

Causes and consequences of contraceptive discontinuation:

evidence from 60 Demographic and Health Surveys



**World Health
Organization**

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Contents

Executive summary	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Data and methods	7
2.1 Data	7
2.2 Methods	8
3. Results	10
3.1 Discontinuation	11
3.2 Switching after discontinuation for method-related reasons	18
3.3 Reproductive consequences of discontinuation	19
4. Implications	23
References	24

List of Tables

Table 1.	Background information for 19 countries with a survey during 2002–09	9
Table 2.	Cause-specific discontinuation probabilities at months 12, 24 and 36 per 100 episodes, by method: median values for 19 countries	12
Table 3.	Median duration of method-specific use (months) for 19 countries	14
Table 4.	Status at three months after discontinuing any method for method-related reasons for 17 countries	20

List of Figures

Figure 1:	All reasons discontinuation probabilities at 12 months per 100 episodes, by method, 19 countries	13
Figure 2:	Probabilities of reported failure at 12 months per 100 episodes, by method, 19 countries	15
Figure 3:	Probabilities of method-related discontinuation at 12 months per 100 episodes, by method, 19 countries	16
Figure 4:	Probabilities of discontinuation due to side-effects or health concerns at 12 months per 100 episodes, by method, 19 countries	16
Figure 5:	Probabilities of method-related discontinuation at 12 months of injectables per 100 episodes, for 15 countries	17
Figure 6:	Probabilities of method-related discontinuation at 12 months of oral contraceptives per 100 episodes, for 18 countries.	18
Figure 7:	Percent who switched to a modern and to a traditional method within three months of method-related discontinuation, for 17 countries.	21
Figure 8:	Reproductive outcomes of accidental pregnancy, per 100 episodes, for 19 countries	22
Figure 9:	Reproductive outcomes within 12 months of method-related discontinuation, for 19 countries	23

Executive summary

Dynamics of contraceptive use continuation, switching and failure are important markers of how well programmes are meeting the family planning needs of women and couples. Studying the dynamics of contraceptive use can reveal problems in the use of contraceptive technologies and the gaps in the provision of services and, therefore, provide guidance essential for improving services.

This compendium provides detailed information on the dynamics of contraceptive use from 60 surveys, conducted from 1990 to 2009, in 25 countries participating in the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Programme. A more in-depth analysis is based on most recent surveys during 2002–09 in 19 countries. The compendium makes available by far the largest amount of information and tabulations, covering 422 478 episodes of contraceptive use in countries of Africa, Asia, eastern Europe and Latin America, reported by women who were either married or in cohabiting unions at the time of use. The report provides information on key indicators of the dynamics of contraceptive use, including the probability of discontinuing use for any reason and by specific reasons; and resumption of use within three months of discontinuing the method because of method-related reasons. Perhaps more important, it provides indicators on reproductive consequences of contraceptive failure and discontinuation as assessed by the percentage of unwanted or mistimed births and abortions following the cessation of use. The compendium includes a detailed set of tables and highlights the key findings.

A wide range in the dynamics of contraceptive use is observed. On average, 38% of women discontinue using reversible methods by the

12th month and 64% by the 36th month in the 19 countries. The lowest 12-month discontinuation was noted for the intrauterine device (IUD; 13%) and the highest was for the condom (50%), while the pill, injectable, periodic abstinence and withdrawal were discontinued by about 40% of users within the first 12 months of use. Method-related reasons are the dominant cause of discontinuation for any method. The median duration of use of any method in the 19 countries was 20 months, ranging from a low of 12 months in Bangladesh to a high of 47 months in Ukraine.

A sizeable number of women become exposed to the risk of conception after discontinuation. At three months after discontinuation, 40% or more women were at risk of conception in Egypt (40%), Ethiopia (42%), Kenya (51%), Malawi (73%), United Republic of Tanzania (56%) and Zimbabwe (47%). Reproductive consequences of discontinuation because of reported method failure and method-related reasons can be serious. In most countries the percentage of accidental pregnancies that end in miscarriage, stillbirth or abortion lies in the range of 5% to 20%.

Major implications emerge from the results presented in the compendium. The high rates of discontinuation stress the need to improve service quality, particularly counselling, so that women can make an informed choice and are forewarned about side-effects and reassured about health concerns. Timely and informed method-switching needs to be better recognized by the programmes in order to avoid unintended pregnancies, abortion and unwanted or mistimed births. Improving contraceptive technologies also remains a job unfinished.

1. Introduction

With about two in three married (or in-union) couples using a method of family planning in 2009 (1), contraception, a novelty in most developing countries in the 1970s, has become a norm in much of the world. Yet, one in 10 women globally continues to report an unmet need for family planning. Also, less is known about the dynamics of contraceptive use following the initiation of use than for contraceptive prevalence and differentials. How long do couples, mostly women, continue to use a method, especially when faced with side-effects or other problems related to the method or its use; how many women switch to another method or abandon contraception altogether; and how many women experience a failure and suffer the consequences of unplanned pregnancy, abortion or unwanted birth and related negative outcomes (2). These are issues of critical importance both for couples and women and for the programmes and policies that aim to improve sexual and reproductive health.

Globally, 33 million accidental pregnancies are estimated to occur among women reportedly using a contraceptive method, either traditional or modern (3). Strong family planning programmes, a wide range of available methods, adequate counselling, informed choice of method, easy access and good follow-up services are found to be associated with continued and satisfied use of a method (4–8). Thus, quality of family planning services has a strong bearing on contraceptive continuation, failure and switching. Studying contraceptive use dynamics provides guidance for improving services. High failure rates, for instance, suggest that

efforts to improve information on correct use of methods are required. Discontinuation of use that is not followed by prompt recourse to an alternative method carries the possible implication that the range of readily accessible methods may need to be widened. High discontinuation due to perceived or real side-effects require that counselling services and informed choice are strengthened and method mix is expanded.

This compendium has been developed primarily to provide detailed information on the dynamics of contraceptive use from 60 surveys, conducted from 1990 to 2009, in 25 countries participating in the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Programme. It complements several previous comparative analyses (9–18), which were based on the selected sets of countries. The compendium makes available by far the largest amount of information and tabulations, covering 422 478 episodes of contraceptive use in countries of Africa, Asia, eastern Europe and Latin America contributed by women who were either married or in cohabiting unions at the time of use. We present key indicators of the dynamics of contraceptive use, including the probability of: discontinuing use for any reason; discontinuation because of accidental pregnancy while using a method (i.e. failure); discontinuation for reasons that imply dissatisfaction or problems with the method (method-related reasons including side-effects and health concerns); and discontinuation due to desire for pregnancy or because of no further need. Method-switching is examined in terms of the probability of resumption of use within three months of discontinuing an earlier method because of dissatisfaction

or problems. The reproductive consequences of contraceptive failure and discontinuation are assessed by measuring the occurrence of unwanted or mistimed births and abortions following the cessation of use.

The next section describes in detail the data and methods, followed by a summary of findings. While text and summary tables are restricted to 19 countries with recent surveys (during 2002–09), the main body of annex tables contains a far greater number. By including detailed tables in the annex, the compendium aims to provide information to readers interested in examining further the patterns of contraceptive use dynamics by methods or countries or to pursue further analysis by linking the information to additional characteristics. The last section discusses the implications of the results.

2. Data and methods

2.1 Data

The data for this compendium come from 60 Demographic and Health Surveys with a contraceptive calendar conducted between 1990 and 2009 in 25 countries. As of 1990, the DHS programme has included a contraceptive calendar for countries where contraceptive prevalence is considered to be relatively high. The contraceptive calendar takes the form of a grid in which contraceptive status is recorded for each calendar month over a five-year period preceding the survey. Specifically, interviewers are trained to enter on the monthly grid all live births (and current pregnancies

if any), ascertained earlier in the interview. These reproductive events are used as anchor-points in the determination of dates of starting and stopping the use of specific contraceptive methods over the five-year retrospective period. Any abortions detected at this stage of detailed questioning are entered into the calendar but no attempt is made to distinguish induced from spontaneous abortions. Reasons for stopping method-use are entered into the calendar. In some surveys, the calendar is also used to record residential mobility and changes in marital or cohabitation status.

Information on the intention status of recent live births (and current pregnancy, if any) is also used in the analysis. Respondents were asked the following question about each birth: “At the time you became pregnant with (NAME OF CHILD) did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later or did you want no more children at all?”. Respondents giving the response “later” are subsequently asked how long they would have preferred to wait before having another child. The responses permit a three-way classification of births and current pregnancies into those wanted at that time, those that were unwanted at any future time and those that occurred earlier than desired (mistimed). This information on intention status was linked to the calendar data in order to investigate the reproductive consequences of contraceptive failure and discontinuation.

Table 1 presents the contraceptive prevalence, method mix, total fertility (TFR) and the percentage unmet need as shown by the most recent survey in 19 countries

conducted after 2002 (more detailed information: sample size, percentage ever-married, number of episodes, TFR and unmet need for all surveys are presented in Table A1). These 19 countries display contrasting contraceptive and fertility patterns. The TFRs range from 1.2 in Ukraine to six children per woman in Malawi, and contraceptive prevalence varies from 10.3% in Ethiopia to 79.8% in Viet Nam. The unmet need for family planning was the lowest in Viet Nam (4.8%) and the highest in Ethiopia (33.8%). The most commonly used contraceptive method also differed by country: 67.1% used the pill in Zimbabwe, 59.8% the IUD in Egypt; 65.6% injectables in Ethiopia; 41.7% the condom in Ukraine; 65.1% were sterilized in the Dominican Republic while one in two users (51.8%) in Armenia relied on withdrawal (Table 1) for contraception.

The unit of analysis in this study is an episode of contraceptive use and the time to first event following discontinuation due to method-related reasons. An episode is defined as a period of uninterrupted use (in months) that may or may not have ended. Table A2 presents the number of episodes by contraceptive method and survey. One drawback of the calendar method is that it does not measure regularity of use of a particular method within the month, which has greater importance for the condom and other coitus-related methods (e.g. withdrawal) which can vary vastly in frequency during a one-month period.

A switch to a new method (or a break between methods) indicates the start of a new episode. Calendars were cut off three months prior to the interview data to avoid the problem of underreporting of first-trimester

pregnancies as including these would underestimate the reported failure rate.

The reasons given for discontinuation were grouped into the following four categories: reported failure (i.e. the respondent became pregnant while using the method); a desire to become pregnant; no further need (i.e. sexual abstinence due to illness or marital dissolution); and method-related reasons. This final category includes reasons which imply some degree of dissatisfaction with the method such as side-effects, health concerns, medical advice, problems of access and availability, desire to switch to a permanent method, inconvenience of use and cost.

2.2 Methods

Cumulative probabilities of discontinuation for all reasons and for specific causes at 12, 24 and 36 months of use were estimated using both the single- and multiple-decrement life-table methods. The single-decrement life-table approach yields hypothetical cause-specific probabilities in the absence of competing reasons for stopping. In the literature these are sometimes called "gross" rates, in contrast to "net" rates which are obtained from multiple-decrement life-table analysis and measure the "real life" or observed probabilities of cause-specific discontinuation in the presence of competing reasons.

Life-table methods were also used to calculate the median duration of use. In addition, the conditional probabilities of discontinuing a method for any reason or for a specific reason from one year to the next were computed in order to

Table 1: Background information for 19 countries with a survey during 2002–2009

Country	Contraceptive prevalence	Method-mix (percentage distribution of contraceptive users by type of the method)										TFR (15-49)	Unmet need (%)
		Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom	Sterilization	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other				
Armenia (2005)	33.1	1.6	17.8	0.0	15.5	1.1	7.2	51.8	5.0	1.7	13.3		
Bangladesh (2004)	54.1	44.8	1.0	16.5	7.1	10.8	11.2	6.2	2.4	3.0	11.1		
Colombia (2005)	52.5	12.6	14.3	8.8	12.1	38.3	4.6	7.1	2.2	2.4	5.8		
Dominican Republic (2002)	51.2	18.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	65.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	3.0	10.9		
Egypt (2008)	56.2	19.7	59.8	12.3	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.4	4.1	3.0	9.2		
Ethiopia (2005)	10.3	20.1	1.4	65.6	2.7	1.5	4.7	1.6	2.4	5.4	33.8		
Indonesia (2007)	57.9	21.5	8.1	51.7	2.1	5.5	2.4	3.4	5.2	2.6	9.1		
Jordan (2009)	56.8	13.7	37.9	1.2	10.6	4.9	6.6	21.6	3.5	3.8	11.2		
Kenya (2003)	28.4	17.3	5.5	36.9	5.9	10.3	16.4	1.5	6.1	4.9	24.5		
Malawi (2004)	25.7	5.9	0.4	54.1	6.8	18.7	1.6	6.0	6.7	6.0	27.6		
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	33.3	63.6	8.5	3.4	2.4	4.6	5.9	6.9	4.8	1.7	6.7		
Morocco (2003/4)	49.8	5.6	35.6	0.1	13.5	6.9	5.1	27.8	5.3	2.5	10.0		
Peru (2004/6)	44.9	10.1	8.7	17.0	15.0	15.2	24.1	6.3	3.8	2.8	10.2		
Philippines (2003)	31.6	26.7	8.4	6.2	3.9	22.3	13.6	16.6	2.3	3.5	17.3		
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	22.5	20.6	0.6	30.9	13.6	9.3	8.1	9.3	7.7	5.7	21.8		
Turkey (2003)	67.6	6.6	28.4	0.5	15.1	8.3	1.6	37.1	2.3	2.2	6.0		
Ukraine (2007)	50.9	7.4	23.8	0.0	41.7	1.0	9.4	13.3	3.3	1.2	10.3		
Viet Nam (2002)	79.8	7.5	44.6	0.5	6.9	7.6	8.8	16.9	7.3	1.9	4.8		
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	40.1	67.1	0.5	17.9	5.0	3.7	0.3	1.7	3.9	3.8	12.8		

TFR: total fertility rate

IUD: intrauterine device

measure the likelihood of continuing with the use of a method after having used it for a certain period of time. The analysis investigated the probability of discontinuing at 24 months among those women who had continued to use a method for 12 months, and then the probability of discontinuing at 36 months among those who had continued to use it through the 24 months.

Discontinuation probabilities are summarized in the text by box-and-whisker plots. The width of the box indicates the interquartile range, namely the values within which half the estimates for different surveys fall. The median value is shown by the vertical line within the box. The horizontal lines on either side of the box indicate the predicted range within which 90% of estimates fall while the dots outside the whiskers show estimates that fall beyond this predicted range.

Multiple-decrement life-table methods were also employed to estimate the reproductive status of women three months after having discontinued due to method-related reasons. These women were assumed to still require contraception as they had not stopped use due to a desire to become pregnant but because of dissatisfaction with the method. A three-month cut-off was used because a large majority of couples who switch to an alternative method do so within three months.

The reproductive consequences of reported failure (i.e. pregnancy) were established by simple tabulation of the four possible outcomes: a live-birth/current pregnancy declared as: wanted; mistimed; unwanted; or a pregnancy which ended either spontaneously or by induced

abortion. In order to investigate the reproductive outcomes of method-related discontinuation or because of desire for another child, two further outcomes need to be added to the above four: switching to another method and no conception despite non-use. To establish these consequences, 12-month cumulative probabilities following discontinuation were calculated using the multiple decrement life-table method.

All analyses were done using Stata 11.2 software and appropriate adjustments for the survey weights were made. Probabilities of discontinuation, switching and consequences that are based on fewer than 100 episodes were suppressed in the tables.

3. Results

Key findings on contraceptive discontinuation, by reason, switching after discontinuation and reproductive consequences of discontinuation are summarized below. Details for all 60 surveys can be found in the annex tables.

3.1 Discontinuation

(a) All reasons combined

Table 2 (the column for "all reasons") shows the percentage of couples who discontinued for all reasons combined for all methods, and specific methods, at 12, 24 and 36 months after starting. The estimates are medians for the most recent survey in each of the 19 countries that conducted a survey since 2002. Figure 1 provides a visual summary of results at 12 months. For all methods and all countries

combined, 38% discontinued by the 12th month, 55% by the 24th month and 64% by the 36th month. Figure 1 indicates remarkable similarity by method, with the clear exception of the IUD with much lower discontinuation probabilities. Whereas only 13% of IUD users stopped within 12 months, estimates for the other methods range from 40% to 50%. This similarity for pills, condoms, injectables, periodic abstinence and withdrawal is maintained at 24 and 36 months and the distinctive behaviour of IUD users is also maintained; at 36 months users of IUDs are twice as likely to be persisting with their method than users of other methods.

Annex Tables B1.1–B1.7 show the conditional probabilities of stopping between month 12 and 24 and between month 24 and 36, in addition to the cumulative probabilities for all 60 surveys for all reasons. With very few exceptions, the percentage discontinuing a method in the first 12 months is higher than the percentage who persist with use for 12 months but stop before month 24 and the conditional probability of stopping between month 24 and 36 tends to be slightly lower still. For instance in the 2005 Armenian survey, the probabilities of discontinuing any method were 31%, 24% and 18% in the first, second and third year of use, respectively. This pattern holds for specific methods, apart from IUDs where conditional probabilities in several countries are similar or even higher in the later years of use than in the first year.

The annex tables also permit comparison of countries. The percentage discontinuing any method within 24 months ranges widely from less than 40% in most

recent surveys of Indonesia, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe to over 65% in Bangladesh, Paraguay, Peru and United Republic of Tanzania. An alternative way of representing all-cause discontinuation is to calculate median length of use, the number of months by which exactly half of users have stopped. These estimates are shown in Table 3 by method for the 19 most recent surveys. For all methods combined, the shortest median durations of 12–14 months are found in Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Jordan, and Peru and the longest of over 30 months in Indonesia, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. The medians for specific methods range widely from 5.9 months in Peru to 41.5 months in Ukraine for pills, from 23.6 months in Dominican Republic to over 60 months in seven countries for IUDs; from 3.8 months in Turkey to 37.5 months in Indonesia for condoms; from 3.6 months in Bangladesh to 42.4 months in Ukraine for injectables; from 10.3 months in Dominican Republic to 34.8 months in Indonesia for periodic abstinence; and from 7.8 months in Bangladesh to 27.2 months in Indonesia for withdrawal.

