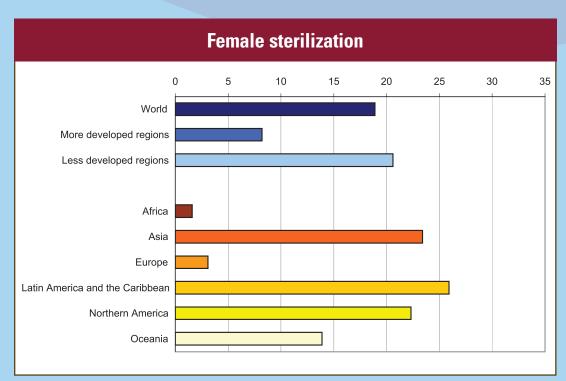
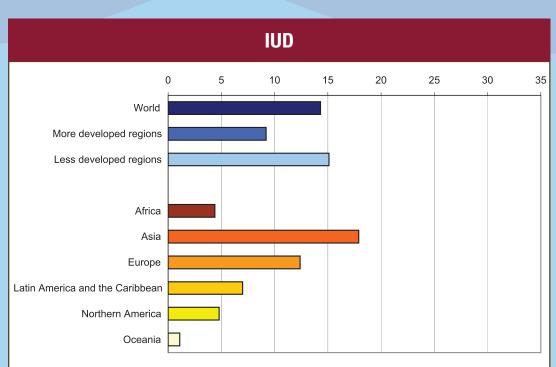
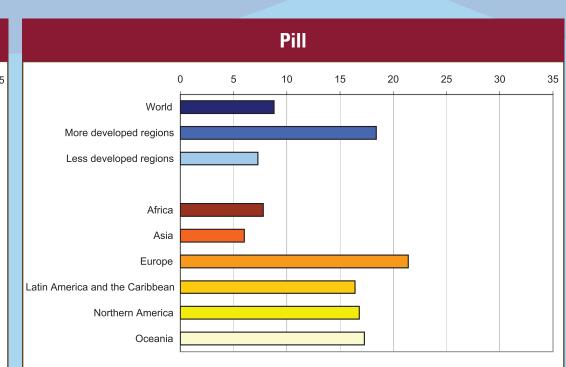
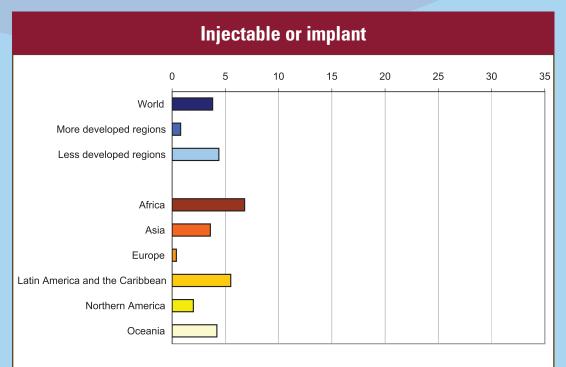


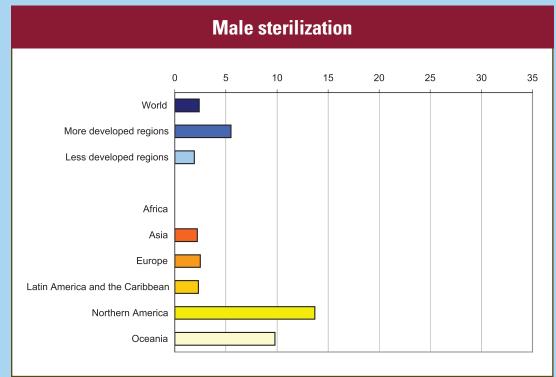
Contraceptive prevalence by method for each of the major areas

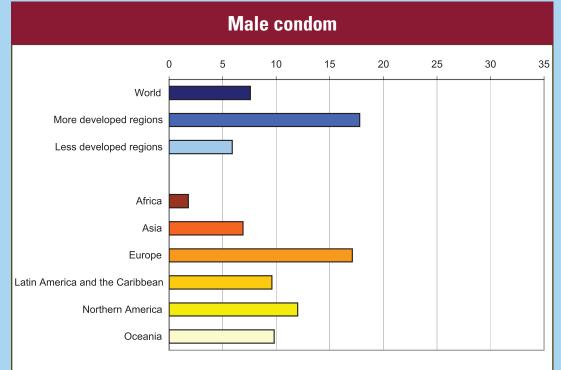


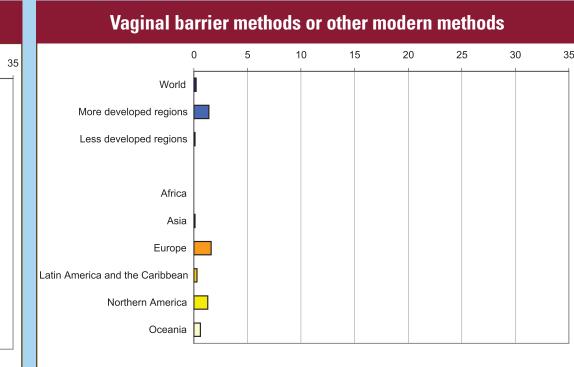


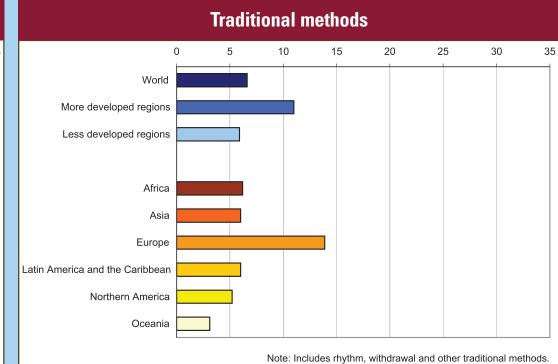


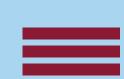








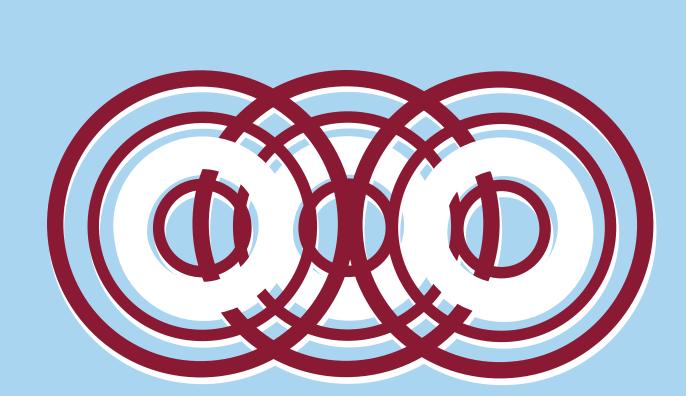




World Contraceptive Use 2011

Economic &





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11-22431—April 2011—3,185







United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs • Population Division World Contraceptive Use 2011

www.unpopulation.org

Introduction At the 2005 World Summit, Governments committed themselves of women by age group obtained from World Population Prospects: The 2008 level of contraceptive prevalence, with only 22 per cent of women of reproductive age Main methods of contraception used. Nine out of every 10 contraceptive users to "achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the Revision.3 International Conference on Population and Development" (General Assembly resolution 60/1). This wall chart presents the latest data available on key dimen-Development Goals, namely, contraceptive prevalence relative to the use of any method (indicator 5.3) and unmet need for family planning (indicator 5.6). The importance of reproductive health was validated at the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, and Governments committed themselves to "ensuring that all women, men and young people have information about, access to and choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning" (General Assembly resolution 65/1).

The wall chart shows that universal access to reproductive health is still far The availability of estimates of unmet need for family planning is still far from uniwomen of reproductive age who are married or in a union have an unmet need were married or in a union were using a contraceptive method, for a total of 739 million worldwide.

