

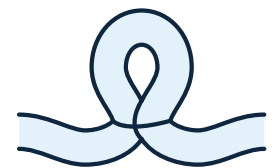
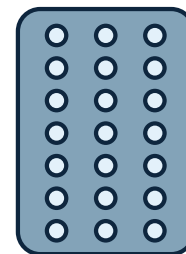
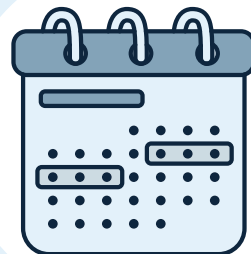
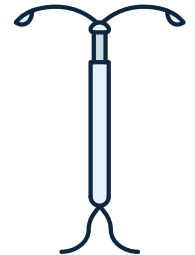
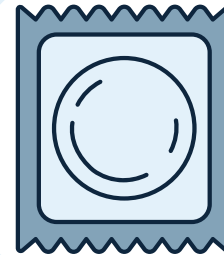
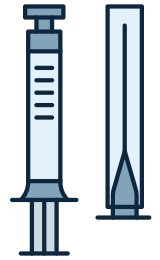


United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

Contraceptive Use by Method 2019

Data Booklet



Contraceptive Use by Method 2019

Measuring progress in meeting the need for family planning requires not only an assessment of overall levels and trends in contraceptive prevalence and the unmet need for family planning, but also an assessment of the range and types of contraceptive methods used.

This data booklet presents estimates of the prevalence of contraceptive use by method based on the *World Contraceptive Use 2019* (based on data from 1,247 surveys for 195 countries or areas of the world) and additional tabulations obtained from microdata and survey reports. The estimates are presented for female and male sterilisation, intrauterine device (IUD), implant, injectable, pill, male condom, withdrawal, rhythm and other methods combined. The estimates of contraceptive prevalence (any, modern or traditional) for 1994 and 2019 are from *Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019*.

This work was supported, in part, by Grants No. OPP1110679 and OPP1183453, Making Family Planning Count, from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Suggested citation: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *Contraceptive Use by Method 2019: Data Booklet (ST/ESA/SER.A/435)*.

Front cover photo credit: Adobe Stock/nadiinko

Sales no.: E.20.XIII.9

ISBN: 978-92-1-148329-1

eISBN: 978-92-1-004652-7

Copyright © 2019 by United Nations, made available under a Creative Commons license (CC BY 3.0 IGO)

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/igo/>



Annex Table: Key Indicators

Region, development group country or area	Estimated prevalence of contraceptive use among women of reproductive age (15-49 years), 2019 (percentage)											Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Year of the latest survey data available
	Any method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	Rhythm ^a	Withdrawal	Other methods ^b		
WORLD	48.5	11.5	0.9	8.0	3.9	1.2	8.4	10.0	1.5	2.5	0.8	1,901,090	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.5	1.1	0.0	3.7	9.6	4.5	0.7	4.5	1.9	1.1	1.5	257,951	..
Northern Africa and Western Asia	34.3	2.1	0.0	10.5	2.0	0.2	9.5	2.9	1.2	5.0	1.1	129,786	..
Central and Southern Asia	41.8	21.8	0.4	5.2	1.7	0.3	2.4	4.9	1.7	3.3	0.1	518,320	..
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60.0	10.0	0.9	5.2	4.1	0.7	18.6	17.0	1.3	1.4	0.7	564,032	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	58.0	16.0	1.3	14.9	6.8	1.5	4.6	8.8	1.6	1.5	0.9	174,778	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	28.0	8.0	0.4	4.1	7.9	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.6	2,785	..
Australia and New Zealand	57.7	3.7	7.9	21.9	0.9	4.3	4.6	12.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	6,940	..
Europe and Northern America	58.2	6.3	2.5	17.8	1.1	1.1	7.9	14.6	1.4	4.1	1.4	246,497	..
Developed regions	57.0	5.7	2.4	16.5	1.0	1.1	7.2	16.3	1.5	4.1	1.3	280,615	..
Less developed regions	47.0	12.5	0.6	6.5	4.4	1.2	8.6	8.9	1.5	2.2	0.7	1,620,474	..
Less developed regions, excluding least developed countries	50.1	14.5	0.6	6.2	3.4	0.9	10.1	10.0	1.4	2.4	0.6	1,359,424	..
Less developed regions, excluding China	41.0	12.1	0.5	7.6	5.6	1.5	3.9	5.0	1.7	2.6	0.6	1,277,555	..
Least developed countries	30.9	2.1	0.4	7.7	9.6	2.9	0.8	3.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	261,051	..
Land-locked developing countries (LLDC)	31.6	2.1	0.3	4.3	9.4	3.9	5.3	3.0	0.9	1.6	0.8	130,351	..
Small island developing states (SIDS)	43.1	11.9	0.3	7.9	6.3	1.0	5.0	7.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	17,166	..
High-income countries	56.6	6.1	3.0	17.2	1.8	1.2	6.5	14.8	1.5	3.1	1.5	271,087	..
Middle-income countries	49.6	13.8	0.6	6.7	3.7	0.9	9.4	9.9	1.5	2.5	0.6	1,443,849	..
Upper-middle-income countries	61.0	12.6	1.0	7.3	2.4	0.6	16.3	16.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	658,977	..
Lower-middle-income countries	40.1	14.8	0.2	6.3	4.8	1.2	3.6	4.4	1.8	2.7	0.5	784,872	..
Low-income countries	28.0	1.7	0.3	3.8	8.7	3.7	3.0	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	185,749	..
AFRICA	29.4	1.0	0.0	5.8	8.4	3.7	2.6	3.8	1.8	1.0	1.4	319,045	..
Eastern Africa	32.5	1.5	0.0	4.3	14.3	6.4	0.8	2.4	1.2	0.7	1.1	108,759	..
Burundi	19.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	8.6	4.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.3	2,704	2016
Comoros	18.1	0.8	0.0	2.9	5.5	1.6	0.1	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.0	210	2012