Annex Table B7 shows medians for all 60 surveys, thus making possible an examination of trends for countries with multiple surveys. Restricting attention to the 10 countries with at least three surveys, the overall impression is one of little change. The clearest exceptions are increased durations of pill use in Dominican Republic, increased durations of IUD use in Colombia and Jordan and increased durations of condom and injectable use in Egypt.

Table 2: Cause-specific discontinuation probabilities at months 12, 24 and 36 per 100 episodes, by method: median values for 19 countries

Method	Month	All reasons	Reported failure	Method-related	(Side-effects or health concerns)	Desire for pregnancy	No further need
All methods	12	37.7	7.2	19.9	10.4	6.1	7.8
	24	54.6	13.9	28.4	16.8	16.7	12.5
	36	64.3	18.9	34.5	21.7	22.9	15.3
Pill	12	43.5	5.6	25.4	20.1	10.4	8.5
	24	65.0	11.7	37.9	30.3	20.8	12.1
	36	76.3	15.6	45.7	37.4	30.5	14.9
IUD	12	13.1	1.1	8.8	7.7	1.3	0.8
	24	26.3	2.2	13.8	13.0	4.0	1.7
	36	36.7	3.8	20.2	19.3	7.2	2.9
Injectable	12	40.6	1.5	34.8	26.9	6.6	5.7
	24	62.8	2.9	50.6	39.8	15.4	10.0
	36	77.1	4.3	58.0	50.6	24.5	13.9
Condom	12	50.4	7.6	23.1	2.6	11.1	12.7
	24	64.5	16.3	28.8	4.7	19.2	17.8
	36	73.9	22.2	33.6	5.0	26.1	23.8
Periodic abstinence	12	40.3	17.4	12.7	1.0	7.3	6.6
	24	61.2	28.7	19.7	1.2	17.5	10.4
	36	70.9	36.3	23.9	1.2	22.9	14.1
Withdrawal	12	40.0	15.3	11.7	1.1	7.8	9.2
	24	61.5	31.3	17.7	1.1	21.6	15.2
	36	73.8	40.8	22.3	1.2	30.0	18.9

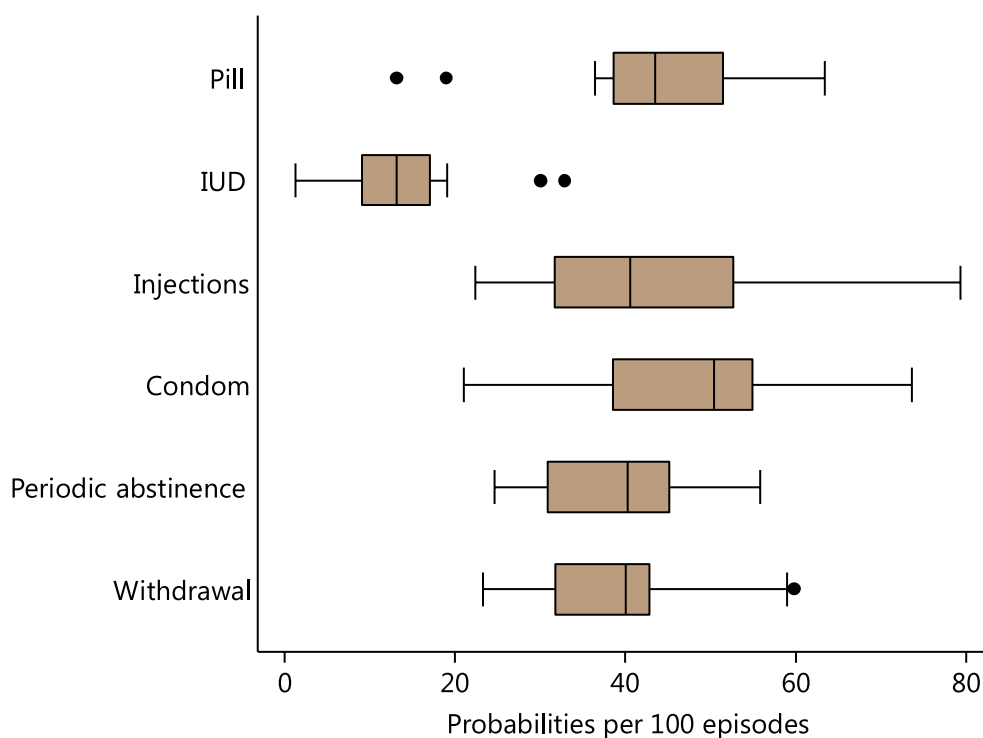


Figure 1: All reasons discontinuation probabilities at 12 months per 100 episodes, by method, 19 countries

(b) Reported failure

Reported failure rates are summarized for the 19 recent surveys in Table 2 and Figure 2. IUD and injectable users report very low failure rates, as expected. In the first three years of use, the probability of experiencing an accidental pregnancy while using either of these two methods is less than 5%. Pill and condom users report higher failure rates: 5.6% and 7.6% in the first 12 months for the pill and the condom, respectively, rising to 15.6% and 22.2% by month 36. Annex Tables B2.1–B2.7 show considerable intercountry variability. For both methods 12-month failure rates range from about 2% to 19%. Failure probabilities are very much higher for periodic abstinence and withdrawal; for periodic abstinence, the probability rises from 17% at

12 months to 36% at 36 months, while the corresponding estimates for withdrawal are 15% and 41%. The width of the boxes in Figure 2 indicates considerable differences between countries.

(c) Method-related reasons and side-effects or health concerns

As explained above, side-effects and health concerns are a subset of method-related reasons but the latter also includes desire to switch to a more effective method, problems of cost or access and husband's objections. The merit of showing discontinuation for side-effects or health concerns separately is clear from Table 2 and Figures 3 and 4. For periodic abstinence and withdrawal, and to a lesser extent condoms, few women discontinue for this

Table 3. Median duration of method-specific use (months) for 19 countries

Country	All methods	Modern methods				Traditional methods		
		Pill	IUD	Injectable	Condom	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	
Armenia (2005)	25.9	–	60+	23.1		15.1	23.4	
Bangladesh (2004)	12.1	14.0	24.8	3.6	14.3	17.9	7.8	
Colombia (2005)	20.0	13.6	50.3	13.1	12.1	15.7	15.3	
Dominican Republic (2002)	14.8	12.5	23.6	3.9	5.9	10.3	8.4	
Egypt (2008)	26.7	16.6	35.5	25.1	20.7	–	–	
Ethiopia (2005)	16.7	8.7	–	–	25.3	16.5	–	
Indonesia (2007)	35.6	19.6	61.0	23.1	37.5	34.8	27.2	
Jordan (2009)	14.1	11.5	39.5	11.8	7.6	13.4	14.6	
Kenya (2003)	19.1	15.4	–	9.8	24.2	19.7	–	
Malawi (2004)	18.0	11.6	–	10.7	18.8	–	15.2	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	20.3	12.9	60+	17.1	–	23.6	18.7	
Morocco (2003/4)	15.2	18.4	42.4	12.0	11.9	11.8	13.7	
Peru (2004/6)	12.3	5.9	36.7	10.5	16.0	17.1	14.9	
Philippines (2003)	19.9	19.9	61.0	8.1	11.5	22.4	15.1	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	16.3	16.7	–	11.5	17.9	21.7	13.9	
Turkey (2003)	19.7	8.6	60+	14.4	3.8	12.0	16.6	
Ukraine (2007)	46.7	41.5	60+	42.4	–	23.5	23.9	
Viet Nam (2002)	34.9	23.2	60+	18.9	–	23.1	23.3	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	30.7	32.7	–	11.1	28.6	–	20.6	
Median	19.7	14.7	40.0+	11.9	16.0	17.5	15.2	

Note: estimates not shown when number of episodes is less than 100

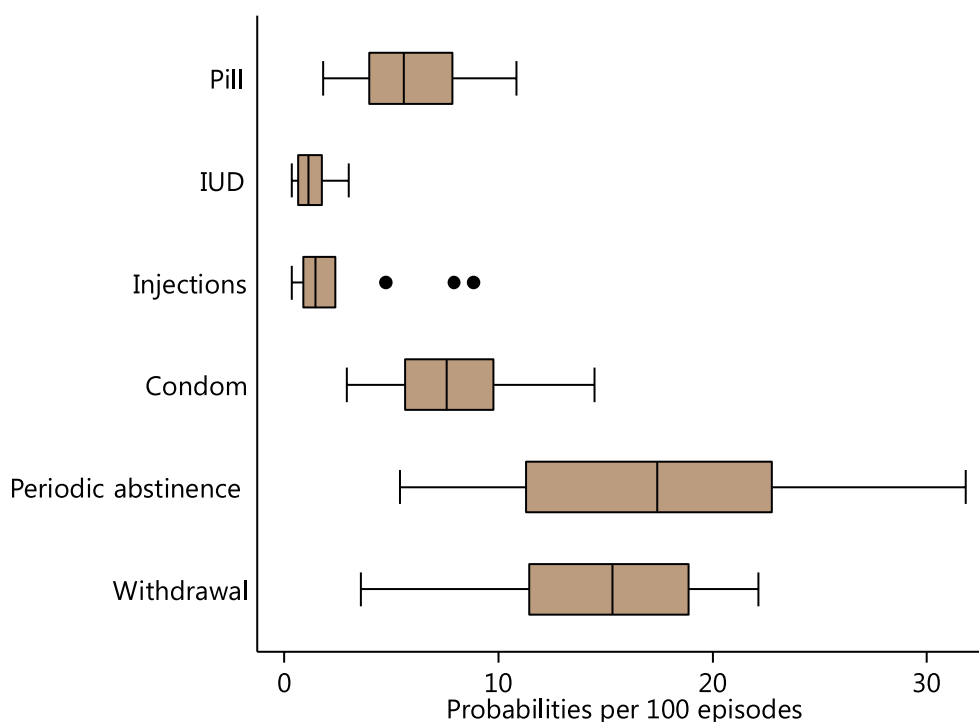


Figure 2: Probabilities of reported failure at 12 months per 100 episodes, by method, 19 countries

reason, yet overall method-related discontinuation is relatively high. Dissatisfaction with these methods stems not from medical concerns but primarily from their low effectiveness and husband's dislike. Conversely, for the other methods, side-effects/health concerns dominate and other forms of method-related dissatisfaction are rarely stated as a reason to stop use.

Method-related dissatisfaction is the most common reason for discontinuation for all methods except periodic abstinence and withdrawal, for which failure is more common. Injectable users report the highest likelihood of stopping for this group of reasons; 35% by the end of the first year, rising to 51% by the end of the second year. Figure 5 shows 12 month method-related discontinuation for the 15 countries with a recent survey and sufficient

numbers of injectable users to permit estimation. The probabilities of stopping range from over 50% in Dominican Republic, Jordan and Turkey to less than 20% in Indonesia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Ethiopia. The conditional probabilities in annex Table B3.4 indicate that discontinuation because of dissatisfaction with injectables is nearly always lower in the second and third years of use than in the first year.

After injectable users, pill users are the next most susceptible group to method-related discontinuation with probabilities of 25%, 38% and 46% by the end of the first, second and third year, respectively. Figure 6 shows variability in 12 month discontinuation for 18 countries with a recent survey. Zimbabwe is an outlier with very low discontinuation, and rates are also low in Morocco

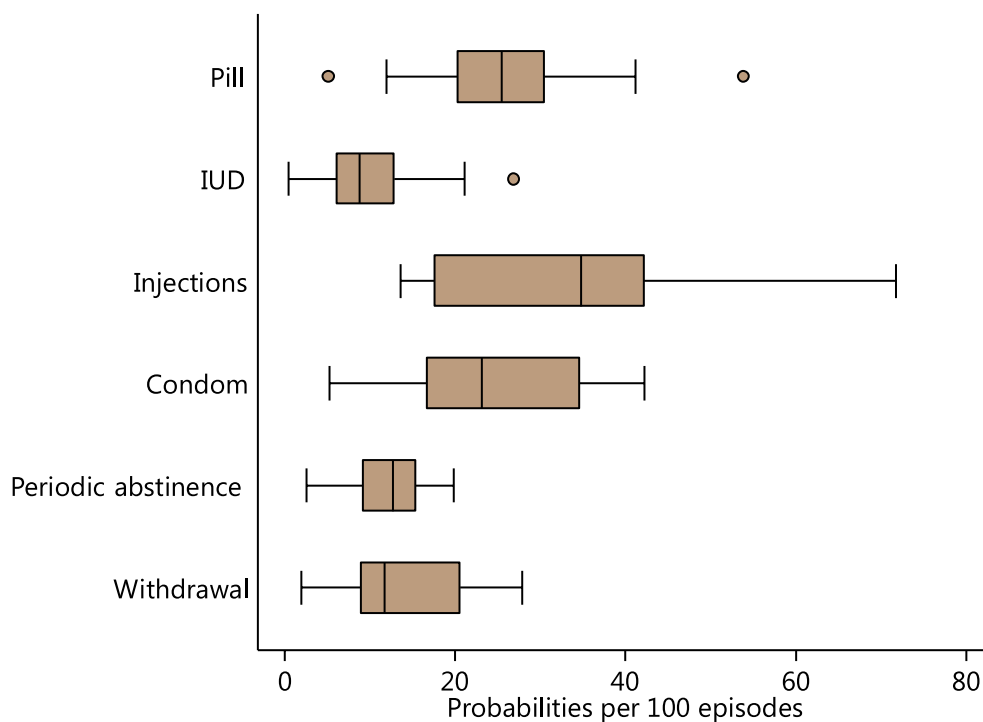


Figure 3: Probabilities of method-related discontinuation at 12 months per 100 episodes, by method, 19 countries

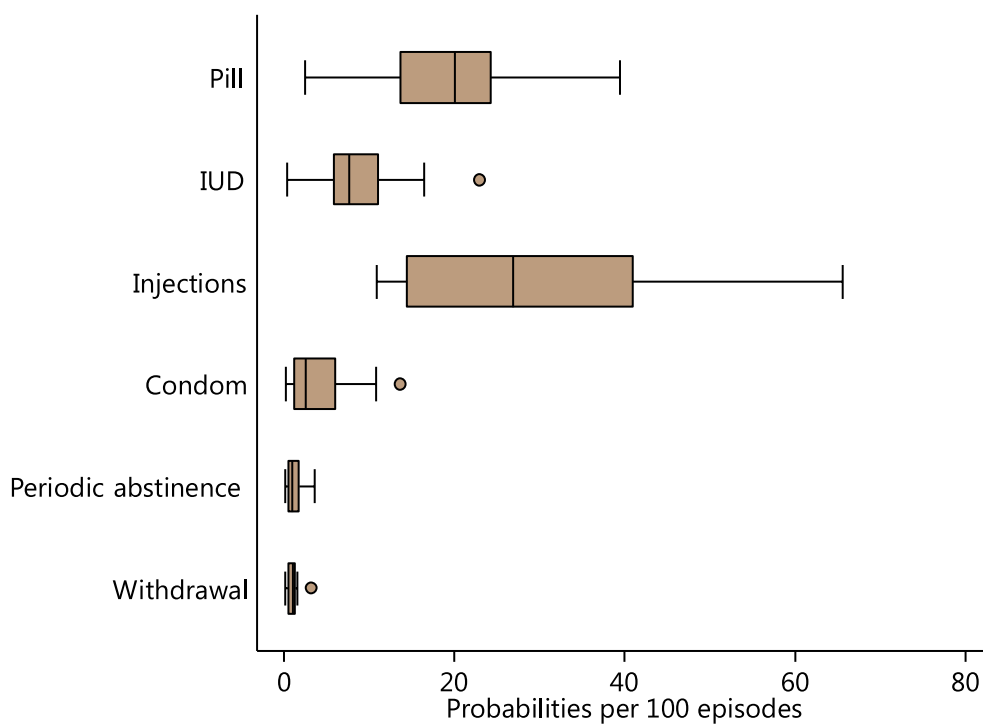


Figure 4: Probabilities of discontinuation due to side-effects or health concerns at 12 months per 100 episodes, by method, 19 countries

and Ukraine. The highest percentage discontinuing are found in Ethiopia and Peru.

Condom discontinuation for method-related reasons is nearly as high as for the pill by month 12 (23% versus 25%) but is much lower in the second and third years of use. By the end of the third year, about one-third of condom users have stopped compared with nearly half of pill users. Country-specific results are shown in annex Table B3.5. Discontinuation because of dissatisfaction is particularly low in Armenia, Ukraine and Turkey and particularly high in the Dominican Republic and Philippines.

Among “modern” methods included in this report, the IUD has by far the lowest discontinuation for method-related reasons, and intercountry variability is also modest. Users of periodic abstinence

and withdrawal also have similarly low levels of method-related discontinuation.