Data sources Data on contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning at the country level were obtained from surveys covering nationally representative samples of women of reproductive age. Detailed data on levels ceptive prevalence among women of reproductive age who are married or in a union and trends of contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning, including information on data sources, are presented in World Contraceptive prevalence is estimated at 63 per cent and it is somewhat higher in the more devel-Use 2010.1 Estimates for the world and its regions are weighted averages oped regions (72 per cent) than in the less developed regions (61 per cent), but in derived by weighting the indicators for each country, extrapolated as needed to 2009, by the estimated number of women who, in 2009, were aged 15 to 49 and married or in a union. The estimated weights were derived from data on prevalence is 50 per cent or more. The major exceptions are sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion of women who were married or in a union in each country as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, where the estimated levels of contraceptive presented in World Marriage Data 2008 ² and from estimates of the number prevalence are still below 40 per cent. As a region, sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest

World Contraceptive Use 2010 (United Nations publication, POP/DB/CP/Rev2010). ² World Marriage Data 2008 (United Nations publication, POP/DB/Mar/Rev2008).

Data coverage Information on contraceptive prevalence is available for most sions of reproductive health, including two of the indicators for the Millennium countries of the world. As this wall chart shows, recent estimates of contraceptive prevalence referring to 2000 or later years are available for 148 countries or areas. For an additional 40 countries or areas, the most recent estimates refer to earlier dates, the earliest being 1984. Those 188 countries or areas account for 99.9 per cent of all women of reproductive age who were married or in a union in 2009. Moreover, the 148 countries or areas with data referring to 2000 or a later date account for 96 per cent of all women of reproductive age who are married or in a union. Among the countries aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union.

from being attained since, in at least 46 countries, 20 per cent or more of the versal. As this chart shows, 107 countries or areas have estimates of unmet need for family planning referring to 1987 or later years. Those countries account for 86 per cent for contraception. Nevertheless, at the global level, contraceptive use continues of all women of reproductive age who are married or in a union. Countries lacking the to increase. In 2009, an estimated 63 per cent of women of reproductive age who data necessary to estimate the unmet need for family planning are located mainly in the more developed regions and include several countries in Europe as well as Australia, Canada, Japan and New Zealand. There are also several countries in Western Asia, area have levels of contraceptive prevalence below 50 per cent, namely, Bosnia and the Caribbean, South America and Oceania lacking the required information.

> Contraceptive prevalence According to the most recent data available, contraboth a high proportion of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union are using contraception. In the majority of the less developed regions contraceptive ³ World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. CD-ROM Edition (United Nations publication,

who are married or in a union using some method of contraception. Over half of the in the world rely on modern methods of contraception. Short-acting and reversible 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with data available have a level of contraceptive prevalence below 20 per cent and they are located mainly in Western Africa and in the as longer-acting and highly effective clinical methods are used more frequently in the

In all other regions of the developing world, contraceptive prevalence is high: 61 per cent in Northern Africa (excluding Sudan), 66 per cent in Asia, and 73 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Only six of the 47 countries of Asia with data available have levels of contraceptive prevalence below 30 per cent, namely, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. No country lacking data altogether, only Croatia, Cyprus and Fiji have more than 100,000 women in Latin America and the Caribbean has a level of contraceptive prevalence below 30 per cent. However, 10 of the 37 countries in that major area having the required data have contraceptive prevalence levels below 50 per cent, namely, Anguilla, Belize, Dominica, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and

> Northern America has the highest level of contraceptive prevalence in the world (78 per cent). Europe as whole has a level of contraceptive prevalence not far below that tion is over 25 per cent in a few countries in other regions, including China, India and of Northern America (73 per cent), but four of the 36 countries with data in that major Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Trends in contraceptive prevalence contrast among development groups. In more developed regions, contraceptive prevalence has been high for many decades and China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. In addivaries between 3 per cent in Chad and 88 per cent in Norway. Globally, contraceptive its level has changed little since 2000. In the less developed regions, contraceptive prevalence has increased substantially in the past decade. Among 39 per cent of the developing countries with data, contraceptive prevalence has increased by more than half a percentage point per year since 2000 and in 16 per cent of the developing countries the increase has averaged at least one percentage point per year. However, in 61 per cent of the developing countries with data the increase in contraceptive prevalence has been half a percentage point or less per year, and in 26 per cent of the developing countries contraceptive prevalence declined between 2000 and 2009. This group includes several of the countries whose most recent contraceptive prevalence levels are below 20 per cent, such as Burundi, the Central African Republic and Togo. Morocco, Portugal, Réunion and Zimbabwe. Regarding the share of the pill in overall

methods are more commonly used than other methods in developed countries wheredeveloping countries. Thus, in developed countries 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 per cent prevalence). Those two methods accounted for half of all contraceptive use in the developed countries, while less than one out of every four users in developed countries relied on female sterilization or the IUD. By contrast, in developing countries the methods with the highest prevalence were female sterilization (21 per cent) and the IUD (15 per cent), account-

For the world as a whole, female sterilization is the most commonly used method of contraception, being the method selected by 19 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union. Female sterilization is most prevalent in Latin America and the Caribbean. The prevalence level of female sterilization is highest—47 per cent—in the Dominican Republic. In Colombia, El Salvador, Panama and Puerto Rico, levels range between 30 per cent and 40 per cent. The prevalence of female steriliza-

ing together for 58 per cent of overall contraceptive use.

a union, is the second most widely used contraceptive method in the world. The IUD is most commonly used in Asia and its prevalence is highest—over 40 per cent—in tion, levels of IUD use range between 30 per cent and 40 per cent in Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. The prevalence of IUD use is also high in a few countries in other regions, including Cuba, Egypt and Estonia.

The pill is the third most widely used contraceptive method in the world, with 9 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union relying on it. Use of the contraceptive pill has the widest geographic distribution of any method. The pill's prevalence is relatively high, ranging from 30 per cent to 40 per cent, in one country in Asia, five in Europe and three in Latin America and the Caribbean. Countries with the highest prevalence of pill use—over 40 per cent—include Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany,

contraceptive use, there are more countries where at least 30 per cent of contraceptive users rely on the pill than there are countries where a similar share is accounted for by either female sterilization or the IUD. That is, in many countries, the pill is more popular among contraceptive users than female sterilization or the IUD even if the global prevalence of the pill is lower than that of female sterilization or the IUD.

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 condom use is highest in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China (50 per cent) and Japan (41 per cent). Most of the other countries with high levels of condom use are located in Europe, although there are also a few in Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Condom prevalence levels

Other modern contraceptive methods are also popular in certain regions. In Eastern Africa and Southern Africa, for instance, injectables are the most popular methods, accounting for over 40 per cent of contraceptive use.

range from 30 per cent to 40 per cent in Greece, the Russian Federation and Uruguay.

Traditional methods, generally not recommended as contraceptives because of their lower effectiveness in preventing pregnancy, are still commonly used in Middle Africa, Western Africa and Western Asia, where 65 per cent, 40 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union and The IUD, used by 14 per cent of women of reproductive age who are married or in are currently using a method of contraception rely on a traditional method. In Albania, for instance, 84 per cent of contraceptive users rely on withdrawal.