Region, development group country or area	Estimated prevalence of contraceptive use among women of reproductive age (15-49 years), 2019 (percentage)											Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Year of the latest survey data available
	Any method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	Rhythm ^a	Withdrawal	Other methods ^b		
Djibouti	11.5	0.1	0.0	6.3	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	273	2012
Eritrea	8.6	0.3	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.7	1,304	2010
Ethiopia	26.5	0.2	0.0	1.4	16.7	6.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	27,616	2017
Kenya	45.2	1.7	0.1	3.5	19.0	14.9	1.1	2.5	0.9	0.2	1.2	13,411	2017
Madagascar	40.4	1.3	0.1	4.7	21.2	4.5	0.6	1.3	4.4	1.0	1.3	6,649	2017
Malawi	47.9	8.6	0.1	1.8	23.4	9.3	0.8	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	4,788	2015
Mauritius*	39.6	6.0	0.0	7.4	1.7	0.9	1.3	8.9	1.8	11.4	0.3	322	2014
Mozambique	24.2	0.2	0.1	6.0	9.8	1.1	0.6	4.5	0.5	0.1	1.4	7,457	2015
Réunion*	49.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..
Rwanda	32.3	0.8	0.1	5.0	15.1	5.1	0.7	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.2	3,283	2014
Somalia	14.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	8.8	3,544	2006
South Sudan	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	3,190	2010
Uganda	32.6	2.0	0.1	2.3	14.5	5.6	0.7	3.5	1.7	1.4	0.9	10,538	2017
United Republic of Tanzania*	34.6	2.8	0.1	4.6	10.9	6.1	0.8	4.2	2.7	1.2	1.3	14,329	2015
Zambia	38.3	1.5	0.0	8.7	15.1	4.6	1.0	4.0	0.5	2.0	1.0	4,400	2013
Zimbabwe	50.3	0.6	0.0	28.2	7.5	8.3	0.4	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	4,533	2015
Middle Africa	22.7	0.5	0.1	1.9	2.2	0.8	0.2	7.8	5.1	1.9	2.3	39,666	..
Angola	15.5	0.1	0.0	2.9	3.5	0.6	0.2	6.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	7,327	2015
Cameroon	35.2	0.2	0.0	2.5	3.6	1.1	0.3	13.5	9.1	0.9	4.0	6,094	2014
Central African Republic	22.1	0.2	0.0	7.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	4.2	5.4	0.3	3.9	1,150	2010
Chad	6.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.1	3,580	2014
Congo	41.4	0.2	0.0	4.7	2.6	0.3	0.0	17.5	9.5	1.5	5.2	1,307	2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22.4	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.2	6.8	6.2	3.1	2.3	19,339	2013
Equatorial Guinea	17.2	0.9	0.0	3.7	3.0	1.7	0.4	3.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	300	2011
Gabon	37.5	0.5	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	22.2	6.1	1.5	1.9	519	2012
Sao Tome and Principe	37.6	0.5	0.1	12.3	10.1	2.0	1.6	7.6	2.6	0.1	0.7	52	2014
Northern Africa	33.1	0.6	0.0	15.1	3.1	0.3	10.7	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	61,094	..
Algeria	30.6	0.3	0.0	23.5	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.7	0.9	10,964	2012
Egypt	43.2	0.9	0.0	11.7	6.2	0.4	22.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	25,277	2014
Libya	13.9	0.3	0.0	4.3	1.1	0.2	2.1	0.3	3.6	1.7	0.4	1,852	2014

