Among major areas, Northern America has the highest level of

contraceptive prevalence in the world (75 per cent) followed by Latin

America and the Caribbean (73 per cent) and Europe (70 per cent). Only

MAIN METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION USED Nine out of every 10 con-

method of contraception, used by 19 per cent of women aged 15 to 49

In Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Puerto Rico, levels range

between 30 per cent and 40 per cent. The prevalence of female sterili-

female sterilization is highest-47 per cent-in the Dominican Republic. together for 57 per cent of overall contraceptive use.

lence below 50 per cent (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro).

www.unpopulation.org

INTRODUCTION As part of Millennium Development Goal 5 to improve maternal health, Governments committed themselves to achieve, by and traditional method use and unmet need for family planning for required information. 2015, universal access to reproductive health (Target 5.B). This wall 2011 are drawn from new Bayesian hierarchical model estimates.² chart presents the latest data available on two of the indicators under Aggregate group estimates are population-weighted averages of the this target: contraceptive prevalence (indicator 5.3) and unmet need model-based country estimates, using as the weight the number of for family planning (indicator 5.6). The specific contraceptive methods married or in-union women aged 15-49 for 2011 in each country. The used by women of reproductive age who are married or in a union and estimated weights were derived from data on the proportion of women new estimates of the mix of methods used in major areas and sub- who were married or in a union in each country³ and estimates of regions of the world are also presented.

In 2011, worldwide an estimated 63 per cent of women of reproductive age who were married or in a union were using a contraceptive DATA AVAILABILITY Information on contraceptive prevalence is availmethod, though contraceptive prevalence levels varied widely across able for most countries of the world. As this wall chart shows, recent major areas and sub-regions. Contraceptive prevalence was lowest estimates of contraceptive prevalence referring to 2000 or later years in Africa (31 per cent), and less than 25 per cent in Middle Africa and Western Africa, and 70 per cent or higher in Europe, Latin America and tries or territories, the most recent estimates refer to earlier dates, from the Caribbean and Northern America. Modern methods predominate: the 1990s for 20 countries and the 1980s for 11 countries. Among the in 2011, nine in ten contraceptive users worldwide relied on a modern countries lacking recent data altogether, only Croatia, Cyprus and Fiji method of contraception.

However, universal access to reproductive health is still far from being attained. At least one in five women of reproductive age who are married or in a union have an unmet need for family planning (i.e., women who are fecund, want to stop or delay childbearing and are not using a method of contraception) in the least developed countries, sub-Saharan Africa and Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. An estimated 143 million married or in-union women worldwide have an unmet need regions and include several countries in Europe as well as Australia, Tobago. for family planning. If traditional method users are included, this num- Canada, Japan and New Zealand. There are also several countries in ber rises to 215 million married or in-union women with an unmet need for modern methods.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY Data on contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning for countries or territories 2 were obtained from surveys covering nationally representative samples of women of reproductive age. Detailed data on levels and trends of contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning, including information on data sources, are presented in the data sets World Contraceptive Use 2012, 2013 Update for the MDG Database: Contraceptive Prevalence, and 2013 Update for the MDG Database: Unmet Need for Family Planning (all available from www.unpopulation. org).1

1 World Contraceptive Use 2012 (United Nations publication, POP/DB/CP/ Rev2012); 2013 Update for the MDG Database: Contraceptive Prevalence

Prospects: The 2010 Revision.4

are available for 157 countries or territories. For an additional 31 counhave more than 100,000 women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a

limited. In the data set World Contraceptive Use 2012, 111 countries or territories had estimates of unmet need for family planning referring to 1986 or later years. Countries lacking the data necessary to estimate the unmet need for family planning are located mainly in developed

(United Nations publication, POP/DB/CP/A/MDG2013); and 2013 Update for the MDG Database: Unmet Need for Family Planning (United Nations publication, POP/DB/CP/B/MDG2013).

Leontine Alkema and others, "National, regional, and global rates and trends in contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning between 1990 and 2015: a systematic and comprehensive analysis", The Lancet (March 2013), available from http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)62204-1; and *Model-based Estimates and Projections of Family* Planning Indicators: 2013 Revision (United Nations publication), available from www.unpopulation.org.

National, regional and global estimates and projections of the number of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union, 1970-2030. (United Nations publication, Technical Paper No. 2013/2). World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision (United Nations publica-

tion, Extended Dataset, Sales No. 11.XIII.7).

World, regional and development group averages of total, modern Western Asia, the Caribbean, South America and Oceania lacking the zation is over 25 per cent in Brazil and a few countries in other regions, including China (29 per cent) and India (36 per cent).

available, contraceptive prevalence among women of reproductive are married or in a union, is the second most widely used contracep- China (50 per cent) and 30 per cent or higher in Argentina, Botswana, age who are married or in a union varies between 4 per cent in South tive method in the world. The IUD is most commonly used in Asia (18 Sudan and 88 per cent in Norway. Globally, contraceptive prevalence is per cent) and its prevalence is highest—over 40 per cent—in China, the countries with relatively high levels of male condom use are also counestimated at 63 per cent in 2011. Among the 49 least developed coun- Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Uzbekistan. In addition, the number of women by age group obtained from World Population tries, 36 per cent of married or in-union women are using a contracep- levels of IUD use range between 30 per cent and 40 per cent in Israel, tive method while the level is nearly twice as high in other developing Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam. The prevalence

of IUD use is also over 30 per cent in Equpt.

or more except in sub-Saharan Africa (25 per cent) and Melanesia, world, with 9 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in traceptive use. Micronesia and Polynesia (37 per cent). Over half of the 48 countries a union relying on it. Use of the contraceptive pill has the widest geoin sub-Saharan Africa with data available have a level of contraceptive graphic distribution of any method. The pill's prevalence is relatively Africa and in the Horn of Africa. In contrast, just seven of the 47 coun- Asia, nine in Europe, one in Latin America and the Caribbean and one prevalence below 30 per cent. However, nine of the 37 countries in that least 30 per cent of contraceptive users rely on the pill than there are Azerbaijan, Malta and Serbia. major area having the required data have contraceptive prevalence lev- countries where a similar share is accounted for by either female steriels below 50 per cent, namely, Anguilla, Dominica, Guatemala, Guyana, lization or the IUD. That is, in many countries, the pill is more popular UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING The level of unmet need for fam-

or the IUD.

other methods in developed regions whereas longer-acting and highly recent data have unmet need levels below 20 per cent. two countries with data in Europe have levels of contraceptive preva- effective clinical methods are used more frequently in the developing regions. Thus, in developed regions as a whole, the most commonly used methods are the pill (used by 18 per cent of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union) and the male condom (with 18 traceptive users in the world rely on modern methods of contracep- per cent prevalence). Those two methods accounted for more than half

The male condom ranked fourth among modern contraceptive methods in terms of global prevalence, with 8 per cent of couples where the woman is aged 15 to 49 relying on this method. The prevalence of **CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE** According to the most recent data The IUD, used by 14 per cent of women of reproductive age who condom use is highest in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of Greece, Japan, the Russian Federation and Uruguay. However, several tries with non-standard reference populations (e.g., all sexually-active women)

Other modern contraceptive methods are also popular in certain regions. In Eastern Africa and Southern Africa, for instance, injectables Among developing regions, contraceptive prevalence is 50 per cent The pill is the third most widely used contraceptive method in the are the most popular methods, accounting for over 40 per cent of con-