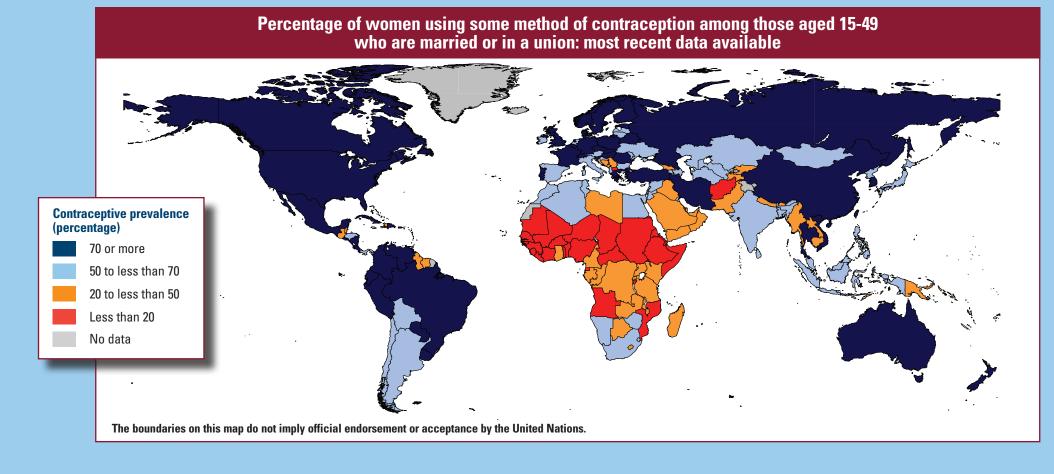
> Unmet need for family planning The level of unmet need for family planning varies from 2 per cent in France to 46 per cent in Samoa. In Africa, nearly half of the 44 countries with the required data have unmet need levels ranging from 20 per cent to 30 per cent of all women of reproductive age who are married or in a union and over a quarter have unmet need levels of at least 30 per cent. In Asia, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, by contrast, the majority of countries with the necessary data have unmet need levels below 20 per cent. Thus, 72 per cent of the 25 countries in Asia, 93 per cent of the 14 in Europe, and 79 per cent of the 19 in Latin America and the Caribbean with estimates of unmet need have levels below 20 per cent. 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.

Contraceptive prevalence (percentage using contraception among women who are married or in union^a)