Region, development group country or area	Estimated prevalence of contraceptive use among women of reproductive age (15-49 years), 2019 (percentage)											Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Year of the latest survey data available
	Any method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	Rhythm ^a	Withdrawal	Other methods ^b		
Morocco	36.7	0.4	0.0	26.3	1.3	0.2	2.3	0.3	2.5	2.3	1.2	9,594	2010
Sudan	9.8	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	10,347	2014
Tunisia	34.3	1.8	0.0	11.0	0.6	0.2	14.7	0.6	4.5	0.3	0.7	3,059	2011
Southern Africa	49.7	3.8	0.2	5.2	22.4	3.0	0.9	13.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	18,085	..
Botswana	50.5	1.6	0.1	4.9	11.7	0.8	0.6	28.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	657	2007
Eswatini	53.4	2.1	0.0	6.6	16.7	2.6	0.3	23.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	388	2014
Lesotho	51.5	1.2	0.1	9.5	17.6	1.3	1.0	19.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	616	2014
Namibia	52.3	3.0	0.1	4.8	22.1	0.2	0.6	20.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	704	2013
South Africa	49.4	4.0	0.2	5.1	23.2	3.3	0.9	12.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	15,720	2016
Western Africa	22.0	0.4	0.0	3.3	4.7	4.1	0.7	3.9	1.7	1.4	1.9	91,441	..
Benin	18.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	2.3	4.7	1.3	3.2	3.2	0.9	0.6	2,798	2017
Burkina Faso	26.6	0.1	0.0	3.0	6.9	12.4	1.0	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	4,736	2017
Cabo Verde	48.3	9.4	0.0	16.0	8.6	0.5	1.4	10.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	152	2005
Côte d'Ivoire	24.8	0.1	0.0	5.2	4.7	2.1	0.3	7.1	2.6	0.2	2.5	6,069	2017
Gambia	8.4	0.5	0.0	1.9	3.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	534	2013
Ghana	26.4	1.1	0.0	3.8	5.9	6.2	0.4	2.8	2.4	1.2	2.6	7,622	2017
Guinea	11.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.9	0.2	2.6	3,161	2016
Guinea-Bissau	28.3	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	6.3	6.4	7.0	2.2	0.1	3.0	486	2014
Liberia	28.6	0.5	0.0	4.4	17.4	3.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	1,189	2016
Mali	14.5	0.3	0.0	3.3	5.9	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	4,391	2015
Mauritania	9.5	0.1	0.0	5.7	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	1,133	2015
Niger	14.6	0.1	0.0	5.1	4.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	4,869	2017
Nigeria	22.7	0.4	0.0	2.7	3.6	3.3	0.8	5.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	46,238	2018
Senegal	20.8	0.3	0.0	3.1	7.4	6.1	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	4,089	2017
Sierra Leone	25.9	0.1	0.0	6.1	12.6	4.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	1,971	2017
Togo	21.8	0.2	0.0	2.3	5.9	3.9	0.6	6.7	1.5	0.2	0.5	2,003	2013
ASIA	50.3	14.9	0.6	5.3	2.8	0.5	10.7	10.9	1.5	2.7	0.5	1,151,044	..
Central Asia	41.4	1.2	0.1	2.9	1.1	0.1	27.8	4.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	18,937	..
Kazakhstan	42.2	1.1	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.1	20.5	11.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	4,561	2018
Kyrgyzstan	29.8	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	15.3	7.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1,554	2014