Traditional methods, though having lower effectiveness in preventprevalence below 30 per cent and they are located mainly in Western high, 30 per cent or more, in four countries in Africa, one country in ing pregnancy than modern methods, are still commonly used in Middle Africa, Western Africa and Western Asia, where 57 per cent, tries of Asia with data available have levels of contraceptive preva- in Oceania. Countries with the highest prevalence of pill use-over 29 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively, of women of reproductive lence below 30 per cent, namely, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, 40 per cent-include Algeria, Czech Republic, France, Morocco, the age who are married or in a union and are currently using a method Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. No Netherlands, Portugal, Réunion and Zimbabwe. Regarding the share of of contraception rely on a traditional method. Countries with the The availability of estimates of unmet need for family planning is country in Latin America and the Caribbean has a level of contraceptive use, there are more countries where at highest prevalence of withdrawal—30 per cent or more—are Albania,

> Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and among contraceptive users than female sterilization or the IUD even if ily planning varies from 4 per cent in Mauritius to 48 per cent in Samoa. the global prevalence of the pill is lower than that of female sterilization In Africa, 26 of the 39 countries with recent data have high unmet need levels, ranging from 21 per cent to 38 per cent of all women of reproductive age who are married or in a union. In Asia, Europe and Latin Short-acting and reversible methods are more commonly used than America and the Caribbean, by contrast, the majority of countries with

> In general, unmet need for family planning is lowest in countries where contraceptive prevalence is already high (above 60 per cent). That is, the unmet need for family planning must be interpreted in light of other indicators of contraceptive prevalence. Worldwide, 143 million tion. For the world as a whole, female sterilization is the most common of all contraceptive use in developed regions, while less than one out of married or in-union women of reproductive age are estimated to have every four users relied on female sterilization or the IUD. By contrast, an unmet need for family planning in 2011.² The number of women who are married or in a union. Female sterilization is most prevalent in in developing regions the methods with the highest prevalence were with an unmet need for family planning increases to 215 million if Latin America and the Caribbean (26 per cent). The prevalence level of female sterilization (21 per cent) and the IUD (15 per cent), accounting women using traditional contraceptive methods are included. Four out of every five women with an unmet need for modern methods live in developing regions.

			CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE ^a (percentage using contraception among women who are married or in a union ^b)														
				PREVALENCE OF MODERN METHODS PREVALENCE OF TRADITIONAL METHODS													
		Any	Sterili	zation						Vaginal	Other	Any			Other	planning (percent- age with	
Country or territory	Year(s)	Any method	modern method	Female	Male	Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	barrier	modern	traditional method	Rhythm ^e	With- drawal	traditional methods ^f	unmet need) ^g
WORLD	2011	63.2	57.0	18.9	2.4	8.9	4.1	0.5	13.9	8.0	0.2	0.2	6.1	2.9	2.7	0.5	12.3
Developed regions	2011	70.1	61.0	8.4	5.3	17.7	0.3	0.3	8.9	18.4	0.9	0.9	9.0	3.2	5.3	0.5	9.9
Developing regions	2011	62.1	56.4	20.6	1.9	7.5	4.7	0.5	14.7	6.3	0.1	0.1	5.6	2.8	2.3	0.5	12.7
Least developed countries	2011	35.9	29.5	3.0	0.7	10.4	10.5	1.2	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.4	1.4	1.6	23.6
Other developing regions	2011	66.4	60.8	23.5	2.1	7.0	3.7	0.4	17.0	6.9	0.1	0.1	5.5	2.7	2.4	0.3	10.9

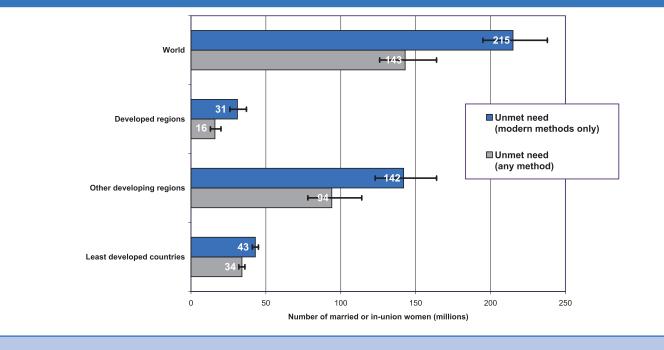
union.

		CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE ^a (percentage using contraception among women who are married or in a union ^b)															Need
			PREVALENCE OF MODERN METHODS PREVALENCE OF TRADITIONAL METHODS														
Country or territory	Year(s)	Any method	Any modern method Femal		zation Male	Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	Vaginal barrier methods ^c	Other modern methods ^d	Any traditional method	Rhythm ^e	With- drawal	Other traditional methods ^f	planning (percentiage with unmetic need) ^s
Western Asia (continued)																	
Lebanon	2004	58.0	34.0										24.0				
Oman	2000	31.7 ^s	24.6	5.4	0.0	4.5	8.0		3.3	3.3	0.1	0.0	7.1	1.4	3.9	1.8	
Qatar	1998	43.2 ^s	32.3	4.1		15.8			9.0	2.9		0.5	10.9	2.3	6.8	1.8	
Courd: Aughte	2007	22.014															

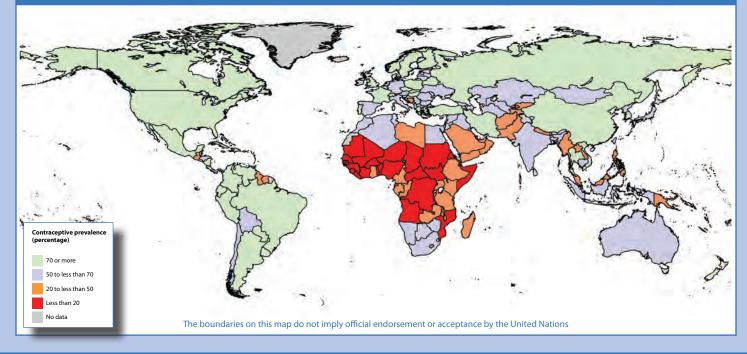
regions (66 per cent).