(d) Desire for pregnancy

As shown in Table 2, on average in the 19 countries with a recent survey only 6% of couples stop use of any contraceptive method in the first year because they desire another child. This figure rises to 17% by the end of the second year and further to 23% by the end of year three. Differences by method are modest, with the exception of IUD users who are much less likely to stop for this reason. Country differences, however, are pronounced (annex Table B5.1). In Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, the probability of stopping a method by the end of the third year to have another child is over one-third. Conversely, it is below 15% in Armenia, Colombia, Moldova,

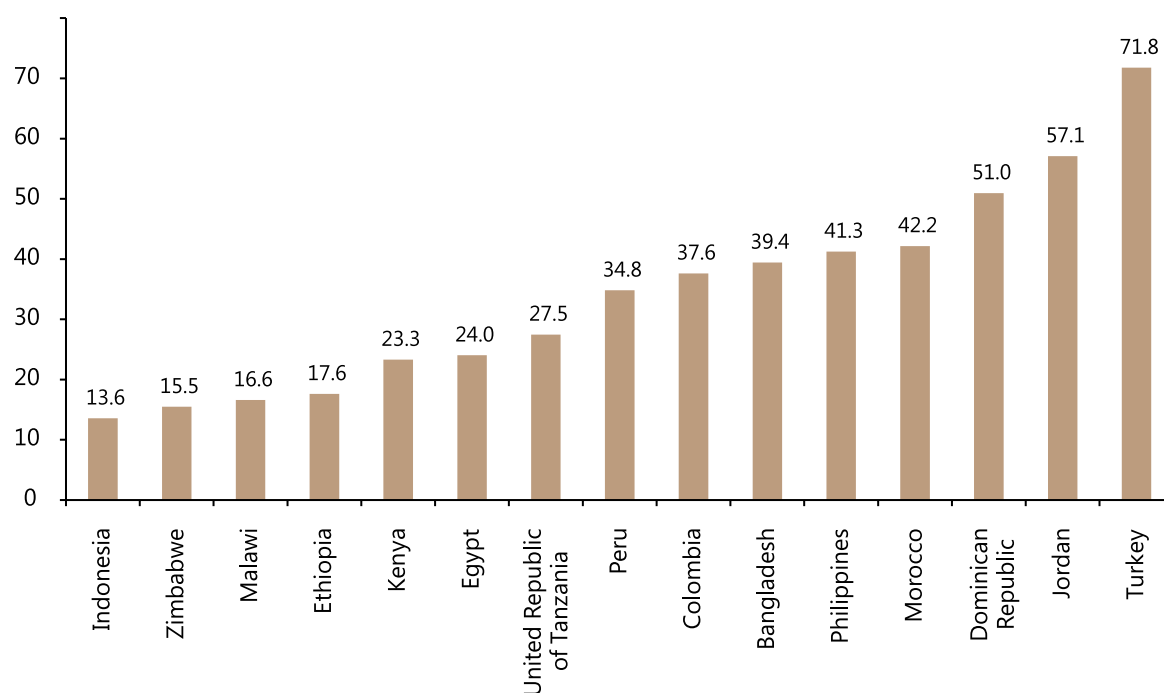


Figure 5: Probabilities of method-related discontinuation at 12 months of injectables per 100 episodes, for 15 countries

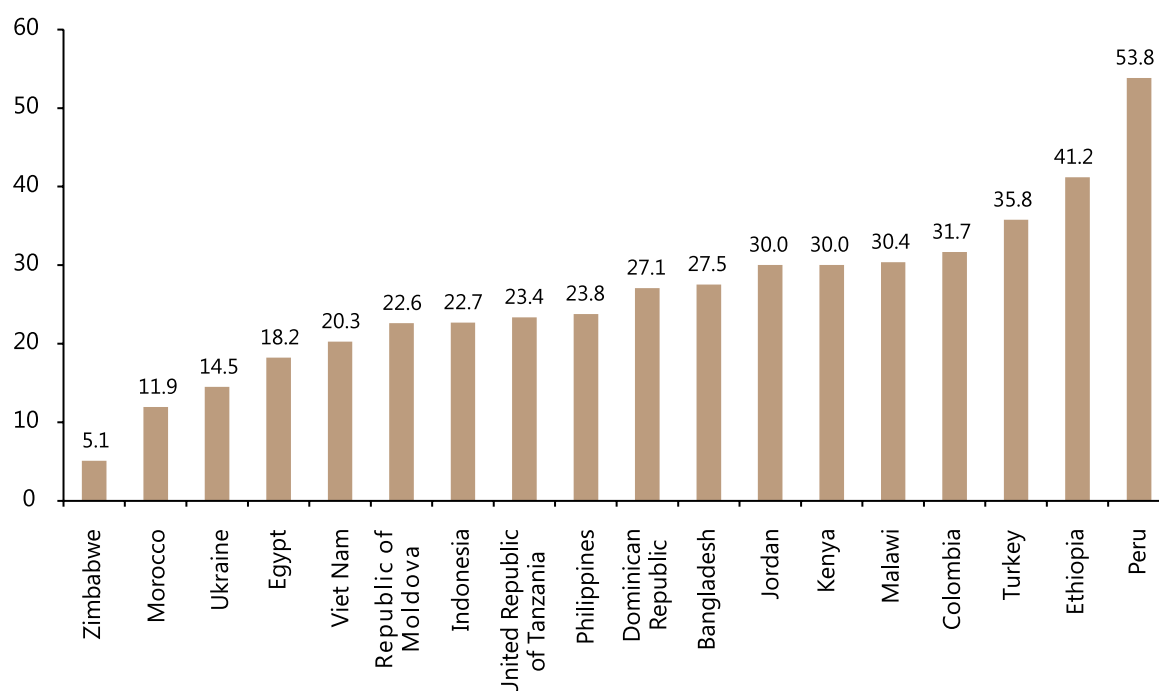


Figure 6: Probabilities of method-related discontinuation at 12 months of oral contraceptives per 100 episodes, for 18 countries.

Peru and Ukraine. These contrasts no doubt reflect differences in contraceptive use for spacing rather than for limiting childbearing.

(e) No further need

No further need includes marital separation, cessation of sex and perceived inability to conceive. This category is the least common reason for stopping use; the 36-month cumulative probability of discontinuation because of no further need is 15%. Condom users are most likely to cite this reason and IUD users least likely (Table 2). Additional details are shown in annex Tables B6.1–B6.7.

3.2 Switching after discontinuation for method-related reasons

As explained in Section 2, method-switching is analysed here

in terms of status three months after discontinuation because most couples who switch to another method do so within this period of time. Attention is confined to those who discontinued for reasons that imply dissatisfaction with their method because this reason suggests a continuing need for contraceptive protection. Table 4 shows the detailed results for 17 countries with a recent survey and a sufficient number of discontinued episodes to justify analysis. Figure 7 provides a summary. Very wide intercountry variation in switching probabilities is apparent. In Morocco, Moldova, Turkey and Viet Nam about 80% of couples switched within three months; at the other extreme, less than half switched in Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Low probabilities of switching appear to characterise the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The

result obtained in the 2004 Malawi survey is striking; only 14% switched. In all countries, the most common destination method was a modern reversible method. However, over 20% switched to a traditional method in Armenia, Jordan, Moldova Turkey and Viet Nam. Sterilization within three months of discontinuation was rare except in Colombia.

Annex Table C1 permits examination of trends in switching. Confining attention to countries with at least three surveys, monotonic increases in switching to a modern reversible method or to sterilization are recorded in three countries. In Bangladesh, the percentage who switched increased from 56% to 72% between 1993–94 and 2004. In the Dominican Republic, the figures rose from 24% to 39% between 1991 and 2002, and in Turkey, over a similar time period, the rise was from 73% to 82%. In Colombia and Egypt, a trend towards increased switching was reversed in the most recent survey.

Couples who did not switch within three months are classified into two groups, those already pregnant and those who are not pregnant but at risk of becoming so. The percentage already pregnant exceeds 10% in Armenia, Colombia, Dominican Republic Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Philippines and Zimbabwe. Those still at risk are likely to experience an unintended pregnancy in the near future.

Annex Tables C2–C7 present switching information following discontinuation of specific methods. Such information should be useful for family planning providers in specific countries. Very few women report switching between different brands of the same method though such behaviour

may be underreported. Because the popularity and prevalence of specific methods differ between countries, method-specific switching also varies. It may be noted that switching between the two hormonal methods, pills and injectables, is common in several countries. Thus it appears that side-effects or health concerns with the pill do not deter women from trying injectables, and vice versa. IUD discontinuers mostly switch to hormonal methods, or, in a minority of countries, to sterilization. Switching from one traditional method to another is uncommon.

3.3 Reproductive consequences of discontinuation

a) Because of reported failure

Following accidental pregnancy while using a method, four main possible outcomes are analysed: the pregnancy ended in miscarriage, stillbirth or abortion; the pregnancy is continuing or has ended in a live-birth, which is reported as unwanted, mistimed or wanted. It will be recalled that DHS interviews usually make no attempt to distinguish between spontaneous and induced abortion. Detailed results are shown in annex Tables D 1.1–D 1.3 and are summarized in Figure 8.

In the majority of countries the percentage of accidental pregnancies that end in miscarriage, stillbirth or abortion lies in the range of 5% to 20%. The striking exceptions are Armenia, Ukraine and Viet Nam where well over half of pregnancies terminate in non-live births. In these countries, induced abortion is readily and legally available and this no doubt accounts for the high probability of termination. Turkey, where induced abortion is readily

Table 4. Status at three months after discontinuing any method for method-related reasons for 17 countries

Country/survey	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
			IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Bangladesh (2004)	21.6	5.9	0.9	25.7	18.5	11.7	56.8	0.4	15.3
Colombia (2005)	18.9	12.7	10.5	16.5	13.0	8.3	48.3	9.4	10.7
Dominican Republic (2002)	38.2	19.5	3.8	15.0	6.0	4.3	29.1	3.6	9.6
Egypt (2008)	40.1	11.4	17.2	20.0	9.2	1.2	47.6	0.1	0.9
Ethiopia (2005)	42.1	13.6	0.5	13.4	26.6	0.4	41.1	0.0	3.2
Indonesia (2007)	27.1	6.1	2.9	35.7	21.5	2.1	62.2	0.2	4.4
Jordan (2009)	22.8	8.0	17.5	15.1	2.6	9.1	44.3	0.1	24.7
Kenya (2003)	50.7	14.0	2.8	11.2	15.1	1.2	30.3	0.2	4.8
Malawi (2004)	73.4	12.8	0.0	3.6	4.1	1.8	9.6	0.9	3.3
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	17.0	3.3	29.8	9.8	0.1	11.7	51.4	1.1	27.3
Morocco (2003/4)	16.5	4.2	9.3	40.5	8.1	3.2	61.2	0.6	17.4
Peru (2004/6)	22.8	3.4	5.9	18.5	19.0	12.2	55.5	0.4	17.7
Philippines (2003)	34.0	11.7	2.5	19.4	8.5	5.5	35.9	0.4	18.0
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	55.8	9.2	0.3	12.1	13.1	2.9	28.4	0.5	6.1
Turkey (2003)	13.5	4.2	29.0	14.5	2.5	15.4	61.3	0.4	20.6
Viet Nam (2002)	12.2	9.8	25.2	12.3	0.9	13.7	52.0	2.8	23.2
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	46.9	12.7	0.0	13.4	22.6	2.1	38.2	0.1	2.1

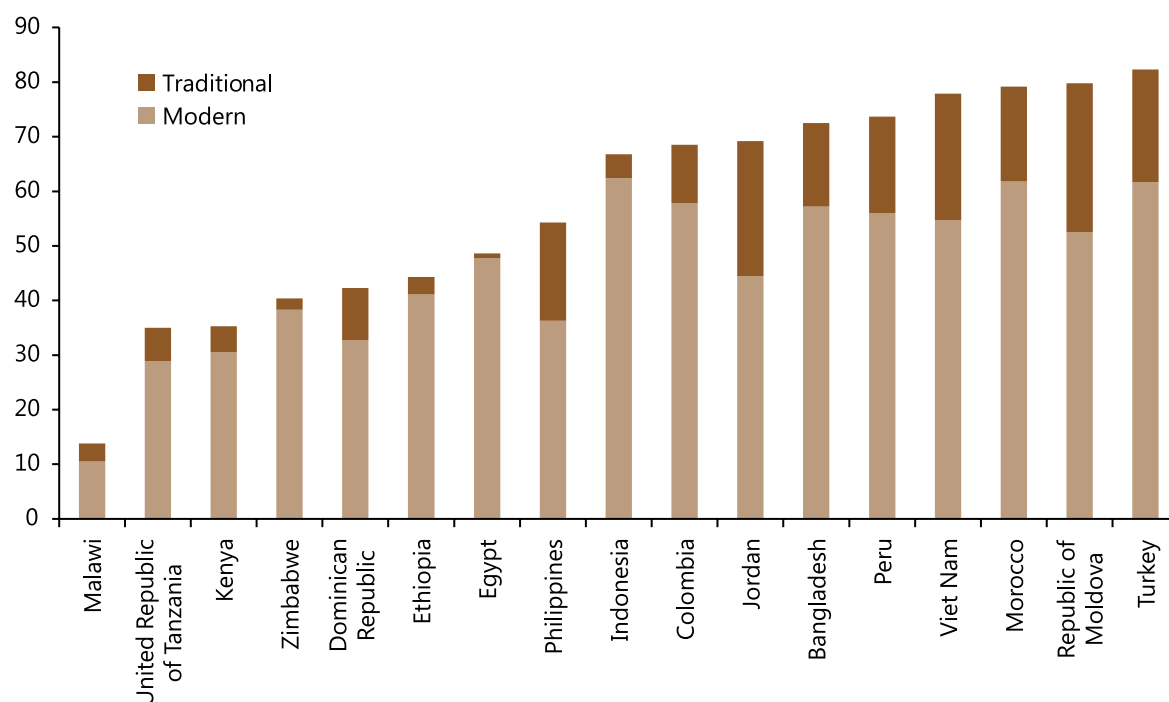


Figure 7: Percent who switched to a modern and to a traditional method within three months of method-related discontinuation, for 17 countries.

and legally available, also records a high level of terminations at 33%.

As expected, the majority of pregnancies/births resulting from contraceptive failure are reported by women as unwanted or mistimed. Mistimed births tend to be more common than unwanted ones. However, in Egypt, Indonesia, Philippines and Zimbabwe, over 20% are reported as wanted.

(b) Because of method-related reasons

The reproductive consequences of method-related discontinuation are assessed in terms of reproductive/contraceptive outcomes in the 12 months after discontinuation. Six main outcomes are possible: no new method has been adopted but no pregnancy has occurred and the women is classified as "at risk"; switched to another method; a current pregnancy or live birth occurred and

is reported as unwanted, mistimed or wanted; a pregnancy occurred but ended in miscarriage, stillbirth or abortion.

The results in annex Tables D 2.1–D 2.3 show that the percentage classified as still at risk varies widely from less than 10% in Ukraine and Viet Nam to over 30% in Ethiopia, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. In the majority of countries with a recent survey, the percentage at risk is higher than the percentage who became pregnant. Bearing in mind that, on average, about 85% of healthy, sexually active, non-contracepting couples will conceive within 12 months, the proportions at risk are surprisingly high in relation to the proportions who became pregnant. Sexual abstinence or underreporting of contraceptive-use episodes or of abortion may be responsible.

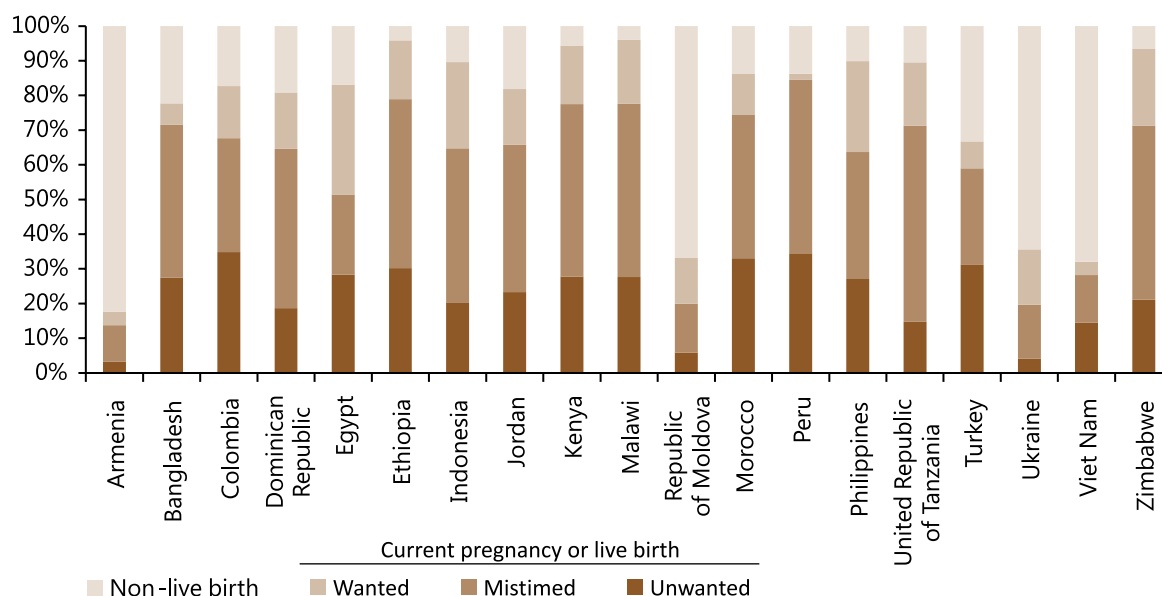


Figure 8: Reproductive outcomes of accidental pregnancy, per 100 episodes, for 19 countries

The percentage becoming pregnant in the 12 months following method-related discontinuation is heavily conditioned by the proportion who switch to another method. The incidence of any pregnancy or live-birth is over 30% in Dominican Republic, Kenya and Malawi and between 20% and 29% in Egypt, Ethiopia, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The occurrence of reported pregnancy termination is very low except in Armenia (14%) and Moldova (10%). In Egypt, Indonesia, Moldova and Ukraine, over half of continuing pregnancies and live-births are described by women as wanted. In all other countries, the majority are classified as unwanted or mistimed. The probability of experiencing an unwanted or mistimed pregnancy in the 12 months following discontinuation are summarized in Figure 9. The incidence of unintended pregnancies/births is particularly high, at over 15%, in Dominican Republic, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe and particularly low,

at under 5%, in Armenia, Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

(c) Because of desire for another child

In the 12 months following discontinuation in order to have another child, method-switching, as expected, is uncommon and reported pregnancy loss is also below 10% in all countries except Jordan at 13%. As shown in annex Tables D 3.1–D 3.3, the majority of couples experience a pregnancy or live-birth, and the vast majority are classified by mothers as wanted. In a few countries, the percentage who did not conceive within 12 months is higher than biological expectations. These countries are Bangladesh, Indonesia and Ukraine where about 28% did not conceive.

