



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

Family Planning and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Data Booklet



Family Planning and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development • Data Booklet

Target 3.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls on countries “by 2030, to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes”. Living up to the commitment of the international community to achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2030 requires the monitoring of key family planning indicators.

Trends in contraceptive prevalence and need for family planning satisfied with modern methods indicate where increased investments and commitments by governments and international organizations are needed for the realization of reproductive rights for all people, and to help fulfil the pledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that “no one will be left behind”.

Data presented in this booklet are based on the *Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019*, which includes estimates at the global, regional and country level of contraceptive prevalence, unmet need for family planning and SDG indicator 3.7.1 “Proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods”.

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Front cover photo: “Women can reach their goals because they are enabled to do what they plan to do” by Sheena Ariyapala/DFID—UK Department for International Development. 2017. (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/dfid/34869778614/in/album-72157684273218081/>) used under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0, cropped from original.



Family planning and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Expanding access to contraception and ensuring that demand for family planning is satisfied using effective contraceptive methods are essential for achieving universal access to reproductive health-care services, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda reaffirms the commitments made in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), adopted by 179 governments in Cairo, Egypt in 1994. The ICPD Programme of Action recognized the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health. While much progress has been achieved in expanding access to contraception since 1994, significant challenges persist.

Many of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda are related to women's and girl's empowerment, gender equality and health. While family planning is important to attain most of the goals, specific references to family planning are included in Goal 3 on guaranteeing good health and well-being for all and in Goal 5 on promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

The Population Division is the custodian agency of SDG indicator 3.7.1 "Proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods", which captures the family planning component of SDG target 3.7 "By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes". The Division compiles all available national data for this indicator, prepares regional and global aggregates and analyses progress in implementation. The Division also works with countries to strengthen the data collection and reporting of the indicator, improve national statistical capacities and increase compliance with internationally agreed standards.

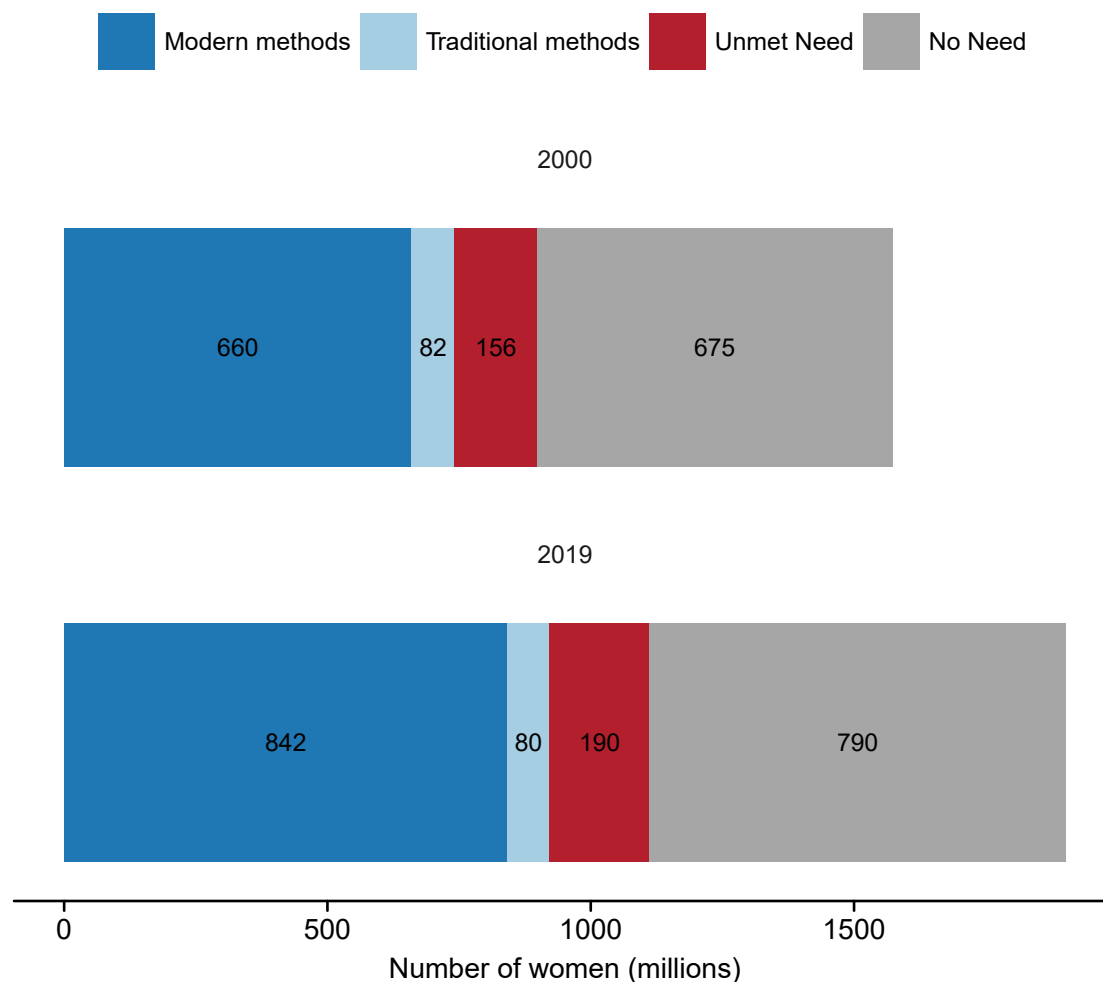
5 GENDER EQUALITY



To promote healthy lives and well-being for all by 2030, States should continue and amplify their efforts to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health. The evidence presented in this Data Booklet supports recent calls to increase investments in family planning, especially in the regions of the world where contraceptive prevalence and the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods are still low, and the growth in the number of women of reproductive age is rapid. Access to family planning is not only related to women's reproductive rights and the reduction of unintended pregnancies, but also to improved health and nutritional status of children, brought about by longer birth spacing and the reduction in maternal mortality. Redefining the global strategy for achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and identifying possible avenues for improved access is important to guarantee and improve the progress of countries that are most in need.

Both the need for family planning and the use of modern contraceptive methods have increased globally

Figure 1. Number of women using modern and traditional contraceptive methods, having unmet need for family planning and no need for family planning, 2000 and 2019



Among the 1.9 billion women of reproductive age (15-49 years) living in the world in 2019, 1.1 billion have a need for family planning, that is, they are either current users of contraceptives or have an unmet need for family planning. Of these 1.1 billion women, 842 million are users of modern methods of contraception and 80 million are users of traditional methods of contraception.

In 2019, 190 million women of reproductive age worldwide who want to avoid pregnancy do not use any contraceptive method, up from 156 million in 2000. The proportion of women with unmet need for family planning¹ stands currently at 10 per cent, a proportion that has remained unchanged since 2000. The proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1) has increased from 74 to 76 per cent from 2000 to 2019.²

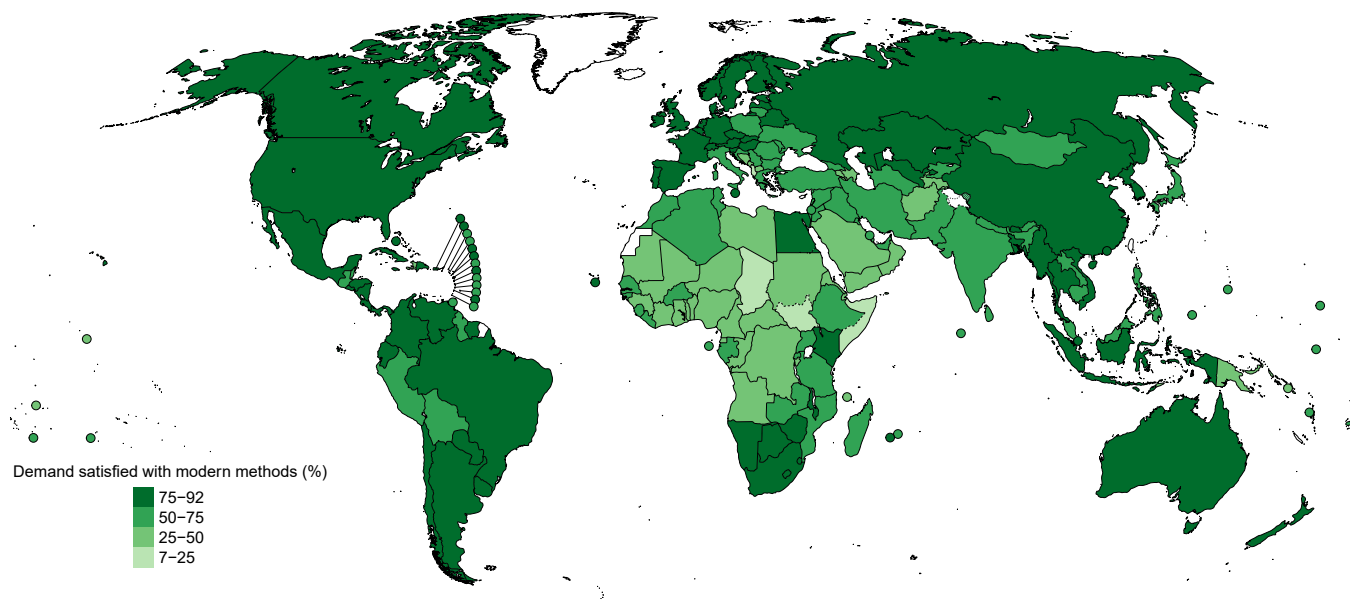
¹ These women are considered to have an unmet need for family planning, which is defined as the number of women that want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception to prevent pregnancy, including also pregnant women whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed at the time of conception, and postpartum amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was unwanted or mistimed.

² The indicator is defined as the number of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method as a proportion of the number of women of reproductive age who are either using any method of contraception or having an unmet need for family planning.

The proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods remains low in sub-Saharan Africa

Significant disparities remain in the need for family planning satisfied with modern methods across countries and regions. In sub-Saharan Africa, only slightly more than half (55 per cent) of the need for family planning is being met with modern methods. Less than half of the need is met with modern methods in 42 countries or areas, including 23 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Less than a quarter of the need is satisfied with modern methods in Chad, Somalia and South Sudan.

Figure 2. Estimates of the demand for family planning satisfied by modern contraceptive methods among women aged 15-49 years, 2019



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019*.