Other developing regions	2011	66.4	60.8	23.5	2.1	7.0	3.7	0.4	17.0	6.9	0.1	0.1	5.5	2.7	2.4	0.3	10.9	Saudi Arabia	2007	23.8 ^{j, s}													
AFRICA Sub-Saharan Africa	2011 2011	31.3 25.1	25.8 19.7	1.7 1.7	0.0	8.1 4.5	8.3 9.3	1.0	4.6 0.7	2.0	0.0	0.1	5.5 5.4	2.8	1.1 1.0	1.7	23.2 25.3	State of Palestine Syrian Arab Republic	2006/07 2006	50.2 58.3	38.9 42.6 1.2	 2 0.(7.0 .0 12.9	 0.9	 0.0	24.8 25.7	 1.6			1.3 5.7 9.2	 0.2 1.7	 4.8	
Eastern Africa	2011	33.7	29.0	2.3	0.0	5.9	15.8	2.2	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.0	1.0	1.5	26.2	Turkey	2008	73.0	46.0 8.3			0.9	0.0	16.9	14.3			7.0 0.0		0.2 6.2	
Burundi	2010/11	21.9	17.7	0.6		2.4	10.4	0.6	2.7	1.0		0.0	4.1	1.9	2.3		32.4	United Arab Emirates	1995	27.5 ^s	23.6 4.2	2 0.1		1.4		3.7	2.0			4.0 1.0	.6 1.4	1.0	
Comoros	2000	25.7	19.3	0.7	0.0	8.3	8.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.9	1.2	2.3		Yemen	2006	27.7	19.2 2.3	3 0.0	.0 9.0	3.5	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.4 1.	.1 0.5	6.8	
Djibouti	2006	17.8	17.1	0.4	0.0	13.6	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7					EUROPE	2011	70.0	58.8 3.8	8 2.7		0.5			17.7				1.4 5.9	0.7 10.1	
Eritrea	2002 2010/11	8.0	5.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.1	2.1	28.5	Eastern Europe	2011	70.1	54.0 1.1			0.2			22.7			5.7 7.4		1.2 10.1	
Ethiopia Kenya	2010/11	28.6 45.5	27.3 38.9	0.5 4.8	 0.0	0.3 7.2	20.8 21.6	5.4 1 9	2.1 1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3 6.6	0.9 4.7	0.3	0.1	26.3 25.6	Belarus Bulgaria	2005 2007	72.6 69.2 ^{j, u}	56.0 2.4 40.1 2.1			0.0	0.0	25.7 8.9	17.5 22.3			6.6 5.1 9.1 2.1		1.5	
Madagascar	2008/09	39.9	28.2	1.1	0.0	6.0	17.9	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	9.7	0.8	1.2	19.0	Czech Republic	2007	86.3 j. v	77.6	0.	54.4			7.3	13.1			8.7	1 27.0	8.7 4.3 ^{i, j}	61
Malawi	2010	46.1	42.2	9.7	0.1	2.5	25.8	1.3	0.3	2.4		0.1	3.9	0.8	1.8	1.2	26.1	Hungary	1992/93	80.6 ^{h, j}	71.3 5.0	່, ເ	39.4			18.2	8.1				2.6 6.5	0.2 7.0 ^{i, j}	
Mauritius	2002	75.8 ^h	39.3	8.9	0.1	16.0	3.7	0.1	1.4	8.9	0.2	0.0	36.5	10.1	26.4	0.0	3.5 ⁱ	Poland	1991	72.7 ^{h, j}	28.0 0.0	0.0	.0 3.4	. /		8.4	13.4	2.8	0.0 4	4.7 28.4	3.4 16.3	0.0	
Mozambique	2011	11.6	11.3	0.2	4.5	0.1	0.0	1.1	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		Republic of Moldova	2005	67.8	42.6 4.7	7 0.0	.0 3.6			25.2	7.4		1.7 2	5.2 3.	8.5 19.6	2.2 11.4	
Réunion	1997	66.6 ^{h, j, k}	63.5	3.2	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	3.2	0.2	1.3	3.1	1.5	1.6	0.0		Romania	2005	69.8 ^{j, u}	50.5 3.9	9 0.2		0.4	0.0		22.6			9.4 13.3			
Rwanda Somalia	2010/11 2006	51.6 14.6	44.0 1.2	0.8 0.0	0.0 0.0	7.1 0.8	26.3 0.2	6.3	0.5 0.1	2.9 0.0	0.0	0.1	7.6 13.4	3.5 0.4	3.5 0.3	0.6	20.8	Russian Federation	2007	79.5 ^{j, k}	65.0 65.6 4.7		14.1			20.4	30.3			4.6 14.	13.6	2.9	
South Sudan	2006	3.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.3	2.5		Slovakia Ukraine	1997 2007	79.8 ^j 66.7 ^k	65.6 4.7 47.5 0.6		22.3 .0 4.8	 0.0	0.0		25.8 23.8			4.2 9.1 7.2	 7.2 10.3	1.6 10.1	
Uganda	2011	30.0	25.8	2.9	0.1	2.9	14.1	2.7	0.5	2.7			4.2	1.4	2.1	0.7	34.3	Northern Europe	2007	77.6	74.1 5.8			1.1			20.0			3.3 1.0	.0 2.3	0.1 6.9	
United Republic of Tanzania	2009/10	34.4 ^k	26.1	3.5	0.0	6.7	10.6	2.3	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.1	2.9	2.2	25.3	Denmark	1988	78.0 ^{h, j}	72.0 5.0						22.0				2.0 4.0	0.0	
Zambia	2007	40.8 ^k	26.5	1.9	0.0	11.0	8.5	0.4	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.1	14.3	1.2	5.6	7.5	26.6	Estonia	2004/05	63.4 ^{j, u}	57.9 0.1		19.0	. /		21.5	13.5	0.7	3.2	5.5 3.3	3.3 2.2		
Zimbabwe	2010/11	58.5	57.1	1.1		41.3	8.3	2.7	0.2	3.1		0.3	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	14.6	Finland	1989/90	77.4 ^{j, u}	75.4 14.9	9 1.1		1.9		25.8	20.1			2.1 0.1		0.8	
Middle Africa	2011 2008/09	20.9	8.8	0.6	0.0	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.2	12.0	8.1	1.3	2.5	26.0	Ireland	2004/05	64.8 ^{j, k}	61.4		17.2			8.4	23.3			5.4 3.	8.3 2.1	0.0	1.1.w
Angola Cameroon	2008/09	17.7 23.4		 0.5		 1.9	3.0	0.7	0.2	4.5 7.6		 0.1	 9.2	 6.7	 1.8	0.7	 23.5	Latvia Lithuania	1995 2006	67.8 ^{h, j} 62.9 ^{j, u}	55.5 50.4 2.1	. 2.1 1 0.3		0.1	 0.1	28.0 9.6	13.6 19.4			2.3 7. ⁻ 2.5 5	4.5 5.2 7.3	0.7 16.8 ^{i, j}	, ,
Central African Republic	2006	19.0	8.6	0.3	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	6.8	0.4	3.3	23.5	Norway	2008	88.4 ^j	82.2 7.7		31.0	0.0	3.3	23.3	19.4			6.3	2 7.5		
Chad	2010	4.8	1.6	0.1		0.5	0.9			0.1			3.2	0.3	0.0	3.0	28.3 ^m	Sweden	1996	75.2 ^{j, x}	64.8	, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	27.4	0.0	0.0	16.2	16.4			0.4 2.0	2.6 7.8	0.0	
Congo	2011/12	44.7 ⁿ	20.0	0.1		2.9	2.8	0.1		12.3		1.7	24.7	17.1	5.7	2.0		United Kingdom	2008/09	84.0 ^{j, k, y}	84.0 8.0	0 21.0	.0 28.0	2.0	1.0		27.0	1.0	2.0	8.0 2.0	2.0 6.0	0.0	
Dem. Republic of the Congo	2010	17.7 ^k	5.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	12.4	8.4	1.1	2.9	24.2 ^m	Southern Europe	2011	65.8	50.3 5.2		.5 16.9	0.1	0.0	6.2	19.2				2.0 12.2	0.6 12.2	
Equatorial Guinea	2000	10.1	6.1	0.5	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	4.0	2.0	0.6	1.4		Albania	2008/09	69.3	10.2 3.0		1.6	0.7		0.9	4.0				0.8 57.9	0.4 12.9	
Gabon Sao Tome and Principe	2012 2008/09	31.1 ⁿ 38.4 ^k	19.4 33.1	0.6 1.2	 0.0	5.7 15.1	0.4	 0.0	0.1 0.4	12.0 5.0	 0.1	0.6	11.7 5.3	9.1 2.8	2.3 1.2	0.3	 37.6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/12	45.8	12.0 0.2	2 0.0		0.0	0.0	3.8	6.2				3.7 29.8	0.3 9.0 ^m	A
Northern Africa	2008/05	53.6	48.6	1.2	0.0	22.1	4.0	0.0	19.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	5.0	1.8	1.2	2.0	15.2	Greece Italy	2001 1995/96	76.2 ^{h, j} 62.7 ^{h, j, u}	45.9 40.6 6.0	 0 0.1	4.8 .1 14.2	 0.1		3.6 5.8	33.9 14.2			0.3 2.1 3. ⁻	28.8 3.7 18.2	1.5 0.2 11.8 ^{1,1}	i, j, w
Algeria	2006	61.4	52.0	1.1		45.9			2.3	2.3		0.3	9.4	4.1	3.3	2.0		Malta	1993	85.8 ^{j, k}	46.0 2.2					2.9	21.9		0.0 2	19.4		8.1	
Egypt	2008	60.3	57.6	1.0	0.0	11.9	7.4	0.5	36.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.2	2.0	11.6	Montenegro	2005/06	39.4 ^k	17.2 0.1			0.0	0.0	9.7	4.3	-		2.2 3.9		0.5	
Libya	1995	45.2	25.7			9.6			11.2			4.9	19.6					Portugal	2005/06	86.8 ^{j, k}	82.5 5.1		58.9			7.3	11.2			5.6 2.	2.1 3.5	0.0	
