

DPR Korea 2017



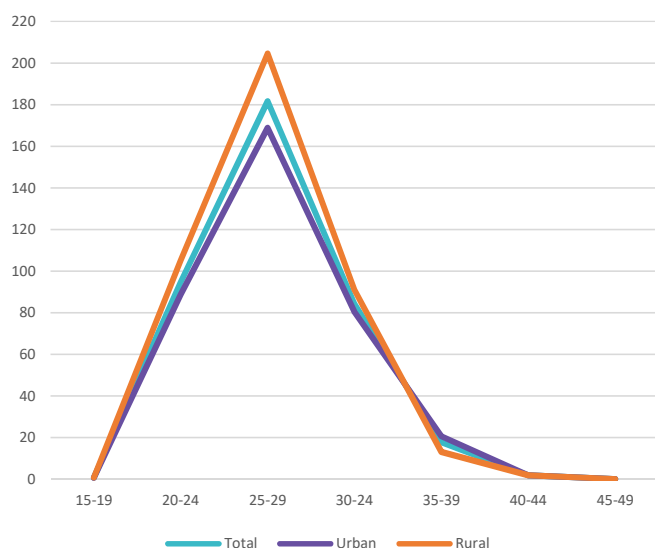
Fertility & Family Planning

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Fertility

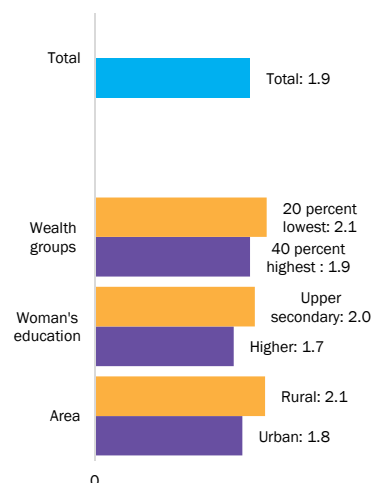


Age Specific Fertility Rates



Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

Total Fertility Rate

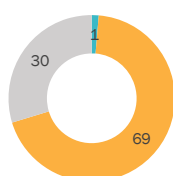


*The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year age groups of women, from age 15 through 49. The TFR is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).

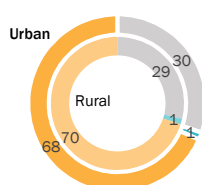
Family Planning

Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics

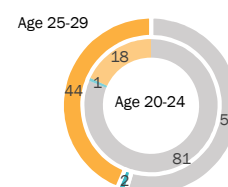
Type of method*



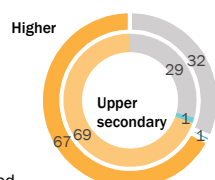
By residence



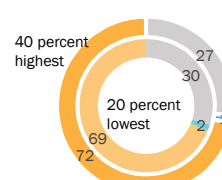
By age



By woman's education



By wealth groups

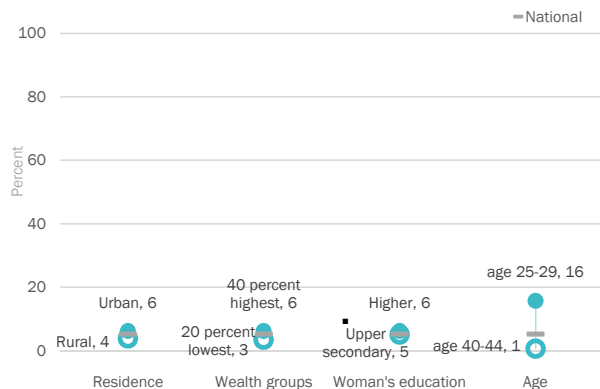


No Method
 Any Traditional Method
 Any Modern Method

*Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method. Modern Methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam and jelly. Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

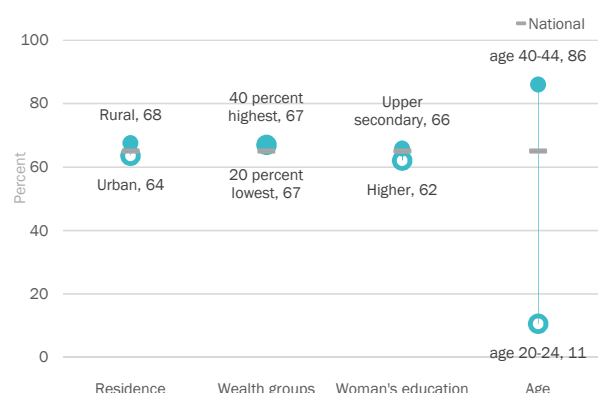
Met Need for Family Planning

Met Need for Family Planning - Spacing



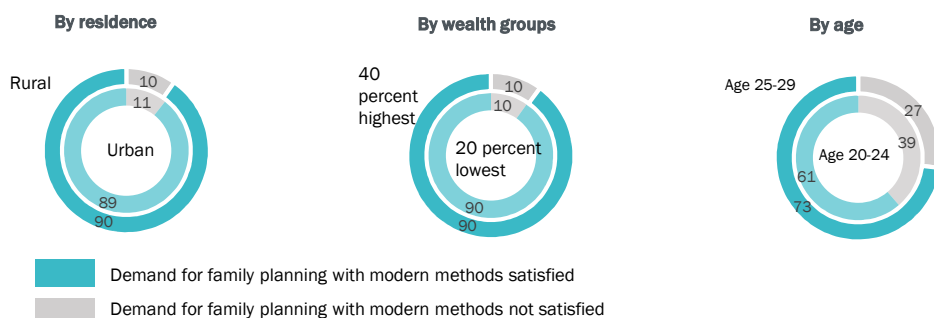
*Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married with a met need for family planning for spacing, by background characteristics

Met Need for Family Planning – Limiting



*Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married with a met need for family planning for limiting, by background characteristics

Percentage of Demand for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods - SDG indicator 3.7.1



The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1) is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services. Access to and use of an effective means to prevent pregnancy helps enable women and their partners to exercise their rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning with modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unintended pregnancies and closely spaced pregnancies, which are at higher risk for poor obstetrical outcomes.

Key Messages

- The total fertility rate for the three years preceding the 2017 DPR Korea MICS, is 1.9 births per woman, this number is slightly higher in rural areas (2.1 births per woman) than in urban areas (1.8 births per woman). As the age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) show, higher rural fertility is mainly due to age group 25-29 years.
- The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that fertility is very low among adolescents, increases to a peak of 182 births per 1,000 among women age 25-29, and declines thereafter. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is 1 birth per 1,000 women.
- Current use of contraception was reported by 70 percent of currently married women without notable differences by background characteristics.
- 70 percent of women age 15-49 years currently married, have a met need for contraception. Around 5 percent of all women have a met need for spacing and 65 percent have an met need for limiting.
- Younger women (20-34 years old) have higher met need for spacing while older age groups of women (35-49 years old) have higher met need for limiting.

The **DPR Korea** Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2017 by the Central Bureau of Statistics as part of the global MICS programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the DPR Korea MICS 2017 related to fertility and family planning. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TM.1.1, TM.2.1, TM.3.1 and TM.3.3.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other MICS are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.