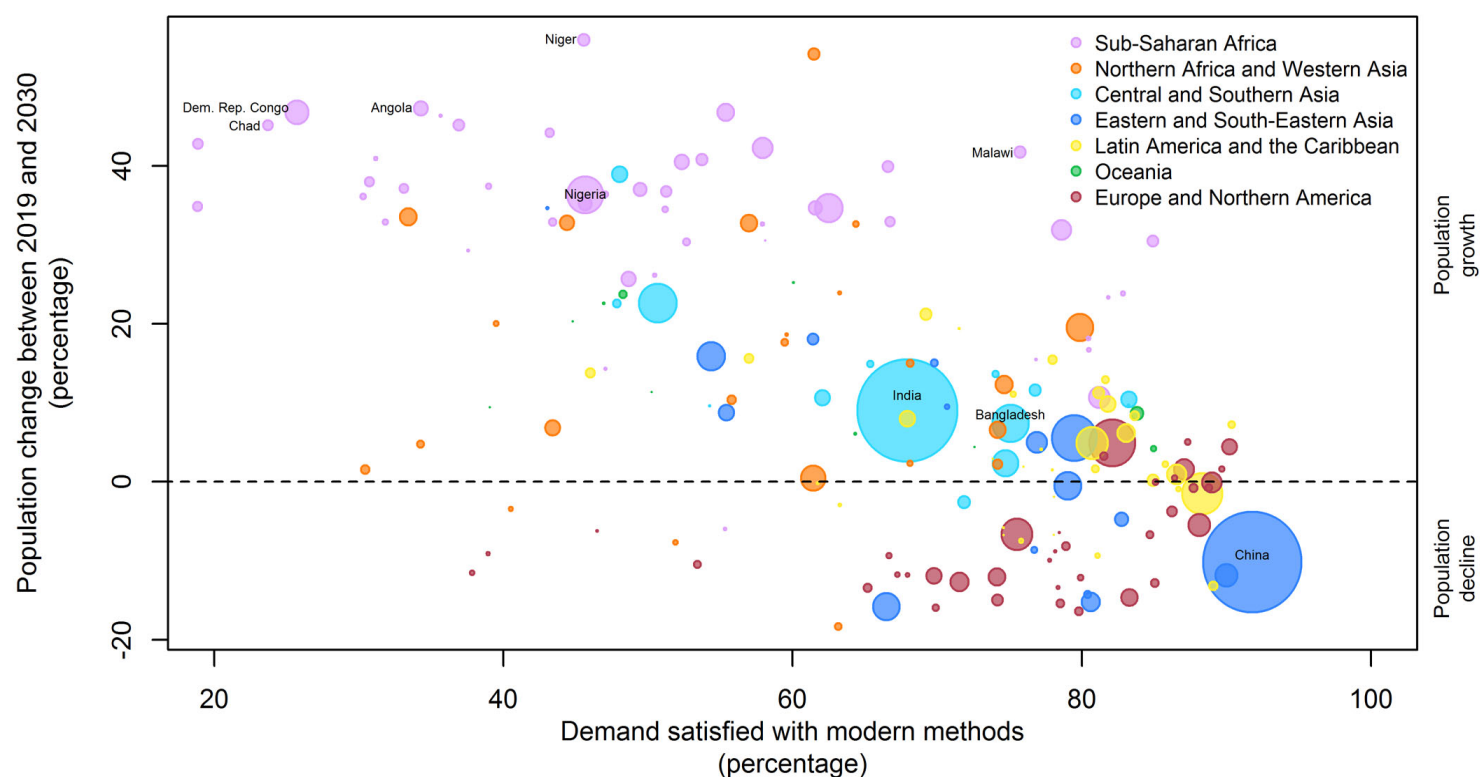
Note: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Countries or areas with 90,000 inhabitants or more in 2017, but surface area less than 30,000 km² are displayed with circles coloured according to their statistical values.

The population of women of reproductive age is projected to grow rapidly through 2030 in countries with the largest gaps in meeting the need for family planning

Many countries with low levels of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods are projected to witness rapid growth in the population of women aged 15 to 49 years through 2030. These countries are located mainly in sub-Saharan Africa. The rapid growth of the population of women of reproductive age will create additional challenges in expanding family planning services to keep pace with the growing demand.

Figure 3. Change in the population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) between 2019 and 2030, by the estimated proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods in 2019



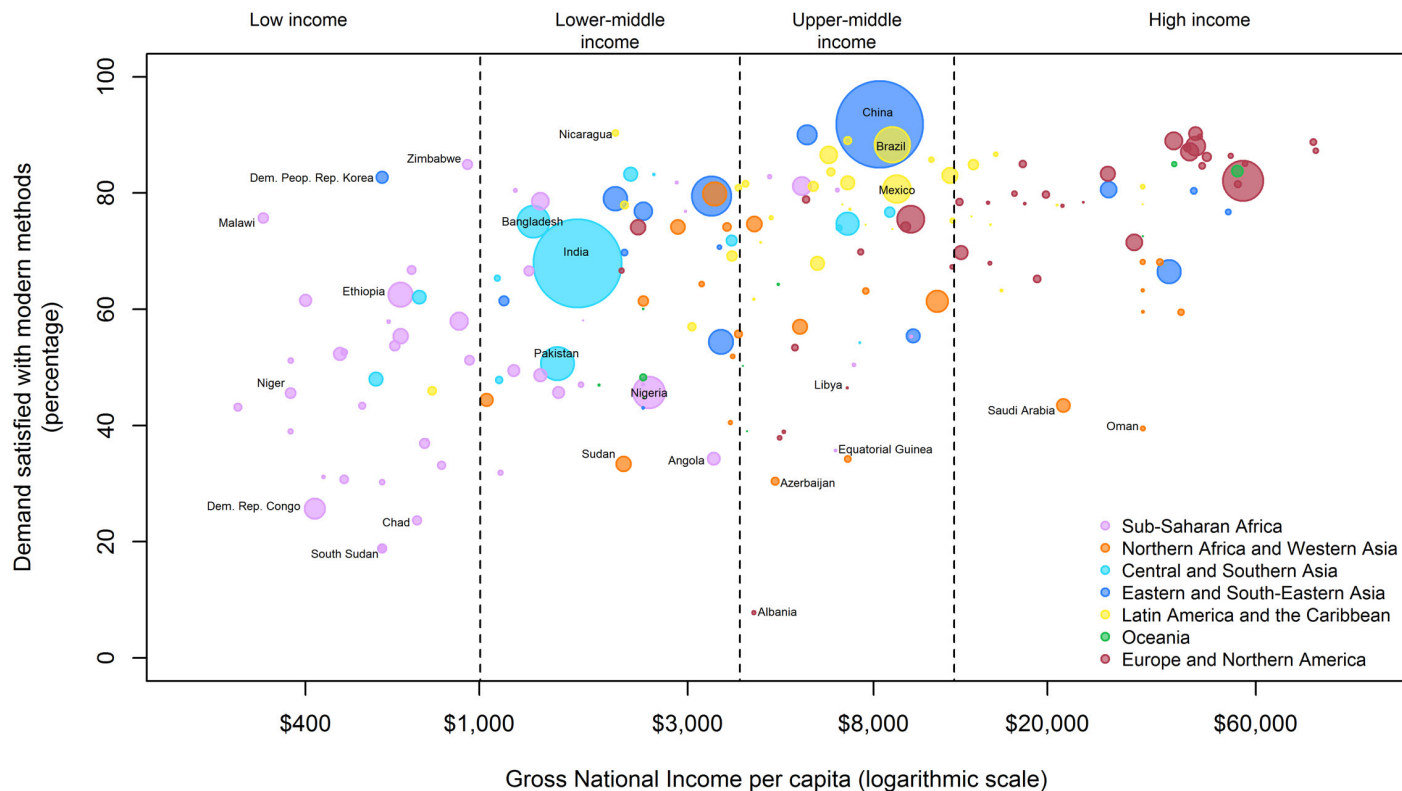
Data sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019*. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Note: The size of the circles is proportional to the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in 2019.

Low and lower-middle-income countries have the largest gaps in meeting the need for family planning

Among the 42 countries with less than half of the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods in 2019, 32 are low and lower-middle-income countries. At the same time, there are several low and lower-middle-income countries, including Bangladesh, Malawi, Nepal, Rwanda and Zimbabwe, in which the proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods is above 60 per cent in 2019.

Figure 4. Estimates of the proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods in 2019 by gross national income per capita in 2016



Data sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019*. World Bank (2017), *World Development Indicators, GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)*.

Note: Countries with missing GNI per capita are located in the average GNI per capita of the corresponding income group (n=21).

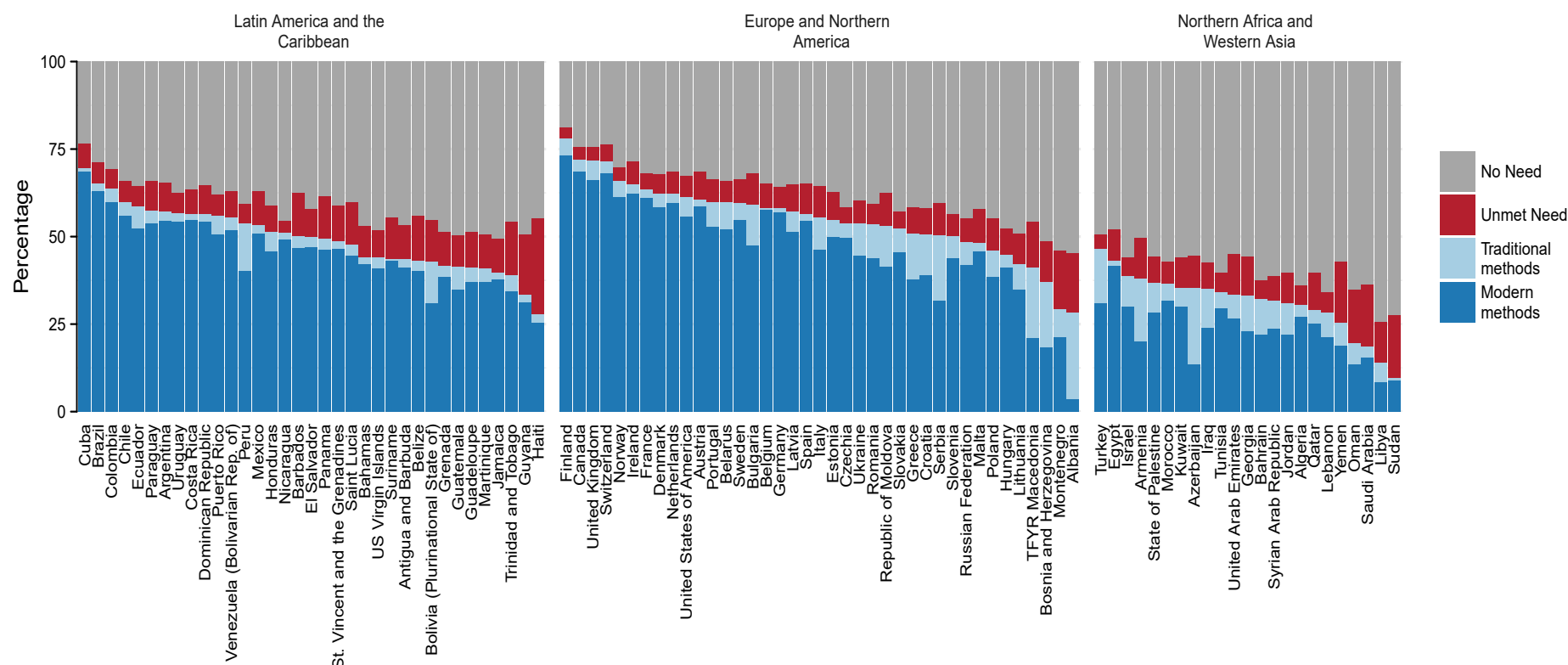
Countries with no income group classification and no GNI per capita (n=6) are not displayed in the figure.

The size of the circles is proportional to the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in 2019.

The prevalence of modern and traditional contraceptive methods varies greatly across countries

Much variation exists across countries, and within the same region, in the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) using modern methods. In sub-Saharan Africa, Eswatini and Namibia (both 52 per cent) have the highest levels of modern contraceptive prevalence in 2019, while South Sudan (4 per cent) and Chad (6 per cent) have the lowest. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the highest values are in Cuba (69 per cent) and Brazil (63 per cent) and the lowest are in Bolivia (31 per cent) and Haiti (25 per cent). More than 1 in every 10 women of reproductive age use a traditional method, not in combination with a modern method. This is the case in 21 countries, including 8 countries in Europe, 7 in Asia, 4 in sub-Saharan Africa and 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean. The country with the highest proportion of women in the world using traditional methods is Albania (25 per cent).