| Part | | | | (portanings assing continuopilon among from an among are manned or in among | | | | | | | | | | | | Need | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--|--|------------|-------------|---|------------|------------------------|---|
| Part | | | aged | | | | | | | | | | | Annual cha 1997 to 20 | | | | | | for family plan- | |
| Common | | | married or in | | | Steriliz | zation | | | | | | _ | | | | l methods | Other | poi | nts) Any | ning (percent- age with |
| Personal products 1909 1 | | | (thousands) | method | method | | | | - | | | condom | methods | methods ^d | method | | drawal | methodsf | method | methods | unmet need) ⁹ |
| Marchen Aller Marchen Alle | More developed regions | 2009 | 162,540 | 72.4 | 61.3 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 18.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 9.2 | 17.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 11.4 |
| Company Comp | Least developed countries | 2009 | 142,282 | 31.4 | 25.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 10.7 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 24.2 9.3 |
| Part | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22.7 24.9 |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9.6 |
| Description | | 2005/06 | | | | | | | | | 0.1 | | | | | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | | | 27.6 29.0 ^{h, n} |
| Secretary Secr | Djibouti | 2006 | 94 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | | | | 1.0 | 1.3 | 34.6 ^h 27.0 |
| Control Cont | Ethiopia | 2005 | 10,851 | 14.7 | 13.7 ¹ | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 ¹ | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2ap | 0.7 | 0.8 | 33.8 25.6 |
| Second | Malawi | 2006 | 2,182 | 41.0 | 38.4 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 29.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0ap | 1.2 | 1.4 | 18.9 27.6 ^h |
| Separate | Mozambique | 2003/04 | 3,431 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1.4aq | 0.7 | | 3.5 ⁿ 18.4 |
| Discription of Properties P | Rwanda | 2007/08 2005/06 | 1,194 | 36.4 14.6 | 26.1 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 0.0 | 6.4 0.8 | 15.2 0.2 | 1.6 0.0 | 0.2 0.1 | 1.9 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 13.4 | 6.3 0.4 | 3.0 0.3 | 1.0 ^{ap, aq} 12.8 ^{ap} | 2.6 0.6 | 0.0 | 37.9 ^h |
| Second | United Republic of Tanzania | 2010 | 6,827 | 34.4 | 26.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 10.6 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 ¹ | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.2ap | 8.0 | 0.7 | 40.6 21.8 ^h |
| Company Comp | Zimbabwe | 2005/06 | 1,775 | 60.2 | 57.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 43.0 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.9ap, aq | 0.6 | 0.7 | 26.5 12.8 22.6 |
| Company Comp | Angola | 2001 | 2,443 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1ª | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.4ap | | | 20.2 ^h |
| Den-Brop of Line Corgon 2000 A,966 206 268 208 | Central African Republic Chad | 2006 2004 | 691 1,651 | 19.0 2.8 | 8.6 1.7 | 0.3 0.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 0.5 | 0.2 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 0.0 | 3.5 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 0.1 ^{av} | 10.5 1.1 | 6.8 1.1 | 0.4 0.0 | 3.3ap 0.0 | -1.0 | 0.2 | 16.2 ^h 20.7 |
| Californ Approximate 1988 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 2007 | 8,898 | 20.6 | 5.8 | 0.8 | | 1.0 | 0.4 | | 0.2 | 3.4 | | 0.1av | 14.9 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 0.8 ^{aq} | -1.2 | | 16.2 24.4 |
| Part | Gabon | 2000 | 166 | 32.7 | 11.8 | 1.0 | | 4.8 | 0.5 | | | 5.1 | | 0.3ag, ax | 21.0 | 15.8 | 1.8 | 3.4ap, aq | | | 28.0 37.2 |
| Fight 1966 1967 1968 1968 1969 | | | | | | | 0.0 | | 3.6 | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 13.5 |
| Substitution Color | Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 2008 1995 | 13,828 475 | 60.3 45.2 | 57.6 25.7 | 1.0 | | 11.9 9.6 | | | 36.1 11.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 4.9 ^{ay} | 2.7 19.6 ^{bc} | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.0an | 0.5 | 0.4 | 9.2 |
| Fortier Africa 2009 5,889 59.4 58.1 13.0 08. 11.0 25.5 10.0 0.1 13.5 10.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.5 1.0 | Sudan | 2006 | 5,931 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 0.3 | | 4.3 | 0.5 | | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.6ªp | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10.0 26.0 ^{h, x} 12.1 ^h |
| Secretary Secr | Southern Africa | 2009 | 5,890 | 58.4 | 58.1 | 13.0 | | 11.0 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | | | 15.5 |
| South Africa 2003004 4,966 599 599 143 0.7 105 204 0.0 1.4 4.2 0.0 0 | Lesotho | 2009 | 281 | 47.0 ⁱ | 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 | 1.8 | | 26.9 ^h 31.0 ^h 20.6 |
| Desire County Desire D | South Africa | 2003/04 | 4,864 | 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 | 0.0ap | 0.3 | 0.3 | 13.8 24.0 |
| Caper Verder 2005 | | | | | 5.9 ¹ | | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 | | 1.1 | | 1 1 | 11.1 | | 3.6 | 0.5ap, aq | | | 24.2 29.9 |
| General Charan 2001 2001 7.50 1.70 0.71 | Cape Verde | 2005 | 55 | 61.3 | 57.1 | 14.8 | | 21.4 | 11.3 | | | 6.1 | | 1.3ªv | 4.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.1ap | 0.7 | 0.9 | 28.8 ^h 16.7 |
| Guinea (1962) 2005 1,610 9.1 4.0 0.2 0.0 16 10 0.0 0.1 1.1 0.0 0.0 5.1 1.0 0.0 4.1 0.3 0.0 2.5 0.0 0.0 2.5 1.0 0.0 2.5 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.0 0 | Gambia | 2001 | 240 | 17.5 ¹ | 12.7 | 0.7 | | 6.5 | 3.5 | | | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.1aq | 0.1 | 0.1 | 27.7 ^h 35.3 |
| Mariema 2006 2,447 82 63 0.3 0.0 2.9 25 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.0 0.0 1.9 0.8 0.0 1.1- 0.0 0.1 3 Marriema 2007 460 93 8.0 0.3 0.0 5.7 1.0 0.0 0.3 0.4 0.1 0.4 0.0 0.0 1.9 0.8 0.0 1.1- 0.0 0.1 3 Nger 2008 22.11 11.2 5.0 0.3 0.0 0.3 0.3 1.5 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 | Guinea Guinea-Bissau | 2005 2006 | 1,610 229 | 9.1 10.3 | 4.0 6.1 | 0.2 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 1.3 | 1.0 0.7 | 0.0 0.1 | 0.1 2.9 | 1.1 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 0.1 ^{ai} | 5.1 4.2 | 1.0 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.1 ^{ap} 3.9 ^{ap} | 0.3 0.3 | 0.0 | 21.2 |
| Nigeria 2006 2,531 11,2 S.0 0.0 3.0 15 0.0 3.0 15 0.0 10 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 6,5 27 0.0 10 0.0 11** 0.0 0.0 1.0 10** 0.0 10** 0.0 1.2 10** | Mali | 2006 | 2,447 | 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 | 1.1ap, aq | 0.0 | 0.1 | 35.6 31.2 31.6 ^h |
| Series Control Contr | Niger | 2006 | 2,511 | 11.2 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.1ap, aq | | | 15.8 20.2 |
| Central Asia 2009 780,102 662 662 234 22 60 32 04 17.9 69 0.1 0.0 60 2.7 28 0.4 0.2 0.1 | Sierra Leone | 2008 | 951 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9ap, aq | 0.4 | 0.2 | 31.6 27.6 |
| Kyraystan 2000 2,876 507 487 505 0.9 6,7 3 0.0 6,2 48 0.1 0.1 2.0 0.5 0.4 1.1 1.5 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32.3 ^h |
| Expression | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.8 8.7 ^h |
| Charles Char | Kyrgyzstan | 2005/06 2007 | 892 1,146 | 47.8 | 45.5 31.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 5.1 2.6 | 1.2 0.7 | 0.0 | 32.0 25.9 | 5.8 1.3 | 0.3 0.9 | 0.1 ^{ai} 0.3 ^{ad, ae} | 2.3 5.5 | 0.7 1.9 | 0.5 0.7 | 1.1 ^{ap} 2.9 ^{am, ao} | -0.9 | -0.2 | 11.6 ^h |
| China (2006) 263,886 846 840 287 45 12 0.0 0.2 40.6 85 0.2 0.0 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.5 China, Hong Kong SAR 2007 1.074 795 754 7.1 0.6 6.7 1.0 6. 6.7 1.2 0.93 50.3 0.2 0.0 0.5 0.4 1.2 3.3 1.8 0.0 -0.7 0.5 Dem. People's Rep. of Korea 2002 3,275 68.6 852 44 0.8 3.7 0.0 0.0 428 58 0.0 0.0 10.4* 2 0. 0.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1. | Uzbekistan | 2006 | 5,275 | 64.9 | 59.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 49.7 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.1ª | 5.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.8ap | -0.3 | -0.4 | 10.1 13.7 ^h |
