF, \$71,000; Population Council, \$154,000, excluding \$124,000 for support of the Population Council office and advisors.

<sup>45</sup> Excludes cost of tubal ligation and abortions.

<sup>46</sup> This breaks down as follows: SIDA, \$100,000; AID, \$264,000; Peace Corps, \$63,000.

<sup>47</sup> This breaks down as follows: SIDA, \$100,000; AID, \$279,000; Peace Corps, \$81,500.

<sup>48</sup> From SIDA for 500,000 cycles of oral contraceptives.

<sup>49</sup> Population Council. <sup>50</sup> From SIDA for vehicle equipment.

Source: Published reports of the family planning administrators of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

**Table 17. Total Funds Allocated to the International Postpartum Family Planning Program,<sup>1</sup> by Geographical Region, 1966-1970**

(Numbers are in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Year	Geographical regions					
	All regions	Africa	Northern America	Latin America	East Asia	Balance of Asia
1966	390	13 <sup>2</sup>	164 <sup>3</sup>	85 <sup>4</sup>	16 <sup>5</sup>	112 <sup>6</sup>
1967	400 <sup>7</sup>	13 <sup>2</sup>	164 <sup>3</sup>	85 <sup>4</sup>	16 <sup>5</sup>	122 <sup>6</sup>
1968	632 <sup>8</sup>	39 <sup>9</sup>	0	436 <sup>10</sup>	0	157 <sup>11</sup>
1969	1,016 <sup>12</sup>	0	0	618 <sup>13</sup>	62 <sup>14</sup>	336 <sup>15</sup>
1970	1,269 <sup>16</sup>	128 <sup>9</sup>	0	840 <sup>17</sup>	1 <sup>14</sup>	300 <sup>18</sup>
1966-1970	3,707 <sup>19</sup>	193	328	2,064	95	1,027

<sup>1</sup> The International Postpartum Family Planning Program, sponsored by the Population Council, is an international effort to provide family planning information and services primarily to recently delivered women in maternity hospitals throughout the world. For specific countries in the program, see footnotes below.

<sup>2</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in the United Arab Republic.

<sup>3</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in the United States.

<sup>4</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in Chile, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

<sup>5</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in Hong Kong and Japan.

<sup>6</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in India, Iran, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Turkey.

<sup>7</sup> The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) provided \$10,400 of the total of \$400,000.

<sup>8</sup> AID provided \$631,773 of the total of \$632,000.

<sup>9</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in Ghana and Nigeria.

<sup>10</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

<sup>11</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey.

<sup>12</sup> AID provided \$926,707 of the total of \$1,016,000.

<sup>13</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

<sup>14</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in Hong Kong.

<sup>15</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in India, Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>16</sup> AID provided \$1,198,307 of the total of \$1,269,000.

<sup>17</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, and Venezuela.

<sup>18</sup> Funds provided to hospitals in Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>19</sup> AID provided \$2,767,187 of the total \$3,707,000.

Source: Official records of the International Postpartum Family Planning Program, the Population Council.

**Table 18. Family Planning, Health, and Total Governmental Budgets, by Year, for 14 Countries with National Family Planning Programs**

Country and year	Exchange rate in U.S. cents	Budget status <sup>1</sup>	Budget in local currency (in millions)			Family planning as percent of total <sup>2</sup>	Family planning as percent of health <sup>3</sup>	Health as per cent of total <sup>4</sup>
			Family planning program	Health ministry	Total national budget			
<b>Ceylon</b>								
FY 1968	1 rupee =	e	87	215.5	u	0.0	0.04	u
FY 1968	16.9 cents	a	0	221.3	3,391	0	0	6.5
FY 1969		a	242	230.4	3,999	0.01	0.11	5.8
<b>Fiji</b>								
1964	1 Fijian	n	.066	2.4	21.5	0.31	2.78	11.05
1965	dollar =	n	.074	2.9	25.4	0.29	2.51	11.59
1966	114 cents	n	.081	3.1	28.8	0.29	2.63	11.03
1967		n	.087	3.2	32.2	0.27	2.70	9.98
1968		n	.085	3.4	33.7	0.25	2.50	10.01
1969		n	.116	3.6	36.6	0.32	3.23	9.79
1970		n	.118	3.8	40.6	0.29	3.12	9.35
<b>India</b>								
Five-Year Plan								
First: 1951-1956	1 rupee =	e	1	979	19,600	0.005	0.1	5.0
Second: 1956-1961	13 cents <sup>5</sup>	e	22	2,163	46,000	0.05	1.0	4.7
Third: 1961-1966		e	249	2,259	85,772	0.3	11.0	2.6
Fourth: 1966-1971		a	3,150	7,515	159,023	2.0	41.9	4.7
1966-1969 (three years)		e	694	1,401	67,565	1.0	49.5	2.1
<b>Iran</b>								
1968	1 rial =	n	40 <sup>6</sup>	10,400	247,600	0.02	0.38	3.8
1969	1.33 cents	n	70 <sup>6</sup>	11,000	330,400	0.02	0.58	3.3
<b>Kenya</b>								
FY 1968	1 pound =	n	0.015	3.84	61.3	0.02	0.4	6.3
FY 1969	280 cents	n	0.010	4.25	67.0	0.01	0.2	6.3
FY 1970		n	0.015	6.07	87.15	0.01	0.25	6.9