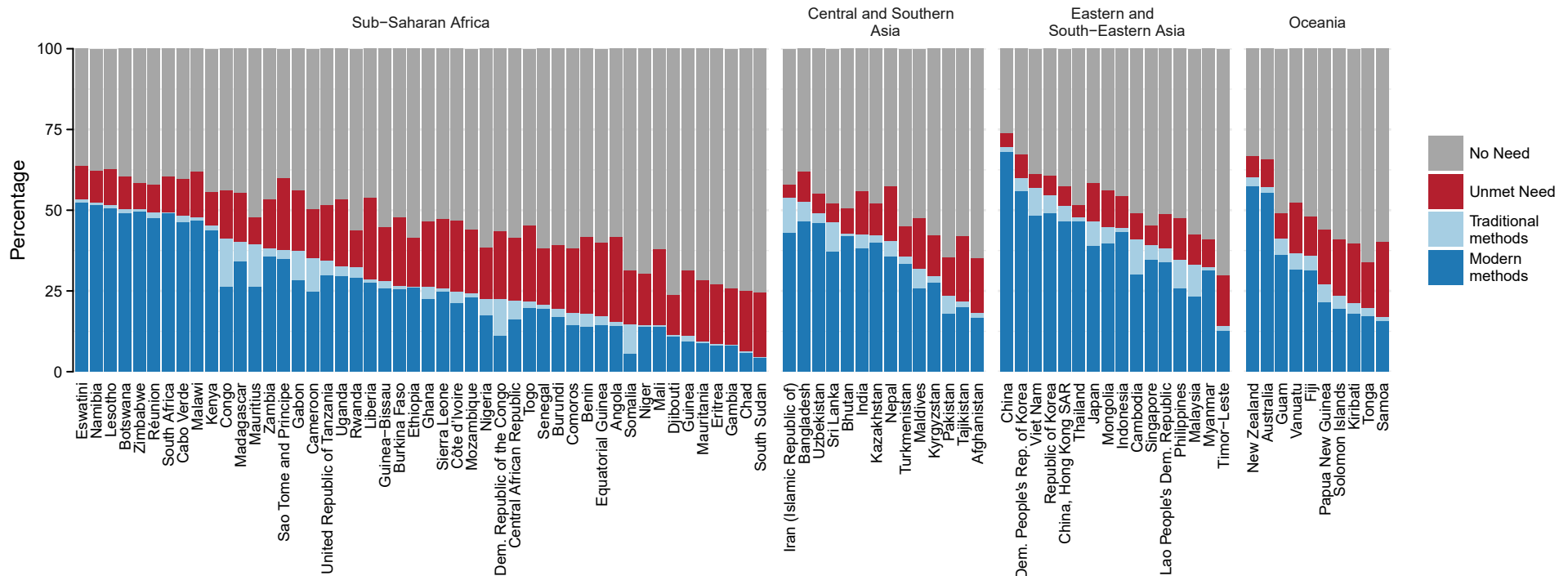
Figure 5a. Estimates of the proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) using modern or traditional contraceptive methods, having unmet need for family planning or no need for family planning by country, 2019



The unmet need for family planning is high in most countries in sub-Saharan Africa

In 2019, most countries with a high proportion of women of reproductive age who want to avoid pregnancy and are not using any contraceptive method are in sub-Saharan Africa. The unmet need for family planning is greater than 20 per cent in 15 countries in sub-Saharan Africa—with the largest proportions in Angola (26 per cent) and Liberia (25 per cent)—1 country in Latin America and the Caribbean (Haiti with 27 per cent), and 1 country in Oceania (Samoa with 23 per cent). There are large differences across regions in the percentage of women with no need for family planning reflecting the heterogeneous fertility preferences and patterns of marriage, union formation and sexual activity. Sub-Saharan Africa has the greatest proportion of women of reproductive age with no need for family planning, at 54 per cent, due mainly to high fertility desires.

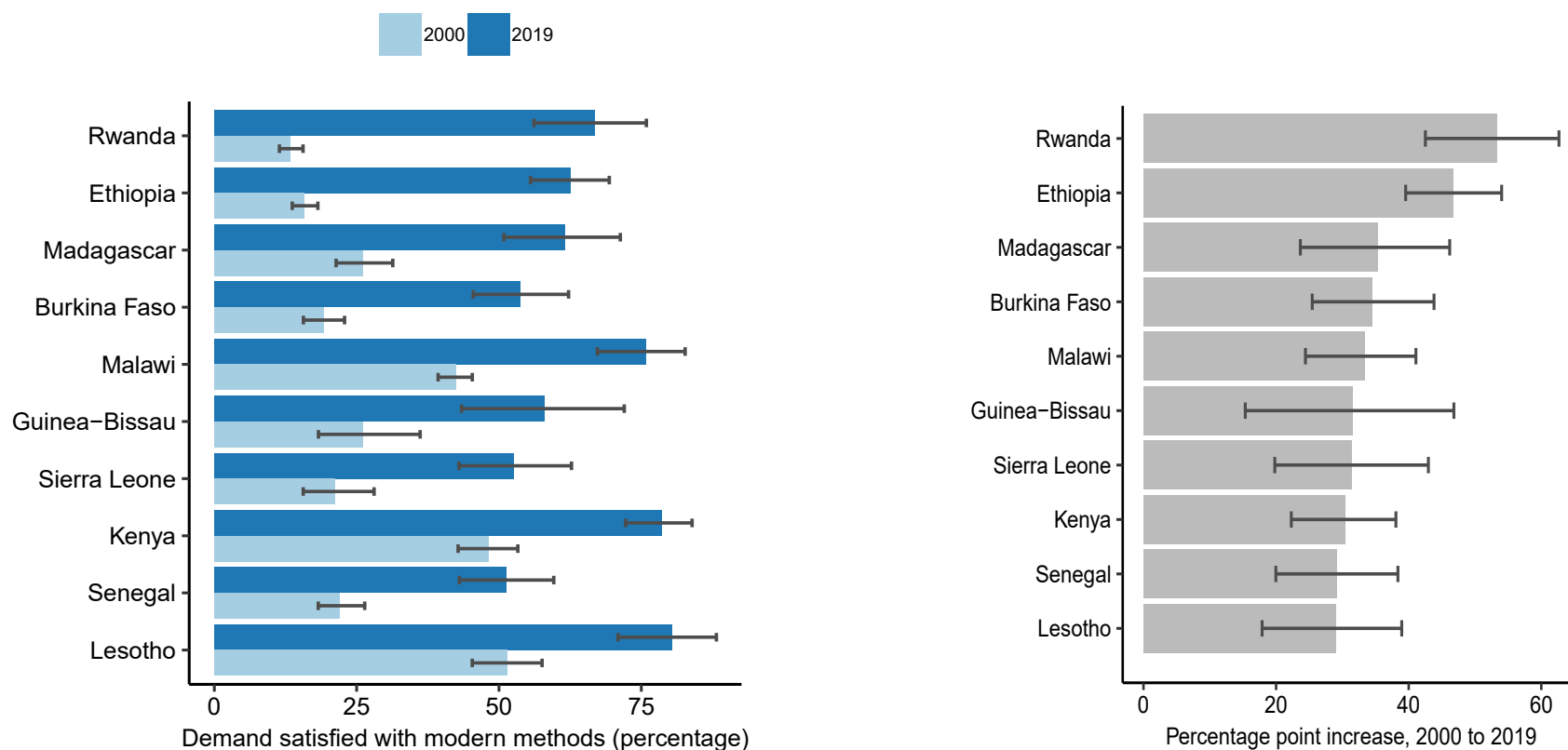
Figure 5b. Estimates of the proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) using modern or traditional contraceptive methods, having unmet need for family planning or no need for family planning by country, 2019



The demand satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1) rose by more than 30 percentage points in eight countries in sub-Saharan Africa between 2000 and 2019

Although the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods remains low in parts of sub-Saharan Africa, this region also includes countries with the largest increases between 2000 and 2019. These countries have experienced successful expansion in family planning programmes, leading to an increase in the use of modern contraceptive methods and reduction in unmet need for family planning.

Figure 6. Top 10 countries with the largest estimated increase in the proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, 2000 to 2019



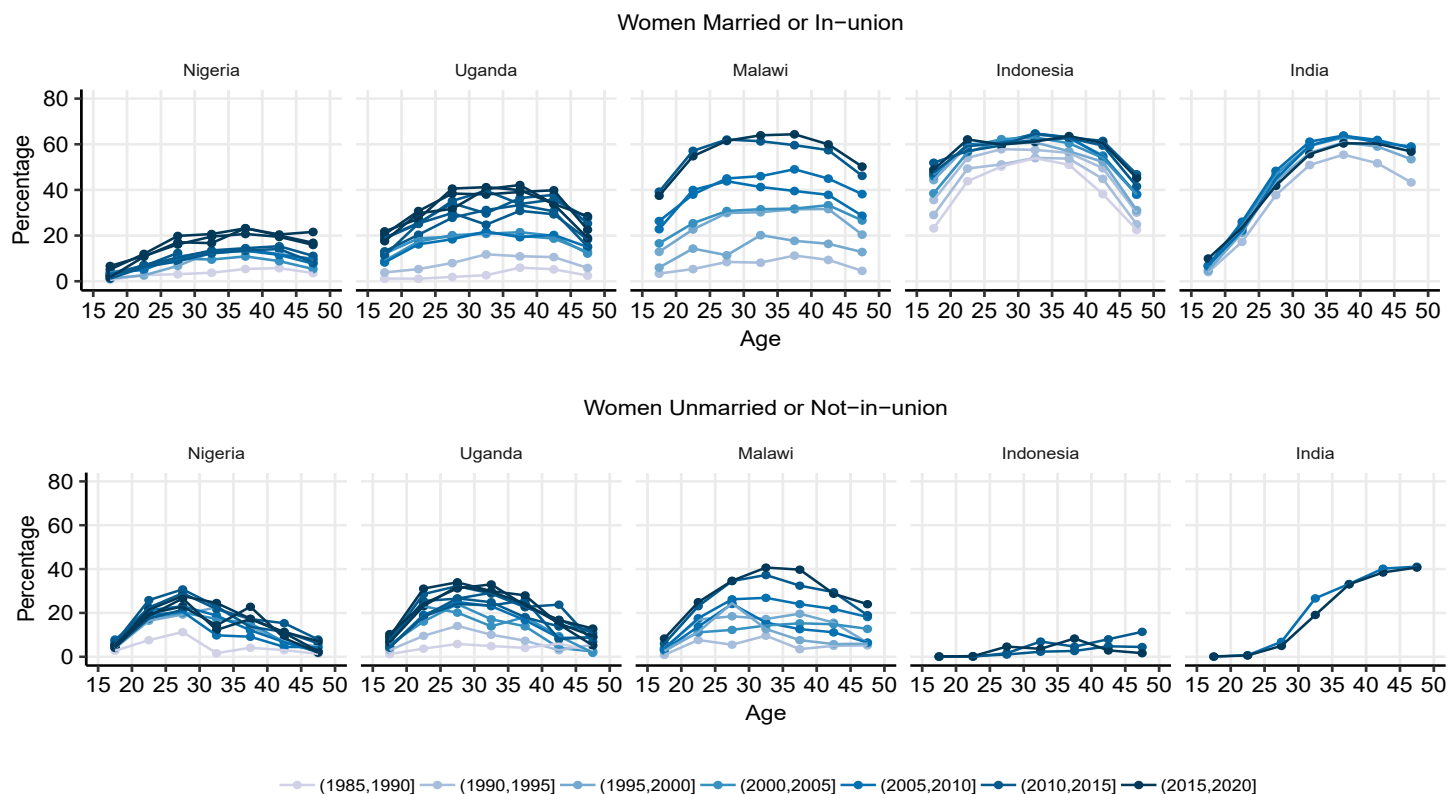
Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019*.

Note: The black lines represent 95-per cent uncertainty intervals of the model-based estimates.

The use of modern contraceptives varies by age and marital status

The prevalence of the use of modern contraceptive methods by age varies considerably across countries, but it is generally highest among women aged 30 to 39 years, in the middle of their reproductive years. Contraceptive prevalence is generally low among adolescent women (aged 15-19 years), although the proportion of married adolescents using modern methods has increased over time in some African and Asian countries. The countries depicted below, selected on the basis of the availability of data, illustrate this variation. In India, for instance, the use of modern contraceptives among married adolescent women has remained low (less than 10 per cent) since 1985 as women tend to have children soon after marriage. Above age 40, contraceptive prevalence is generally lower than at age 30 to 39, except in countries such as India where the use of long-acting or permanent methods among older women (both married and formerly married) is high. Among unmarried women, the proportion of women using modern methods or having a need for family planning, which is closely related to levels of sexual activity, varies greatly across countries, ranging from higher levels in Malawi and Uganda to lower levels in Indonesia.