| Dem. People's Rep. of Korea 2002 3,275 68.6 58.2 4.4 0.8 3.7 0.0 0.0 42.8 5.8 0.7 0.0 10.6 0.0 0.1 0.1 | China | 2006 | 263,886 | 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 | | -0.2 | -0.2 | 2.3 2.3h.n |
| Mongola 2005 453 66.0 60.6 2.4 0.1 11.5 11.1 0.8 28.9 53.0 0.2 0.3 5.4 4.7 0.1 0.7 0.2 0.2 | Dem. People's Rep. of Korea | 2002 | 3,275 | 68.6 | 58.2 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 3.7 | | 0.0 | 42.8 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 10.4ar, as | | | | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Afghanistan 2006 | Mongolia | 2005 | 453 | 66.0 | 60.6 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 28.9 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.3ª | 5.4 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 0.7ap | -0.2 | 0.7 | 4.6 ^{h, n} |
| Bhutan 2000 62 30.7 31. 31. 31. 33. 34. 5.9 0.0 34. 12. 0.0 | Afghanistan | 2006 | 4,522 | 18.6 ^{m, n} | 15.5 | 0.7 | | 8.1 | 5.4 | | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 3.2ap | 2.0 | 1.3 | 14.6 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2002 12,016 73.2 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 -0.1 0.3 Maldiwes 2009 57 34.7 27.0 10.1 0.5 4.6 1.0 0.5 4.6 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.0 0.0 7.8 3.4 4.2 0.1 -0.7 0.7 Nepal 2006 5.457 48.0 44.2 18.0 6.3 3.5 10.1 0.8 0.7 4.8 0.0 0.0 3.7 1.2 2.6 0.0 1.2 0.8 2.9 Pakistan 2006/07 3.447 68.0 52.7 16.9 0.7 7.9 15.0 0.3 6.3 5.5 0.0 0.0 15.3 9.6 5.5 0.2 0.2 0.2 South-Eastern Asia 2009 106,793 62.2 54.7 7.2 0.3 15.6 17.7 1.3 9.9 2.8 0.0 0.0 7.5 3.3 3.3 0.8 0.6 0.6 1.2 Indonesia 2009 54,156 40.0 27.1 1.7 0.1 12.6 7.9 0.2 18.2 9.0 0.0 12.9 4.5 8.3 0.2 18.1 0.2 Indonesia 2007 45,382 61.4 57.4 3.0 0.2 13.2 31.8 2.8 4.9 1.3 0.0 0.0 4.0 1.5 2.1 0.4 0.7 0.7 0.4 9.1 Maldiwar 1994 3.021 54.5 29.8 0.1 12.6 0.1 3.0 5.0 0.5 0.0 0.0 3.2 2.2 0.7 0.3 0.6 0.6 0.7 Maldiwar 2007 8.114 41.0 38.8 4.4 1.0 10.8 18.0 0.5 0.0 0.0 3.7 2.2 0.0 | Bangladesh Bhutan | 2007 2000 | 34,086 82 | 30.7 | 47.5 ¹ 30.7 | 5.0 3.1 | 13.6 | 28.5 3.4 | 7.0 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 3.4 | 4.5 1.2 | | 0.0 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 16.8 |
| Nepal 2006 5,457 48.0 44.2 18.0 6.3 3.5 10.1 0.8 0.7 4.8 0.0 0.0 3.7 1.2 2.6 0.0 1.2 0.8 2.5 2 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2002 | 12,016 | 73.3 _° | 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 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 12.8 |
| South-Eastern Asia 2009 106,793 62.2 54.7 7.2 0.3 15.6 17.7 1.3 9.9 2.8 0.0 0.0 7.5 3.3 3.3 0.8 0.6 0.6 1.5 | Pakistan | 2006 2007/08 | 27,475 | 27.0 | 44.2 19.3 | 18.0 6.5 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 2.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 ^{i, ad, ag} | 3.7 7.7 | 1.2 1.4 | 2.6 6.0 | 0.0aq 0.3i | 1.2 | 0.8 | 24.6 24.9 ^h |
| Indonesia 2007 45,382 61.4 57.4 3.0 0.2 13.2 31.8 2.8 4.9 1.3 0.0 0.0 4.0 1.5 2.1 0.4 0.7 0.6 0.6 2.5 | South-Eastern Asia | 2009 | 106,793 | 62.2 | 54.7 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 15.6 | 17.7 | 1.3 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 7.3 ^z |
| Malaysia 1994 3,021 54.5" 29.8 13.4 3.9 5.3 7.2" 24.6 8.8 6.9 8.9" Myanmar 2007 8,114 41.0 38.4 4.4 1.0 10.8 19.7 1.8 0.7 0.0 0.0 2.6 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.7 1.9 1.5 1. | Indonesia | 2007 | 45,382 | 61.4 | 57.4 ¹ | 3.0 | 0.2 | 13.2 | 31.8 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.4ap, aq | 0.7 | 0.4 | 25.1 9.1 |
| Philippines 2008 14,573 50.7 33.6 9.2 0.0 15.7 2.6 0.0 3.7 2.3 0.0 0.0 17.1 6.4 9.8 0.8 0.8 0.4 0.2 2.5 Singapore 1997 644 62.0 55.0 10.0 5.0 22.0 18.0 1.2 0.0 1.3 0.9 0.4 0.5 0.6 1.5 1.3 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 0.0 1.3 0.9 0.4 0.5 0.6 1.5 1.2 0.0 1.3 0.9 0.4 0.5 0.6 1.5 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 0.0 1.3 0.9 0.4 0.5 0.6 1.5 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 0.0 0.0 1.3 0.9 0.4 0.5 0.6 1.5 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 0.0 0.0 1.3 0.9 0.4 0.5 0.6 1.5 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 0.0 0.0 1.3 0.9 0.4 0.5 0.6 1.5 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.6 0.9 0.4 0.3 1.0 0.9 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 0.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 | Malaysia | 1994 | 3,021 | 54.5* | 29.8 | | | 13.4 | | | 3.9 | 5.3 | | 7.2 ^{ad, ae} | 24.6 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 8.9ªm | | | 27.0 ^h 19.1 ^{h, n} |
| Timor-Leste 2009/10 149 22.3 20.8 0.8 0.0 1.7 15.9 0.8 1.3 0.2 0.0 0.0 1.6 0.9 0.4 0.3 1.0 0.9 1.7 15.4 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 | Philippines Singapore | 2008 1997 | 14,573 644 | 50.7 62.0° | 33.6 ⁻¹ 55.0 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 15.7 10.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 3.7 5.0 | 2.3 22.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 18.0 ^{ad, ae} | 17.1 ¹ 7.0 ^{ar, as} | 6.4 | | 0.8ap, aq | 0.4 | 0.2 | 22.3 |
| Western Asia 2009 36,939 55.1 35.8 4.4 0.1 8.9 1.2 0.0 14.2 6.8 0.2 0.0 19.3 2.3 14.5 2.5 0.5 0.6 13 Armenia 2005 549 53.1 19.1 0.6 0.0 0.8 0.0 0.0 9.4 8.1 0.2 0.0 34.0 3.8 27.7 2.5***** -0.8 -0.1 13 Azerbaijan 2006 1,589 51.1 13.2 0.4 0.0 1.1 0.0 0.0 9.2 2.2 0.2 0.0 37.9 4.0 32.5 1.4** -0.4 -0.3 22 6.0 0.0 1.1** 0.0 0.0 1.1** 0.0 0.0 1.1** 0.0 0.0 1.1** 0.0 0.0 1.1** 0.0 0.0 1.1** 0.0 0.0 1.1** 0.0 0.0 1.1** 0.0 0.0 1.1** 0.0 0.0 1.1 | Timor-Leste | 2009/10 | 149 | 22.3 ⁱ | 20.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 15.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3ap | 1.0 | 0.9 | 3.1° 3.8° 4.8° |
| Azerbaijan 2006 1,589 51.1 13.2 0.4 0.0 1.1 0.0 0.0 9.2 2.2 0.2 0.0 37.9 4.0 32.5 1.4" -0.4 -0.3 25 Bahrain 1995 75 61.8" 30.6 6.2 10.9 0.0 2.9 9.6 0.0 1.1" 31.2 3.2 26.3 1.7" | Western Asia | 2009 | 36,939 | 55.1 | 35.8 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 14.5 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 13.5 13.3 |
| Georgia 2005 636 47.3° 26.6 2.2 0.0 3.2 0.0 11.6 8.7 0.9 0.0 20.7 9.5 11.2 0.0 0.8 0.8 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Azerbaijan | 2006 | 1,589 | 51.1 | 13.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 37.9 | 4.0 | 32.5 | 1.4ap | -0.4 | -0.3 | 13.3 22.7 |
| Jordan 2009 965 59.3 40.5 2.6 0.0 8.2 0.7 0.1 22.6 6.3 0.0 0.1al 18.8 4.0 12.8 2.0ap.aq 0.5 0.2 11 12.8 1999 269 52.0b.mt 39.3 4.1 23.4 8.8 2.9 0.1 0.0 12.9 4.1 5.7 3.1an . | Georgia Iraq | 2005 2006 | 636 4,099 | 47.3° 49.8 | 26.6 32.9 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 14.6 | 0.0 | | 11.6 12.2 | 8.7 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 0.3 ^{av} | 20.7 17.0 | 9.5 2.1 | 11.2 7.5 | 0.0 7.4 ^{ap} | 8.0 | 0.8 | 16.3 _n |
| Lebanon 2004 572 58.0 34.0 | Jordan | 2009 | 965 | 59.3 | 40.5 | 2.6 | | 8.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 22.6 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.1ª | 18.8 | 4.0 | 12.8 | 2.0ap, aq | 0.5 | 0.2 | 11.2 |
| Oman 2000 259 31.7 24.6 5.4 0.0 4.5 8.0 3.3 3.3 0.1 0.0 7.1 1.4 3.9 1.8m Qatar 1998 73 43.2t 32.3 4.1 15.8 9.0 2.9 0.5mm 10.9 2.3 6.8 1.8m Saudi Arabia 2007 3,578 23.8mm < | Lebanon | 2004 | 572 | 58.0 | 34.0 | | | 7.0 | | | | | | | 24.0 | | | | -0.5 | -0.7 | |
| Syrian Arab Republic 2006 2,954 58.3 42.6 1.2 0.0 12.9 0.9 0.0 25.7 1.6 0.2 0.0 15.7 9.2 1.7 4.8 ^{op} 1.4 0.9 | Oman Qatar | 2000 1998 | 259 73 | 31.7 43.2 ^t | 24.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 8.0 | | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 1.8an | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.2 |
| United Arab Emirates 1995 278 27.5 23.6 4.2 0.1 12.0 1.4 3.7 2.0 0.2 0.0 4.0 1.6 1.4 1.0 | United Arab Emirates | 1995 | 278 | 27.5t | 23.6 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 1.4 | | 3.7 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 ^{an} | | | 6.2 38.6 ^h |