Region, development group country or area	Estimated prevalence of contraceptive use among women of reproductive age (15-49 years), 2019 (percentage)											Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Year of the latest survey data available
	Any method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	Rhythm ^a	Withdrawal	Other methods ^b		
Tajikistan	21.8	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.1	13.6	2.8	0.0	1.7	0.7	2,360	2017
Turkmenistan	35.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	30.8	1.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	1,565	2015
Uzbekistan	49.0	1.6	0.1	1.8	2.0	0.1	36.9	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.2	8,898	2006
Eastern Asia	67.5	12.6	1.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	24.2	23.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	389,394	..
China*	69.6	14.1	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	26.2	23.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	342,920	2017
China, Hong Kong SAR*	51.4	2.0	0.1	6.2	1.1	0.1	4.7	32.1	2.4	2.5	0.3	1,949	2012
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	60.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	47.0	5.3	3.5	0.7	0.2	6,552	2014
Japan	46.5	0.6	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	34.9	2.1	4.5	1.0	25,192	2015
Mongolia	44.9	2.7	0.0	7.3	3.0	0.4	18.6	7.6	4.7	0.4	0.2	838	2013
Republic of Korea	54.6	3.7	9.5	3.3	2.1	0.3	8.8	20.6	3.9	1.5	0.8	11,944	2009
South-Eastern Asia	43.2	4.4	0.1	11.2	13.0	1.9	6.1	2.3	1.4	2.7	0.2	174,638	..
Cambodia	41.1	2.4	0.1	13.7	7.0	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.9	9.1	0.2	4,457	2014
Indonesia	44.4	2.8	0.1	9.1	23.2	3.9	3.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	71,611	2016
Lao People's Democratic Republic	38.2	3.4	0.0	18.7	8.6	1.0	1.4	0.8	3.1	0.8	0.4	1,917	2017
Malaysia*	33.1	4.8	0.1	8.8	3.3	0.5	1.9	3.8	2.7	5.3	1.9	8,778	2014
Myanmar	32.3	3.0	0.2	8.4	16.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	14,927	2015
Philippines	34.8	5.0	0.0	13.2	3.1	0.7	2.2	1.2	2.3	6.7	0.4	27,865	2017
Singapore	39.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,431	..
Thailand	47.9	15.9	0.2	19.6	8.4	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	17,377	2015
Timor-Leste	14.2	0.9	0.0	1.2	6.2	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	302	2016
Viet nam	56.8	1.4	0.1	10.5	1.0	0.2	27.0	8.3	3.4	5.0	0.0	25,975	2015
Southern Asia	41.8	22.6	0.5	5.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	4.9	1.7	3.4	0.1	499,383	..
Afghanistan	18.2	1.7	0.0	5.7	4.1	0.2	1.2	2.9	0.0	1.4	1.1	8,778	2015
Bangladesh	52.8	4.2	1.0	23.1	10.7	1.5	0.5	5.5	4.6	1.4	0.2	47,105	2014
Bhutan	42.7	4.7	8.0	4.8	18.6	0.1	2.4	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	225	2010
India	42.6	29.0	0.2	3.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	4.3	1.6	2.9	0.0	354,103	2015
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	53.8	10.8	2.1	11.2	2.6	0.0	6.0	10.2	0.2	10.4	0.3	23,861	2010
Maldives	31.9	10.0	0.5	4.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	8.7	2.6	3.3	0.1	112	2009
Nepal	40.5	12.5	4.6	3.8	7.4	2.7	1.2	3.5	0.5	4.2	0.1	8,499	2016
Pakistan	23.6	6.4	0.1	1.2	1.8	0.3	1.5	6.4	0.6	5.1	0.2	51,374	2017