Morocco	2010/11	67.4 ⁿ	56.7			48.4	1.3		4.2	1.6		1.2	10.7	4.4	4.1	2.2	11.9	Serbia	2010	60.8	21.5 0.2			0.0	0.0	3.2	13.5				30.3	1.1 6.6 ^m	
Sudan Tunisia	2010 2011/12	9.0°									ï						28.9 ^{n, o}	Slovenia	1994/95	78.9 ^{h, j}	63.2 6.0			0.3		22.9	8.1				7.5 8.0	0.2 9.2 ij	J, W
Iunisia Southern Africa	2011/12	63.0 ^{k, n}		 13.6	 0.7	 11.7	 28.3	 0.1	 1.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	 0.7	0.0	 0.1	0.7	7.0 13.6	Spain Western Europe	2006 2011	65.7 69.9	62.3 5.6 66.5 6.3		.9 17.2 .9 37.5	0.2	0.2	6.4 10.6	24.8			3.5 0.1 3.1 2.1		1.3 0.0 9.2	
Botswana	2007/08	52.8 ^{j, k}	51.2	2.1	0.7	6.1	6.8		0.8	41.7	0.6		2.6	1.8	0.6	0.7		Austria	2008/09	69.9	67.6 6.3			1.9		15.4	14.0				l.5 0.6		
Lesotho	2009/10	47.0	45.6	2.4	0.0	12.5	19.3	0.1	1.9	9.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	23.3	Belgium	2008/10	70.4 ^{j, u}	69.1 8.4						6.0			1.3		1.3	
Namibia	2006/07	55.1	53.5	10.3	0.4	8.6	21.8	0.2	1.4	10.6	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	20.7	France	2008	76.4 ^{j, u}	74.1 3.8	8 0.8	.8 40.6	1.0	0.1	18.9	7.9	0.2	0.9	2.3 1.9	.9 0.4		
South Africa	2003/04	59.9	59.8	14.3	0.7	10.9	28.4	0.0	1.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	Germany	2005	66.2 ^{j, u}	61.6 8.3			0.7	0.3	5.9	6.2			4.7 3.9	8.9 0.7		
Swaziland	2010	65.2	63.0	5.2	0.3	10.7	21.3	1.8	1.1	22.4	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.1	0.8	13.0 ^m	Netherlands	2008	69.0 ^j	67.0 3.0		.0 40.0			8.0	9.0			2.0			
Western Africa Benin	2011 2011/12	15.1 12.9 ⁿ	10.7 7.4	0.3 0.1	0.0	3.4 1.3	4.0 2.0	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.1	4.4 5.5	2.2	0.8	1.4 4.7	25.0		1994/95	82.0 ^{j, u} 72.8	77.5 13.8 66.6 26.2		.3 34.1 .3 14.9	0.3	0.3	6.0	14.2	0.9		4.5 2.3 6.1 3. ⁻	-	0.0 0.3 10.4	
Burkina Faso	2011/12	16.2	15.0	0.1		3.2	6.2	3.4	0.3	1.6		0.0	1.2	 1.0	0.0	0.1		LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN Caribbean	2011	60.7	66.6 26.2 57.4 22.7			0.1 7.4	0.3	6.5 8.2	93			3.2 1.	3.1 2.6 1.5 1.0	0.3 10.4 0.7 17.5	
Cape Verde	2005	61.3	57.1	14.8		21.4	11.3		2.2	6.1		1.3	4.2	1.9	2.2	0.1	16.7	Anguilla	2003	43.0 ^{j, k, x}	40.8 2.6			1.7	0.0	2.6	15.0			2.6 0.9	0.9 1.7	0.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	2011/12	18.2 ⁿ	11.9	0.1		7.1	2.4	0.2	0.1	1.8		0.3	6.3	3.9	0.6	1.8		Antigua and Barbuda	1988	52.6 ^j	50.6 11.4	4 0.0		3.2		1.1	5.5	3.2		2.0 0.	0.5 1.1	0.4	
Gambia	2010	13.3	10.1			3.2	3.4				/	3.5	3.2	1.4		1.8	21.5 ^m	Bahamas	1988	61.7 ^j	60.1 16.4	4 0.0	.0 31.5	4.8		3.7	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.6			
Ghana	2008	23.5 ^k	16.6	1.6	0.0	4.7	6.2	0.9	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.1	6.9	4.7	1.4	0.8	35.7	Barbados	1988	55.0 ^j	53.3 10.0			0.9		5.2	7.4			1.7 0.7	-	0.0	
Guinea	2012	5.6 ⁿ	3.3	0.1		1.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.5		0.0	2.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	 6.0m	Cuba	2010/11	74.3	73.2 23.9			1.4	0.1	24.9	17.2			1.2 0.	0.5 0.3	0.4 9.1 "	1
Guinea-Bissau Liberia	2010 2007	14.2 11.4	10.3 10.3	 0.6	 0.0	1.2 3.8	1.5 4.1	 0.0	4.0 0.2	3.2 1.6		0.4	3.9 1.2	1.0 1.0	 0.2	2.9 0.0	6.0 ^m 35.7	Dominica Dominican Republic	1987 2007	49.8 ⁱ 72.9	47.9 11.9 69.5 47.4			11.2 4.2	 0.6	1.6 2.1	6.0			1.9 3.4 1.	 I.3 1.5	0.6 11.1	
Mali	2006	8.2	6.3	0.3	0.0	2.9	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.1	27.6	Grenada	1990	54.3 ^{h, j}	52.1 1.0			9.0		3.0	21.9			2.1			
Mauritania	2007	9.3 ^h	8.0	0.1	0.0	5.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.1		Haiti	2012	34.5	31.0 1.5			19.4	1.9	0.1	5.1			3.5 1.0	.6 1.1	0.8	
Niger	2012	13.9 ⁿ	8.3	0.1		5.6	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0			5.6	0.1		5.5		Jamaica	2002/03	69.0	66.2 12.0	0 0.0	.0 18.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	24.0	0.0	0.2	2.8 0.0	0.0 2.0	0.8 11.7 ⁱ	
Nigeria	2011	14.1 ^k	8.6	0.2	0.0	2.1	3.5	0.2	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.1	5.3	2.7	1.1	1.5	18.9 ^m	Montserrat	1984	52.6 ^j	52.2		30.6	3.2	0.0	11.0	3.4			0.3			
Senegal	2010/11	13.1	11.9	0.2		4.1	5.2	1.1	0.6	0.6		0.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	30.1	Puerto Rico	2002	84.1 ^{h, j}	72.2 38.5	5 5.3		2.7	0.0	1.2	8.8				3.2 2.1	1.7	
Sierra Leone Togo	2010 2010	11.0 15.2	10.0 13.2	0.0 0.3	 0.0	4.0 2.4	4.6	1.7	 0.2	0.1	 0.0	0.7	1.0 2.1	 0.9	 0.1	1.1 1.0	27.4 ^m 37.2 ^m	Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia	1984 1988	40.6 ^j 47.3 ^j	37.0 45.9 7.7	 7 0.0	19.7 .0 18.5	2.3	0.0	3.8 4.6	5.6 5.9			3.6 1.4			
ASIA	2010	67.0	61.2	23.4	2.2	6.4	3.7	0.4	17.5	7.4	0.0	0.1	5.6	2.8	2.5	0.3	10.9	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1988	58.3 ^j	55.9 13.4		24.5	6.8	 0.0	2.6	7.5			2.4	 1.7		
Central Asia	2011	59.4	54.0	1.7	0.1	3.7	1.9	0.1	42.7	3.7	0.1	0.1	5.0	1.3	1.4	2.3	13.8	Trinidad and Tobago	2006	42.5	37.7 8.4			2.4	0.3	2.5	13.0			4.8 1.		1.4	
Kazakhstan	2010/11	51.0	49.5	1.2	0.0	7.1	0.3	0.0	33.5	7.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	11.6 ^m	United States Virgin Islands	2002	78.4 ^j	72.6 19.2	2 2.1	.1 18.8	5.2	0.0		25.3	0.5	0.0	5.8 3.1	8.7 0.5	1.6	
Kyrgyzstan	2005/06	47.8	45.5	0.9	0.0	5.1	1.2	0.0	32.0	5.8	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.7	0.5	1.1		Central America	2011	69.6	64.1 34.2	. 0.	.9 5.9	7.5	0.0	9.5	5.8	0.3	0.0	5.1 2.	2.5 2.2	0.5 12.0	
Tajikistan	2012	27.9 ⁿ	25.7	0.6		2.3	2.0	0.0	18.5	2.2		0.0	2.2	0.1	1.9	0.1		Belize	2011	55.2	51.8 20.7			11.4	0.1	1.6	5.1			3.4 2.	2.1 1.0	0.3 15.9 ^m	n
Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	2000	61.8 ^h	45.2	1.8	0.0	1.2	1.0 2.7	0.0	39.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	16.6	2.1	5.3	9.2	13.1	Costa Rica	2010	82.2 ^k	79.9 30.0			9.5	0.3	3.4	9.0			3.3 1.4	.4 1.8	0.1	
Eastern Asia	2006 2011	64.9 82.3	59.3 80.8	2.1 26.1	0.1 4.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	49.7 37.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	5.6	1.7 0.7	1.1	2.8	4.4	El Salvador Guatemala	2008 2002	72.3 ^j 43.3 ^k	66.1 35.3 34.4 16.8			20.0 9.0	0.1	0.8	2.3			6.2 3. ¹ 8.8 6.1	3.7 2.4 5.3 2.3	0.2 27.6	