4. Implications

This compendium is not an analytic report but even the descriptive results, summarized above, have

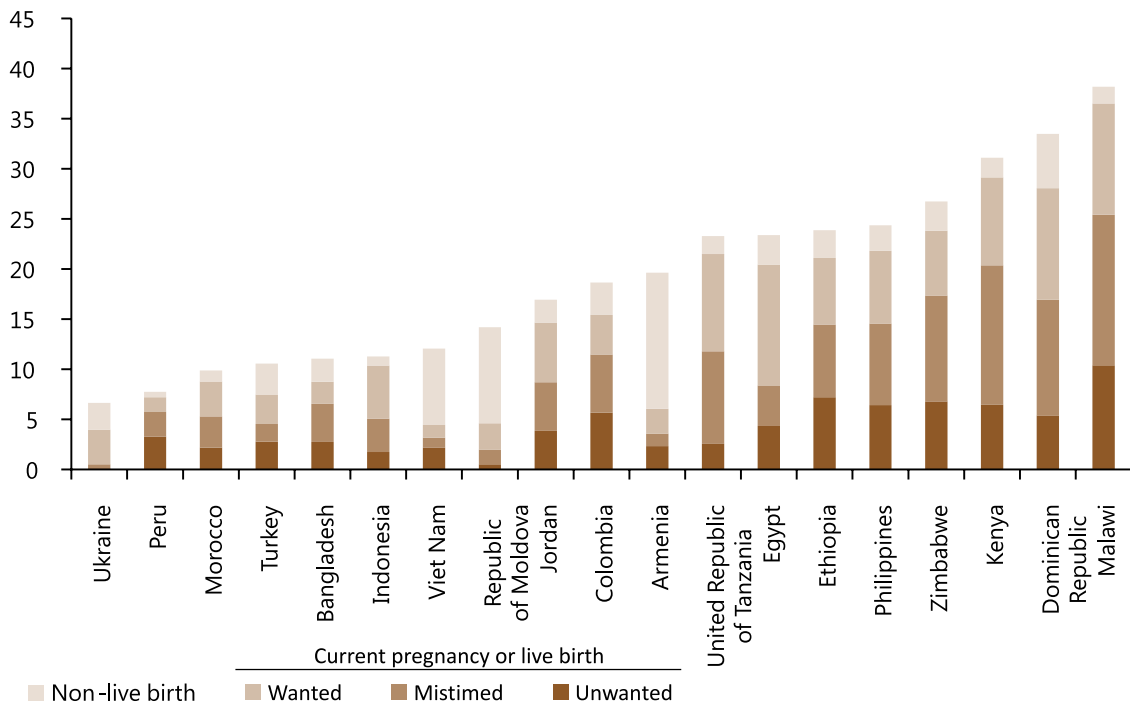


Figure 9: Reproductive outcomes within 12 months of method-related discontinuation, for 19 countries

some obvious implications. First, discontinuation of each of the six contraceptive methods is high, with the striking exception of IUDs. In 17 of the 19 countries with a recent survey, less than 20% of women stopped using IUDs for any reason within 12 months. For the other methods discontinuation was much higher, typically between 30 and 50%. For hormonal methods side-effects and health concerns were the dominant reason for ceasing use. For condoms, periodic abstinence and withdrawal, accidental pregnancy and desire to switch to a more effective method were more important reasons than side-effects and health worries.

One obvious reaction to high rates of discontinuation is to stress the need to improve service quality, particularly counselling, so that women are forewarned about side-effects and reassured about health concerns. Such improvements are

highly desirable and might have some beneficial effect but it is nevertheless prudent to assume that many will stop use for reasons that imply dissatisfaction with the method, regardless of service quality. This consideration underscores the key importance of method-switching. In most countries, at least 40% do switch promptly to an alternative but that leaves a large fraction who do not and are therefore at risk of an unintended pregnancy. To meet the needs of couples, an effective family planning service must ensure easy access to a range of methods and should facilitate switching when the need arises.

On all dimensions of contraceptive use dynamics documented in this compendium huge intercountry differences are apparent. To give but two examples, the 12-month probability of stopping pills or injectables for method-related

reasons ranges from about 15% to 50% and the probability of prompt switching ranges from 30% to 80%. The reasons for this variability in behaviour lie beyond the scope of this report but the results clearly identify countries where severe

problems exist, whether they stem from inadequacies of services or from the beliefs and perceptions of clients. Despite the huge body of research on contraceptive behaviour, our understanding of its dynamics is still limited.

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Annexes

Table A1: Background information by country and survey

Country	Date of fieldwork	No. of women	Percentage ever-married	No. of episodes	Contraceptive prevalence (%)	TFR	Unmet need (%)
Armenia	2005	6 566	61.6	2 205	33.1	1.7	13.3
	2000	6 430	64.1	3 507	39.0	1.7	11.8
Bangladesh	2004	11 440	92.5	10 186	54.1	3.0	11.1
	1999/2000	10 544	92.2	8 248	50.0	3.3	15.0
	1996/97	9 127	92.6	6 331	46.1	3.3	15.7
	1993/94	9 640	93.2	6 728	42.0	3.4	17.9
Bolivia	1994	8 603	62.0	3 860	30.1	4.8	23.2
Brazil	1996	12 612	60.1	5 901	55.4	2.5	7.3
	1991	6 223	56.9	2 801	39.1	3.7	18.3
Colombia	2005	41 344	47.9	17 096	52.5	2.4	5.8
	2000	11 585	51.2	6 046	52.8	2.6	6.1
	1995	11 140	54.7	6 361	48.1	3.0	7.7
	1990	9 133	53.2	4 107	40.2	2.8	11.1
Dominican Republic	2002	23 384	59.9	11 046	51.2	3.0	10.9
	1996	8 422	59.2	4 146	44.6	2.7	11.9
	1991	7 318	55.8	3 084	36.8	3.2	12.5
Egypt	2008	16 527	93.2	9 921	56.2	3.0	9.2
	2005	19 474	93.4	15 239	55.4	3.1	10.3
	2000	15 573	92.4	10 475	51.9	3.5	10.7
	1995	14 779	92.8	9 239	44.4	3.6	16.0
	1992	9 864	92.8	6 413	43.7	3.9	19.8
Ethiopia	2005	14 070	64.4	2 146	10.3	5.4	33.8
Guatemala	1998/99	6 021	65.8	1 859	26.6	5.0	23.1
	1995	12 403	64.4	2 688	21.4	5.1	24.3
Indonesia	2007	32 895	94.0	20 018	57.9	2.6	9.1
	2002/3	29 483	94.5	16 216	57.3	2.6	8.6
	1997	28 810	93.3	16 008	53.7	2.8	9.2
	1994	28 168	93.0	15 709	51.0	2.9	10.6
	1991	22 909	92.1	12 422	45.9	3.0	14.1
Jordan	2009	10 109	95.5	10 715	56.8	3.8	11.2
	2007	10 876	95.2	10 193	54.5	3.6	11.9
	2002	6 006	95.0	6 221	53.1	3.7	11.0
	1997	5 548	96.2	6 304	50.7	4.4	14.2
	1990	6 461	95.5	5 660	38.3	5.6	22.2
Kazakhstan	1999	4 800	62.9	2 619	48.0	2.0	8.7
Kenya	2003	7 881	61.3	2 738	28.4	4.9	24.5
	1998	8 195	60.0	2 358	29.9	4.7	23.9
Malawi	2004	11 698	71.1	4 590	25.7	6.0	27.6
Morocco	2003/4	16 798	52.3	9 944	22.9	2.5	10.0
	1992	9 256	55.3	3 946	33.3	4.0	19.7
Moldova, Republic of	2005	7 440	66.4	3 678	49.8	1.7	6.7

Table A1: Background information by country and survey (*continued*)

Country	Date of fieldwork	No. of women	Percentage ever-married	No. of episodes	Contraceptive prevalence (%)	TFR	Unmet need (%)
Nicaragua	1998	13 634	59.0	6 596	40.8		
Paraguay	1990	5 827	61.3	3 683	32.7	3.6	14.7
Peru	2004/6	11 717	54.0	3 729	44.9		
	2000	27 843	56.1	15 268	44.0	2.8	10.2
	1996	28 951	58.3	17 074	40.9	3.5	12.1
	1991/2	15 882	55.0	8 342	35.7	3.5	15.5
Philippines	2003	13 633	63.6	5 585	31.6	3.3	22.3
	1998	13 983	59.6	5 887	28.9	3.5	17.3
	1993	15 029	59.6	4 592	24.2	3.7	18.8
Tanzania, United Republic of	2004/5	10 329	67.3	3 618	22.5	5.7	21.8
Turkey	2003	8 075	95.0	7 039	67.6		
	1998	8 576	69.0	4 848	44.2	2.6	10.1
	1993	6 519	96.2	5 365	60.3	2.5	11.2
Ukraine	2007	6 841	60.2	2 595	50.9	1.2	10.3
Viet Nam	2002	5 665	94.2	3 550	79.8	1.9	4.8
	1997	5 664	94.3	3 497	76.7	2.3	6.9
Zimbabwe	2005/6	8 907	57.7	4 271	40.1	3.8	12.8
	1999	5 907	61.1	2 812	37.7	4.0	12.9
	1994	6 128	61.8	2 928	35.1	4.3	14.9

Table A2: Number of episodes by methods and survey

Country/survey	Pill	IUD	Injectable	Condom	Sterilization	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other modern	Other traditional	Total
Armenia (2000)	88	294	6	425	52	271	1 899	14	458	3 507
Armenia (2005)	78	270	1	380	5	163	1 106	26	176	2 205
Bangladesh (1993/94)	3 249	367	799	784	209	780	381	0	159	6 728
Bangladesh (1996/97)	3 186	263	1 019	753	120	603	312	10	65	6 331
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	4 064	173	1 295	1 085	106	758	611	49	106	8 248
Bangladesh (2004)	5 115	106	1 733	1 316	97	940	678	88	112	10 185
Bolivia (1994)	477	467	147	159	104	1 810	196	44	456	3 860
Brazil (1991)	1 196	14	150	182	643	253	331	13	18	2 801
Brazil (1996)	2 747	96	249	653	1 111	463	499	14	69	5 901
Colombia (1990)	1 358	723	322	203	451	476	330	222	22	4 107
Colombia (1995)	1 762	743	442	580	624	702	708	335	463	6 361
Colombia (2000)	1 416	682	633	699	554	650	748	146	517	6 046
Colombia (2005)	3 710	1 963	2 559	2 178	2 462	1 184	1 783	223	1 033	17 095
Dominican Republic (1991)	1 336	169	11	235	648	308	285	46	48	3 084
Dominican Republic (1996)	1 830	210	85	315	729	338	349	98	192	4 146
Dominican Republic (2002)	4 952	522	854	502	1 998	586	629	140	863	11 046
Egypt (1992)	2 459	2 888	115	316	47	125	91	91	280	6 413
Egypt (1995)	2 987	4 580	475	391	72	133	107	48	447	9 239
Egypt (2000)	2 465	5 413	1 438	190	88	89	59	27	707	10 475
Egypt (2005)	3 828	6 930	2 416	218	96	142	68	204	1 336	15 239
Egypt (2008)	2 907	4 959	1 630	126	65	64	40	126	2	9 921
Ethiopia (2005)	631	12	1 306	28	1	89	33	16	29	2 146
Guatemala (1995)	689	227	343	332	496	439	123	27	12	2 688
Guatemala (1998/99)	403	103	397	195	300	328	102	23	8	1 859
Indonesia (1991)	4 128	2 142	3 999	396	274	332	259	675	216	12 422
Indonesia (1994)	5 249	1 826	5 738	320	399	371	291	1 266	250	15 709
Indonesia (1997)	5 093	1 161	7 129	209	281	316	260	1 367	192	16 008
Indonesia (2002/3)	4 451	829	8 400	245	299	375	353	1 051	213	16 216
Indonesia (2007)	5 448	667	11 124	490	291	448	705	687	159	20 018
Jordan (1990)	1 152	1 543	10	142	183	689	599	168	1 175	5 660

Table A2: Number of episodes by methods and survey (continued)

Country/survey	Pill	IUD	Injectable	Condom	Sterilization	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other modern	Other traditional	Total
Jordan (1997)	1 304	1 742	66	391	113	846	1 089	129	624	6 304
Jordan (2002)	1 176	1 739	108	481	74	636	1 213	5	790	6 221
Jordan (2007)	2 105	2 606	184	1 004	139	749	2 025	19	1 361	10 193
Jordan (2009)	2 116	2 533	253	1 292	116	790	2 324	9	1 281	10 715
Kazakhstan (1999)	262	997	49	332	30	242	226	25	457	2 619
Kenya (1998)	701	107	674	150	110	476	48	34	58	2 358
Kenya (2003)	755	89	986	115	74	513	67	72	68	2 738
Malawi (2004)	410	8	2 721	309	283	73	472	43	272	4 590
Morocco (1992)	339	861	6	542	93	166	1 110	3	558	3 678
Morocco (2003/4)	2 792	246	31	108	71	360	266	43	29	3 946
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	6 067	502	398	252	64	631	630	2	1 398	9 944
Nicaragua (1998)	2 525	1 059	859	518	1 107	236	156	15	121	6 596
Paraguay (1990)	1 231	231	608	249	149	430	139	63	583	3 683
Peru (1996)	1 307	1 306	565	548	271	3 143	643	276	283	8 342
Peru (1991/2)	2 622	2 526	2 225	1 264	794	5 123	1 059	559	902	17 074
Peru (2000)	2 409	1 434	4 074	1 503	1 084	3 079	675	312	698	15 268
Peru (2004/6)	599	232	906	490	88	726	227	43	417	3 729
Philippines (1993)	1 475	286	20	197	362	956	1 225	7	65	4 592
Philippines (1998)	1 547	321	415	332	220	1 027	1 365	0	661	5 887
Philippines (2003)	1 875	294	632	337	265	802	1 211	87	81	5 585
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	962	19	1 145	301	84	247	534	31	295	3 618
Turkey (1993)	750	1 210	23	727	93	126	2 232	164	39	5 365
Turkey (1998)	675	1 033	41	714	130	88	2 038	98	31	4 848
Turkey (2003)	854	1 225	154	1 222	202	127	2 797	72	386	7 039
Ukraine (2007)	247	467	1	936	13	319	519	32	59	2 595
Viet Nam (1997)	324	1 507	15	381	247	353	657	0	12	3 497
Viet Nam (2002)	492	1 241	23	408	102	425	857	1	2	3 550
Zimbabwe (1994)	2 075	47	110	157	58	19	327	8	127	2 928
Zimbabwe (1999)	1 867	17	492	99	45	18	149	19	104	2 812
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	3 057	15	705	136	40	15	123	68	112	4 271

Table B.1.1.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons
All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	40.0	59.3	69.7	30.1	22.9		40.0	59.3	69.7	30.1	22.9	
Armenia (2005)	30.7	48.3	58.4	23.6	17.8		30.7	48.3	58.4	23.6	17.8	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	47.9	62.9	72.3	28.6	25.8		47.9	62.9	72.3	28.6	25.8	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	47.2	61.4	71.2	27.8	25.6		47.2	61.4	71.2	27.8	25.6	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	49.2	65.3	74.8	31.8	27.5		49.2	65.3	74.8	31.8	27.5	
Bangladesh (2004)	49.9	65.4	74.2	31.0	25.4		49.9	65.4	74.2	31.0	25.4	
Bolivia (1994)	37.9	61.3	70.3	39.8	21.6		37.9	61.3	70.3	39.8	21.6	
Brazil (1991)	44.4	58.0	67.9	19.8	20.4		44.4	58.0	67.9	19.8	20.4	
Brazil (1996)	41.1	53.8	61.8	21.2	15.0		41.1	53.8	61.8	21.2	15.0	
Colombia (1990)	36.8	52.2	63.5	23.8	22.0		36.8	52.2	63.5	23.8	22.0	
Colombia (1995)	46.5	61.7	70.0	28.0	16.8		46.5	61.7	70.0	28.0	16.8	
Colombia (2000)	46.3	61.7	69.4	25.8	17.2		46.3	61.7	69.4	25.8	17.2	
Colombia (2005)	37.1	54.6	63.2	27.8	19.0		37.1	54.6	63.2	27.8	19.0	
Dominican Republic (1991)	48.3	60.9	69.6	19.1	15.2		48.3	60.9	69.6	19.1	15.2	
Dominican Republic (1996)	50.5	62.5	69.2	18.8	14.8		50.5	62.5	69.2	18.8	14.8	
Dominican Republic (2002)	44.5	60.6	68.2	28.3	17.1		44.5	60.6	68.2	28.3	17.1	
Egypt (1992)	28.1	48.8	62.7	28.5	25.6		28.1	48.8	62.7	28.5	25.6	
Egypt (1995)	30.1	50.3	63.3	28.9	25.8		30.1	50.3	63.3	28.9	25.8	
Egypt (2000)	29.4	50.7	63.8	30.3	26.0		29.4	50.7	63.8	30.3	26.0	
Egypt (2005)	32.5	53.6	66.2	31.5	26.7		32.5	53.6	66.2	31.5	26.7	
Egypt (2008)	24.5	45.8	60.8	28.3	27.9		24.5	45.8	60.8	28.3	27.9	
Ethiopia (2005)	42.2	58.9	70.9	28.4	26.1		42.2	58.9	70.9	28.4	26.1	
Guatemala (1995)	33.6	47.4	56.2	20.2	15.3		33.6	47.4	56.2	20.2	15.3	
Guatemala (1998/99)	38.4	51.2	60.5	18.7	–		38.4	51.2	60.5	18.7	–	