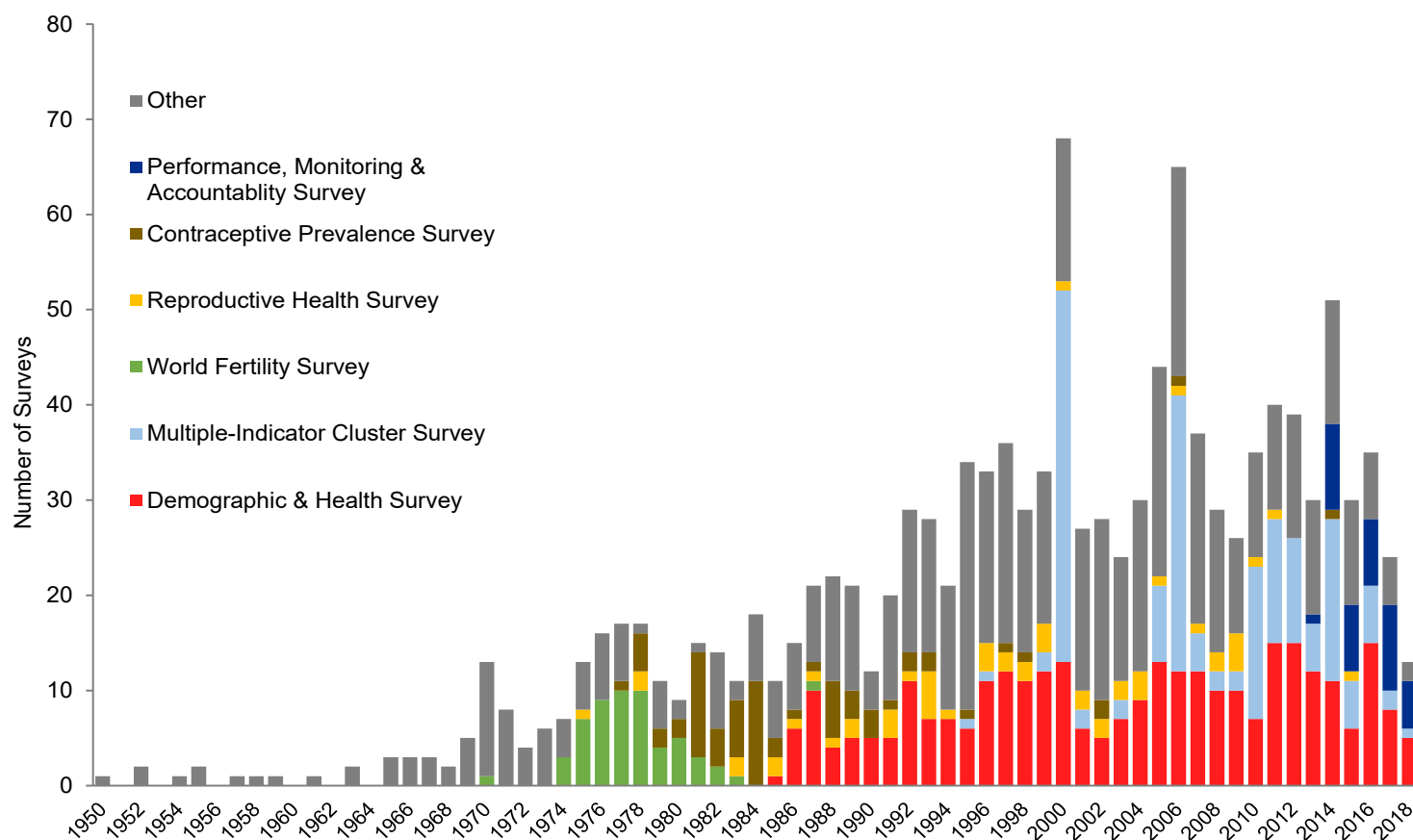
Figure 7. Proportion of women using modern contraceptive methods by age and marital status, selected countries



Data on contraceptive prevalence are available from 1,247 surveys for 195 countries

The model-based estimates and projections of key family planning indicators for women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) presented in this data booklet are based on 1,247 survey-based observations for 195 countries or areas compiled in *World Contraceptive Use 2019*. Not all surveys conducted in 2017 and 2018 published the results by February 2019 to be included in the 2019 revision.

Figure 8. Availability of survey data on contraceptive use in the *World Contraceptive Use 2019*, by international survey programme and year



Annex Table: Key Indicators

Region, subregion, country or area ^{a,b,c,d}	Contraceptive prevalence any method ⁱ		Contraceptive prevalence modern methods ⁱ		Unmet need for family planning ⁱ		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁱ		Change in the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage points)		Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Percentage of married/ in-union women 15-49 years	Year of the latest survey data available
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2000 - 2019				
	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval			
WORLD	48.5	(46.2-51.3)	44.3	(42.1-47.0)	10.0	(8.9-11.5)	75.7	(73.2-78.0)	2.2	(-0.3-4.7)	1 908 455	65.3	..
More developed regions ^e	57.0	(52.6-61.5)	51.3	(46.9-55.8)	7.6	(5.9-10.5)	79.4	(74.6-82.9)	6.5	(2.4-10.3)	278 947	53.0	..
Less developed regions ^f	47.0	(44.5-50.2)	43.1	(40.7-46.1)	10.3	(9.2-12.0)	75.1	(72.3-77.6)	1.3	(-1.6-4.2)	1 629 507	67.4	..
Least developed countries ^g	30.9	(28.7-33.0)	27.1	(25.1-29.0)	16.1	(14.9-17.4)	57.6	(54.4-60.6)	18.5	(14.9-21.8)	261 051	66.6	..
Less developed regions, excluding least developed countries ^h	50.1	(47.2-53.8)	46.2	(43.3-49.7)	9.2	(7.9-11.2)	77.8	(74.5-80.5)	0.5	(-2.6-3.8)	1 368 457	67.5	..
Less developed regions, excluding China	41.0	(38.6-43.3)	36.4	(34.2-38.7)	11.9	(10.6-13.6)	68.8	(65.6-71.7)	5.8	(2.3-9.1)	1 278 628	65.7	..
Landlocked developing countries (LLDC) ⁱ	31.6	(29.9-33.3)	29.0	(27.3-30.6)	15.1	(14.0-16.3)	61.9	(59.4-64.2)	18.0	(15.2-20.7)	130 351	65.6	..
Small island developing States (SIDS) ^j	43.1	(39.3-47.2)	40.0	(36.4-43.7)	13.9	(12.1-16.2)	70.0	(65.9-73.6)	2.3	(-2.2-6.7)	17 444	56.1	..
High-income countries	56.6	(52.3-60.9)	51.8	(47.4-56.1)	8.0	(6.3-11.0)	80.0	(75.3-83.5)	4.0	(0.2-7.7)	278 104	52.6	..
Middle-income countries	49.6	(46.8-53.1)	45.4	(42.8-48.8)	9.3	(8.0-11.2)	77.1	(74.0-79.8)	1.7	(-1.4-4.8)	1 443 889	67.8	..
Upper-middle-income countries	61.0	(56.5-67.5)	57.3	(53.1-63.5)	5.7	(4.4-8.3)	85.8	(81.9-88.6)	1.4	(-1.7-5.1)	658 990	65.6	..
Lower-middle-income countries	40.1	(36.5-43.7)	35.5	(32.2-38.9)	12.2	(10.2-15.0)	67.9	(62.8-72.4)	5.6	(0.3-10.8)	784 899	69.7	..
Low-income countries	28.0	(26.3-29.9)	24.4	(23.0-26.0)	17.5	(16.4-18.7)	53.6	(51.1-56.0)	20.1	(17.3-22.9)	185 749	64.5	..
Africa	29.4	(27.9-31.0)	26.1	(24.8-27.4)	15.6	(14.6-16.8)	57.8	(55.6-60.0)	14.7	(12.2-17.1)	319 296	61.1	..
Asia	50.3	(46.8-54.7)	46.0	(42.7-50.2)	9.2	(7.6-11.5)	77.3	(73.4-80.6)	0.1	(-3.6-3.9)	1 157 482	70.4	..
Europe	56.1	(51.3-60.9)	50.3	(45.7-55.0)	7.4	(5.7-9.9)	79.3	(74.8-82.9)	9.3	(4.8-13.4)	163 750	55.4	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	58.0	(53.1-62.8)	54.4	(49.7-59.2)	7.9	(6.3-10.1)	82.6	(78.8-85.7)	6.3	(2.1-10.2)	174 948	56.2	..
Northern America	62.4	(52.4-72.0)	56.9	(46.5-67.0)	5.9	(2.9-14.2)	83.4	(71.3-90.1)	1.8	(-7.2-10.4)	83 065	49.5	..
Oceania	49.2	(40.4-57.8)	46.5	(37.9-54.8)	11.0	(7.4-17.9)	77.1	(66.9-83.6)	0.6	(-7.6-8.6)	9 914	57.3	..
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ^k	28.5	(27.0-30.2)	25.0	(23.7-26.3)	17.1	(15.9-18.3)	54.7	(52.6-56.9)	18.8	(16.3-21.4)	258 042	61.3	..
Eastern Africa	32.5	(30.5-34.7)	30.2	(28.3-32.2)	15.7	(14.2-17.2)	62.6	(59.7-65.4)	27.8	(24.5-31.0)	108 850	61.0	..
Burundi	19.4	(14.7-25.0)	17.0	(12.8-22.0)	19.9	(16.0-24.1)	43.2	(34.5-52.4)	23.5	(13.1-34.0)	2 704	59.4	2017
Comoros	18.1	(10.7-28.7)	14.4	(8.3-23.2)	20.1	(14.5-26.3)	37.6	(24.5-52.4)	8.2	(-6.5-23.9)	210	62.7	2013
Djibouti	11.5	(6.4-23.1)	11.0	(6.2-21.8)	12.3	(7.6-19.1)	46.4	(29.1-66.3)	26.7	(9.4-45.3)	273	40.2	2012