China	2006	84.6	84.0	28.7	4.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	40.6	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3			Honduras	2005/06	65.2	56.1 21.2			13.8	0.0	6.6	2.9			9.1 3. ⁻	B.1 5.8	0.2 16.8	
China, Hong Kong SAR	2007	79.5	75.4	7.1	0.6	6.7	1.2		9.3	50.3	0.2	0.0	4.1	2.3	1.8	0.0		Mexico	2006	70.9	66.5		4.7	5.0		11.6	6.4			4.4		12.0 i	
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2002	68.6 ^h	58.2	4.4	0.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	42.8	5.8	0.7	0.0	10.4					Nicaragua	2006/07	72.4	68.8 24.3	3 0.4		23.4	0.0	3.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.7 1.	.7 1.0	1.0 10.7	
Japan	2005	54.3 ^{j, k}	44.4	1.5	0.4	1.0			0.9	40.7		0.0	16.8	3.4	11.8	1.6		Panama	2009	52.2 ^k	48.8 16.8		10.8	13.1		4.7	3.1			3.4			
Mongolia Republic of Korea	2010 2009	55.0 ⁿ 80.0 ^{j, 1}	 70.1	 5 9	 16.8	 2.0				2/1 3	 0.9	 7.4	 9 9				22.0 ^m	South America	2011	75.6 79. qi. k	68.8 23.3			5.4	0.4	5.0	12.1				3.4 2.9	0.2 8.9	
Southern Asia	2009	56.2	48.2	5.9 29.4	16.8	2.0	 2.1	0.2	12.8 2.1	24.3 5.9	0.9	0.2	9.9 7.5	9.9	 2.8	0.2	 15.2	Argentina Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2004/05 2008	78.9 ^{j, k} 60.5	69.9 5.8 33.8 6.5		20.4 .1 3.3	2.4 11.3	 0.0	8.4 8.4	32.9 4.0			9.0 4.8 6.7 20.8		0.1 1.0 20.1	
Afghanistan	2011	21.8 ^p	16.3	1.4	0.0	5.3	6.5	0.2	1.3	1.7			5.6	0.3	1.4	3.9		Brazil	2008	80.3	77.1 29.1			4.0	0.0	8.4 1.9	12.2			3.2 1. ⁻		0.0 6.0	
Bangladesh	2011	61.2 ^k	52.1	5.0	1.2	27.2	11.2	1.1	0.7	5.5			9.2	6.9	1.9	0.4	13.5	Chile	2006	64.2 ^{z, aa}	7.1		29.1			18.9	9.1						
Bhutan	2010	65.6	65.4	7.1	12.6	7.5	28.9	0.1	3.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.7 ^m	Colombia	2009/10	79.1	72.7 34.9		.4 7.6	9.2	3.1	7.5	7.0				2.3 3.5	0.5 8.0	
India	2007/08	54.8 ^k	48.1	35.8	1.1	3.6			1.8	5.5		0.3	6.4	4.4	2.0	0.0	20.5	Ecuador	2004	72.7	58.7 24.2			5.9	0.0	10.1	4.3			4.0 7.		0.8 7.4 ⁱ	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002	73.3 ^j	58.9	15.2	2.3	25.1	2.3	0.4	7.6	6.0		0.0	14.3	1.7	11.4	1.2		Guyana	2009	42.5	39.8 5.3			4.8	0.2	7.3	12.9			2.7 0.7		0.6 28.5	
Maldives Nepal	2009 2011	34.7 49.7	27.0 43.2	10.1 15.2	0.5 7.8	4.6 4.1	1.2 9.2	0.5	0.8	9.3 4.3	0.0	0.0	7.8 6.5	3.4 1.1	4.2 5.4	0.1	28.6 27.5	Paraguay	2008 2011	79.4 ^{j, k}	70.1 9.9 51.1 9.4			16.5 18.0	 0.1	12.3 2.6	13.2 12.0			9.3 4.5 4.4 15.8		0.6 4.7 ^{i,j} 1.2 6.1	
Pakistan	2006/07	29.6 ^k	21.7	8.2	0.1	2.1	2.3	0.1	2.3	6.8		0.0	7.9	3.6	5.4 4.1	0.0	27.5	Peru Suriname	2011 2006	75.4 45.6	45.0 9.1			3.1	0.1	1.5	3.9		-	4.4 15.8 0.6 0.1		1.2 6.1 0.2	
Sri Lanka	2006/07	68.4 ^q	52.4	16.3	0.7	8.1	14.8	0.3	6.5	5.7			16.0	10.1	5.8	0.2	7.3 ^q	Uruguay	2004	43.0 77.0 ^{I, x, z}	74.8 5.4					12.3	30.8				1.5 0.7	0.0	
South-Eastern Asia	2011	62.9	56.4	6.7	0.3	16.5	18.8	1.6	8.4	4.1	0.0	0.1	6.5	2.9	2.9	0.6	12.8	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	1998	70.3	61.7		21.1			9.5	3.4			8.6 3.0	3.6 4.5	0.5 18.9 ⁱ	
Cambodia	2010/11	50.5	34.9	2.4	0.0	15.8	10.4	0.4	3.1	2.7		0.0	15.7	3.9	11.7	0.1	16.9	NORTHERN AMERICA	2011	75.4	69.8 20.8			0.1	0.6	4.7	12.0	0.1	2.9		.1 3.9	0.1 6.8	
Indonesia	2012	61.9 ⁿ	57.9	3.2	0.2	13.6	31.9	3.3	3.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.3	2.3	0.4	11.4	Canada	2002	74.0 ^{j, k}	72.0 11.0			1.0			15.0				8.0 6.0	0.0	
Lao People's Dem. Republic	2005	38.4	35.0	4.7	0.0	15.9	10.6	0.0	2.9	0.8			3.4	2.0	0.9	0.6	27.3	United States of America	2006/10	76.4 ^j	70.4 22.1			0.0		5.2	11.8			6.0 1.	.3	4.7 8.0 ^{i,j}	
Malaysia Myanmar	2004 2009/10	49.0 ^{h r}	32.3		 0.4	13.2		 0.1	4.2	7.1 0.4		7.8	16.7	8.8	3.9	4.0		OCEANIA	2011	59.4	55.1 11.0			3.6	1.5		11.6	0.1		4.1 2.0	2.0 1.4	0.7 15.0	
Myanmar Philippines	2009/10	46.0 ^{j,k} 48.9 ^k	45.7 36.3	3.6 8.6	0.4	11.5 19.8	27.5 3.4	0.1	2.1 3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4 12.6	0.1 0.1	0.0	0.2		Australia/New Zealand Australia	2011 2005	69.0 72.3 ^j	66.0 11.6 68.1 6.6			2.1	2.0 2.8	2.4 1.6	15.6 14.6			2.7 1.3 4.2 1.3	l.3 1.3 l.7 2.5	0.0 10.5	
Singapore	1997	62.0 ^{h, j}	55.0			10.0			5.0	22.0			7.0					New Zealand	1995	72.3 [,] 75.0 ^{h, j}	72.3 14.6			1.8			14.6			4.2 1. 2.7 1.		0.1	
Thailand	2009	79.6	77.5	23.7	0.9	35.0		0.4	0.9	2.3		0.3	2.2	 1.7		0.5		Melanesia/Micronesia/Polynesia	2011	36.9	29.6 10.4			10.7	0.1	0.3	1.7			7.0 3.	B.3 1.5	2.1 25.3	
Timor-Leste	2009/10	22.3	20.6	0.8	0.0	1.7	15.7	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	31.5	Cook Islands	1999	43.2 ^{h, j}	38.2 4.4			16.3		1.4	0.3			4.9 0.		3.5	
Viet Nam	2010/11	77.8 ^k	59.8	3.9	0.1	10.1	1.7	0.2	31.0	12.7		0.1	17.8	11.3	6.3	0.2	4.3 ^m	Guam	2002	66.6 ^{h, j}	58.3 18.2	2 3.9		4.6	0.0	0.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	8.3 2.	2.5 2.1	3.7	
Western Asia	2011	57.9	38.9	4.7	0.0	10.6	1.5	0.0	14.4	7.3	0.3	0.0	18.9	2.1	14.6	2.2	15.9	Kiribati	2009	22.3	17.6 4.0			7.6	3.2	0.6	0.4				3.3 1.0	0.4 28.0	
Armenia	2010	54.9	26.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	9.6	14.6	0.1	0.0	28.9	2.8	24.5	1.6	13.5	Marshall Islands	2007	44.6	42.4 25.0			9.2	3.8		1.4			2.2 1.4	.4 0.6	0.2 8.1	
Azerbaijan Bahrain	2006 1995	51.1 61.8 ^s	13.2 30.6	0.4 6.2	0.0	1.1 10.9	0.0	0.0	9.2 2.9	2.2 9.6	0.2	0.0	37.9 31.2	4.0 3.2	32.5 26.3	1.4 1.7	15.4	Nauru Palau	2007 2003	35.6 32.8 ^j	23.0 13.3 29.7 1.3			2.3		3.8 0.9	2.8 0.6			2.6 4. ¹ 3.1 0.0	1.7 4.5	3.3 23.5	
Georgia	2010	53.4 ^j	30.6	2.9		4.1	0.0		12.5	13.6	1.5	0.1	18.5	7.4	20.3 11.1	1.7	 12.3 ^{i, j}	Palau Papua New Guinea	2003	32.8	29.7 1.3 24.3 8.6			4.4 9.1	5.6		1.4	0.0		3.1 0.0 8.1 3.0		2.5 2.6 27.4	
Iraq	2011	52.5	33.6	3.1		15.8	3.1	0.1	9.4	1.8	0.4	0.1	18.8	1.1	15.4	2.3	8.0 ^m	Samoa	2009	28.7	26.6 6.7			13.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0		2.1 1.2		0.3 47.7	
										4.0	4.0	0.9	16.0	4.0	11.0	1.0																	
Israel	1987/88	68.0 ^t	51.9			13.0			30.0	4.0	4.0	0.5	10.0					Solomon Islands	2006/07	34.6	27.3 13.3		.3 1.3	8.8	0.0	2.1	1.5		0.0	7.3 4.	1.7 2.2	0.4 11.1	
Jordan	1987/88 2009	68.0 ^t 59.3	40.5	 2.6	 0.0	8.2	 0.7	 0.1	22.6	6.3	0.0	0.1	18.8	4.0	12.8	2.0	 13.4	Tuvalu	2007	30.5	22.4 8.5	5 0.0	.0 2.2	8.4	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.1 5.9	5.9 1.2	1.0 24.2	
	1987/88	68.0 ^t		 2.6 4.1	 0.0 		 0.7 										 13.4 					5 0.0	.0 2.2					0.0	0.0		5.9 1.2		