Table B.1.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (continued)
All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	27.3	42.4	56.2	20.7	23.9		27.3	42.4	56.2	20.7	23.9	
Indonesia (1994)	26.7	40.9	52.0	19.2	18.3		26.7	40.9	52.0	19.2	18.3	
Indonesia (1997)	23.6	37.5	48.7	18.2	17.8		23.6	37.5	48.7	18.2	17.8	
Indonesia (2002/3)	20.4	33.5	43.7	16.4	15.2		20.4	33.5	43.7	16.4	15.2	
Indonesia (2007)	25.9	39.3	50.5	18.1	18.2		25.9	39.3	50.5	18.1	18.2	
Jordan (1990)	43.8	70.7	81.4	47.5	33.5		43.8	70.7	81.4	47.5	33.5	
Jordan (1997)	47.6	69.8	79.0	43.5	30.2		47.2	68.9	77.8	43.3	30.0	
Jordan (2002)	42.4	65.3	76.5	39.7	32.3		42.4	65.3	76.5	39.7	32.3	
Jordan (2007)	38.1	57.8	70.5	31.4	30.8		37.8	57.0	69.4	31.4	30.8	
Jordan (2009)	45.1	63.0	73.9	32.7	30.0		45.1	63.0	73.8	32.7	30.0	
Kazakhstan (1999)	41.3	55.4	62.9	16.8	10.3		41.3	55.4	62.9	16.8	10.3	
Kenya (1998)	29.7	50.0	63.7	30.8	29.5		29.7	50.0	63.7	30.8	29.5	
Kenya (2003)	36.0	57.6	69.8	33.4	25.6		36.0	57.6	69.8	33.4	25.6	
Malawi (2004)	34.1	63.4	79.1	43.4	39.1		34.1	63.4	79.1	43.4	39.1	
Morocco (1992)	37.7	59.5	73.3	35.1	34.8		37.7	59.5	73.3	35.1	34.8	
Morocco (2003/4)	43.1	62.7	73.4	34.6	27.4		43.1	62.7	73.4	34.6	27.4	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	38.1	54.1	63.5	24.5	19.6		38.1	54.1	63.5	24.5	19.6	
Nicaragua (1998)	38.3	53.9	63.6	24.7	19.6		38.3	53.9	63.6	24.7	19.6	
Paraguay (1990)	54.4	67.8	75.5	30.2	31.0		54.4	67.8	75.5	30.2	31.0	
Peru (1996)	43.9	59.7	69.2	27.9	21.9		43.9	59.7	69.2	27.9	21.9	
Peru (1991/2)	42.4	59.1	69.0	28.7	23.5		42.4	59.1	69.0	28.7	23.5	
Peru (2000)	37.5	54.8	64.1	27.5	20.2		37.5	54.8	64.1	27.5	20.2	
Peru (2004/6)	48.8	66.8	76.2	35.6	29.7		48.8	66.8	76.2	35.6	29.7	
Philippines (1993)	34.7	52.7	63.2	27.1	22.5		34.7	52.7	63.2	27.1	22.5	

Table B.1.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (*continued*)
All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1998)	42.2	61.3	70.7	32.8	22.4		42.2	61.3	70.7	32.8	22.4	
Philippines (2003)	37.7	54.6	64.3	27.1	21.3		37.7	54.6	64.3	27.1	21.3	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	37.7	68.2	83.4	48.3	44.9		37.7	68.2	83.4	48.3	44.9	
Turkey (1993)	37.1	52.5	62.3	23.9	20.7		37.1	52.5	62.3	23.9	20.7	
Turkey (1998)	34.2	49.0	60.9	23.3	24.3		34.2	49.0	60.9	23.3	24.3	
Turkey (2003)	39.6	54.6	63.2	23.4	18.4		39.6	54.6	63.2	23.4	18.4	
Ukraine (2007)	20.1	35.7	44.5	19.5	14.3		20.0	35.6	44.5	19.5	14.3	
Viet Nam (1997)	17.6	30.0	38.5	15.0	11.9		17.6	30.0	38.5	15.0	11.9	
Viet Nam (2002)	25.3	39.3	50.7	19.4	19.8		25.3	39.3	50.7	19.4	19.8	
Zimbabwe (1994)	18.0	47.3	67.9	34.9	37.9		18.0	47.3	67.9	34.9	37.9	
Zimbabwe (1999)	16.8	40.8	61.9	27.5	35.2		16.8	40.8	61.9	27.5	35.2	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	16.7	39.4	57.7	26.5	29.6		16.7	39.4	57.7	26.5	29.6	

Table B.1.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24 12
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	44.8	61.1	72.4	29.5	29.0	44.8	61.1	72.4	29.5	29.0	–	–
Bangladesh (1996/97)	44.5	60.2	70.4	28.4	25.6	44.5	60.2	70.4	28.4	25.6	–	–
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	46.2	61.7	72.9	28.8	29.1	46.2	61.7	72.9	28.8	29.1	–	–
Bangladesh (2004)	46.1	62.6	72.1	30.6	25.3	46.1	62.6	72.1	30.6	25.3	–	–
Bolivia (1994)	57.6	73.8	82.4	38.1	–	57.6	73.8	82.4	38.1	–	–	–
Brazil (1991)	49.3	69.5	85.6	39.8	52.7	49.3	69.5	85.6	39.8	52.7	–	–
Brazil (1996)	44.3	61.2	72.9	30.4	30.0	44.3	61.2	72.9	30.4	30.0	–	–
Colombia (1990)	41.7	61.6	73.2	34.0	30.2	41.7	61.6	73.2	34.0	30.2	–	–
Colombia (1995)	50.1	68.0	77.2	35.8	29.0	50.1	68.0	77.2	35.8	29.0	–	–
Colombia (2000)	45.6	65.8	75.8	37.1	29.3	45.6	65.8	75.8	37.1	29.3	–	–
Colombia (2005)	44.4	66.4	77.5	39.6	33.0	44.4	66.4	77.5	39.6	33.0	–	–
Dominican Republic (1991)	60.4	77.9	90.4	44.1	56.4	60.4	77.9	90.4	44.1	56.4	–	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	57.5	73.7	84.4	38.1	40.6	57.5	73.7	84.4	38.1	40.6	–	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	48.2	69.3	80.0	40.6	35.0	48.2	69.3	80.0	40.6	35.0	–	–
Egypt (1992)	41.9	62.7	75.1	35.9	33.1	41.9	62.7	75.1	35.9	33.1	–	–
Egypt (1995)	46.8	65.5	76.3	35.1	31.2	46.8	65.5	76.3	35.1	31.2	–	–
Egypt (2000)	48.2	67.1	76.3	36.5	27.8	48.2	67.1	76.3	36.5	27.8	–	–
Egypt (2005)	50.2	68.9	78.3	37.6	30.3	50.2	68.9	78.3	37.6	30.3	–	–
Egypt (2008)	39.9	63.5	75.2	39.2	32.0	39.9	63.5	75.2	39.2	32.0	–	–
Ethiopia (2005)	61.5	78.5	86.9	44.3	–	61.5	78.5	86.9	44.3	–	–	–
Guatemala (1995)	44.5	64.6	77.4	36.2	36.2	44.5	64.6	77.4	36.2	36.2	–	–
Guatemala (1998/99)	46.4	63.1	73.3	31.2	–	46.4	63.1	73.3	31.2	–	–	–

Table B.1.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (continued)
Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	29.6	43.7	57.1	20.0	23.7		29.6	43.7	57.1	20.0	23.7	
Indonesia (1994)	33.2	46.7	57.0	20.2	19.3		33.2	46.7	57.0	20.2	19.3	
Indonesia (1997)	33.5	47.2	59.2	20.7	22.7		33.5	47.2	59.2	20.7	22.7	
Indonesia (2002/3)	31.8	48.3	58.7	24.1	20.1		31.8	48.3	58.7	24.1	20.1	
Indonesia (2007)	38.7	53.9	63.7	24.8	21.2		38.7	53.9	63.7	24.8	21.2	
Jordan (1990)	63.6	82.9	89.6	53.0	39.6		63.6	82.9	89.6	53.0	39.6	
Jordan (1997)	66.1	82.5	91.0	48.4	48.6		65.0	80.8	88.6	48.3	47.6	
Jordan (2002)	55.9	78.1	88.0	50.3	45.1		55.9	78.1	88.0	50.3	45.1	
Jordan (2007)	46.4	69.7	80.5	43.5	35.6		46.4	69.7	80.4	43.5	35.6	
Jordan (2009)	51.9	73.0	83.6	43.9	39.1		51.9	73.0	83.6	43.9	39.1	
Kazakhstan (1999)	67.4	83.5	87.4	–	–		67.4	83.5	87.4	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	33.6	56.3	71.1	34.2	33.8		33.6	56.3	71.1	34.2	33.8	
Kenya (2003)	42.6	63.0	74.5	35.5	31.0		42.6	63.0	74.5	35.5	31.0	
Malawi (2004)	51.5	76.0	88.1	50.6	–		51.5	76.0	88.1	50.6	–	
Morocco (1992)	36.2	59.5	73.6	36.5	34.8		36.2	59.5	73.6	36.5	34.8	
Morocco (2003/4)	40.7	57.2	69.1	27.9	27.7		40.7	57.2	69.1	27.9	27.7	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	46.6	69.2	78.1	42.3	–		46.6	69.2	78.1	42.3	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	47.2	65.7	78.5	35.0	37.4		47.2	65.7	78.5	35.0	37.4	
Paraguay (1990)	56.8	70.9	79.9	32.5	31.0		56.8	70.9	79.9	32.5	31.0	
Peru (1996)	54.0	70.5	80.5	35.8	33.9		54.0	70.5	80.5	35.8	33.9	
Peru (1991/2)	52.1	69.1	80.0	35.5	35.4		52.1	69.1	80.0	35.5	35.4	
Peru (2000)	55.0	72.9	82.6	39.9	35.7		55.0	72.9	82.6	39.9	35.7	
Peru (2004/6)	63.4	79.8	86.8	44.9	–		63.4	79.8	86.8	44.9	–	
Philippines (1993)	40.2	58.2	70.7	30.0	30.0		40.2	58.2	70.7	30.0	30.0	
Philippines (1998)	43.3	58.7	68.4	27.2	23.5		43.3	58.7	68.4	27.2	23.5	

Table B.1.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (continued)
Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement			
	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24 12	36 24
Philippines (2003)	38.6	55.2	65.9	27.0	23.9	38.6	55.2	27.0
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	37.6	66.6	79.8	46.5	39.4	37.6	66.6	46.5
Turkey (1993)	55.6	71.5	81.7	35.8	36.0	55.6	71.5	35.8
Turkey (1998)	56.8	72.0	82.1	35.2	35.8	56.8	72.0	35.2
Turkey (2003)	55.0	72.7	80.3	39.4	27.9	55.0	72.7	39.4
Ukraine (2007)	19.0	36.2	40.7	21.2	–	19.0	35.9	21.0
Viet Nam (1997)	33.2	53.8	61.1	30.8	–	33.2	53.8	30.8
Viet Nam (2002)	36.4	51.4	67.7	23.6	33.4	36.4	51.4	23.6
Zimbabwe (1994)	14.4	42.3	64.2	32.6	37.9	14.4	42.3	32.6
Zimbabwe (1999)	14.3	37.6	60.0	27.1	35.9	14.3	37.6	27.1
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	13.1	36.3	55.4	26.6	30.0	13.1	36.3	26.6
								30.0

Table B.1.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons

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Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	6.6	16.2	24.1	10.3	9.4		6.6	16.2	24.1	10.3	9.4	
Armenia (2005)	7.6	10.2	17.3	2.9	7.8		7.6	10.2	17.3	2.9	7.8	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	37.3	54.1	65.6	26.7	-		37.3	54.1	65.6	26.7	-	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	40.9	51.7	66.0	18.4	-		40.9	51.7	66.0	18.4	-	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	33.7	52.1	65.2	-	-		33.7	52.1	65.2	-	-	
Bangladesh (2004)	32.9	48.9	68.8	-	-		32.9	48.9	68.8	-	-	
Bolivia (1994)	11.8	25.2	37.8	15.2	16.8		11.8	25.2	37.8	15.2	16.8	
Brazil (1991)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Brazil (1996)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Colombia (1990)	20.1	34.4	57.1	17.9	34.6		20.1	34.4	57.1	17.9	34.6	
Colombia (1995)	18.2	31.0	43.0	15.6	17.4		18.2	31.0	43.0	15.6	17.4	
Colombia (2000)	17.4	29.1	38.7	14.1	13.6		17.4	29.1	38.7	14.1	13.6	
Colombia (2005)	17.1	29.4	39.7	14.9	14.5		17.1	29.4	39.7	14.9	14.5	
Dominican Republic (1991)	35.9	60.9	84.5	-	-		35.9	60.9	84.5	-	-	
Dominican Republic (1996)	33.1	45.9	56.1	-	-		33.1	45.9	56.1	-	-	
Dominican Republic (2002)	30.1	51.5	68.1	30.6	34.3		30.1	51.5	68.1	30.6	34.3	
Egypt (1992)	12.4	29.6	44.8	19.6	21.6		12.4	29.6	44.8	19.6	21.6	
Egypt (1995)	14.2	33.1	49.1	22.1	23.8		14.2	33.1	49.1	22.1	23.8	
Egypt (2000)	13.9	34.7	51.3	24.2	25.4		13.9	34.7	51.3	24.2	25.4	
Egypt (2005)	15.2	35.5	52.2	23.9	25.8		15.2	35.5	52.2	23.9	25.8	
Egypt (2008)	11.6	33.1	50.6	24.4	26.1		11.6	33.1	50.6	24.4	26.1	
Ethiopia (2005)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala (1995)	17.6	32.7	42.5	-	-		17.6	32.7	42.5	-	-	
Guatemala (1998/99)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	

Table B.1.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (continued)

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Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	15.5	25.3	36.5	11.6	14.9		15.5	25.3	36.5	11.6	14.9	
Indonesia (1994)	15.4	25.7	36.0	12.1	13.8		15.4	25.7	36.0	12.1	13.8	
Indonesia (1997)	12.3	22.0	34.0	11.0	15.4		12.3	22.0	34.0	11.0	15.4	
Indonesia (2002/3)	9.1	17.8	25.4	9.6	9.2		9.1	17.8	25.4	9.6	9.2	
Indonesia (2007)	9.1	13.9	23.2	5.3	10.9		9.1	13.9	23.2	5.3	10.9	
Jordan (1990)	20.5	43.3	65.7	28.8	39.5		20.5	43.3	65.7	28.8	39.5	
Jordan (1997)	17.5	40.0	54.9	27.3	24.9		17.5	39.9	54.8	27.2	24.8	
Jordan (2002)	12.8	31.7	50.2	21.7	27.1		12.8	31.7	50.2	21.7	27.1	
Jordan (2007)	11.9	27.4	48.1	17.5	28.5		11.9	27.4	48.1	17.5	28.5	
Jordan (2009)	14.6	31.5	45.8	19.8	20.9		14.6	31.5	45.8	19.8	20.8	
Kazakhstan (1999)	11.2	21.5	29.6	11.7	10.3		11.2	21.5	29.6	11.7	10.3	
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco (1992)	17.1	39.4	55.9	26.8			17.1	39.4	55.9	26.8		
Morocco (2003/4)	15.2	29.6	42.9	17.0	18.9		15.2	29.6	42.9	17.0	18.9	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	7.0	14.0	23.3	7.6	10.8		7.0	14.0	23.3	7.6	10.8	
Nicaragua (1998)	24.5	44.1	57.6	25.9	24.1		24.5	44.1	57.6	25.9	24.1	
Paraguay (1990)	14.3	22.6	38.9	9.8	–		14.3	22.6	38.9	9.8	–	
Peru (1996)	12.1	21.5	34.3	10.6	16.4		12.1	21.5	34.3	10.6	16.4	
Peru (1991/2)	17.8	29.2	42.2	13.9	18.3		17.8	29.2	42.2	13.9	18.3	
Peru (2000)	16.8	28.5	38.8	14.1	14.4		16.8	28.5	38.8	14.1	14.4	
Peru (2004/6)	19.1	32.6	46.8	16.7	–		19.1	32.6	46.8	16.7	–	
Philippines (1993)	21.6	33.5	44.3	15.2	–		21.6	33.5	44.3	15.2	–	
Philippines (1998)	14.3	25.2	34.7	12.7	12.7		14.3	25.2	34.7	12.7	12.7	

Table B.1.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (continued)

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	13.8	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	13.8
Philippines (2003)	13.8	23.1	33.7	10.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	23.1	33.7	10.8	13.8	13.8
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (1993)	9.7	19.8	30.7	11.1	13.6	9.7	9.7	19.8	30.7	11.1	13.6	13.6
Turkey (1998)	9.0	17.0	29.7	8.7	15.3	9.0	9.0	17.0	29.7	8.7	15.3	15.3
Turkey (2003)	10.1	17.5	27.2	8.2	11.7	10.1	10.1	17.5	27.2	8.2	11.7	11.7
Ukraine (2007)	1.3	5.5	11.1	4.3	5.9	1.3	1.3	5.5	11.0	4.3	5.9	5.9
Viet Nam (1997)	10.5	19.0	26.7	9.5	9.4	10.5	10.5	19.0	26.7	9.5	9.4	9.4
Viet Nam (2002)	12.5	20.4	30.6	9.1	12.8	12.5	12.5	20.4	30.6	9.1	12.8	12.8
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Table B.1.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement			
	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	56.8	69.9	79.2	30.4	–	56.8	69.9	79.2
Bangladesh (1996/97)	50.4	62.9	73.7	25.2	29.1	50.4	62.9	73.7
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	49.4	65.2	72.2	31.2	20.0	49.4	65.2	72.2
Bangladesh (2004)	47.8	61.5	70.5	26.2	23.5	47.8	61.5	70.5
Bolivia (1994)	76.6	89.0	94.1	–	–	76.6	89.0	94.1
Brazil (1991)	74.1	91.5	96.0	–	–	74.1	91.5	96.0
Brazil (1996)	61.8	73.8	84.3	–	–	61.8	73.8	84.3
Colombia (1990)	61.6	72.1	82.3	27.5	–	61.6	72.1	82.3
Colombia (1995)	63.4	76.9	85.6	36.8	–	63.4	76.9	85.6
Colombia (2000)	59.7	74.4	85.2	36.5	–	59.7	74.4	85.2
Colombia (2005)	49.8	71.4	82.5	43.1	38.9	49.8	71.4	82.5
Dominican Republic (1991)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	66.9	81.3	87.7	43.7	–	66.9	81.3	87.7
Egypt (1992)	55.4	76.6	88.3	–	–	55.4	76.6	88.3
Egypt (1995)	51.9	69.1	76.3	35.8	–	51.9	69.1	76.3
Egypt (2000)	48.2	62.0	72.3	26.5	27.2	48.2	62.0	72.3
Egypt (2005)	45.1	61.5	71.6	29.8	26.4	45.1	61.5	71.6
Egypt (2008)	36.6	54.5	68.5	28.2	30.9	36.6	54.5	68.5
Ethiopia (2005)	32.4	47.8	61.4	22.8	26.1	32.4	47.8	61.4
Guatemala (1995)	53.5	70.6	79.0	–	–	53.5	70.6	79.0
Guatemala (1998/99)	55.4	69.3	79.0	31.1	–	55.4	69.3	79.0