Region, development group country or area	Estimated prevalence of contraceptive use among women of reproductive age (15-49 years), 2019 (percentage)											Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Year of the latest survey data available
	Any method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	Rhythm ^a	Withdrawal	Other methods ^b		
Sri Lanka	46.3	10.2	0.0	5.9	5.9	3.2	7.3	4.8	5.8	3.1	0.1	5,326	2016
Western Asia	35.3	3.3	0.0	6.6	1.0	0.1	8.5	4.9	1.1	8.6	1.2	68,692	..
Armenia	38.2	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	6.4	10.6	2.4	15.5	0.7	749	2015
Azerbaijan*	35.5	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	2.6	2.1	19.7	1.7	2,627	2011
Bahrain	32.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	..
Georgia*	33.4	2.3	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	8.2	8.9	4.1	6.1	1.0	886	2010
Iraq	35.1	2.4	0.0	11.0	2.2	0.1	6.6	1.5	0.7	9.0	1.8	9,809	2011
Israel	38.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,987	..
Jordan	31.1	0.9	0.0	4.6	0.5	0.2	12.3	3.0	0.8	8.2	0.7	2,587	2017
Kuwait	35.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,097	..
Lebanon	28.4	0.7	0.0	10.0	0.1	0.0	7.8	2.2	2.0	4.2	1.5	1,709	2009
Oman	19.6	2.7	0.1	4.0	2.8	0.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	4.8	0.4	969	2014
Qatar	29.1	0.8	0.8	9.5	3.1	0.1	7.7	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.2	438	2012
Saudi Arabia	18.6	0.5	0.0	11.1	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	2.0	8,483	2016
State of Palestine*	37.0	1.4	0.0	5.1	0.6	0.0	16.6	3.7	2.4	6.1	1.2	1,289	2014
Syrian Arab Republic	31.6	1.9	0.0	5.5	0.6	0.0	14.1	1.6	4.3	3.6	0.0	4,598	2009
Turkey	46.7	6.3	0.0	3.0	0.4	0.0	10.8	10.3	0.2	15.4	0.2	21,824	2013
United Arab Emirates	33.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,795	..
Yemen	25.5	1.9	0.1	8.4	3.0	0.4	4.3	0.6	1.3	2.1	3.3	7,497	2013
EUROPE	56.1	3.0	1.7	19.1	0.5	0.4	8.1	16.4	1.5	4.2	1.2	163,459	..
Eastern Europe	50.2	2.4	0.0	11.0	0.1	0.0	8.9	19.9	1.9	5.3	0.7	67,889	..
Belarus	59.8	2.5	0.0	9.9	0.1	0.1	11.6	27.3	2.1	5.4	0.9	2,180	2012
Bulgaria	59.2	2.7	0.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	8.7	25.5	1.4	10.2	0.8	1,482	2007
Czechia	54.0	2.3	0.0	34.4	0.2	0.1	4.2	8.1	1.0	3.2	0.5	2,373	2008
Hungary	45.0	0.7	0.0	12.3	0.5	0.0	9.3	17.3	1.3	2.4	1.3	2,229	2008
Poland	46.0	1.5	0.0	14.5	0.1	0.0	2.8	19.0	4.1	3.2	0.8	8,902	2014
Republic of Moldova*	53.2	4.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	17.9	13.6	2.0	9.0	1.2	1,049	2012
Romania	53.5	3.3	0.1	14.0	0.3	0.0	5.3	20.3	6.0	3.5	0.9	4,424	2005
Russian Federation	48.4	2.9	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	10.3	18.8	1.0	5.6	0.2	33,730	2011
Slovakia	52.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,298	..