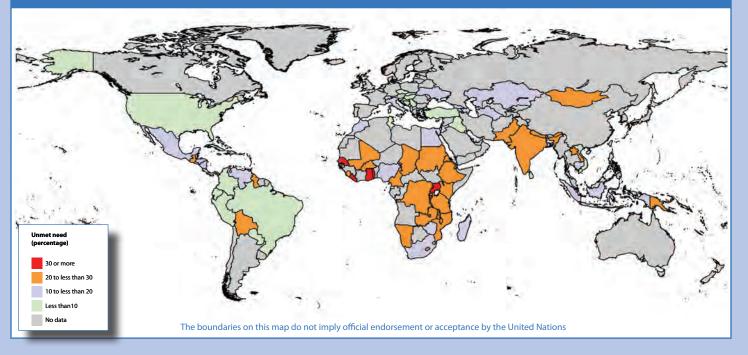
Number of women with an unmet need for family planning (any method or modern methods only) among those aged 15-49 who are married or in a union, 2011



Percentage of women using any method of contraception among those aged 15-49 who are married or in a union: most recent data available



Percentage of women with an unmet need for family planning (any method) among those aged 15-49 who are married or in a union: most recent data available



Notes

The data presented in this chart are the most recent available as of May 2013. The designations employed in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal

status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations "developed regions" and "developing regions" are used for statistical

convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The developing regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The group of least developed countries comprises 49 countries as of December 2012

Other developing regions comprise the developing regions excluding the least developed countries.

The designation sub-Saharan Africa is commonly used to indicate all of Africa except northern Africa, with the Sudan included in sub-Saharan Africa.

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available Contraceptive prevalence is defined as the percentage of women of reproductive age (usually aged 15 to 49) who are currently using contraception among those in the same age group who are married or in a union. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship. When more than one contraceptive method is used, only the most effective method is recorded, unless a note indicates otherwise.