Table B.1.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (continued)
Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	32.4	53.2	71.6	30.8	39.2		32.4	53.2	71.6	30.8	39.2	
Indonesia (1994)	28.5	47.2	61.4	26.2	26.9		28.5	47.2	61.4	26.2	26.9	
Indonesia (1997)	22.5	39.5	52.1	21.9	20.9		22.5	39.5	52.1	21.9	20.9	
Indonesia (2002/3)	18.2	31.2	43.0	16.0	17.2		18.2	31.2	43.0	16.0	17.2	
Indonesia (2007)	22.4	35.9	47.8	17.3	18.6		22.4	35.9	47.8	17.3	18.6	
Jordan (1990)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan (1997)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan (2002)	56.4	73.8	76.6	–	–		56.4	73.8	76.6	–	–	
Jordan (2007)	42.5	69.1	81.3	46.3	–		42.5	69.1	81.2	46.3	–	
Jordan (2009)	64.5	85.0	94.4	–	–		64.5	84.9	94.1	–	–	
Kazakhstan (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	22.1	39.1	54.8	21.9	25.8		22.1	39.1	54.8	21.9	25.8	
Kenya (2003)	31.7	49.7	60.9	26.4	22.1		31.7	49.7	60.9	26.4	22.1	
Malawi (2004)	31.6	61.8	80.5	44.1	48.9		31.6	61.8	80.5	44.1	48.9	
Morocco (1992)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco (2003/4)	50.4	64.0	75.0	27.5	–		50.4	64.0	75.0	27.5	–	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	58.0	74.7	83.9	39.7	–		58.0	74.7	83.9	39.7	–	
Paraguay (1990)	71.1	82.3	86.7	38.5	–		71.1	82.3	86.7	38.5	–	
Peru (1996)	65.5	77.7	86.2	35.3	–		65.5	77.7	86.2	35.3	–	
Peru (1991/2)	49.6	67.3	79.3	35.1	36.6		49.6	67.3	79.3	35.1	36.6	
Peru (2000)	37.7	57.8	70.0	32.3	28.9		37.7	57.8	70.0	32.3	28.9	
Peru (2004/6)	40.6	62.8	77.1	37.3	38.6		40.6	62.8	77.1	37.3	38.6	

Table B.1.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (continued)
Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines (1998)	50.7	75.9	90.4	51.2	–		50.7	75.9	90.4	51.2	–	–
Philippines (2003)	52.7	68.9	83.3	34.2	46.3		52.7	68.9	83.3	34.2	46.3	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	36.8	62.9	81.4	41.4	49.9		36.8	62.9	81.4	41.4	49.9	
Turkey (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (2003)	79.3	90.6	96.0	–	–		79.3	90.6	96.0	–	–	–
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1994)	16.5	36.7	44.7	–	–		16.5	36.7	44.7	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	24.9	46.6	63.8	28.9	32.2		24.9	46.6	63.8	28.9	32.2	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	24.2	43.9	59.3	26.0	27.6		24.2	43.9	59.3	26.0	27.6	

Table B.1.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Armenia (2000)	38.1	56.2	71.3	29.2	—	38.1	56.2	71.3	29.2	—
Armenia (2005)	29.8	51.4	58.9	30.7	—	29.8	51.4	58.9	30.7	—
Bangladesh (1993/94)	71.9	82.3	86.2	36.8	—	71.9	82.3	86.2	36.8	—
Bangladesh (1996/97)	64.4	75.2	85.5	30.3	—	64.4	75.2	85.5	30.3	—
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	66.7	81.2	86.9	43.5	30.6	66.7	81.2	86.9	43.5	30.6
Bangladesh (2004)	71.0	82.1	88.3	38.2	34.4	71.0	82.1	88.3	38.2	34.4
Bolivia (1994)	67.1	73.2	77.2	—	—	67.1	73.2	77.2	—	—
Brazil (1991)	83.5	88.6	93.6	—	—	83.5	88.6	93.6	—	—
Brazil (1996)	59.8	70.5	79.5	26.5	—	59.8	70.5	79.5	26.5	—
Colombia (1990)	55.9	68.2	71.1	—	—	55.9	68.2	71.1	—	—
Colombia (1995)	61.5	73.9	82.9	32.2	—	61.5	73.9	82.9	32.2	—
Colombia (2000)	56.7	72.0	79.3	35.3	—	56.7	72.0	79.3	35.3	—
Colombia (2005)	47.8	65.6	73.3	34.0	22.5	47.8	65.6	73.3	34.0	22.5
Dominican Republic (1991)	77.6	88.5	89.0	—	—	77.6	88.5	89.0	—	—
Dominican Republic (1996)	81.4	92.0	95.8	—	—	81.4	92.0	95.8	—	—
Dominican Republic (2002)	73.6	82.8	88.4	—	—	73.6	82.8	88.4	—	—
Egypt (1992)	48.7	68.2	73.9	37.9	—	48.7	68.2	73.9	37.9	—
Egypt (1995)	55.8	68.1	77.4	27.9	—	55.8	68.1	77.4	27.9	—
Egypt (2000)	52.7	64.4	71.0	—	—	52.7	64.4	71.0	—	—
Egypt (2005)	38.2	58.9	63.7	33.4	—	38.2	58.9	63.7	33.4	—
Egypt (2008)	32.4	43.8	51.6	—	—	32.4	43.8	51.6	—	—
Ethiopia (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala (1995)	46.1	56.2	66.3	—	—	46.1	56.2	66.3	—	—
Guatemala (1998/99)	61.6	79.9	81.0	—	—	61.6	79.9	81.0	—	—

Table B.1.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (*continued*)

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Indonesia (1991)	50.9	69.1	76.1	37.1	—	50.9	69.1	76.1	37.1	—
Indonesia (1994)	50.5	61.9	72.1	23.1	—	50.5	61.9	72.1	23.1	—
Indonesia (1997)	35.6	52.4	68.3	26.1	—	35.6	52.4	68.3	26.1	—
Indonesia (2002/3)	37.7	54.2	58.6	26.4	—	37.7	54.2	58.6	26.4	—
Indonesia (2007)	38.0	51.5	54.9	21.7	7.2	38.0	51.5	54.9	21.7	7.2
Jordan (1990)	65.6	81.2	92.2	—	—	65.6	81.2	92.2	—	—
Jordan (1997)	67.2	82.7	88.5	—	—	67.2	82.7	88.3	—	—
Jordan (2002)	55.9	79.6	83.9	53.6	—	55.9	79.6	83.9	53.6	—
Jordan (2007)	43.0	63.3	77.6	35.7	39.0	43.0	63.3	77.6	35.7	39.0
Jordan (2009)	50.8	69.2	80.4	37.4	36.3	50.8	69.2	80.4	37.4	36.3
Kazakhstan (1999)	58.3	79.5	87.7	50.7	—	58.3	79.5	87.7	50.7	—
Kenya (1998)	60.6	77.9	83.5	—	—	60.6	77.9	83.5	—	—
Kenya (2003)	54.9	73.0	83.8	—	—	54.9	73.0	83.8	—	—
Malawi (2004)	56.5	88.2	96.0	—	—	56.5	88.2	96.0	—	—
Morocco (1992)	58.9	71.4	84.7	—	—	58.9	71.4	84.7	—	—
Morocco (2003/4)	50.0	63.3	71.0	—	—	50.0	63.3	71.0	—	—
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	39.4	59.5	74.5	33.1	37.1	39.4	59.5	74.5	33.1	37.1
Nicaragua (1998)	60.7	78.1	84.6	44.4	—	60.7	78.1	84.6	44.4	—
Paraguay (1990)	73.1	78.7	83.9	—	—	73.1	78.7	83.9	—	—
Peru (1996)	62.9	79.4	86.0	44.4	—	62.9	79.4	86.0	44.4	—
Peru (1991/2)	55.5	70.2	76.7	33.0	21.7	55.5	70.2	76.7	33.0	21.7
Peru (2000)	48.7	66.4	75.3	34.5	26.6	48.7	66.4	75.3	34.5	26.6
Peru (2004/6)	53.5	69.6	72.4	34.5	—	53.5	69.6	72.4	34.5	—
Philippines (1993)	59.7	78.9	86.4	—	—	59.7	78.9	86.4	—	—
Philippines (1998)	59.5	74.6	83.3	—	—	59.5	74.6	83.3	—	—

Table B.1.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (*continued*)

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Philippines (2003)	55.9	67.8	74.6	27.0	—	55.9	67.8	74.6	27.0	—
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	52.4	81.5	95.1	—	—	52.4	81.5	95.1	—	—
Turkey (1993)	48.7	66.2	75.1	34.1	26.3	48.7	66.2	75.1	34.1	26.3
Turkey (1998)	43.3	57.5	67.6	25.1	23.8	43.3	57.5	67.6	25.1	23.8
Turkey (2003)	45.5	61.1	68.6	28.6	19.4	45.5	61.1	68.6	28.6	19.4
Ukraine (2007)	21.0	38.9	46.6	22.6	12.6	21.0	38.9	46.6	22.6	12.6
Viet Nam (1997)	32.3	46.6	54.5	21.1	14.8	32.3	46.6	54.5	21.1	14.8
Viet Nam (2002)	38.5	53.9	63.6	24.9	21.2	38.5	53.9	63.6	24.9	21.2
Zimbabwe (1994)	43.5	63.9	72.5	—	—	43.5	63.9	72.5	—	—
Zimbabwe (1999)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	51.2	63.4	78.4	—	—	51.2	63.4	78.4	—	—

Table B.1.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement			
	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36
Armenia (2000)	39.0	58.2	71.1	31.6	–	39.0	58.2	71.1
Armenia (2005)	42.4	61.8	70.8	–	–	42.4	61.8	70.8
Bangladesh (1993/94)	44.6	64.1	76.8	35.2	35.4	44.6	64.1	76.8
Bangladesh (1996/97)	42.0	60.3	68.1	31.5	19.7	42.0	60.3	68.1
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	41.6	62.6	73.7	35.9	29.8	41.6	62.6	73.7
Bangladesh (2004)	41.1	61.7	70.9	35.0	24.1	41.1	61.7	70.9
Bolivia (1994)	36.7	60.2	69.6	37.2	23.6	36.7	60.2	69.6
Brazil (1991)	62.7	75.7	86.0	–	–	62.7	75.7	86.0
Brazil (1996)	55.0	70.0	77.6	33.3	–	55.0	70.0	77.6
Colombia (1990)	46.3	64.4	69.6	33.7	14.6	46.3	64.4	69.6
Colombia (1995)	52.7	69.9	78.2	36.3	27.8	52.7	69.9	78.2
Colombia (2000)	54.2	69.4	78.4	33.2	29.3	54.2	69.4	78.4
Colombia (2005)	42.2	64.0	72.4	37.7	23.3	42.2	64.0	72.4
Dominican Republic (1991)	63.1	79.4	90.9	–	–	63.1	79.4	90.9
Dominican Republic (1996)	70.1	86.0	92.8	–	–	70.1	86.0	92.8
Dominican Republic (2002)	55.8	79.4	86.4	53.5	–	55.8	79.4	86.4
Egypt (1992)	39.3	59.8	76.2	–	–	39.3	59.8	76.2
Egypt (1995)	45.7	60.4	65.1	–	–	45.7	60.4	65.1
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt (2005)	30.9	38.6	59.2	–	–	30.9	38.6	59.2
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia (2005)	44.1	65.2	75.0	–	–	44.1	65.2	75.0
Guatemala (1995)	34.2	53.8	64.2	29.9	22.4	34.2	53.8	64.2
Guatemala (1998/99)	30.0	45.4	65.0	22.0	–	30.0	45.4	65.0

Table B.1.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (*continued*)

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Indonesia (1991)	38.3	52.9	65.9	23.6	27.7	38.3	52.9	65.9	23.6	27.7
Indonesia (1994)	33.3	53.4	66.7	30.1	28.6	33.3	53.4	66.7	30.1	28.6
Indonesia (1997)	28.0	49.1	55.8	29.3	13.3	28.0	49.1	55.8	29.3	13.3
Indonesia (2002/3)	16.9	30.8	38.4	16.7	11.0	16.9	30.8	38.4	16.7	11.0
Indonesia (2007)	24.6	41.1	50.9	21.9	16.6	24.6	41.1	50.9	21.9	16.6
Jordan (1990)	55.1	79.2	85.6	53.7	–	55.1	79.2	85.6	53.7	–
Jordan (1997)	61.8	80.3	86.2	48.5	–	61.3	79.6	85.4	48.4	–
Jordan (2002)	53.1	70.7	81.7	37.6	–	53.1	70.7	81.7	37.6	–
Jordan (2007)	37.8	59.3	72.9	34.5	33.4	37.8	59.3	72.9	34.5	33.4
Jordan (2009)	46.3	67.9	80.4	40.2	38.9	46.3	67.9	80.4	40.2	38.9
Kazakhstan (1999)	49.0	74.2	78.6	–	–	49.0	74.2	78.6	–	–
Kenya (1998)	32.0	58.6	74.8	39.1	–	32.0	58.6	74.8	39.1	–
Kenya (2003)	30.5	60.7	76.1	43.5	–	30.5	60.7	76.1	43.5	–
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (1992)	50.7	68.7	80.4	36.6	–	50.7	68.7	80.4	36.6	–
Morocco (2003/4)	50.5	67.2	77.7	33.8	32.0	50.5	67.2	77.7	33.8	32.0
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	31.5	52.0	62.7	30.0	–	31.5	52.0	62.7	30.0	–
Nicaragua (1998)	45.0	66.3	73.2	38.7	–	45.0	66.3	73.2	38.7	–
Paraguay (1990)	50.9	70.3	76.3	39.6	–	50.9	70.3	76.3	39.6	–
Peru (1996)	45.1	64.7	74.5	35.7	27.6	45.1	64.7	74.5	35.7	27.6
Peru (1991/2)	42.8	62.4	72.9	34.2	28.0	42.8	62.4	72.9	34.2	28.0
Peru (2000)	34.2	54.7	67.1	31.2	27.3	34.2	54.7	67.1	31.2	27.3
Peru (2004/6)	39.5	56.5	64.1	28.2	17.5	39.5	56.5	64.1	28.2	17.5
Philippines (1993)	31.1	52.7	62.9	31.4	21.5	31.1	52.7	62.9	31.4	21.5
Philippines (1998)	35.0	55.6	66.4	31.7	24.4	35.0	55.6	66.4	31.7	24.4

Table B.1.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (*continued*)

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (2003)	31.2	52.8	62.7	31.4	21.0		31.2	52.8	62.7	31.4	21.0	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	26.1	56.2	73.4	40.8	-		26.1	56.2	73.4	40.8	-	
Turkey (1993)	62.5	77.2	81.0	-	-		62.5	77.2	81.0	-	-	
Turkey (1998)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey (2003)	49.9	62.4	70.5	-	-		49.9	62.4	70.5	-	-	
Ukraine (2007)	29.6	50.4	60.2	29.5	19.8		29.6	50.4	60.2	29.5	19.8	
Viet Nam (1997)	29.4	42.2	52.1	18.1	17.1		29.4	42.2	52.1	18.1	17.1	
Viet Nam (2002)	33.2	51.6	62.1	27.6	21.6		33.2	51.6	62.1	27.6	21.6	
Zimbabwe (1994)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Zimbabwe (1999)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	

Table B.1.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	39.1	60.4	71.5	35.0	28.0		39.1	60.4	71.5	35.0	28.0	
Armenia (2005)	33.0	51.5	62.0	27.6	21.7		33.0	51.5	62.0	27.6	21.7	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	54.9	69.8	75.8	33.1	–		54.9	69.8	75.8	33.1	–	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	60.5	72.7	81.9	–	–		60.5	72.7	81.9	–	–	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	51.7	69.1	76.2	35.9	23.0		51.7	69.1	76.2	35.9	23.0	
Bangladesh (2004)	58.9	72.1	79.0	32.1	–		58.9	72.1	79.0	32.1	–	
Bolivia (1994)	51.5	68.3	79.8	–	–		51.5	68.3	79.8	–	–	
Brazil (1991)	62.3	79.0	86.6	–	–		62.3	79.0	86.6	–	–	
Brazil (1996)	60.1	76.0	81.1	39.9	–		60.1	76.0	81.1	39.9	–	
Colombia (1990)	36.8	60.4	74.2	37.4	–		36.8	60.4	74.2	37.4	–	
Colombia (1995)	55.5	74.1	85.2	41.7	–		55.5	74.1	85.2	41.7	–	
Colombia (2000)	56.5	73.5	81.3	39.1	29.4		56.5	73.5	81.3	39.1	29.4	
Colombia (2005)	42.0	63.2	73.9	36.6	29.0		42.0	63.2	73.9	36.6	29.0	
Dominican Republic (1991)	70.7	78.8	92.7	–	–		70.7	78.8	92.7	–	–	
Dominican Republic (1996)	66.9	84.1	91.8	–	–		66.9	84.1	91.8	–	–	
Dominican Republic (2002)	59.8	79.2	87.1	48.3	–		59.8	79.2	87.1	48.3	–	
Egypt (1992)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (1995)	46.4	60.8	63.5	–	–		46.4	60.8	63.5	–	–	
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala (1995)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.1.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (continued)
Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	47.9	66.8	77.2	36.3	–		47.9	66.8	77.2	36.3	–	
Indonesia (1994)	36.4	53.7	70.1	27.1	–		36.4	53.7	70.1	27.1	–	
Indonesia (1997)	31.4	44.1	52.0	18.4	–		31.4	44.1	52.0	18.4	–	
Indonesia (2002/3)	20.8	40.7	50.1	25.1	15.9		20.8	40.7	50.1	25.1	15.9	
Indonesia (2007)	23.3	42.6	58.8	25.1	28.3		23.3	42.6	58.8	25.1	28.3	
Jordan (1990)	54.0	73.2	82.5	41.8	–		54.0	73.2	82.5	41.8	–	
Jordan (1997)	56.4	80.6	87.7	55.5	36.4		56.2	80.1	87.0	55.4	36.4	
Jordan (2002)	49.0	72.2	84.1	45.4	42.7		49.0	72.2	84.1	45.4	42.7	
Jordan (2007)	34.6	61.4	72.2	41.0	28.1		34.6	61.4	72.2	41.0	28.1	
Jordan (2009)	40.5	64.9	78.2	41.0	38.0		40.5	64.9	78.2	41.0	38.0	
Kazakhstan (1999)	58.8	72.2	81.2	–	–		58.8	72.2	81.2	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Malawi (2004)	37.8	80.3	93.0	68.4	–		37.8	80.3	93.0	68.4	–	
Morocco (1992)	46.6	62.5	73.8	29.7	–		46.6	62.5	73.8	29.7	–	
Morocco (2003/4)	46.3	59.8	74.2	25.1	35.8		46.3	59.8	74.2	25.1	35.8	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	35.8	58.3	70.3	35.1	28.6		35.8	58.3	70.3	35.1	28.6	
Nicaragua (1998)	59.9	72.1	80.8	–	–		59.9	72.1	80.8	–	–	
Paraguay (1990)	35.0	49.9	63.1	–	–		35.0	49.9	63.1	–	–	
Peru (1996)	53.0	69.6	76.9	35.4	–		53.0	69.6	76.9	35.4	–	
Peru (1991/2)	49.9	68.9	77.7	37.8	28.3		49.9	68.9	77.7	37.8	28.3	
Peru (2000)	37.6	59.3	67.1	34.7	19.3		37.6	59.3	67.1	34.7	19.3	
Peru (2004/6)	43.8	57.7	73.6	–	–		43.8	57.7	73.6	–	–	
Philippines (1993)	40.1	62.5	74.8	37.4	32.7		40.1	62.5	74.8	37.4	32.7	
Philippines (1998)	45.2	67.0	79.0	39.8	36.4		45.2	67.0	79.0	39.8	36.4	