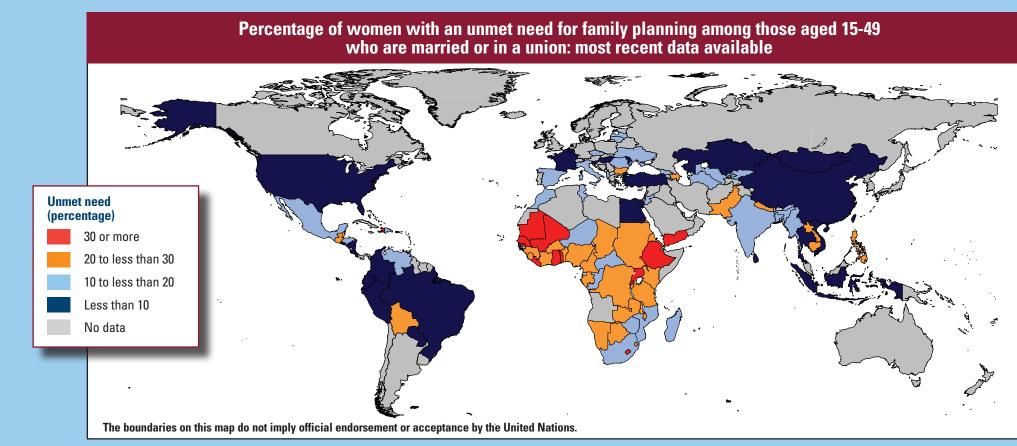
| | | Women aged 15-49, married | | (percentage using contraception among women who are man Prevalence of modern methods | | | | | | | | | | | ried or in union*) Prevalence of traditional methods | | | | | for family plan-ning |
|---|---------------------|--|---|--|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Country or area | Voar(s) | or in union ^a , (thousands) | Any method | Any modern method | Sterili Female | zation Male | Pill | Injectable | Implant | IUD | Male condom | Vaginal barrier methods ^c | Other modern methods ^d | Any traditional method | Rhythme | With- drawal | Other traditional methods ^f | Any | Any modern methods | age with unmet |
| EUROPE | Year(s) 2009 | 102,392 | 72.6 | 58.7 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 21.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 12.4 | 17.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 13.9 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | |
| Eastern Europe | 2009 | 45,333 | 74.9 | 54.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 22.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | |
| Belarus Bulgaria | 2005/06 1997/98 | 1,647 1,276 | 72.6 63.4 ^{i, n} | 56.0 39.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 10.4 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.7 10.6 | 17.5 16.7 | 0.0 1.2 | 0.0 0.4ad, ae | 16.6 23.8 | 5.5 | 9.6 19.6 | 1.5 ^{ap} 4.2 ^{ar} | 1.3 | 0.8 | 29.7 ^{n, aa} |
| Czech Republic | 1997 | 1,382 | 72.0° | 62.6 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 23.1 | | | 13.9 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 0.5 | | | 10.8 ^{n, o, aa} |
| Hungary Poland | 1992/93 1991 | 1,467 5,921 | 80.6 ^{i, n} 72.7 ^{i, n} | 71.3 28.0 | 5.0 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.4 3.4 | | | 18.2 8.4 | 8.1 13.4 | 0.6 2.8 | 0.0 | 9.3 44.7 | 2.6 28.4 | 6.5 16.3 | 0.2 | | | 7.0 ^{n, o, aa} |
| Republic of Moldova | 2005 | 686 | 67.8 | 42.6 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 | | | 25.2 | 7.4 | | 1.7az | 25.2 | 3.5 | 19.6 | 2.2ap, aq | 0.6 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| Romania Russian Foderation | 2004 | 3,315 | 70.3° | 38.2 | 2.8 | | 14.1 | | | 6.7 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 5.2 ^{af, ah} | 32.1 | 6.6 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | | 11.9° |
| Russian Federation Slovakia | 2007 1997 | 22,315 709 | 79.5 ^{m, n} 79.8 ⁿ | 65.0 65.6 | 4.7 | | 14.1 22.3 | | | 20.4 12.8 | 30.3 25.8 | | 0.0 | 14.6 14.2 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 2.9** | 0.5 | 1.0 | |
| Ukraine | 2007 | 7,130 | 66.7 | 47.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 23.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 1.6aq | -0.1 | 0.7 | 10.3 |
| Northern Europe | 2009 | 12,693 | 80.1 | 77.2 | 6.1 | 12.3 | 22.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 11.9 | 20.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | |
| Denmark Estonia | 1988 1994 | 658 186 | 78.0 ^{i, n} 70.3 ^{i, n, q} | 72.0 56.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 26.0 3.9 | | | 11.0 35.9 | 22.0 16.1 | 3.0 0.6 | 0.0 | 6.0 13.8 | 2.0 8.1 | 4.0 4.5 | 0.0 1.2 | | | |
| Finland | 1989 | 761 | 77.4° | 75.4 | 14.9ª | 1.1 | 11.3 | 1.9 | | 25.8 | 20.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | | | |
| Ireland Latvia | 2004/05 1995 | 504 266 | 64.8 ^{m, n} 67.8 ^{i, n} | 61.4 55.5 | | 2.1 | 17.2 11.3 | 0.1 | | 8.4 28.0 | 23.3 13.6 | 0.1 0.4 | 12.4ªu 0.0 | 5.4 12.3 | 3.3 7.1 | 2.1 4.5 | 0.0 | -1.2 | -0.6 | 16.8 ^{n, o, aa} |
| Lithuania | 1994/95 | 582 | 50.7 ^{i, n} | 33.2 | | | 3.6 | 0.2 | | 15.2 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 10.1 | 6.5 | 0.9 | | | 18.0°, o, aa |
| Norway Sweden | 2005 1996 | 573 1,068 | 88.4° 75.2°° | 82.2 64.8 | 7.7 | | 31.0 27.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 0.0 | 23.3 16.2 | 12.8 16.4 | 4.1 0.7 | 0.0 4.1 ^{ad, ae} | 6.3 ^{ar, as} | 2.6 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | |
| United Kingdom | 2008/09 | 8,188 | 84.0 ^{m, n, y} | 84.0 | 8.0 | 21.0 | 28.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 10.2 | 27.0 | 1.0 | 2.0ak | 8.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| Southern Europe | 2009 | 21,451 | 63.8 | 46.3 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 16.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 17.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 2.5 | 14.4 | 0.7 | -0.3 | | 11.8 |
| Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2008/09 2005/06 | 580 604 | 69.3 35.7 | 10.2 11.2 | 3.0 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 3.6 | 4.0 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 ^{av} 0.1 ^{ai} | 59.1 24.5 | 0.8 2.7 | 57.9 21.4 | 0.4ap | 1.3 -1.3 | -0.6 -0.5 | 12.8 |
| Greece | 2003/00 | 1,548 | 76.2° | 45.9 | | | 4.8 | | | 3.6 | 33.9 | | 3.6 | 30.3 | | 28.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | |
| Italy | 1995/96 | 7,357 | 62.7 ^{i, n} | 40.6 | 6.0° | 0.1 | 14.2 | 0.1 | | 5.8 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 3.7 | 18.2 | 0.2 | | | 11.8 ^{n, o, aa} |
| Malta Montenegro | 1993 2005/06 | 58 88 | 85.8 ^{m, n} 39.4 | 46.0 17.2 | 2.2 0.1 | 2.2 0.0 | 15.8 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 9.7 | 21.9 4.3 | 1.0 0.5 | 0.0 0.1 ^{ai} | 22.2 ¹ | 19.4 3.9 | 40.6 17.7 | 8.1 ^{am} | -1.5 | 0.2 | |
| Portugal | 2005/06 | 1,693 | 86.8 ^{i, n} | 82.5 | 5.1 | | 58.9 | | | 7.3 | 11.2 | | | 5.6 | 2.1 | 3.5 | | 0.6 | 0.8 | |
| Serbia Slovenia | 2005 1994/95 | 1,403 271 | 41.2 78.9 | 18.6 63.2 | 0.2 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 23.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 22.9 | 8.4 8.1 | 0.4 2.6 | 0.2ª 0.0 | 22.6 15.7 | 8.0 7.5 | 14.0 8.0 | 0.5 ^{ap} | -1.9 | -1.5 | 9.2 ^{n, o, aa} |
| Spain | 2006 | 6,015 | 65.7 | 62.3 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 17.2 | 0.2 | | 6.4 | 24.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | -0.6 | -0.4 | 11.8 ^h |
| TFYR Macedonia | 2005/06 | 305 | 13.5 | 9.8 | 0.7 | | 2.5 | | | 0.4 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.3ªw | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.6ap | -0.6 | 0.1 | |
| Western Europe | 2009 | 22,915 | 71.9 | 68.6 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | |
| Austria Belgium | 1995/96 2004 | 1,092 1,207 | 50.9 ^{i, n} 74.6 ^{i, n, s} | 46.8 72.9 | | 0.5 | 30.8 44.8 | 0.3 | | 7.3 9.7 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 18.4 ^{ьь} | 4.1 1.5 ^{ar, as} | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 3.4 ^{h, n, o, v, a} |
| France | 2004/05 | 7,320 | 76.6 | 74.8 | | | 41.5 | | | 22.7 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 3.2ac, au | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | -0.6 | -0.2 | 1.7** |
| Germany Netherlands | 1992 2008 | 9,835 2,196 | 70.1° 69.0° | 65.6 67.0 | 5.5 3.0 | 0.5 7.0 | 52.6 40.0 | 0.0 | | 5.3 8.0 | 1.1 9.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 4.5 2.0 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | |
| Switzerland | 1994/95 | 1,029 | 82.0° | 77.5 | 13.8 ac | 8.3 | 34.1 | 0.3 | | 6.0 | 14.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | | | |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 2009 | 93,724 | 72.9 | 67.0 | 25.9 | 2.3 | 16.4 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 9.9 |
| Caribbean | 2009 | 6,506 | 61.6 | 57.0 | 22.5 | 0.4 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 20.3 |
| Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda | 2003 1988 | 1 9 | 43.0 ^{1, n, r} 52.6 ⁿ | 40.8 50.6 | 2.6 11.4 | 0.0 | 17.6 26.2 | 1.7 3.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 15.0 5.5 | 0.4 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.6 2.0 | 0.9 0.5 | 1.7 1.1 | 0.0 0.4 | | | |