Unmet need for family planning is the ratio of the number of women of reproductive age married or in a union who are fecund, not using contraception and who report that they do not want any more children or wish to delay the next child divided by the number of

women of reproductive age who are married or in a union, expressed as a percentage. The numerator also includes, unless otherwise indicated, women who are pregnant or in the period of postpartum amenorrhea and whose most recent pregnancy was unwanted or mistimed but was not due to contraceptive failure.

The model-based estimates of modern and traditional prevalence for an aggregate group do not always sum to the estimated total contraceptive prevalence for the aggregate group because the model trajectory that produces the median for modern method prevalence does not have to correspond to the model trajectory that produces the median for traditional method prevalence. However, all differences are less than one percentage point. Groups with differences more than 0.1 percentage point are: South America and Southern Africa (0.2 percentage points); Australia/New Zealand and Western Europe (0.3 percentage points); Central America, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, Melanesia/Micronesia/Polynesia, and Southern Asia (0.4 percentage points); Northern America (0.5 percentage points); and Southern Europe (0.6 percentage points).

^a Percentage of women using contraception among those of reproductive age who are married or in a union.

^b A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.

Including diaphragms, cervical caps and spermicidal foams, jelly, cream and sponges. ^d May include emergency contraception, female condom and modern methods not reported separately.

^e Also called periodic abstinence or the calendar method.

¹ May include prolonged abstinence, breastfeeding, douching, folk methods and traditional methods not reported separately.

⁹ Women with unmet need are those who are fecund, not currently using a method of contraception and want to stop or delay childbearing. Data pertain to women in a union. ^h Adjusted.

¹ Data pertain to a non-standard definition of unmet need for family planning. Data pertain to a non-standard age or marital status group. ^k Figures by method do not add up to the total. Estimate.

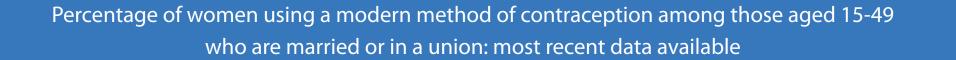
^m Infecundity measured, in part, with question on current use of contraception instead of ever use of contraception. Preliminary data. ⁰ Data pertain to pre-secession Sudan, including data for South Sudan.

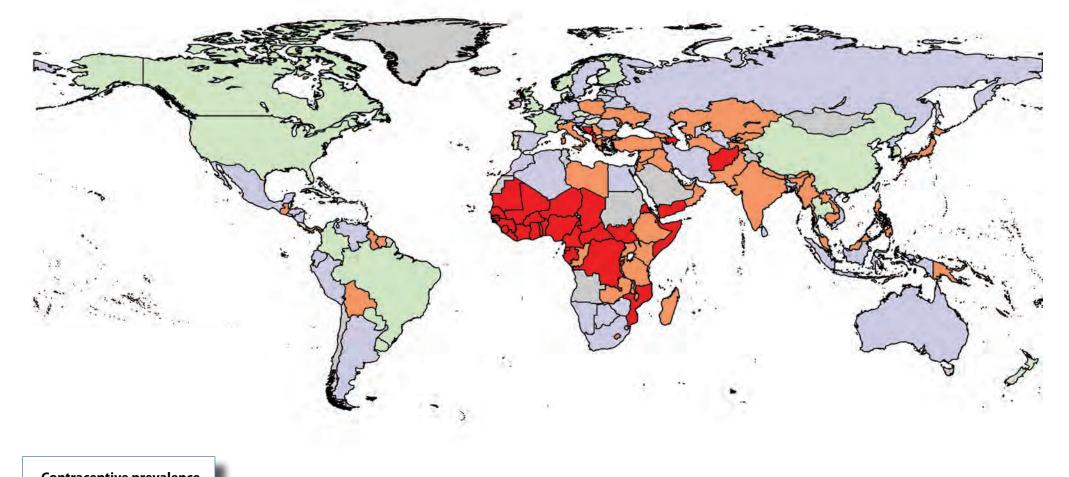
^p Excluding areas in the South zone

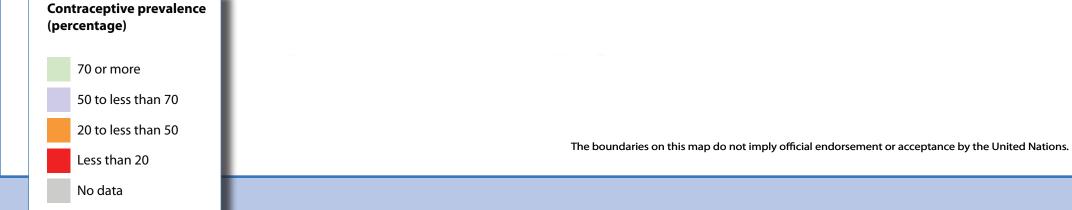
^q Excluding the Northern Province.

^r Data pertain to Peninsular Malaysia.

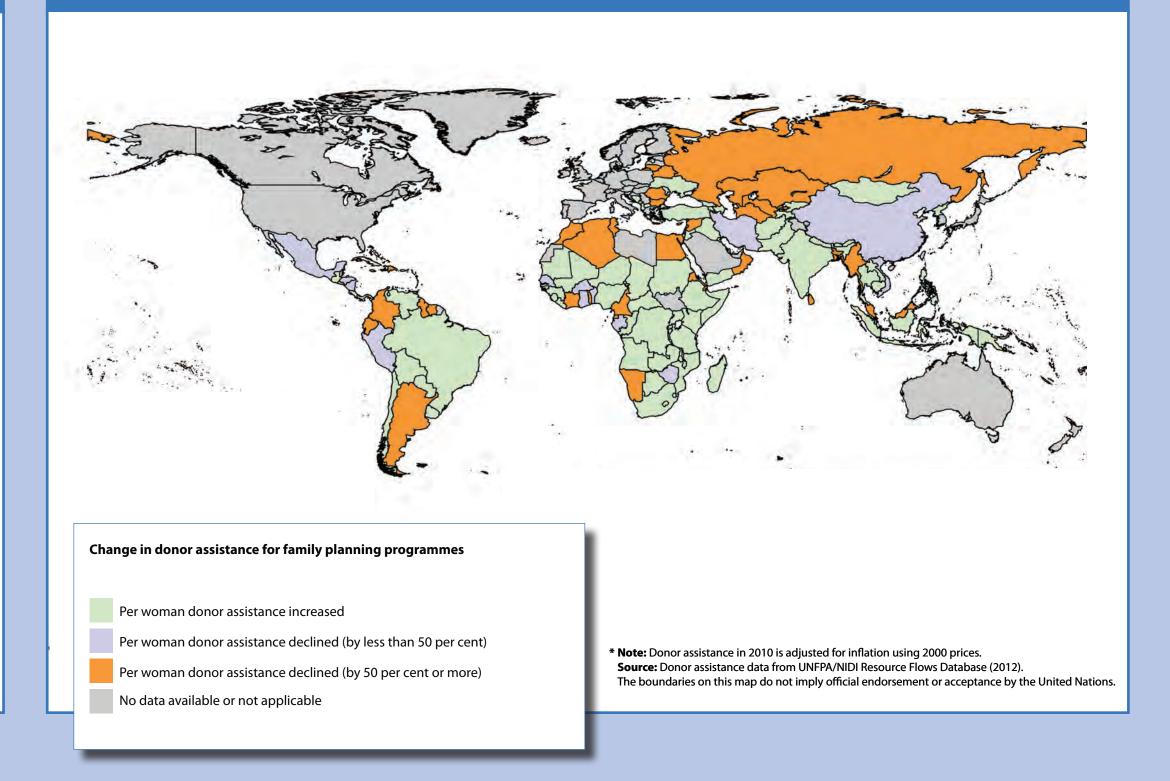
^S Data pertain to nationals of the country. ^t Data pertain to a population subgroup. Including some cases of sterilization for non-contraceptive reasons. ^v Excluding female and male sterilization. ^w Data pertain to unmet need for limiting only. * Data pertain to a specified time period for current use of contraception. ^y Excluding Northern Ireland. ² Data pertain to men and women. aa Data pertain to most commonly used methods only.