Table B.1.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: All reasons (continued)

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (2003)	42.0	63.8	72.9	37.6	25.2		42.0	63.8	72.9	37.6	25.2	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	39.6	83.0	93.4	71.9	–		39.6	83.0	93.4	71.9	–	
Turkey (1993)	38.8	56.4	66.7	28.8	23.5		38.8	56.4	66.7	28.8	23.5	
Turkey (1998)	38.4	57.5	70.6	30.9	30.8		38.4	57.5	70.6	30.9	30.8	
Turkey (2003)	41.0	59.5	69.8	31.3	25.4		41.0	59.5	69.8	31.3	25.4	
Ukraine (2007)	30.4	50.2	65.5	28.5	30.6		30.4	50.2	65.5	28.5	30.6	
Viet Nam (1997)	18.1	38.8	52.1	25.4	21.7		18.1	38.8	52.1	25.4	21.7	
Viet Nam (2002)	30.5	51.1	64.8	29.7	27.9		30.5	51.1	64.8	29.7	27.9	
Zimbabwe (1994)	26.7	65.4	85.8	52.8	–		26.7	65.4	85.8	52.8	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	20.1	60.8	79.2	–	–		20.1	60.8	79.2	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	26.7	64.9	84.8	–	–		26.7	64.9	84.8	–	–	

Table B.2.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure
All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	25.5	41.6	49.9	21.0	13.5		23.1	35.5	41.0	20.2	12.9	
Armenia (2005)	17.2	28.8	36.6	12.5	9.4		15.7	24.7	30.2	11.8	9.0	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	4.6	8.0	9.6	3.2	1.5		3.5	5.1	5.7	2.8	1.3	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	4.9	8.1	10.8	3.1	2.4		3.6	5.2	6.3	2.8	2.1	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	5.7	10.9	14.6	5.6	4.4		4.1	6.6	7.9	5.0	3.9	
Bangladesh (2004)	6.3	11.6	15.8	5.7	4.6		4.5	7.0	8.5	5.1	4.1	
Bolivia (1994)	14.2	28.9	34.7	18.3	8.3		12.0	21.4	24.3	16.2	7.8	
Brazil (1991)	10.7	18.0	23.1	3.8	2.3		8.1	12.3	14.7	3.5	2.1	
Brazil (1996)	7.6	13.3	16.5	6.3	1.8		5.7	9.1	10.7	5.8	1.7	
Colombia (1990)	10.0	16.1	20.1	6.7	3.0		8.4	12.3	14.3	6.1	2.7	
Colombia (1995)	12.5	20.6	24.7	9.0	3.2		9.6	14.0	15.9	8.1	3.0	
Colombia (2000)	12.3	19.6	24.3	7.3	5.1		9.5	13.5	15.6	6.6	4.8	
Colombia (2005)	8.7	15.9	19.9	7.9	4.6		7.3	11.7	13.8	7.1	4.3	
Dominican Republic (1991)	10.4	16.1	18.9	3.5	0.7		7.8	10.7	11.9	3.2	0.6	
Dominican Republic (1996)	11.0	15.1	18.2	2.7	2.6		8.2	10.3	11.6	2.5	2.4	
Dominican Republic (2002)	8.0	13.9	16.5	6.3	2.1		6.2	9.4	10.5	5.6	1.9	
Egypt (1992)	6.2	12.6	17.2	6.7	4.4		5.4	9.9	12.3	6.1	4.0	
Egypt (1995)	4.6	9.0	12.0	4.5	3.0		3.9	6.7	8.2	4.0	2.6	
Egypt (2000)	3.2	6.1	7.8	2.9	1.7		2.7	4.6	5.4	2.6	1.4	
Egypt (2005)	3.8	7.4	9.4	3.8	1.7		3.2	5.4	6.3	3.4	1.5	
Egypt (2008)	2.9	5.6	7.2	2.7	1.8		2.6	4.4	5.2	2.4	1.5	
Ethiopia (2005)	1.6	4.2	6.5	2.1	0.7		1.2	2.6	3.5	1.9	0.7	
Guatemala (1995)	6.8	10.2	13.2	4.8	3.2		5.6	7.8	9.5	4.4	3.1	

Table B.2.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure
(continued)**All methods**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	6.6	11.0	14.5	4.1	–		5.5	8.1	9.9	3.7	–	
Indonesia (1991)	2.9	6.2	9.0	3.3	2.5		2.6	4.9	6.3	3.0	2.2	
Indonesia (1994)	3.3	6.7	9.0	3.4	2.1		2.9	5.3	6.7	3.2	1.9	
Indonesia (1997)	3.0	5.7	8.2	2.8	2.5		2.7	4.7	6.3	2.7	2.4	
Indonesia (2002/3)	2.3	4.5	6.1	2.2	1.7		2.1	3.8	4.8	2.1	1.5	
Indonesia (2007)	1.9	3.9	6.0	2.0	2.2		1.6	3.0	4.2	1.8	2.0	
Jordan (1990)	16.2	30.1	36.4	16.3	4.4		13.4	21.3	23.6	13.9	3.8	
Jordan (1997)	18.3	30.9	36.2	15.4	6.2		14.5	21.4	23.4	13.5	5.4	
Jordan (2002)	12.5	21.9	25.5	10.8	4.2		10.5	15.7	17.2	9.2	3.8	
Jordan (2007)	8.8	16.3	21.6	8.3	6.6		7.0	11.5	13.8	7.5	5.9	
Jordan (2009)	10.3	19.0	22.9	9.9	4.9		8.3	13.0	14.6	8.8	4.3	
Kazakhstan (1999)	12.9	19.5	22.2	3.3	0.3		10.7	14.8	16.2	3.1	0.3	
Kenya (1998)	5.9	11.8	17.3	6.8	4.5		5.1	9.1	11.9	6.1	3.9	
Kenya (2003)	7.2	15.6	21.3	8.8	3.5		5.8	10.7	13.3	7.6	3.0	
Malawi (2004)	4.5	11.6	17.5	7.1	2.8		3.7	7.6	9.6	5.7	2.4	
Morocco (1992)	9.5	19.1	24.6	10.5	6.1		7.9	13.7	16.1	9.2	5.3	
Morocco (2003/4)	6.8	13.6	18.9	7.3	6.1		5.2	8.8	10.8	6.3	5.5	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	8.8	18.1	24.1	9.9	7.3		7.2	12.9	16.1	9.2	6.9	
Nicaragua (1998)	5.2	9.4	12.0	4.1	2.0		4.2	6.7	7.9	3.7	1.7	
Paraguay (1990)	13.2	22.3	27.0	10.8	5.0		8.9	13.2	14.9	9.7	3.8	
Peru (1996)	17.8	27.1	32.4	11.2	7.2		14.7	20.5	23.3	10.4	6.8	
Peru (1991/2)	14.1	23.5	28.6	11.0	6.3		11.5	17.2	19.7	10.0	5.8	
Peru (2000)	8.0	14.3	18.0	6.8	4.1		6.6	10.5	12.2	6.1	3.8	
Peru (2004/6)	8.4	15.6	19.0	7.5	3.7		6.2	9.6	10.8	6.5	3.2	

Table B.2.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure (continued)

All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 12	36 24
Philippines (1993)	13.5	24.9	31.1	12.9	12.9	8.9	11.6	19.5	23.1	11.9	11.9	8.3
Philippines (1998)	14.3	26.8	32.7	14.7	14.7	7.6	11.6	19.1	22.0	13.1	13.1	7.0
Philippines (2003)	9.3	18.1	23.1	9.6	9.6	5.8	7.6	13.0	15.6	8.8	8.8	5.3
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	5.4	13.4	18.5		8.3	2.3	4.4	8.7	10.1	6.8	6.8	1.7
Turkey (1993)	11.8	19.3	24.5	8.2	8.2	6.5	9.9	14.8	17.7	7.6	7.6	6.0
Turkey (1998)	8.9	15.4	20.8	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.4	11.7	14.8	6.8	6.8	6.2
Turkey (2003)	10.8	18.5	22.5	8.2	8.2	4.9	8.6	13.5	15.5	7.6	7.6	4.6
Ukraine (2007)	4.4	7.1	9.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	4.1	6.2	7.5	2.6	2.6	2.2
Viet Nam (1997)	5.7	10.7	13.4	5.4	5.4	3.0	5.3	9.5	11.5	5.1	5.1	2.9
Viet Nam (2002)	8.4	14.9	19.5	7.4	7.4	5.7	7.6	12.6	15.7	6.9	6.9	5.3
Zimbabwe (1994)	3.4	10.9	17.2	7.2	7.2	4.9	3.1	8.6	11.8	6.3	6.3	4.0
Zimbabwe (1999)	1.9	7.6	13.2	5.5	5.5	6.2	1.7	6.1	9.2	5.0	5.0	5.5
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	2.3	7.8	12.4	5.0	5.0	4.4	2.1	6.3	9.0	4.5	4.5	3.9

Table B.2.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement			Multiple decrement		
	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at
	12	24	36	12	24	36
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	2.2	4.5	5.0	1.7	2.8	3.0
Bangladesh (1996/97)	3.9	6.1	8.7	2.8	4.0	4.9
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	4.1	8.1	12.5	2.9	4.9	6.6
Bangladesh (2004)	5.4	10.6	14.4	3.9	6.5	7.9
Bolivia (1994)	7.0	14.9	21.5	4.9	8.0	9.7
Brazil (1991)	9.7	17.5	24.0	7.2	10.8	12.4
Brazil (1996)	6.4	12.6	16.0	4.6	7.8	9.1
Colombia (1990)	5.8	12.0	16.1	4.8	8.2	9.7
Colombia (1995)	9.1	15.4	18.9	6.6	9.5	10.7
Colombia (2000)	9.6	15.8	21.7	7.2	10.4	12.5
Colombia (2005)	7.2	15.2	20.7	5.7	9.8	11.7
Dominican Republic (1991)	8.3	16.8	19.0	5.8	8.7	9.2
Dominican Republic (1996)	10.3	15.9	22.6	7.1	9.3	11.0
Dominican Republic (2002)	8.4	17.5	22.1	6.4	10.7	12.2
Egypt (1992)	10.9	20.8	28.1	8.8	14.5	17.5
Egypt (1995)	8.8	16.0	23.0	6.6	10.1	12.7
Egypt (2000)	8.0	13.8	18.1	6.0	8.7	10.1
Egypt (2005)	9.4	16.2	21.8	6.7	10.0	11.8
Egypt (2008)	7.9	15.1	19.3	6.2	10.2	11.7
Ethiopia (2005)	3.5	8.8	15.4	2.3	3.9	5.3
Guatemala (1995)	5.8	12.0	15.0	4.3	7.5	8.6
Guatemala (1998/99)	3.4	4.5	8.0	2.8	3.3	4.4

Table B.2.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure (continued)

Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	3.1	6.5	10.1	3.5	3.8		2.7	4.9	6.8	3.2	3.4	
Indonesia (1994)	4.9	9.6	12.7	5.0	3.4		4.1	7.2	8.9	4.6	3.1	
Indonesia (1997)	4.9	8.9	13.4	4.3	4.9		4.1	6.7	9.1	4.0	4.5	
Indonesia (2002/3)	5.0	9.5	14.1	4.8	5.0		4.2	7.1	9.5	4.4	4.5	
Indonesia (2007)	4.0	8.8	13.0	5.0	4.6		3.2	5.9	7.8	4.4	4.1	
Jordan (1990)	13.6	20.6	24.7	8.0	5.3		8.6	11.0	11.8	6.6	4.6	
Jordan (1997)	16.1	26.8	33.8	12.7	9.6		9.6	12.9	14.1	10.2	7.3	
Jordan (2002)	13.5	21.3	28.5	9.0	9.1		9.5	12.7	14.3	7.3	7.4	
Jordan (2007)	8.0	15.4	18.4	8.0	3.5		5.9	9.6	10.5	6.9	3.0	
Jordan (2009)	10.9	16.8	20.9	6.7	4.8		8.2	10.8	11.9	5.3	4.0	
Kazakhstan (1999)	19.3	28.1	31.7		–		12.0	14.6	15.3		–	
Kenya (1998)	2.7	6.5	14.1	3.9	8.1		2.2	4.4	7.5	3.3	7.1	
Kenya (2003)	5.8	11.6	15.9	6.2	4.8		4.2	7.3	8.9	5.4	4.2	
Malawi (2004)	9.8	13.4	15.4	4.0	–		7.2	8.6	9.1	2.7	–	
Morocco (1992)	7.1	16.6	21.7	10.2	6.1		5.8	11.5	13.6	8.8	5.3	
Morocco (2003/4)	5.0	11.1	16.0	6.4	5.5		3.8	7.1	9.2	5.7	4.9	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	7.3	16.5	21.2	9.9	–		5.4	9.9	11.3	8.5	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	7.9	14.6	18.7	7.3	4.8		6.0	9.3	10.6	6.2	3.7	
Paraguay (1990)	4.5	7.5	12.1	3.2	5.0		2.8	4.0	5.1	2.8	3.8	
Peru (1996)	5.7	9.3	10.6	3.8	1.4		4.1	5.7	6.0	3.4	1.1	
Peru (1991/2)	7.5	12.6	15.4	5.5	3.2		5.5	7.7	8.6	4.7	2.6	
Peru (2000)	6.0	9.5	14.6	3.8	5.6		4.2	5.6	6.8	3.1	4.6	
Peru (2004/6)	3.9	13.8	14.1	10.3	–		2.9	5.8	5.9	8.0	–	
Philippines (1993)	6.7	13.3	15.8	7.0	2.9		5.3	9.0	10.0	6.2	2.6	

Table B.2.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure (continued)**Oral pills**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1998)	6.8	11.5	14.8	5.0	3.7		5.2	7.7	9.0	4.4	3.2	
Philippines (2003)	4.6	8.7	11.7	4.2	3.3		3.5	5.8	7.2	3.8	3.0	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	4.6	10.0	14.1	5.6	4.6		3.7	6.5	7.7	4.5	3.6	
Turkey (1993)	9.5	16.9	19.1	8.2	2.7		6.6	9.6	10.4	6.9	2.5	
Turkey (1998)	9.9	15.8	22.0	6.6	7.4		6.8	9.2	11.0	5.5	6.4	
Turkey (2003)	8.0	12.9	16.3	5.3	3.9		5.6	7.6	8.6	4.4	3.4	
Ukraine (2007)	1.8	2.3	3.4	0.5	–		1.7	2.1	2.8	0.5	–	
Viet Nam (1997)	9.5	16.2	18.6	7.4	–		7.8	12.1	13.4	6.5	–	
Viet Nam (2002)	7.0	11.7	15.8	5.0	4.7		5.9	8.8	10.6	4.6	3.8	
Zimbabwe (1994)	2.2	7.8	12.3	5.7	4.9		2.0	6.4	8.7	5.1	4.0	
Zimbabwe (1999)	2.0	7.8	14.0	5.9	6.8		1.9	6.4	10.2	5.3	6.0	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	2.0	7.5	12.1	5.6	5.0		1.9	6.3	9.1	5.1	4.4	

Table B.2.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	1.5	2.5	3.6	1.0	1.1		1.5	2.4	3.3	1.0	1.1	
Armenia (2005)	0.4	0.4	1.7	-	1.4		0.4	0.4	1.6	-	1.3	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	-		0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Bangladesh (2004)	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-		1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	
Bolivia (1994)	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.2	-		1.7	1.9	1.9	0.2	-	
Brazil (1991)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Brazil (1996)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Colombia (1990)	5.6	8.0	11.4	2.5	34.6		5.1	6.9	9.1	2.3	3.4	
Colombia (1995)	4.1	6.1	7.2	2.1	1.2		3.8	5.4	6.1	2.0	1.1	
Colombia (2000)	4.6	8.5	11.2	4.1	3.0		4.3	7.5	9.5	3.9	2.8	
Colombia (2005)	2.8	5.5	6.7	2.8	1.2		2.6	4.7	5.5	2.6	1.2	
Dominican Republic (1991)	1.4	5.2	5.2	-	-		1.2	2.9	2.9	-	-	
Dominican Republic (1996)	3.4	3.4	4.3	-	-		2.8	2.8	3.3	-	-	
Dominican Republic (2002)	3.0	5.1	5.1	2.1	-		2.6	4.1	4.1	2.1	-	
Egypt (1992)	1.6	3.2	5.0	1.6	1.9		1.5	2.8	4.1	1.5	1.8	
Egypt (1995)	1.4	3.1	4.1	1.6	1.1		1.3	2.6	3.3	1.5	0.9	
Egypt (2000)	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.1	0.9		1.0	1.8	2.4	1.0	0.8	
Egypt (2005)	1.4	2.8	3.4	1.4	0.7		1.3	2.4	2.7	1.3	0.6	
Egypt (2008)	1.0	2.4	3.5	1.4	1.1		0.9	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.0	
Ethiopia (2005)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala (1995)	-	0.9	1.6	-	-		-	0.7	1.1	-	-	
Guatemala (1998/99)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	