Region, subregion, country or area ^{a,b,c,d}	Contraceptive prevalence any method ⁱ		Contraceptive prevalence modern methods ⁱ		Unmet need for family planning ⁱ		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁱ		Change in the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage points)		Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Percentage of married/ in-union women 15-49 years	Year of the latest survey data available
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2000 - 2019				
	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval			
Eritrea	8.6	(4.2-16.7)	8.1	(4.0-15.8)	18.4	(12.3-25.6)	30.1	(16.5-48.3)	11.7	(-3.9-30.8)	1 304	62.0	2010
Ethiopia	26.5	(22.8-30.7)	26.0	(22.3-30.1)	15.1	(12.0-18.6)	62.5	(55.5-69.4)	46.7	(39.5-54.0)	27 616	62.6	2018
Kenya	45.2	(39.9-50.6)	43.8	(38.7-49.2)	10.6	(7.6-14.5)	78.7	(72.2-83.9)	30.4	(22.3-38.1)	13 411	56.3	2017
Madagascar	40.4	(32.7-48.5)	34.1	(27.0-41.7)	15.0	(10.3-21.1)	61.5	(50.9-71.3)	35.4	(23.7-46.2)	6 649	68.3	2017
Malawi	47.9	(39.9-55.8)	46.9	(39.1-54.7)	13.9	(9.8-19.0)	75.8	(67.3-82.7)	33.3	(24.4-41.1)	4 788	64.0	2016
Mauritius ¹	39.6	(29.4-48.9)	26.4	(17.5-35.7)	8.2	(4.2-14.5)	55.2	(37.3-71.1)	-6.7	(-26.0-11.9)	322	61.7	2014
Mozambique	24.2	(16.6-34.1)	23.1	(15.8-32.5)	19.9	(14.3-26.8)	52.4	(40.7-64.3)	15.7	(1.5-30.0)	7 457	64.6	2015
Réunion	49.4	(27.9-76.1)	47.5	(26.9-73.4)	8.4	(2.2-18.4)	82.1	(63.5-94.5)	1.9	(-12.5-15.3)	210	36.7	1998
Rwanda	32.3	(25.5-39.3)	29.3	(22.9-36.1)	11.5	(8.0-16.0)	66.8	(56.1-75.9)	53.3	(42.5-62.7)	3 283	50.1	2015
Somalia	14.9	(5.3-33.1)	5.6	(1.3-18.3)	16.5	(9.3-25.5)	17.7	(4.6-44.8)	15.5	(2.7-40.4)	3 544	57.1	2006
South Sudan	4.6	(2.5-11.1)	4.4	(2.3-10.3)	19.8	(12.5-29.2)	17.8	(9.5-35.4)	7.1	(-4.6-21.1)	3 190	66.7	2015
Uganda	32.6	(28.3-37.4)	29.6	(25.7-33.9)	20.8	(16.9-25.1)	55.4	(49.5-61.3)	21.5	(14.5-28.3)	10 538	59.9	2018
United Republic of Tanzania ²	34.6	(26.2-43.9)	29.9	(22.3-38.5)	17.0	(12.4-22.6)	57.9	(47.2-67.8)	17.4	(5.4-28.7)	14 329	60.5	2016
Zambia	38.3	(28.7-48.5)	35.6	(26.5-45.4)	15.0	(10.2-21.1)	66.7	(55.2-76.5)	28.7	(16.4-39.9)	4 400	57.3	2014
Zimbabwe	50.3	(42.4-57.9)	49.7	(41.9-57.2)	8.2	(5.3-12.2)	85.0	(77.5-90.3)	12.4	(4.2-19.3)	4 533	62.9	2015
Middle Africa	22.7	(17.9-28.9)	14.5	(11.3-18.7)	20.8	(17.6-24.6)	33.3	(27.4-39.9)	16.1	(9.5-23.3)	39 666	61.3	..
Angola	15.5	(11.1-21.6)	14.3	(10.2-19.9)	26.2	(20.5-33.0)	34.2	(26.3-43.2)	17.8	(7.5-28.1)	7 327	53.2	2016
Cameroon	35.2	(24.0-48.3)	24.9	(15.9-35.9)	15.3	(10.2-21.4)	49.3	(34.6-63.0)	24.2	(8.3-38.9)	6 094	62.3	2015
Central African Republic	22.1	(11.3-38.7)	16.2	(8.0-29.4)	19.3	(12.4-28.7)	39.1	(22.7-57.4)	17.5	(0.5-36.5)	1 150	74.0	2011
Chad	6.5	(4.2-10.1)	5.9	(3.8-9.2)	18.5	(13.8-24.3)	23.6	(15.9-33.5)	12.5	(3.6-22.7)	3 580	72.0	2015
Congo	41.4	(29.2-54.8)	26.3	(16.5-37.9)	14.8	(9.4-21.3)	46.8	(31.2-61.9)	27.0	(4.7-46.9)	1 307	57.0	2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22.4	(14.0-34.3)	11.2	(6.1-18.6)	21.2	(15.5-28.1)	25.6	(15.1-38.0)	11.3	(-0.4-24.4)	19 339	61.9	2014
Equatorial Guinea	17.2	(9.7-29.3)	14.4	(8.0-24.7)	22.9	(16.2-32.2)	35.8	(22.9-50.3)	15.8	(-0.1-32.6)	300	60.3	2011
Gabon	37.5	(24.7-52.3)	28.3	(17.6-41.5)	18.7	(11.9-26.4)	50.4	(34.8-65.5)	23.1	(7.3-38.9)	519	51.2	2012
Sao Tome and Principe	37.6	(26.3-50.3)	35.0	(24.2-47.1)	22.4	(14.7-30.9)	58.2	(44.3-71.8)	17.0	(0.5-33.3)	52	64.9	2015
Southern Africa	49.7	(42.4-57.1)	49.4	(42.0-56.7)	11.0	(7.7-15.1)	81.3	(74.3-87.2)	2.4	(-5.6-9.7)	18 085	36.1	..
Botswana	50.5	(31.0-72.5)	49.1	(30.1-70.8)	9.9	(4.1-19.4)	81.3	(64.0-92.3)	8.7	(-4.4-20.4)	657	43.1	2008

Region, subregion, country or area ^{a,b,c,d}	Contraceptive prevalence any method ⁱ		Contraceptive prevalence modern methods ⁱ		Unmet need for family planning ⁱ		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁱ		Change in the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage points)		Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Percentage of married/ in-union women 15-49 years	Year of the latest survey data available
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2000 - 2019				
	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval			
Eswatini	53.4	(41.0-65.9)	52.3	(40.1-64.7)	10.3	(5.6-16.6)	82.0	(70.8-90.2)	26.1	(12.8-37.7)	388	45.3	2014
Lesotho	51.5	(41.0-62.1)	50.7	(40.4-61.2)	11.4	(7.0-16.8)	80.6	(70.9-88.2)	29.0	(17.9-39.0)	616	53.7	2014
Namibia	52.3	(39.3-65.4)	51.7	(38.8-64.8)	10.0	(5.2-16.3)	83.0	(71.3-91.5)	13.6	(1.8-23.1)	704	32.2	2013
South Africa	49.4	(41.1-57.8)	49.1	(40.9-57.5)	11.0	(7.3-15.7)	81.3	(73.3-88.0)	0.7	(-8.5-8.9)	15 720	35.1	2016
Western Africa	22.0	(19.7-24.5)	18.4	(16.6-20.3)	18.2	(16.2-20.6)	45.7	(41.9-49.5)	20.3	(15.9-24.7)	91 441	66.6	..
Benin	18.1	(13.9-23.7)	13.8	(10.4-18.3)	23.7	(19.9-28.3)	33.1	(26.0-40.4)	17.9	(10.0-25.9)	2 798	63.3	2019
Burkina Faso	26.6	(21.8-32.2)	25.7	(21.0-31.0)	21.2	(16.3-26.9)	53.7	(45.5-62.2)	34.5	(25.4-43.8)	4 736	74.4	2018
Cabo Verde	48.3	(30.5-67.9)	46.4	(29.1-65.5)	11.3	(4.7-21.5)	77.7	(59.9-90.3)	11.7	(-5.8-27.0)	152	44.7	2005
Côte d'Ivoire	24.8	(20.1-30.4)	21.4	(17.2-26.3)	21.9	(17.3-27.4)	45.7	(38.4-53.2)	21.5	(12.4-30.5)	6 070	56.5	2018
Gambia	8.4	(5.0-14.1)	8.0	(4.8-13.4)	17.5	(12.7-23.4)	31.0	(20.3-44.3)	-0.3	(-14.1-14.7)	534	64.4	2013
Ghana	26.4	(21.6-32.2)	22.6	(18.3-27.8)	20.1	(15.6-25.4)	48.6	(40.8-56.4)	20.7	(11.9-29.2)	7 622	52.2	2017
Guinea	11.1	(7.7-16.2)	9.6	(6.5-14.1)	20.2	(14.8-27.0)	30.6	(22.0-41.2)	13.0	(3.4-23.9)	3 161	68.2	2017
Guinea-Bissau	28.3	(18.6-40.4)	25.9	(16.9-37.4)	16.5	(10.5-24.6)	57.9	(43.4-72.0)	31.5	(15.4-46.8)	486	53.3	2014
Liberia	28.6	(21.0-38.3)	27.6	(20.1-36.8)	25.2	(19.0-32.5)	51.2	(41.0-61.7)	24.5	(11.1-37.7)	1 189	56.1	2016
Mali	14.5	(9.3-22.2)	14.0	(9.0-21.6)	23.5	(17.3-30.7)	36.9	(25.9-49.7)	17.4	(5.9-30.5)	4 391	80.2	2015
Mauritania	9.5	(5.6-18.2)	8.8	(5.2-16.6)	18.8	(13.4-25.5)	31.0	(19.9-47.2)	17.3	(5.6-31.1)	1 133	58.9	2015
Niger	14.6	(10.9-19.4)	13.9	(10.3-18.3)	15.8	(11.6-21.0)	45.6	(35.9-55.7)	19.9	(8.5-31.3)	4 869	83.7	2018
Nigeria	22.7	(18.7-27.4)	17.6	(14.5-21.0)	15.8	(12.1-20.3)	45.7	(38.4-53.0)	17.4	(8.8-25.7)	46 238	67.6	2018
Senegal	20.8	(16.5-26.0)	19.6	(15.5-24.5)	17.3	(14.1-21.1)	51.3	(43.0-59.6)	29.1	(20.0-38.4)	4 089	66.8	2017
Sierra Leone	25.9	(19.3-34.3)	24.9	(18.6-33.0)	21.3	(16.3-27.3)	52.7	(43.0-62.7)	31.4	(19.8-43.0)	1 971	62.5	2018
Togo	21.8	(14.4-32.0)	19.7	(12.9-29.0)	23.6	(18.0-30.2)	43.4	(32.2-55.1)	22.0	(9.9-34.7)	2 003	61.8	2014
WESTERN ASIA AND NORTHERN AFRICA	34.3	(31.7-37.0)	27.5	(24.8-30.3)	9.4	(8.1-11.1)	62.9	(57.9-67.4)	7.3	(1.9-12.3)	130 251	60.2	..
Northern Africa	33.1	(29.1-37.6)	30.6	(26.7-34.9)	9.5	(7.5-12.3)	71.7	(65.2-77.2)	4.8	(-2.0-10.6)	61 254	60.1	..
Algeria	30.6	(22.5-41.1)	27.0	(19.5-37.2)	5.6	(2.8-10.8)	74.8	(59.3-85.8)	4.5	(-10.7-17.8)	10 964	47.1	2013
Egypt	43.2	(34.3-51.3)	41.7	(33.1-49.6)	9.0	(5.3-14.0)	80.1	(69.2-87.8)	4.2	(-6.5-12.5)	25 277	71.1	2014
Libya	13.9	(8.8-25.5)	8.6	(5.3-18.5)	11.8	(7.8-17.5)	33.3	(21.6-51.5)	-1.8	(-17.3-14.6)	1 852	37.7	2015
Morocco	36.7	(32.8-44.5)	31.8	(27.7-39.2)	6.2	(4.0-10.0)	74.1	(64.5-81.7)	5.4	(-5.4-15.4)	9 594	51.8	2019