Region, development group country or area	Estimated prevalence of contraceptive use among women of reproductive age (15-49 years), 2019 (percentage)											Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Year of the latest survey data available
	Any method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	Rhythm ^a	Withdrawal	Other methods ^b		
Ukraine*	53.9	0.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.1	10.7	25.4	1.5	7.8	1.9	10,223	2012
Northern Europe	68.4	5.1	7.3	25.6	2.3	1.3	8.3	10.8	1.7	3.5	2.7	22,857	..
Denmark*	62.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,249	..
Estonia	54.8	1.3	0.4	20.0	0.8	0.3	12.4	12.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	279	2004
Finland*	78.0	1.8	1.0	32.1	0.2	0.2	9.0	27.6	0.7	4.1	1.3	1,138	2015
Ireland	65.0	3.5	3.5	29.1	2.1	0.7	9.0	13.9	1.6	1.2	0.5	1,133	2010
Latvia	57.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	..
Lithuania	42.2	1.6	0.1	13.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	13.4	3.2	4.1	0.7	626	2006
Norway*	66.0	5.1	0.2	25.6	0.7	1.9	13.5	11.7	1.9	2.7	2.7	1,215	2005
Sweden	59.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,153	..
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	71.7	6.2	10.4	26.1	3.1	1.6	7.6	8.1	1.6	3.9	3.3	14,656	2008
Southern Europe	53.9	2.1	0.9	15.8	0.2	0.2	3.6	21.9	0.8	7.2	1.4	32,177	..
Albania	28.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.3	24.5	0.2	700	2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	4.2	10.7	2.1	16.4	0.5	801	2011
Croatia	50.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	892	..
Greece	50.8	0.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	29.4	1.9	10.9	0.2	2,401	2001
Italy	55.6	3.3	0.3	19.1	0.4	0.1	3.4	19.2	0.6	8.4	0.8	11,873	2013
Malta	48.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..
Montenegro	29.3	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	12.0	0.7	7.1	0.1	146	2013
North Macedonia	41.1	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0	2.2	15.5	1.8	18.2	0.1	507	2011
Portugal	59.8	0.3	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	16.4	0.8	6.0	0.3	2,281	2014
Serbia*	50.4	0.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	23.8	2.6	15.8	0.2	1,987	2014
Slovenia	50.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	..
Spain*	56.5	2.1	2.6	16.3	0.1	0.5	4.1	26.5	0.3	1.2	3.0	10,063	2016
Western Europe	61.0	3.7	1.8	31.5	0.5	0.9	10.3	9.5	1.2	0.5	1.2	40,536	..
Austria	60.7	2.2	1.3	24.2	2.3	1.0	10.1	15.4	1.5	0.4	2.4	1,908	2012
Belgium	58.3	4.8	3.7	29.8	0.0	0.3	12.5	4.9	0.4	0.2	1.7	2,487	2013
France*	63.5	2.9	0.5	33.1	0.2	1.7	14.1	8.0	1.7	0.7	0.7	13,743	2010
Germany	58.1	4.4	2.1	31.7	0.5	0.2	6.8	10.0	0.7	0.2	1.5	16,829	2011
Netherlands*	62.3	2.4	3.3	32.7	1.0	0.6	10.2	8.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	3,656	2013

Notes

The designations employed in this publication and the material presented in it 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, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The term “country” as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

In this table, data for countries or areas have been aggregated in six continental regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania. Further information on continental regions is available from <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>. Countries or areas are also grouped into geographic regions based on the classification being used to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (see: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>).

The designation of “more developed” and “less developed” regions is intended for statistical purposes and does not express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. More developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), and Latin America and the Caribbean as well as Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand).

The group of least developed countries includes 47 countries located in sub-Saharan Africa (32), Northern Africa and Western Asia (2), Central and Southern Asia (4), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (4), Latin America and the Caribbean (1), and Oceania (4). Further information is available at <http://unohrls.org/about-ldcs/>.

The group of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) includes 32 countries or territories located in sub-Saharan Africa (16), Northern Africa

and Western Asia (2), Central and Southern Asia (8), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (2), Latin America and the Caribbean (2), and Europe and Northern America (2). Further information is available at <http://unohrls.org/about-ldcs/>.

The group of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) includes 58 countries or territories located in the Caribbean (29), the Pacific (20), and the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS) (9). Further information is available at <http://unohrls.org/about-sids/>.

The classification of countries or areas by income level is based on the gross national income (GNI) per capita as reported by the World Bank (June 2018). These income groups are not available for all countries or areas.

* For country notes, please refer to: <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Metadata/Documentation>.

- a. Also called periodic abstinence or the calendar method.
- b. May include modern methods such as female condoms, vaginal barrier methods (including the diaphragm, cervical cap and spermicidal foam, jelly, cream and sponge), the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception and other modern methods (e.g., the contraceptive patch or vaginal ring), and traditional methods such as douching, prolonged abstinence, gris-gris, incantation, medicinal plants, abdominal massage and other local methods.

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available.

Definition of Indicators and Contraceptive Methods

Contraceptive prevalence: Proportion of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method being used. In this data booklet it is reported as a percentage with reference to all women of reproductive age (ages 15-49 years).