**Table 18. Family Planning, Health, and Total Governmental Budgets, by Year, for 14 Countries with National Family Planning Programs (Continued)**

Country and year	Exchange rate in U.S. cents	Budget status <sup>1</sup>	Budget in local currency (in millions)			Family planning as percent of total <sup>2</sup>	Family planning as percent of health <sup>3</sup>	Health as per cent of total <sup>4</sup>
			Family planning program	Health ministry	Total national budget			
<b>Korea (South)</b>								
1969	1 won =	n	527	3,157	327,000	0.16	17	1.0
1970	.37 cents	n	561	4,379	467,000	0.12	13	0.9
<b>Malaysia<sup>7</sup></b>								
1966	1 Malaysian	a	.2493	119.1	1,644	0.015	0.2	7.3
1967	dollar =	a	.9000	139.8	1,830	0.05	0.6	7.6
1968	33.3 cents	a	1.5990	146.4	1,932	0.08	1.1	7.6
1969		a	2.0000	149.7	2,061	0.10	1.3	7.3
<b>Mauritius</b>								
1965	1 rupee =	e	0.1	21	262	0.04	0.48	8.0
1966	18 cents	e	0.2	22	266	0.08	0.91	8.3
1967		e	0.5	31	275	0.18	1.61	11.3
1968		e	0.5	36	295	0.17	1.39	12.2
1969		e	0.5	26	285	0.17	1.92	9.1
1970		a	0.5	27	222	0.16	1.85	8.4
<b>Morocco</b>								
1968	1 dirham =	n	u	u	u	0.07	5.9	1.2
1968-1972 Plan (public sector)	20 cents	n	u	u	u	0.12	6.1	2.0
1968-1972 Plan (public and private sectors)		n	u	u	u	0.05	6.1	0.9
1969		n	u	u	u	0.11	6.9	1.6
<b>Nepal</b>								
1969 <sup>8</sup>	1 rupee =	n	.481	20.9	392	0.12	2.3	5.3
1970 <sup>8</sup>	9.92 cents	n	.875	26.8	608	0.14	3.3	4.4
<b>Pakistan</b>								
Five-Year Plan (Public sector)	1 rupee =							
Third: 1965-1970	21 cents	a	284	1,175	31,000	0.9	24	3.8
Fourth: 1970-1975 (Public and private sectors)		a	620	2,300	45,000	1.4	27	5.1
Third		a	284	1,175	52,000	0.5	24	2.3
Fourth		a	620	2,300	74,000	0.8	27	3.1
<b>Taiwan</b>								
FY 1965	1 New	e	0 <sup>10</sup>	120.6	2,653	0	0	4.5
FY 1966	Taiwan	e	1.182 <sup>10</sup>	111.5	2,929	0.04	1.1	3.8
FY 1967	dollar =	e	.773 <sup>10</sup>	125.4	3,459	0.02	0.6	3.6
FY 1968	2.5 cents	e	3.448 <sup>10</sup>	147.4	3,784	0.09	2.3	3.9
FY 1969		e	6.105 <sup>10</sup>	155.2	4,355	0.14	3.9	3.6
FY 1970		e	14.0 <sup>10</sup>	192.3	5,402	0.25	7.3	3.6
<b>Thailand</b>								
1968	1 baht =	e	0.3	587.9	21,262	0.0	0.05	2.8
1969	5 cents	e	0.9	643.6	23,960	0.0	0.1	2.7
1970		e	2.0	800.4	27,300	0.01	0.2	2.9
<b>Turkey</b>								
1965	1 lira =	n	5.1	591	14,421	0.03	0.9	4.1
1966	11 cents	n	6.7	662	16,775	0.04	1.0	3.9
1967		n	7.6	772	18,813	0.04	1.0	4.1
1968		n	17.5	856	21,612	0.08	2.0	4.0
1969		n	12.5	912	25,697	0.05	1.4	3.5

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

e = expended. a = allocated.

n = not specified whether expended or allocated.

FY = fiscal year. The first year of the one-year time period is specified.

<sup>1</sup> Where it can be specified whether the funds have been expended ("e") or allocated ("a"), this has been done. Otherwise it is not specified ("n").

<sup>2</sup> Family planning program budget as per cent of total national budget.

<sup>3</sup> Family planning program budget as per cent of health ministry budget.

<sup>4</sup> Health ministry budget as per cent of total national budget.

<sup>5</sup> Prior to 1965 the exchange rate in India was 1 rupee = 21 cents.

<sup>6</sup> The budget excludes contributions of such government corps as the army.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

<sup>8</sup> Data relate to development budget. <sup>9</sup> Revised.

<sup>10</sup> The family planning budget relates to funds from the provincial government and excludes local government funds.

Source: Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.