Region, subregion, country or area ^{a,b,c,d}	Contraceptive prevalence any method ⁱ		Contraceptive prevalence modern methods ⁱ		Unmet need for family planning ⁱ		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁱ		Change in the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage points)		Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Percentage of married/ in-union women 15-49 years	Year of the latest survey data available
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2000 - 2019				
	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval			
Sudan	9.8	(5.6-18.5)	9.0	(5.1-17.1)	17.9	(12.0-25.4)	32.6	(20.2-50.0)	14.3	(0.4-30.1)	10 347	61.6	2014
Tunisia	34.3	(25.7-44.6)	29.5	(21.3-39.4)	5.4	(2.6-10.8)	74.2	(58.2-85.5)	3.7	(-12.2-16.1)	3 059	50.0	2012
Western Asia	35.3	(32.0-38.7)	24.6	(21.2-28.2)	9.3	(7.6-11.2)	55.3	(48.2-61.9)	9.6	(1.6-17.0)	68 997	60.4	..
Armenia	38.2	(30.7-45.5)	20.1	(14.2-26.6)	11.5	(7.5-16.3)	40.4	(28.7-53.0)	8.2	(-4.5-21.3)	749	65.7	2016
Azerbaijan ³	35.5	(23.5-46.7)	13.4	(7.1-22.7)	9.1	(4.4-15.9)	30.1	(16.2-48.5)	6.1	(-9.3-24.4)	2 627	63.2	2011
Bahrain	32.2	(19.2-45.7)	22.2	(11.3-36.2)	5.4	(1.6-12.9)	59.0	(33.3-80.8)	9.5	(-13.3-30.2)	350	47.5	1996
Georgia ⁴	33.4	(20.7-45.3)	23.1	(13.6-33.8)	11.0	(5.4-19.3)	52.1	(33.9-68.9)	17.6	(-1.0-35.7)	886	63.7	2011
Iraq	35.1	(28.3-43.5)	24.0	(18.0-32.1)	7.6	(4.3-12.3)	56.4	(42.8-69.4)	11.6	(-4.6-26.8)	9 809	61.1	2019
Israel	38.8	(24.3-60.2)	30.1	(16.8-50.6)	5.4	(1.9-15.6)	68.2	(42.4-85.8)	3.8	(-16.0-21.9)	1 987	49.9	1989
Jordan	31.1	(26.8-35.6)	22.1	(18.3-25.9)	8.6	(6.5-11.1)	55.7	(45.9-64.2)	0.4	(-11.6-11.3)	2 587	58.7	2018
Kuwait	35.5	(20.4-50.8)	30.0	(16.7-44.9)	8.5	(2.9-17.6)	68.0	(44.2-85.5)	7.8	(-13.7-25.2)	1 097	59.1	2000
Lebanon	28.4	(19.7-40.6)	21.4	(14.1-33.0)	5.7	(2.3-11.3)	62.6	(44.3-79.0)	9.1	(-9.9-26.2)	1 709	43.7	2009
Oman	19.6	(11.9-31.5)	13.5	(8.2-22.8)	15.3	(9.6-22.0)	38.8	(25.5-55.6)	2.7	(-13.5-19.0)	969	56.1	2015
Qatar	29.1	(18.0-42.3)	25.1	(15.1-37.3)	10.6	(5.5-17.7)	63.1	(44.4-78.9)	7.3	(-12.0-25.2)	438	61.9	2013
Saudi Arabia	18.6	(11.9-28.8)	15.6	(9.7-25.0)	17.8	(10.7-26.9)	42.9	(28.3-60.4)	2.3	(-12.3-17.1)	8 483	65.7	2016
State of Palestine ⁵	37.0	(27.7-47.2)	28.3	(20.1-38.5)	7.3	(3.6-13.0)	64.0	(48.3-77.8)	11.3	(-6.4-28.1)	1 289	59.8	2014
Syrian Arab Republic	31.6	(21.3-43.7)	23.7	(15.2-35.5)	7.2	(3.1-13.6)	60.9	(42.7-77.3)	9.3	(-10.5-26.6)	4 598	51.3	2010
Turkey	46.7	(38.7-53.1)	30.9	(21.9-39.5)	4.0	(1.9-7.6)	61.1	(44.0-75.6)	10.9	(-7.8-27.4)	21 824	61.8	2014
United Arab Emirates	33.4	(14.6-52.0)	26.8	(11.5-44.7)	11.7	(4.0-22.4)	59.4	(32.7-81.5)	12.2	(-10.2-32.9)	1 795	64.7	1996
Yemen	25.5	(17.1-36.5)	18.8	(12.4-28.3)	17.3	(11.8-23.1)	44.0	(31.2-58.6)	22.3	(8.3-36.2)	7 497	60.8	2013
CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTHERN ASIA	41.8	(36.4-47.2)	36.8	(31.9-41.9)	12.3	(9.4-16.4)	68.0	(60.6-74.3)	4.1	(-3.5-11.4)	518 320	72.5	..
Central Asia	41.4	(33.9-47.5)	38.9	(31.7-45.0)	9.7	(7.4-13.5)	76.1	(67.2-82.1)	1.9	(-7.3-8.5)	18 937	66.5	..
Kazakhstan	42.2	(35.9-48.8)	40.0	(33.9-46.3)	9.8	(6.8-14.0)	76.9	(69.2-83.0)	3.6	(-5.1-11.8)	4 561	60.8	2019
Kyrgyzstan	29.8	(20.2-40.2)	27.7	(18.7-37.7)	12.4	(7.9-17.9)	65.6	(51.1-77.8)	-4.8	(-21.6-10.8)	1 554	67.9	2014
Tajikistan	21.8	(17.3-27.0)	20.1	(15.9-24.8)	20.1	(16.5-24.1)	47.9	(39.9-56.1)	-4.0	(-17.9-9.7)	2 360	69.3	2017
Turkmenistan	35.6	(26.2-45.2)	33.4	(24.3-42.8)	9.5	(5.2-15.4)	74.0	(59.4-85.0)	0.6	(-14.2-11.9)	1 565	62.9	2016
Uzbekistan	49.0	(33.9-61.4)	46.0	(31.6-58.2)	6.2	(2.1-13.9)	83.4	(66.4-92.7)	3.3	(-13.6-13.8)	8 898	69.1	2006

Region, subregion, country or area ^{a,b,c,d}	Contraceptive prevalence any method ⁱ		Contraceptive prevalence modern methods ⁱ		Unmet need for family planning ⁱ		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁱ		Change in the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage points)		Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Percentage of married/ in-union women 15-49 years	Year of the latest survey data available
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2000 - 2019				
	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval			
Southern Asia	41.8	(36.2-47.4)	36.7	(31.6-42.1)	12.4	(9.4-16.7)	67.7	(60.1-74.3)	4.3	(-3.7-11.8)	499 383	72.8	..
Afghanistan	18.2	(13.0-26.2)	16.7	(11.9-24.1)	16.9	(13.0-21.4)	47.7	(37.6-59.5)	26.6	(12.1-39.8)	8 778	68.6	2016
Bangladesh	52.8	(43.0-61.4)	46.5	(37.2-55.0)	9.1	(5.2-14.7)	75.1	(64.1-83.6)	13.4	(1.7-23.0)	47 105	80.8	2014
Bhutan	42.7	(30.6-53.8)	42.1	(30.1-53.0)	7.8	(3.2-15.1)	83.4	(66.7-93.0)	27.1	(9.0-42.8)	225	64.4	2010
India	42.6	(34.9-50.3)	38.1	(31.0-45.4)	13.2	(9.1-19.2)	68.3	(58.0-76.8)	2.0	(-8.7-11.8)	354 103	73.2	2016
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	53.8	(43.3-63.2)	43.1	(31.7-54.1)	4.3	(1.6-9.8)	74.2	(56.4-86.6)	5.6	(-12.5-19.0)	23 861	68.6	2011
Maldives	31.9	(19.3-44.7)	25.9	(15.4-37.5)	15.8	(9.0-23.6)	54.3	(36.9-70.8)	5.3	(-13.7-23.8)	112	69.0	2009
Nepal	40.5	(33.6-47.3)	35.7	(29.4-42.0)	16.9	(12.3-22.1)	62.1	(52.7-70.7)	9.7	(-0.7-19.7)	8 499	75.2	2017
Pakistan	23.6	(19.4-30.6)	17.8	(14.6-23.6)	11.8	(9.5-14.7)	50.2	(42.4-59.3)	13.8	(3.7-23.4)	51 374	65.1	2018
Sri Lanka	46.3	(39.0-53.3)	37.4	(29.5-44.9)	5.9	(3.3-10.0)	71.6	(57.7-82.0)	7.0	(-8.1-19.9)	5 326	68.0	2016
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	60.0	(54.8-67.5)	57.1	(52.2-64.3)	6.2	(4.6-9.4)	86.3	(81.6-89.4)	0.0	(-3.5-4.3)	570 164	69.7	..
Eastern Asia	67.5	(60.1-78.3)	65.2	(58.3-75.6)	4.9	(2.8-9.5)	90.1	(83.8-93.8)	-0.2	(-4.6-5.0)	395 405	71.2	..
China ⁶	69.6	(61.7-81.6)	67.9	(60.4-79.3)	4.2	(2.1-9.0)	92.0	(85.3-95.8)	-0.8	(-5.6-4.7)	342 920	74.1	2018
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁷	51.4	(36.0-76.3)	46.5	(30.9-70.3)	6.2	(2.4-15.5)	80.8	(62.0-91.8)	0.0	(-12.6-13.8)	1 949	47.1	2012
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	60.1	(48.1-76.9)	56.0	(44.7-72.1)	7.2	(3.6-14.5)	83.1	(72.1-90.1)	13.2	(2.9-23.3)	6 552	65.0	2014
Japan	46.5	(33.2-63.4)	39.2	(26.5-55.4)	11.8	(6.3-22.4)	67.1	(50.7-80.0)	2.6	(-12.4-17.9)	25 192	48.4	2016
Mongolia	44.9	(33.8-56.3)	39.8	(29.2-50.8)	11.2	(6.5-18.1)	70.9	(57.2-81.4)	2.8	(-11.3-15.0)	838	60.9	2013
Republic of Korea	54.6	(41.3-76.4)	49.2	(35.0-70.1)	6.1	(2.6-14.4)	81.0	(64.2-90.9)	2.8	(-9.2-14.9)	11 944	53.0	2016
South-Eastern Asia	43.2	(40.3-46.1)	39.0	(36.1-41.9)	8.9	(7.2-10.9)	74.9	(70.7-78.7)	4.7	(0.0-9.2)	174 759	66.4	..
Cambodia	41.1	(32.4-49.0)	30.0	(22.3-37.9)	8.0	(4.5-12.5)	61.2	(46.9-73.3)	29.0	(14.4-41.2)	4 457	67.2	2014
Indonesia	44.4	(38.1-50.2)	43.3	(37.1-49.0)	10.1	(6.6-14.4)	79.5	(71.3-86.0)	1.7	(-7.2-9.7)	71 611	72.0	2017
Lao People's Democratic Republic	38.2	(30.8-46.5)	34.1	(26.9-42.1)	10.6	(6.4-16.1)	69.7	(57.8-80.0)	24.4	(10.8-36.5)	1 917	65.5	2017
Malaysia ⁸	33.1	(25.0-43.4)	23.3	(16.4-33.1)	9.5	(4.8-16.1)	54.8	(38.7-70.2)	7.6	(-11.5-25.9)	8 778	58.0	2015
Myanmar	32.3	(26.8-37.7)	31.5	(26.1-36.7)	8.6	(5.8-11.9)	76.9	(68.0-84.3)	22.3	(10.6-33.5)	14 927	57.4	2016
Philippines	34.8	(30.1-39.6)	25.8	(21.3-30.3)	12.7	(9.6-16.2)	54.3	(45.4-62.9)	9.9	(-0.4-19.6)	27 865	60.4	2017
Singapore	39.2	(25.9-59.6)	34.7	(22.2-54.0)	6.0	(2.2-13.7)	76.6	(56.3-89.7)	5.0	(-12.9-19.3)	1 431	52.6	1998
Thailand	47.9	(41.9-53.2)	46.6	(40.6-52.0)	3.7	(2.0-7.2)	90.3	(83.0-94.3)	1.1	(-5.9-7.0)	17 377	56.2	2016