Generally, in survey, if a woman is reporting the use of more than one method in combination, only the most effective method is used for the results tabulation; therefore, the overall use of methods frequently used in a combination (such as the male condom, rhythm or withdrawal) is underestimated.

Modern methods of contraception:

Female sterilisation: Permanent contraception to block or cut the fallopian tubes (also known as tubal ligation).

Male sterilisation: Permanent contraception to block or cut the vas deferens tubes that carry sperm from the testicles to the penis (also known as vasectomy).

Intrauterine device (IUD): Small flexible plastic device containing copper sleeves or wire inserted into the uterus. Some devices steadily release small amounts of levonorgestrel each day. Health-care provider must insert and remove; can be used for 3–5 years depending on implant.

Implant: Small, flexible rods or capsules placed under the skin of the upper arm; contains either estrogen and progestogen, or progestogen only. Health-care provider must insert and remove; can be used for 3–5 years depending on implant.

Injectable: Injected into the muscle or under the skin every 1, 2 or 3 months, depending on product.

Oral contraceptive pill (the pill): Contains either estrogen and progestogen, or progestogen only. Taken daily, prevents the release of eggs from the ovaries.

Male condom: Sheath or covering that fit over a man's erected penis. Also protects against sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.

Traditional methods of contraception:

Rhythm (calendar) method: Women monitor their pattern of menstrual cycle (includes fertility awareness-based methods, periodic abstinence).

Withdrawal (coitus interruptus): Man withdraws his penis from his partner's vagina and ejaculates outside the vagina, keeping semen away from her external genitalia.

Other methods:

For the purpose of this data booklet, these include modern methods such as female condoms, vaginal barrier methods (including the diaphragm, cervical cap and spermicidal foam, jelly, cream and sponge), the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception and other modern methods (e.g., the contraceptive patch or vaginal ring), and traditional methods such as douching, prolonged abstinence, gris-gris, incantation, medicinal plants, abdominal massage and other local methods.

Methods

The estimates of the prevalence of various contraceptive methods for women of reproductive age (15-49 years) presented in this data booklet, are based on a comprehensive data set of 1,247 surveys for 195 countries or areas compiled in *World Contraceptive Use 2019* and the estimates of contraceptive prevalence (any, modern, traditional) from *Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019*. Both data sets are publicly available on the website of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The estimates are provided for two time periods. For the first time period, survey estimates closest to the year 1994 from the period 1985 to 1999 are selected. For the second time period, the most recent survey estimates since the year 2000 are selected. The contraceptive method mix observed in surveys are applied to the model-based estimates of modern and traditional contraceptive prevalence for the years 1994 and 2019 to estimate the contraceptive method mix and the prevalence of individual contraceptive methods among women of reproductive age (15-49 years).

Survey estimates of contraceptive method mix for married women⁴ are sourced directly from the *World Contraceptive Use 2019 dataset*. Survey estimates for unmarried women are derived from report tabulations or tabulations from microdata. For countries with no survey data available, the subregional estimate of method mix is used. The majority of surveys in Northern Africa and Western Asia do not ask unmarried women about their contraceptive use. In these cases, the contraceptive method mix for married women is applied to estimates of the contraceptive prevalence among all women of reproductive age.

Regional and global estimates are calculated as the average of the country-specific contraceptive method mix and prevalence weighted by the estimated number of contraceptive users for 195 countries or areas. The Annex Table presents estimates of contraceptive prevalence by individual methods for 164 countries or area that have at least one survey estimate available since the year 2000.

References

United Nations (1995). *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development. Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (A/CONF.171/13/Rev.1)*. United Nations Publications. Sales No.: 95.XIII.18.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Contraceptive Use 2019*.

_____ (2019). *Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019*.

Wheldon, M. and others (2018). *Methods for estimating and projecting key family planning indicators among all women of reproductive age*. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Technical Paper No. 2.

⁴ "Married" pertains to women who are married (defined in relation to the marriage laws or customs of a country) and to women in a union, which refers to women living with their partner in the same household (also referred to as cohabiting unions, consensual unions, unmarried unions, or "living together"). "Unmarried" pertains to women who are not married and not in a union and is a complement to "Married".

ISBN 978-92-1-148329-1



9 789211 483291