| Bahamas | 1988 | 24 | 61.7 _° | 60.1 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 4.8 | | 3.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.6ar, as | | | | | | |
| Barbados Cuba | 1988 2006 | 38 1,928 | 55.0° 72.6 | 53.3 71.6 | 10.0 19.0 | 0.3 | 27.0 5.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 5.2 35.2 | 7.4 10.6 | 2.6 0.1 | 0.0 0.2ai | 1.7 1.0 | 0.7 0.5 | 1.0 0.3 | 0.0 0.2ap | -0.1 | -0.1 | |
| Dominica | 1987 | 1,928 | 49.8° | 47.9 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 11.2 | | 1.6 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 1.9ar, as | | | | -0.1 | -0.1 | |
| Dominican Republic | 2007 1990 | 1,579 | 72.9 | 69.5 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.6ap, aq | 0.9 | 0.8 | 11.4 |
| Grenada Haiti | 2005/06 | 10 1,479 | 54.3° 32.0 | 52.1 23.6 | 1.0 2.1 | 0.0 | 15.1 3.3 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 21.9 5.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 0.2ax | 2.1 ¹ 8.4 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 1.8ap, aq | 0.4 | 0.1 | 37.5 |
| Jamaica | 2002/03 | 365 | 69.0 | 66.2 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.2ak | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.7 _n |
| Montserrat Puerto Rico | 1984 2002 | 1 532 | 52.6° 84.1° | 52.2 72.2 | 38.5 | 5.3 | 30.6 15.5 | 3.2 2.7 | 0.0 | 11.0 1.2 | 3.4 8.8 | 2.4 0.2 | 1.6 ^{ad, ae} | 0.3 ^{ar, as} 12.0 | 8.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.0h, n |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 1984 | 2 | 40.6° | 37.0 | | | 19.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 ^{ad, ae} | 3.6ar, as | | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 1988 1988 | 15 13 | 47.3° 58.3° | 45.9 55.9 | 7.7 13.4 | 0.0 | 18.5 24.5 | 7.5 6.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 2.6 | 5.9 7.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 1.1 ^{ad, ah} | 1.4ar, as 2.4am, ar | | 1.7 | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2006 | 210 | 42.5 | 37.7 | 8.4 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4ap | 0.5 | 0.5 | 16.1 ^h |
| United States Virgin Islands Central America | 2002 2009 | 25,032 | 78.4 ⁿ 68.2 | 72.6 63.0 | 19.2 33.7 | 2.1 0.7 | 18.8 5.9 | 5.2 6.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 9.6 | 25.3 5.7 | 0.5 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.8 5.2 | 3.7 2.6 | 0.5 2.1 | 1.6 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 13.2 |
| Belize | 2009 | 48 | 34.3 | 31.2 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 10.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.2ap | -2.1 | | 20.8h, n |
| Costa Rica | 1999 | 504 | 80.0° | 71.5 | 21.4 | 0.5 | 25.6 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 10.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | | | 5.0 ^{h, n} |
| El Salvador Guatemala | 2008 2002 | 866 1,800 | 72.5 _° 43.3 | 65.9 34.4 | 32.1 16.8 | 0.3 1.0 | 5.5 3.4 | 22.5 9.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 1.9 | 4.6 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.6 8.8 | 3.7 6.3 | 2.6 2.3 | 0.3ap 0.2ap, aq | 1.1 0.4 | 1.0 0.3 | 8.9 ^{h, n} 27.6 |
| Honduras | 2005/06 | 1,025 | 65.2 | 56.1 | 21.2 | 0.3 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 0.2ªp | 0.6 | 0.8 | 16.9 |
| Mexico Nicaragua | 2006 2006/07 | 17,910 847 | 70.9 72.4 | 66.5 68.8 | 24.3 | 0.4 | 4.7 13.5 | 5.0 23.4 | 0.0 | 11.6 3.4 | 6.4 3.8 | 0.4 | 38.4 ^{ad, ae} | 4.4 3.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0ap | -0.1 0.7 | 0.2 | 12.0° 7.5° |
| Panama | 1984/85 | 302 | 58.2° | 54.2 | 32.4 | 0.4 | 11.8 | 0.8 | | 6.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | | | |
| South America | 2009 | 62,186 | 76.1 | 69.6 | 23.1 | 3.1 | 21.4 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 7.5 |
| Argentina Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 2001 2008 | 5,059 1,460 | 65.3 ^{m, n} 60.5 | 63.8 33.8 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 30.4 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 9.5 8.4 | 22.3 4.0 | 1.6 0.1 | 0.0 | 13.3 26.7 | 9.1 20.8 | 4.9 | 4.2 1.0 ^{ap, aq} | 0.8 | 0.7 | 20.2 |
| Brazil | 2006 | 32,774 | 80.3 | 77.1 | 29.1 | 5.1 | 24.7 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 6.0 |
| Chile | 2006 | 2,358 | 64.2 ^{n, o, at} | | 7.1 | | 29.1 | | | 18.9 | 9.1 | | | | | | | 0.4 | 0.7 | |
| Colombia Ecuador | 2004/05 2004 | 6,194 1,988 | 78.2 72.7 | 67.6 58.7 | 31.2 24.2 | 1.8 0.0 | 9.7 13.3 | 5.8 5.9 | 0.3 | 11.2 10.1 | 7.1 4.3 | 0.5 0.2 | 0.0 0.7 | 10.6 14.0 | 3.8 7.5 | 5.7 5.7 | 1.2ap, aq 0.8 | 0.1 0.6 | 0.5 0.6 | 5.8 7.4° |
| Guyana | 2009 | 133 | 42.5 ⁱ | 39.8 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.6ap, aq | 0.6 | 0.4 | |
| Paraguay Peru | 2008 2009 | 896 4,176 | 79.4° 73.2 ' | 70.1 ¹ 49.9 ¹ | 9.9 9.4 | 0.2 | 18.0 7.6 | 16.5 18.1 | 0.0 | 12.3 3.8 | 13.2 10.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 9.3 ¹ 23.3 | 4.5 15.6 | 4.3 6.5 | 0.6ap 1.2ap, aq | 1.5 0.5 | 2.0 | 4.7° 7.2 |
| Suriname | 2006 | 83 | 45.6 | 45.0 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 27.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | |
| Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) | 2004 1998 | 484 3,260 | 77.0 ^{n, o, p} 70.3 | 74.8 ^k 61.7 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 23.9 21.1 | | | 12.3 9.5 | 30.8 3.4 | | 1.6 ^{af, ah} 27.7 ^{ad, ae} | 2.2 ^k 8.6 | 1.5 3.6 | 0.7 4.5 | 0.0 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 18.9 ⁿ |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 2009 | 42,569 | 78.1 | 72.9 | 22.3 | 13.7 | 16.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 12.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 6.6 |
| Canada | 2002 | 4,460 | 74.0 ^{m, n} | 72.0 | 11.0ªj | 22.0 | 21.0 | 1.0 | | 1.0 | 15.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.1 | |
| United States of America | 2006/08 | 38,147 | 78.6° | 73.0 | 23.6 | 12.7 | 16.3 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 11.7 | | 1.3 ^{ba} | 5.6 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.6° |
| OCEANIA | 2009 | 4,534 | 59.8 | 56.7 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 17.3 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Australia/New Zealand | 2009 | 2,996 | 71.6 | 71.1 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 22.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 14.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | |
| Australia New Zealand | 2001/02 1995 | 2,306 549 | 70.8 ^{m, n} 75.0 ^{i, n} | 70.8 72.3 | 15.9 14.6 | 13.7 19.5 | 23.8 20.7 | 1.1 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 3.4 | 15.2 11.5 | 0.8 | 0.1ªi 0.0 | 6.3 2.7 | 3.1 1.6 | 3.2 1.0 | 0.0°° 0.1°° | 0.1 | 0.2 | |
| Melanesia/Micronesia/Polynesia | 2009 | 1,538 | 36.7 | 28.6 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | |
| Cook Islands | 1999 | 2 | 43.2° | 38.2 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 15.2 | 16.3 | | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 3.5 | | | |
| Guam | 2002 | 24 | 66.6° | 58.3 | 18.2 | 3.9 | 24.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.7 | | | |
| Kiribati Marshall Islands | 2000 2007 | 10 9 | 36.1 _° 44.6 | 31.1 42.4 | 1.4 25.0 | 1.0 0.2 | 6.5 2.7 | 14.4 9.2 | 6.3 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.0 2.2 | 2.9 1.4 | 1.0 0.6 | 1.1 0.2aq | 0.6 | 0.8 | 8.1 |
| Nauru | 2007 | 1 | 35.6 ⁱ | 23.0 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.3 | | 3.8 | 2.8 | | 0.0 | 12.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.3ap, aq | | | |
| Palau Papua New Guinea | 2003 2006 | 3 1,115 | 32.8° 35.7 | 29.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | |
| Samoa | 2009 | 21 | 28.7 | 26.6 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3ap, aq | | | 45.6 |
| Solomon Islands | 2006/07 | 81 | 34.6 | 27.3 | 13.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 0.4ap, aq | | | 11.1 |