Region, subregion, country or area ^{a,b,c,d}	Contraceptive prevalence any method ⁱ		Contraceptive prevalence modern methods ⁱ		Unmet need for family planning ⁱ		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁱ		Change in the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage points)		Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Percentage of married/ in-union women 15-49 years	Year of the latest survey data available
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2000 - 2019				
	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval			
Timor-Leste	14.2	(10.5-18.6)	12.9	(9.5-16.9)	15.8	(12.6-19.0)	42.9	(33.6-53.0)	4.6	(-7.2-16.6)	302	46.8	2016
Viet Nam	56.8	(49.3-62.8)	48.4	(40.3-55.4)	4.5	(2.2-8.5)	78.9	(68.0-87.0)	7.7	(-4.2-17.5)	25 975	73.1	2016
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	58.0	(53.1-62.8)	54.4	(49.7-59.2)	7.9	(6.3-10.1)	82.6	(78.8-85.7)	6.3	(2.1-10.2)	174 948	56.2	..
Caribbean	49.4	(44.7-54.0)	47.0	(42.5-51.5)	13.8	(11.6-16.5)	74.4	(70.0-78.2)	1.8	(-3.3-6.7)	11 137	54.6	..
Antigua and Barbuda	43.7	(21.6-71.1)	41.2	(20.3-67.7)	9.7	(3.4-20.7)	77.1	(53.7-91.7)	5.3	(-11.5-21.8)	28	39.9	1989
Bahamas	44.2	(22.1-71.3)	42.1	(21.2-68.4)	8.9	(3.1-20.0)	79.1	(56.6-92.5)	3.2	(-13.2-18.9)	106	37.6	1989
Barbados	50.3	(36.0-64.9)	46.8	(33.4-60.9)	12.2	(6.2-21.5)	75.0	(59.5-86.0)	3.1	(-13.5-19.5)	66	57.5	2012
Cuba	69.7	(57.5-79.6)	68.5	(56.5-78.4)	7.0	(3.2-13.8)	89.3	(79.6-94.7)	4.9	(-5.4-14.6)	2 595	61.0	2014
Dominican Republic	56.4	(45.7-66.6)	54.3	(43.9-64.2)	8.4	(4.9-13.5)	83.8	(74.8-90.1)	4.3	(-5.0-11.5)	2 847	53.8	2014
Grenada	41.8	(19.8-70.0)	38.5	(18.0-66.1)	9.6	(3.4-20.4)	74.9	(50.9-90.3)	6.7	(-10.0-23.4)	28	34.9	1991
Guadeloupe	41.2	(17.8-69.7)	37.1	(15.7-64.7)	10.2	(3.7-21.3)	72.2	(46.4-89.3)	8.3	(-8.1-24.8)	101	36.2	1977
Haiti	28.0	(22.7-34.0)	25.4	(20.6-30.9)	27.3	(22.7-32.3)	46.0	(38.7-53.5)	11.4	(3.4-19.5)	3 028	59.3	2017
Jamaica	39.9	(25.4-58.0)	37.8	(24.0-55.1)	9.5	(4.5-19.9)	76.5	(59.4-87.8)	-0.1	(-14.9-12.9)	767	31.8	2009
Martinique	40.9	(18.3-69.4)	37.2	(16.2-64.9)	9.7	(3.4-20.9)	73.7	(48.4-89.7)	7.0	(-8.9-22.8)	85	33.5	1976
Puerto Rico	55.9	(37.4-76.7)	50.7	(33.4-71.2)	6.2	(2.2-14.7)	81.6	(65.0-91.5)	2.2	(-11.9-13.1)	904	51.0	2003
Saint Lucia	47.7	(33.1-62.8)	44.8	(30.7-59.6)	12.0	(6.0-21.5)	75.0	(58.6-86.6)	5.4	(-11.1-21.9)	50	53.2	2013
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	48.8	(26.0-73.5)	46.4	(24.6-70.2)	10.0	(3.5-21.6)	79.0	(55.0-92.0)	4.0	(-12.8-20.4)	29	52.7	1989
Trinidad and Tobago	39.2	(24.9-55.6)	34.5	(21.5-49.7)	15.1	(8.7-24.4)	63.7	(46.6-77.7)	7.4	(-9.9-22.9)	349	55.2	2011
United States Virgin Islands	44.1	(24.3-71.9)	40.9	(22.4-67.6)	7.7	(2.6-18.1)	79.0	(59.1-91.8)	3.1	(-11.9-17.3)	22	31.5	2003
Central America	51.9	(45.1-58.6)	49.0	(42.3-55.5)	9.2	(6.4-13.4)	80.0	(73.0-85.2)	5.4	(-2.4-12.3)	49 396	58.2	..
Belize	43.1	(32.5-55.2)	40.2	(30.2-51.9)	12.8	(7.8-20.1)	71.9	(59.3-81.8)	7.2	(-7.3-21.2)	110	56.9	2016
Costa Rica	56.6	(45.0-69.4)	54.7	(43.4-67.4)	6.9	(3.5-13.6)	86.2	(76.2-92.3)	3.5	(-5.5-11.9)	1 296	46.9	2015
El Salvador	50.1	(40.1-60.4)	47.0	(37.2-57.4)	7.9	(4.5-13.2)	81.1	(70.5-88.2)	5.3	(-5.8-15.4)	1 810	51.5	2014
Guatemala	41.5	(33.6-49.2)	34.9	(27.4-42.7)	9.0	(5.8-13.2)	69.2	(57.7-78.5)	18.6	(6.1-29.7)	4 753	58.4	2015
Honduras	51.5	(40.8-62.0)	45.9	(35.7-56.4)	7.3	(4.3-12.2)	77.9	(66.4-86.2)	11.7	(-1.7-23.5)	2 645	56.9	2012
Mexico	53.4	(44.2-62.4)	51.0	(42.1-59.7)	9.6	(5.9-15.3)	80.9	(71.6-87.4)	4.2	(-5.9-13.1)	35 946	59.1	2015
Nicaragua	51.1	(43.0-58.5)	49.3	(41.2-56.7)	3.4	(1.9-6.2)	90.5	(84.0-94.2)	12.7	(5.8-17.9)	1 763	57.2	2012

Region, subregion, country or area ^{a,b,c,d}	Contraceptive prevalence any method ⁱ		Contraceptive prevalence modern methods ⁱ		Unmet need for family planning ⁱ		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁱ		Change in the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage points)		Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Percentage of married/ in-union women 15-49 years	Year of the latest survey data available
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2000 - 2019				
	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval			
Panama	49.4	(36.8-62.6)	46.4	(34.4-59.1)	12.0	(6.6-19.3)	75.6	(62.4-85.6)	4.9	(-10.6-20.4)	1 075	57.0	2014
South America	61.4	(54.7-68.0)	57.5	(50.8-64.2)	6.6	(4.7-9.6)	84.5	(79.4-88.3)	7.2	(1.7-12.1)	114 415	55.4	..
Argentina	57.2	(43.4-70.9)	54.7	(41.2-68.1)	8.3	(3.9-15.8)	83.5	(71.1-91.4)	5.5	(-7.1-17.8)	11 233	57.3	2013
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	43.0	(35.1-51.7)	31.1	(23.5-39.7)	11.7	(7.4-17.4)	56.9	(44.0-68.5)	19.2	(5.4-32.2)	2 954	51.0	2016
Brazil	65.3	(53.0-77.3)	63.1	(50.8-75.1)	6.0	(2.7-11.5)	88.5	(79.5-94.2)	5.7	(-3.9-13.6)	57 599	56.6	2014
Chile	59.9	(47.2-72.6)	56.2	(43.7-69.0)	6.0	(2.8-12.1)	85.3	(74.4-92.0)	11.8	(-0.4-25.7)	4 568	44.1	2016
Colombia	63.8	(56.1-71.3)	59.9	(52.2-67.5)	5.4	(3.4-8.4)	86.6	(80.2-91.1)	11.5	(4.4-17.5)	13 376	54.0	2016
Ecuador	58.7	(46.2-71.4)	52.3	(39.9-64.9)	5.8	(3.0-11.2)	81.0	(67.9-89.5)	12.1	(-1.7-23.0)	4 438	56.9	2012
Guyana	33.3	(23.1-45.1)	31.4	(21.6-42.7)	17.4	(11.6-24.3)	61.8	(47.5-74.6)	7.8	(-8.4-23.5)	204	57.9	2015
Paraguay	57.4	(48.1-66.2)	54.0	(44.7-62.8)	8.6	(5.1-13.9)	81.8	(72.5-88.4)	13.5	(2.7-23.9)	1 834	59.8	2016
Peru	53.9	(49.3-58.6)	40.2	(33.9-46.2)	5.4	(3.8-7.7)	67.9	(57.5-76.2)	10.5	(-1.1-20.3)	8 602	56.4	2018
Suriname	43.7	(29.0-59.7)	43.0	(28.5-58.9)	11.7	(6.1-20.1)	77.7	(61.0-88.8)	10.7	(-6.2-25.9)	147	53.4	2010
Uruguay	56.8	(43.4-73.6)	54.4	(41.8-70.6)	5.8	(2.8-11.8)	86.9	(75.7-93.3)	2.3	(-7.7-12.1)	833	53.1	2016
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	55.6	(40.8-72.0)	51.8	(37.4-68.0)	7.4	(3.4-15.0)	82.1	(67.6-91.0)	7.0	(-5.8-17.3)	8 554	52.9	2011
OCEANIA	49.2	(40.4-57.8)	46.5	(37.9-54.8)	11.0	(7.4-17.9)	77.1	(66.9-83.6)	0.6	(-7.6-8.6)	9 914	57.3	..
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	57.7	(46.0-68.2)	55.8	(44.4-66.4)	8.4	(4.3-17.5)	84.5	(72.2-91.2)	0.8	(-8.2-9.3)	6 941	55.2	..
Australia ⁹	57.2	(44.4-68.6)	55.6	(42.9-67.0)	8.5	(4.1-18.6)	84.6	(70.7-91.7)	0.9	(-9.6-10.6)	5 840	54.7	2016
New Zealand	60.4	(34.8-83.8)	57.5	(32.9-80.6)	6.4	(1.5-19.0)	86.1	(63.5-95.4)	0.8	(-15.3-11.5)	1 100	57.7	1995
OCEANIA (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	28.0	(17.3-42.0)	22.8	(14.0-34.9)	16.7	(10.5-25.9)	51.1	(35.1-66.6)	8.4	(-8.1-25.1)	2 974	62.3	..
Fiji	36.1	(13.5-64.0)	31.3	(11.6-57.3)	12.0	(4.0-25.4)	65.2	(33.8-86.2)	5.8	(-15.0-24.5)	228	58.9	1975
Papua New Guinea	27.0	(13.7-44.7)	21.6	(10.6-36.8)	17.1	(9.4-28.4)	48.9	(28.5-68.4)	10.4	(-11.5-32.0)	2 159	65.6	2007
Solomon Islands	23.5	(16.1-33.1)	19.4	(13.1-27.5)	17.3	(11.4-27.0)	47.5	(33.8-60.7)	2.2	(-17.6-21.5)	159	63.6	2015
Vanuatu	36.6	(24.3-49.8)	31.8	(20.7-44.4)	15.6	(8.8-26.9)	60.8	(43.1-75.2)	12.8	(-5.9-30.4)	72	66.3	2014
Guam	41.2	(21.6-70.2)	36.2	(18.5-63.9)	8.0	(2.8-20.0)	73.6	(49.5-88.3)	4.9	(-13.7-20.9)	40	46.5	2003
Kiribati	21.3	(11.1-37.1)	18.1	(9.3-32.1)	18.6	(11.5-29.0)	45.3	(27.4-63.7)	-3.5	(-22.8-16.6)	30	65.4	2009
Samoa	16.9	(10.7-24.8)	15.7	(10.0-23.2)	23.4	(17.4-29.4)	39.1	(26.7-53.2)	4.5	(-12.5-21.9)	44	54.7	2014