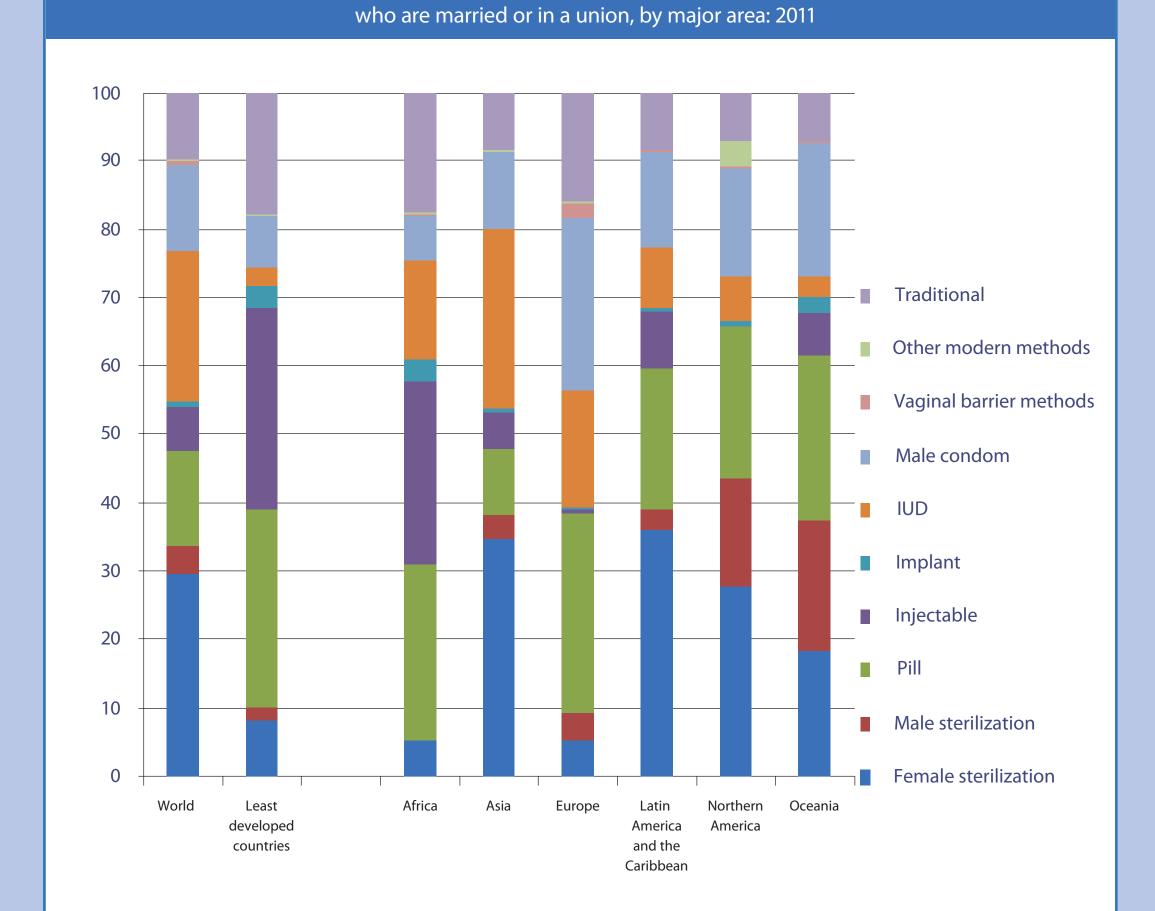






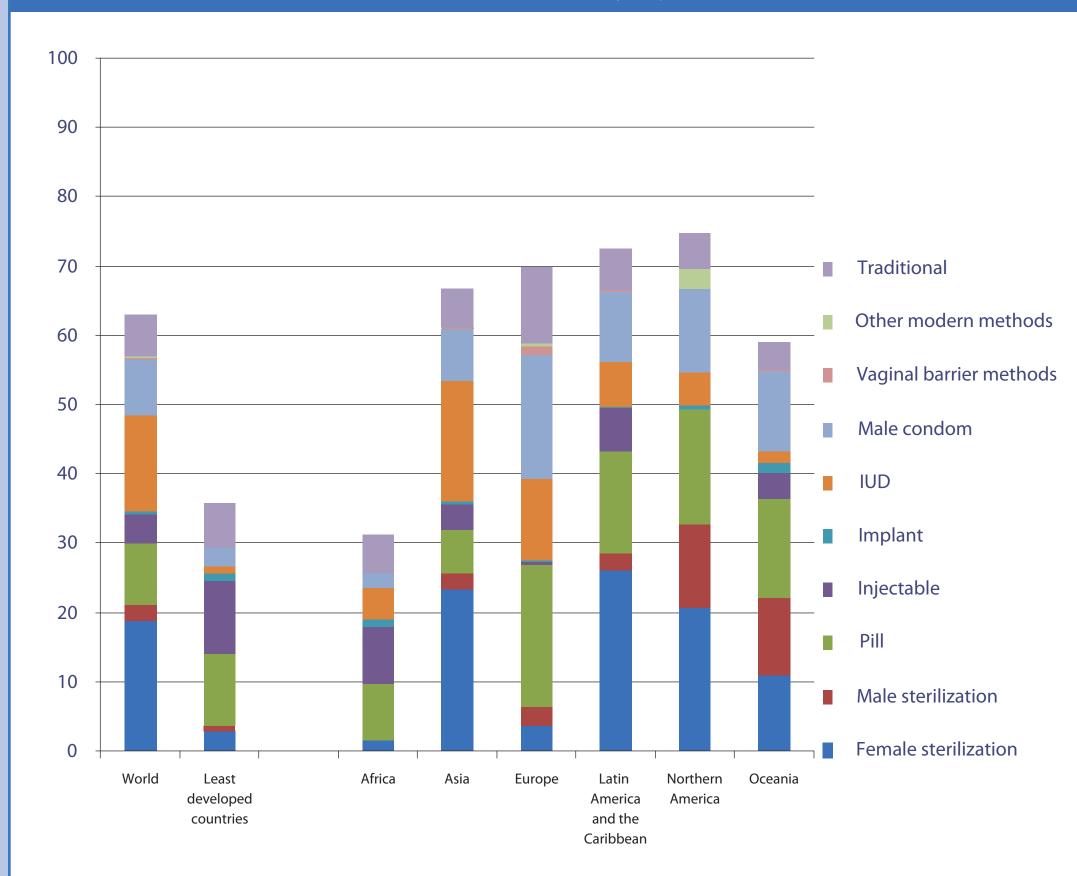
Change in availability of funding for family planning programmes per woman aged 15-49, married or in a union: 2000 to 2010*





Percentage share of specific methods in overall use among women aged 15-49

Percentage of women using specific contraceptive methods among those aged 15-49 who are married or in a union, by major area: 2011



Note: Traditional methods include rhythm, withdrawal and other traditional methods.

Note: Traditional methods include rhythm, withdrawal and other traditional methods.

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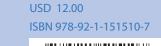
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