22.4 8.5 0.0 2.2 8.4 1.5 1.3 0.5 0.0 0.0

36.8 5.8 0.3 15.7 10.6 0.2 2.5 1.1 0.4 0.2^{a1} 1.6 0.8 0.2 0.6^{ap} 0.0 0.3 ..

8.1 5.9 1.2 1.0^{aq}



The data presented in this chart are the most recent available the most recent observation or, when data were available for

plus Northern America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. women of reproductive age married or in a union who are The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, fecund, not using contraception and who report that they do Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean, not want any more children or wish to delay the next child as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Developed divided by the number of women of reproductive age who countries are those in the more developed regions. The are married or in a union, expressed as a percentage. The group of least developed countries includes 49 countries as numerator also includes, unless otherwise indicated, women

Northern Africa, but includes Sudan. 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

Annual change from 2000 to 2009 in contraceptive prevalence, expressed in terms of percentage points per year, has been estimated by dividing the difference between the estimates of contraceptive prevalence for 2000 and 2009 by nine. Estimates of this indicator were obtained only for countries with at least two observations, one of which referred to 2001 or a later year. To obtain estimates of contraceptive prevalence for 2000, linear interpolation was used when the data available referred to years bracketing the year 2000. If the two points available referred to later years, the estimate for 2000 was set equal to the earliest observation. The estimate of contraceptive prevalence for 2009 was set equal to

2010, linear interpolation was used. The more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe
Unmet need for family planning is the ratio of the number of of December 2010. Other less developed countries comprise who are pregnant or in the period of postpartum amenorrhea k Estimate. the less developed regions excluding the least developed and whose most recent pregnancy was unwanted or mis-

- timed but was not due to contraceptive failure. Sub-Saharan Africa includes all the regions of Africa except a A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabit
 - ing in a marriage-like relationship. Percentage of women using contraception among those of reproductive age who are married or in a union.
 - Including diaphragms, cervical caps and spermicidal foams, jelly, cream and sponges. d Including emergency contraception, female condom and
 - modern methods not reported separately. Also called periodic abstinence or the calendar method. f Including prolonged abstinence, breastfeeding, douching, various folk methods and traditional methods not reported separately.
 - ⁹ Women with unmet need are those who were fecund but were not using contraception at the time of the survey, and yet reported not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. Data pertain to women
 - Data pertain to a different year, specifically 1987 for Trinidad and Tobago; 1988 for Botswana; 1991/92 for Belgium; 1992/93 for Costa Rica and Sudan; 1994/95 for the Central African Republic; 1995 for Spain; 1995/96 for Puerto Rico; 1996 for the Comoros and Uzbekistan; 1997 for Kyrgyzstan and Yemen; 1998 for Togo; 1998/99 for
- Côte d'Ivoire; 1999 for Belize and Kazakhstan; 2000/01 for Mauritania; 2001 for China, Myanmar and Tunisia; 2002 for Burundi and Viet Nam; 2002/03 for El Salvador; 2003 for Burkina Faso, Mongolia and Timor-Leste; 2004 for Cameroon and Malawi; 2004/05 for Lesotho and

the United Republic of Tanzania; 2005 for Lao People's

- Democratic Republic and Rwanda; 2006/07 for Pakistan. Preliminary data.
- Figures by method do not add up to the total.
- Figures by method do not add up to the total because some methods are used in combination. Data pertain to a non-standard age or marital status
- group or definition of unmet need for family planning. Oata pertain to men and women. Data pertain to methods used at last sexual intercourse.
- Data pertain to methods used during the last month. Data pertain to methods used during the last two

Data pertain to methods used during the last 12 months.

- **t** Data pertain to nationals of the country. ^u Data pertain to the Jewish population.
- Data pertain to the Flemish population.
- W Data pertain to Peninsular Malaysia. Data pertain to Northern Sudan. y Excluding Northern Ireland.
- Excluding the Northern Province. Data pertain to unmet need for only for the purpose of
- Data pertain only to the four most commonly used methac Including some cases of sterilization for non-contracep-

- ad Including male sterilization. ae Including female sterilization.
- af Including injectables. ag Including implants. Including vaginal barrier methods.
- ai Including female condoms. aj Excluding hysterectomies.
- ak Including emergency contraception. It is assumed that other traditional methods represent 50 per cent or more of other methods (not specified).

Tuvalu

Vanuatu

- am Including abstinence. an Including breastfeeding.
- ao Including douching. ap Including lactational amenorrhea (LAM). aq Including folk methods.
- ar Including rhythm. as Including withdrawal. Including male and female sterilization and IUD.
- au Including male and female sterilization, injectables and av Including male sterilization, implants and vaginal barrier
- aw Including male sterilization, injectables and implants.
- Including male sterilization, IUD and vaginal barrier ay Including female sterilization, injectables, male condoms

az Including injectables, implants and vaginal barrier meth-

ba Including female condoms, emergency contraception and vaginal barrier methods.

and vaginal barrier methods.

bb Including male and female sterilization, male condoms, injectables, implants and vaginal barrier methods. lncluding rhythm, withdrawal and breastfeeding.