Region, subregion, country or area ^{a,b,c,d}	Contraceptive prevalence any method ⁱ		Contraceptive prevalence modern methods ⁱ		Unmet need for family planning ⁱ		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁱ		Change in the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage points)		Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Percentage of married/ in-union women 15-49 years	Year of the latest survey data available
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2000 - 2019				
	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval			
Tonga	19.9	(12.0-29.6)	17.1	(10.3-25.9)	14.0	(8.5-21.3)	50.5	(33.7-67.0)	7.2	(-16.4-30.0)	26	49.6	2013
EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA	58.2	(53.4-62.8)	52.5	(47.8-57.2)	7.0	(5.3-10.2)	80.5	(75.4-84.2)	6.9	(2.6-10.9)	246 815	53.4	..
EUROPE	56.1	(51.3-60.9)	50.3	(45.7-55.0)	7.4	(5.7-9.9)	79.3	(74.8-82.9)	9.3	(4.8-13.4)	163 750	55.4	..
Albania	28.4	(20.2-37.5)	3.5	(2.3-5.2)	17.0	(12.5-21.7)	7.8	(5.0-11.7)	-9.8	(-18.0--2.9)	700	64.0	2018
Austria	60.7	(44.5-74.6)	58.5	(42.8-72.1)	7.8	(3.1-18.0)	85.5	(70.2-93.1)	5.8	(-8.6-19.2)	1 908	55.8	2013
Belarus	59.8	(50.5-68.2)	52.2	(43.1-60.4)	6.1	(3.2-11.2)	79.1	(68.6-86.4)	12.8	(-0.1-26.6)	2 180	57.0	2017
Belgium	58.3	(44.2-71.6)	57.6	(43.7-70.8)	6.9	(2.8-17.0)	88.4	(73.9-95.1)	4.0	(-7.0-13.5)	2 487	53.5	2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37.0	(22.3-53.6)	18.4	(9.7-31.3)	11.7	(6.0-20.3)	37.7	(21.5-56.9)	15.1	(-2.5-34.5)	801	63.2	2012
Bulgaria	59.2	(39.2-78.5)	47.5	(29.8-66.9)	8.9	(3.2-18.8)	69.8	(49.7-84.6)	19.4	(0.0-35.2)	1 482	59.2	2007
Croatia	50.8	(27.0-76.4)	39.0	(16.8-65.2)	7.4	(2.3-18.0)	66.9	(35.2-88.4)	17.1	(-4.0-37.8)	892	55.4	1971
Czechia	54.0	(39.0-70.0)	49.8	(35.5-65.4)	4.4	(1.9-10.3)	85.3	(71.4-92.8)	11.9	(-2.6-24.6)	2 373	49.4	2009
Denmark	62.3	(35.3-87.4)	58.5	(32.8-83.3)	5.6	(1.1-18.2)	86.1	(63.6-96.0)	1.2	(-14.5-12.9)	1 250	55.4	1993
Estonia	54.8	(30.5-81.6)	49.8	(27.1-75.6)	7.9	(2.5-20.1)	79.4	(56.7-91.5)	6.5	(-10.6-20.5)	279	49.5	2005
Finland ¹⁰	78.0	(64.6-85.9)	73.2	(58.9-82.1)	3.3	(1.4-9.4)	90.1	(79.2-95.0)	3.6	(-4.3-11.3)	1 138	57.6	2016
France	63.5	(47.8-78.0)	61.1	(45.9-75.3)	4.7	(1.5-14.3)	89.5	(75.8-95.4)	1.3	(-9.0-9.2)	13 743	54.6	2011
Germany	58.1	(42.9-73.8)	57.0	(42.3-72.4)	6.0	(2.3-16.4)	88.9	(74.1-95.3)	5.7	(-5.7-16.6)	16 829	54.7	2011
Greece	50.8	(30.2-74.2)	37.9	(19.9-60.9)	7.7	(2.7-17.9)	64.8	(40.5-83.4)	18.1	(-3.5-36.8)	2 401	56.0	2001
Hungary	45.0	(29.3-62.7)	41.3	(26.4-58.4)	7.3	(3.1-15.1)	78.9	(60.7-89.7)	2.3	(-14.7-16.3)	2 229	50.0	2009
Ireland	65.0	(45.7-80.4)	62.3	(43.2-77.6)	6.4	(2.2-17.0)	87.2	(70.8-94.3)	2.8	(-10.8-13.8)	1 133	53.8	2011
Italy	55.6	(39.3-70.6)	46.2	(30.7-61.8)	8.8	(4.0-17.5)	71.8	(53.3-84.6)	16.5	(-2.7-35.2)	11 873	53.6	2014
Latvia	57.2	(30.2-84.6)	51.5	(26.4-78.9)	7.7	(1.8-20.8)	79.4	(53.7-92.8)	5.0	(-13.8-20.1)	407	50.9	1995
Lithuania	42.2	(26.4-59.9)	34.9	(20.9-51.8)	8.7	(3.7-19.7)	68.6	(46.8-83.6)	10.8	(-10.1-29.4)	626	53.3	2006
Malta	48.2	(23.8-73.9)	45.9	(22.8-70.3)	9.8	(3.3-21.5)	79.2	(53.6-92.4)	5.2	(-15.2-22.1)	96	60.1	1994
Montenegro	29.3	(18.1-44.0)	21.4	(12.7-33.4)	16.8	(10.3-25.3)	46.5	(30.9-62.2)	6.7	(-10.7-24.2)	146	57.4	2013
Netherlands	62.3	(47.7-75.2)	59.7	(45.2-72.6)	6.3	(2.5-16.4)	87.0	(71.7-94.1)	0.6	(-10.9-9.8)	3 656	55.0	2013
Norway ¹¹	66.0	(44.9-88.6)	61.4	(40.8-83.7)	3.8	(0.8-14.0)	88.0	(71.0-95.6)	2.0	(-9.0-10.8)	1 215	52.6	2006
Poland	46.0	(34.3-57.7)	38.6	(26.7-50.8)	9.1	(4.6-16.8)	70.0	(52.1-82.9)	14.6	(-3.9-32.3)	8 902	59.0	2015

Region, subregion, country or area ^{a,b,c,d}	Contraceptive prevalence any method ⁱ		Contraceptive prevalence modern methods ⁱ		Unmet need for family planning ⁱ		Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁱ		Change in the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (percentage points)		Number of women 15 to 49 years (thousands)	Percentage of married/ in-union women 15-49 years	Year of the latest survey data available
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2000 - 2019				
	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval	Median	95% uncertainty interval			
Portugal	59.8	(46.4-72.2)	53.0	(37.9-66.4)	6.6	(2.9-14.5)	79.8	(60.1-90.8)	6.5	(-8.6-22.6)	2 281	54.2	2014
Republic of Moldova ¹²	53.2	(38.9-66.7)	41.5	(28.2-55.2)	9.3	(4.5-17.0)	66.4	(48.3-80.4)	9.6	(-10.0-26.7)	1 049	72.7	2012
Romania	53.5	(34.7-76.0)	44.0	(26.5-65.9)	5.9	(2.2-13.5)	74.0	(52.4-88.2)	27.0	(-7.1--43.8)	4 424	57.2	2005
Russian Federation	48.4	(34.1-64.1)	41.9	(28.9-56.8)	6.9	(3.3-13.7)	75.7	(60.3-86.3)	11.4	(-5.7-26.4)	33 730	54.8	2012
Serbia ¹³	50.4	(37.1-63.9)	31.9	(20.8-45.0)	9.3	(4.5-17.7)	53.5	(36.8-68.9)	11.5	(-7.8-29.4)	1 987	52.4	2014
Slovakia	52.4	(30.7-78.7)	45.6	(25.1-71.4)	4.7	(1.3-13.0)	79.8	(55.3-92.9)	10.1	(-8.7-27.7)	1 298	48.5	1998
Slovenia	50.2	(29.1-76.2)	43.9	(24.8-68.3)	6.2	(2.0-15.6)	77.8	(54.5-91.2)	8.4	(-10.0-26.6)	430	47.4	1995
Spain ¹⁴	56.5	(43.3-71.4)	54.5	(41.9-69.1)	8.7	(4.4-16.2)	83.6	(71.5-91.4)	5.9	(-5.0-15.0)	10 063	57.6	2016
Sweden	59.8	(33.2-85.8)	54.7	(29.6-80.4)	6.6	(1.5-19.5)	82.5	(58.6-94.0)	2.7	(-14.9-15.6)	2 153	55.0	1997
Switzerland	71.5	(55.6-83.2)	68.1	(52.5-80.1)	4.8	(1.8-12.6)	89.3	(77.2-94.9)	1.2	(-9.3-11.0)	1 913	57.3	2013
TFYR of Macedonia	41.1	(24.7-59.4)	21.0	(11.3-35.4)	13.3	(6.2-23.3)	38.7	(22.0-58.3)	16.1	(-3.2-36.2)	507	65.9	2011
Ukraine ¹⁵	53.9	(40.3-66.9)	44.6	(31.4-58.2)	6.4	(3.0-12.1)	74.0	(57.4-85.8)	15.1	(-4.1-32.4)	10 223	60.9	2013
United Kingdom	71.7	(52.9-86.0)	66.3	(47.5-81.0)	3.9	(1.1-13.1)	87.6	(72.1-94.7)	1.8	(-11.4-10.1)	14 656	52.2	2009
NORTHERN AMERICA	62.4	(52.4-72.0)	56.9	(46.5-67.0)	5.9	(2.9-14.2)	83.4	(71.3-90.1)	1.8	(-7.2-10.4)	83 065	49.5	..
Canada	72.1	(49.9-88.2)	68.5	(47.4-84.6)	3.4	(0.9-13.1)	90.7	(75.6-96.4)	1.2	(-10.8-8.4)	8 353	49.9	2007
United States of America	61.4	(50.5-71.9)	55.7	(44.3-66.8)	6.0	(2.9-15.0)	82.6	(69.4-89.9)	1.9	(-8.0-11.5)	74 685	49.5	2018

Table 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 the text of this report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

Countries or areas listed individually are only those with 90,000 inhabitants or more in 2017; the rest are included in the aggregates but are not listed separately.

The figures for family planning indicators are from *Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2019*. The aggregates for family planning indicators are based on 194 countries or areas with available data. The proportions of married or in a union among women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) are from *Estimates and Projections of Women of Reproductive Age Who Are Married or in a Union: 2018 Revision*.

The figures for women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) presented are from the medium variant of the *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. The aggregates for population indicators are based on 232 countries or areas.

Data availability and the latest survey observation are based on *World Contraceptive Use 2019*.

Data are also available in digital form and can be consulted at the Population Division's web site at www.unpopulation.org.

Numbers and percentages in this table do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

- i. Percentage among all women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).
- a. The designation “more developed” and “less developed” regions are intended for statistical purposes and do not express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.
- b. The country classification by income level is based on June 2018 GNI per capita from the World Bank. World Bank income groups are not available for Anguilla, Cook Islands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat and Réunion.
- c. Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas designated as: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America and Oceania.
- d. Countries and areas are grouped into seven Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) regions as defined by the United Nations Statistics Division and used for The Sustainable Development Goals Report (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>). These regions are further divided into 21 geographic subregions.
- e. More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

- f. Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
 - g. The group of least developed countries includes 47 countries: 32 in sub-Saharan Africa, 2 in Northern Africa and Western Asia, 4 in Central and Southern Asia, 4 in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 4 in Oceania. Further information is available from <http://unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/>
 - h. Other less developed countries comprise the less developed regions excluding the least developed countries.
 - i. The group of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) is composed of 32 countries or territories: 16 in sub-Saharan Africa, 2 in Northern Africa and Western Asia, 8 in Central and Southern Asia, 2 in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 2 in Europe and Northern America. Further information is available from <http://unohrlls.org/about-lllcs/>
 - j. The group of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is composed of 58 countries or territories: 29 in the Caribbean, 20 in the Pacific and 9 in the Atlantic, and Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS). Further information is available from <http://unohrlls.org/about-sids/>
 - k. Among the seven geographic regions used for tracking progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), only sub-Saharan Africa lacks designated sub-regions (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>). The four sub-regions used in this table for sub-Saharan Africa (Eastern Africa, Middle Africa, Southern Africa and Western Africa) have been borrowed from the “Standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49)” of the United Nations Statistics Division (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>).
1. Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
 2. Including Zanzibar.
 3. Including Nagorno-Karabakh.
 4. Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
 5. Including East Jerusalem.
 6. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.
 7. As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
 8. Including Sabah and Sarawak.
 9. Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.
 10. Including Åland Islands.
 11. Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.
 12. Including Transnistria.
 13. Including Kosovo.
 14. Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.
 15. Including Crimea.

Definition of indicators

Unless otherwise noted, all indicators in this data booklet are reported as percentages with reference to all women of reproductive age (15-49 years).

Contraceptive prevalence: The 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.

Modern methods of contraception: These include female and male sterilization, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the implant, injectables, oral contraceptive pills, male and 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).

Traditional methods of contraception: These include rhythm (e.g., fertility awareness-based methods, periodic abstinence), withdrawal and other traditional methods.

Unmet need for family planning: The proportion of women who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception. The standard definition of unmet need for family planning includes in the numerator women who are fecund and sexually active but who are not using any method of contraception and i) report not wanting any (more) children, or ii) report wanting to delay the birth of their next child for at least two years or are undecided about the timing of the next birth. The numerator also includes pregnant women whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed at the time of conception; and postpartum amenorrheic women who

are not using family planning and whose last birth was unwanted or mistimed. Infecund women are excluded from the numerator. Women who are married or in a union are assumed to be sexually active. Unmarried women are generally considered currently at risk of pregnancy if they have had intercourse in the four weeks prior to the survey interview. The calculation of the indicator follows the 2012 DHS definition.³ Further information on the operational definition of the unmet need for family planning, as well as survey questions and statistical programmes needed to derive the indicator, are available from <http://measuredhs.com/Topics/Unmet-Need.cfm>

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG 3.7.1, indicator “Proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods”): The number of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method, as a proportion of the number of women of reproductive age who express a demand for family planning either by using any method of contraception or by having an unmet need for family planning as defined above.

³ Bradley and others (2012). *Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning*. DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, Calverton, Maryland: ICF International.

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