Table B.2.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure
(continued)

IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12
Indonesia (1991)	1.3	4.7	5.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.0	4.9	3.4	1.2	1.2
Indonesia (1994)	2.0	4.7	6.6	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	4.1	5.5	2.6	1.9	1.9
Indonesia (1997)	1.5	4.7	6.7	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.5	4.2	5.8	3.1	2.1	2.1
Indonesia (2002/3)	0.7	2.8	3.0	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.5	2.7	2.0	0.2	0.2
Indonesia (2007)	0.7	2.0	4.9	1.3	3.0	0.6	0.6	1.8	4.4	1.3	3.0	3.0
Jordan (1990)	2.6	7.6	12.5	5.0	5.4	2.4	2.4	6.0	8.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Jordan (1997)	2.5	6.0	9.6	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.3	5.0	7.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
Jordan (2002)	1.4	3.4	5.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	3.0	4.1	1.8	1.7	1.7
Jordan (2007)	0.8	2.4	5.5	1.6	3.1	0.8	0.8	2.1	4.1	1.5	2.8	2.8
Jordan (2009)	1.0	3.6	4.5	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.0	3.6	2.5	0.8	0.8
Kazakhstan (1999)	3.2	5.1	5.4	1.9	0.3	3.1	3.1	4.7	5.0	1.8	0.3	0.3
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (1992)	2.4	4.0	4.0	1.7	–	2.2	2.2	3.4	3.4	1.4	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.4	–	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.4	–	–
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	1.5	2.9	4.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.8	4.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Nicaragua (1998)	1.4	4.7	6.4	3.3	1.8	1.3	1.3	3.5	4.4	2.9	1.6	1.6
Paraguay (1990)	1.4	2.6	4.5	1.1	–	1.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	1.0	–	–
Peru (1996)	1.2	1.4	2.5	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.1	0.2	1.1	1.1
Peru (1991/2)	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Peru (2000)	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
Peru (2004/6)	0.8	1.3	4.1	0.5	–	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.9	0.5	–	–
Philippines (1993)	3.0	4.9	4.9	2.0	–	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.2	1.8	–	–

Table B.2.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure (continued)

IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1998)	1.2	1.2	1.7	–	0.5		1.1	1.1	1.5	–	0.5	
Philippines (2003)	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–		0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (1993)	1.0	2.0	2.7	1.0	0.8		1.0	1.8	2.3	0.9	0.7	
Turkey (1998)	1.1	2.2	3.3	1.2	1.1		1.0	2.1	2.9	1.1	1.0	
Turkey (2003)	1.8	2.5	2.6	0.7	0.1		1.6	2.3	2.4	0.7	0.1	
Ukraine (2007)	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5			0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	–	
Viet Nam (1997)	1.6	3.6	4.5	2.1	1.0		1.5	3.3	4.0	2.0	0.9	
Viet Nam (2002)	1.8	3.6	4.9	1.8	1.4		1.7	3.2	4.3	1.8	1.3	
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.2.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	1.5	3.2	3.2	1.8	–	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	–	–
Bangladesh (1996/97)	1.5	2.2	2.2	0.7	–	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	–	–
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	1.9	3.1	4.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.3	–
Bangladesh (2004)	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	–	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	–	–
Bolivia (1994)	8.8	16.7	16.7	–	–	4.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	–	–	–
Brazil (1991)	9.2	29.6	29.6	–	–	3.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	–	–	–
Brazil (1996)	8.8	11.6	22.7	–	–	4.9	6.1	8.9	8.9	–	–	–
Colombia (1990)	15.0	22.5	31.5	8.8	–	10.5	13.8	16.5	16.5	8.4	–	–
Colombia (1995)	10.8	16.0	17.8	5.8	–	6.9	8.7	9.1	9.1	4.9	–	–
Colombia (2000)	7.4	10.6	25.3	3.5	–	5.3	6.4	9.6	9.6	2.7	–	–
Colombia (2005)	8.0	14.4	21.1	7.0	7.9	6.2	9.0	11.1	11.1	5.7	7.1	–
Dominican Republic (1991)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	8.8	11.8	11.8	3.3	–	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.3	–	–
Egypt (1992)	5.5	9.3	9.3	–	–	4.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	–	–	–
Egypt (1995)	0.7	0.7	0.7	–	–	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–	–
Egypt (2000)	1.0	1.0	2.1	–	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	–	0.9	–
Egypt (2005)	1.3	2.5	3.2	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.7	–
Egypt (2008)	1.1	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.6	–
Ethiopia (2005)	0.4	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	–
Guatemala (1995)	3.3	4.2	16.7	–	–	2.8	3.1	6.9	6.9	–	–	–

Table B.2.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure (continued)
Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	5.3	5.3	8.7	–	–		4.2	4.2	5.1	–	–	
Indonesia (1991)	1.8	4.4	6.6	2.7	2.3		1.6	3.1	4.1	2.3	2.0	
Indonesia (1994)	1.8	4.3	6.0	2.6	1.7		1.6	3.2	4.0	2.3	1.5	
Indonesia (1997)	1.7	3.2	4.8	1.5	1.7		1.5	2.6	3.6	1.4	1.6	
Indonesia (2002/3)	1.2	2.2	3.1	1.0	0.9		1.1	1.9	2.5	1.0	0.8	
Indonesia (2007)	0.8	1.6	2.7	0.8	1.1		0.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.0	
Jordan (1990)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan (1997)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan (2002)		6.0	6.0	–	–		–	2.3	2.3	–	–	
Jordan (2007)	2.0	3.6	3.6	1.6	–		1.4	2.2	2.2	1.3	–	
Jordan (2009)	2.4	7.9	14.7	–	–		1.6	3.0	3.6	–	–	
Kazakhstan (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	0.8	2.7	4.3	1.9	1.6		0.8	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.2	
Kenya (2003)	0.9	2.9	5.5	2.0	2.7		0.8	2.0	3.1	1.7	2.2	
Malawi (2004)	1.7	5.3	8.8	3.6	3.7		1.4	3.3	4.5	2.8	3.1	
Morocco (1992)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco (2003/4)	1.6	2.5	2.5	0.9	–		1.2	1.7	1.7	0.9	–	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	7.1	8.9	19.2	1.9	–		4.5	5.3	7.5	1.7	–	
Paraguay (1990)	16.1	20.8	23.7	5.6	–		9.1	10.3	10.8	4.2	–	
Peru (1996)	5.9	11.8	14.6	6.2	–		4.3	6.3	6.9	5.7	–	
Peru (1991/2)	3.0	5.3	6.7	2.4	1.6		2.3	3.3	3.7	2.0	1.2	
Peru (2000)	1.3	2.4	2.6	1.2	0.1		1.0	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.1	
Peru (2004/6)	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.8		0.7	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	

Table B.2.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure (continued)**Injectables**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines (1998)	2.9	2.9	2.9	–	–		2.0	2.0	2.0	–	–	–
Philippines (2003)	1.5	4.0	5.3	2.5	1.3		1.0	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.1	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	1.3	2.3	2.3	0.9	–		1.1	1.7	1.7	0.9	–	–
Turkey (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (2003)	4.8	7.6	7.6	–	–		2.5	3.0	3.0	–	–	–
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1994)	1.7	7.2	7.2	–	–		1.6	6.0	6.0	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	1.2	5.2	8.8	4.1	3.8		1.0	3.7	5.3	3.6	3.0	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	1.9	3.3	4.3	1.5	1.0		1.6	2.6	3.2	1.4	0.9	

Table B.2.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement			Multiple decrement		
	Cumulative rates at			Cumulative rates at		
	12	24	36	12	24	36
Armenia (2000)	14.0	25.6	34.1	12.0	19.9	24.6
Armenia (2005)	8.9	19.2	24.1	7.6	14.5	17.3
Bangladesh (1993/94)	9.8	16.0	16.0	5.5	7.1	7.1
Bangladesh (1996/97)	9.9	15.2	24.1	6.3	8.1	10.4
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	10.6	15.1	19.4	5.0	8.1	9.0
Bangladesh (2004)	12.0	20.8	26.3	6.3	8.8	9.9
Bolivia (1994)	9.8	9.8	16.8	5.9	5.9	7.8
Brazil (1991)	15.3	32.0	52.1	6.4	9.4	12.1
Brazil (1996)	8.2	17.8	25.1	5.1	8.8	11.3
Colombia (1990)	5.7	9.8	9.8	3.9	5.4	5.4
Colombia (1995)	9.8	19.5	22.6	6.1	9.7	10.6
Colombia (2000)	7.8	14.7	22.0	5.1	7.8	9.8
Colombia (2005)	7.6	13.2	19.8	5.8	8.5	10.8
Dominican Republic (1991)	21.3	46.8	48.9	9.7	15.5	16.0
Dominican Republic (1996)	21.2	27.7	31.2	8.3	9.4	9.7
Dominican Republic (2002)	4.5	10.5	10.5	3.0	4.4	4.4
Egypt (1992)	5.3	22.7	28.9	3.9	12.4	14.9
Egypt (1995)	15.7	28.0	38.7	10.2	16.1	20.3
Egypt (2000)	17.6	24.0	24.8	13.2	16.5	16.9
Egypt (2005)	9.3	21.8	26.9	7.3	14.6	17.2
Egypt (2008)	9.7	16.5	16.5	8.3	13.0	13.0
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala (1995)	12.1	12.7	16.3	9.0	9.4	11.1
Guatemala (1998/99)	4.5	17.2	17.8	2.8	7.2	7.4

Table B.2.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure
(continued)**Condom**

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Indonesia (1991)	12.3	22.5	30.5	11.6	—	8.9	13.9	16.7	10.3	—
Indonesia (1994)	6.8	13.7	23.3	7.4	—	4.8	8.2	12.2	6.8	—
Indonesia (1997)	6.5	15.1	20.0	9.2	—	5.3	10.8	13.0	8.5	—
Indonesia (2002/3)	3.6	6.9	8.4	3.4	—	2.7	4.7	5.4	3.2	—
Indonesia (2007)	6.4	7.3	7.8	0.9	0.6	5.0	5.5	5.8	0.8	0.6
Jordan (1990)	18.1	37.8	71.6	—	—	12.2	19.1	29.4	—	—
Jordan (1997)	31.8	48.9	58.3	—	—	20.9	28.0	31.0	—	—
Jordan (2002)	18.2	34.4	35.3	19.8	—	13.5	20.2	20.5	15.2	—
Jordan (2007)	11.4	23.0	28.1	13.1	6.7	8.9	15.4	17.4	11.4	5.2
Jordan (2009)	14.5	25.7	31.5	13.1	7.9	10.0	15.4	17.4	10.9	6.4
Kazakhstan (1999)	18.6	30.5	44.5	14.6	—	13.5	18.5	22.4	11.8	—
Kenya (1998)	6.9	17.2	17.2	—	—	5.5	8.8	8.8	—	—
Kenya (2003)	14.0	27.6	45.2	—	—	9.0	14.7	20.4	—	—
Malawi (2004)	5.7	24.4	37.8	—	—	3.1	8.1	9.5	—	—
Morocco (1992)	12.8	21.5	36.0	—	—	9.7	13.2	17.2	—	—
Morocco (2003/4)	3.7	12.0	13.8	—	—	2.6	6.2	6.9	—	—
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	7.6	17.5	27.7	10.7	12.3	5.9	11.6	16.0	9.3	11.1
Nicaragua (1998)	8.5	18.2	21.4	10.5	—	6.0	9.4	10.2	8.6	—
Paraguay (1990)	8.9	12.6	20.5	—	—	4.2	5.2	7.0	—	—
Peru (1996)	13.1	24.2	33.6	12.8	—	8.2	12.1	14.2	10.6	—
Peru (1991/2)	9.2	15.8	21.0	7.3	6.2	6.5	9.3	11.0	6.4	5.9
Peru (2000)	9.3	19.6	24.9	11.3	6.6	6.9	12.1	14.2	10.0	6.2
Peru (2004/6)	6.6	13.9	13.9	7.8	—	4.6	7.6	7.6	6.4	—
Philippines (1993)	23.2	44.3	49.3	—	—	15.2	24.3	25.7	—	—

Table B.2.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure (continued)

Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1998)	13.2	23.2	31.9	–	–		8.9	12.8	15.5	–	–	
Philippines (2003)	10.9	17.6	27.9	7.5	–		7.8	10.7	14.4	6.7	–	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	3.6	11.9	32.2	–	–		2.4	5.6	8.4	–	–	
Turkey (1993)	11.0	18.6	24.3	8.5	7.0		8.2	12.1	14.1	7.5	6.0	
Turkey (1998)	7.9	13.7	19.9	6.3	7.2		5.9	9.2	12.2	5.8	6.9	
Turkey (2003)	7.9	16.1	20.3	8.9	5.0		5.9	10.2	12.0	8.0	4.7	
Ukraine (2007)	2.9	5.0	6.2	2.2	1.3		2.7	4.3	5.0	2.0	1.2	
Viet Nam (1997)	12.5	17.6	20.6	5.8	3.7		11.2	14.7	16.5	5.2	3.4	
Viet Nam (2002)	9.8	17.1	19.9	8.1	3.4		8.2	12.6	14.1	7.2	3.2	
Zimbabwe (1994)	3.8	4.6	11.3	–	–		2.8	3.2	5.6	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	6.1	11.9	25.4	–	–		4.0	6.7	11.3	–	–	

Table B.2.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Armenia (2000)	24.5	40.5	54.5	21.2	–	22.3	34.3	43.7	19.8	–
Armenia (2005)	31.8	46.5	53.2	–	–	30.5	41.5	46.2	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	10.6	16.5	22.5	6.7	7.2	8.5	11.7	13.9	5.7	6.1
Bangladesh (1996/97)	12.9	21.9	24.9	10.3	3.9	10.4	15.9	17.4	9.5	3.6
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	10.8	24.0	27.3	14.9	4.3	8.4	16.1	17.6	13.1	4.1
Bangladesh (2004)	13.4	22.3	32.8	10.3	13.6	10.3	15.7	20.5	9.2	12.4
Bolivia (1994)	21.6	41.1	48.2	24.9	12.1	19.5	34.2	38.7	23.3	11.3
Brazil (1991)	35.2	50.6	66.4	–	–	26.5	35.0	42.6	–	–
Brazil (1996)	22.6	33.9	42.5	14.6	–	15.8	21.6	25.4	12.9	–
Colombia (1990)	23.6	39.4	41.9	20.7	4.0	19.3	29.5	30.9	18.9	3.8
Colombia (1995)	26.0	41.4	49.3	20.9	13.4	20.6	29.6	33.3	18.9	12.4
Colombia (2000)	27.1	42.6	49.0	21.2	11.2	21.6	30.6	33.9	19.6	10.6
Colombia (2005)	22.8	39.5	45.5	21.7	9.9	20.2	31.4	34.7	19.3	9.4
Dominican Republic (1991)	31.7	50.5	70.2	–	–	23.9	32.6	39.5	–	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	35.6	51.6	61.9	–	–	26.3	32.6	35.1	–	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	26.1	38.0	49.1	16.1	–	21.2	27.0	30.1	13.1	–
Egypt (1992)	21.7	34.3	54.3	–	–	19.2	27.6	38.6	–	–
Egypt (1995)	19.0	26.5	34.8	–	–	16.1	20.6	25.1	–	–
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt (2005)	19.1	21.2	39.3	–	–	17.7	19.3	32.1	–	–
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia (2005)	7.0	19.7	24.1	–	–	6.1	12.4	14.1	–	–
Guatemala (1995)	16.2	25.4	33.3	11.0	10.6	14.5	21.0	25.7	9.9	10.1
Guatemala (1998/99)	18.5	29.8	37.6	13.9	–	17.1	26.3	32.0	13.2	–

Table B.2.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure
(continued)

Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	36 24
Indonesia (1991)	17.2	21.5	25.9	5.2	5.6	5.6	14.8	17.8	20.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
Indonesia (1994)	14.0	25.0	31.6	12.8	8.8	8.8	12.3	20.2	23.9	11.7	8.1	8.1
Indonesia (1997)	12.3	26.4	33.6	16.0	9.9	9.9	11.3	22.3	27.3	15.3	9.8	9.8
Indonesia (2002/3)	4.1	11.4	14.0	7.6	2.9	2.9	3.9	9.9	11.8	7.2	2.8	2.8
Indonesia (2007)	6.0	14.6	20.5	9.1	6.9	6.9	5.4	12.0	15.9	8.8	6.5	6.5
Jordan (1990)	34.3	56.2	64.6	33.3	–	–	29.0	41.7	45.5	28.3	–	–
Jordan (1997)	38.2	57.5	63.6	31.2	–	–	30.8	41.7	44.3	29.0	–	–
Jordan (2002)	32.2	45.5	51.6	19.5	–	–	28.4	36.7	39.4	17.6	–	–
Jordan (2007)	22.4	33.8	44.6	14.6	16.3	16.3	20.3	28.8	35.0	13.6	15.3	15.3
Jordan (2009)	22.8	43.8	51.2	27.2	13.2	13.2	20.0	33.5	37.2	25.1	11.4	11.4
Kazakhstan (1999)	26.9	44.7	50.7	–	–	–	23.8	34.4	37.0	–	–	–
Kenya (1998)	17.2	32.2	44.7	18.1	–	–	16.0	27.3	34.3	16.6	–	–
Kenya (2003)	18.0	38.1	48.6	24.5	–	–	16.5	31.3	37.1	21.3	–	–
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (1992)	28.5	43.2	51.4	20.5	–	–	24.8	34.0	38.0	18.7	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	23.4	36.0	44.5	16.5	13.2	13.2	19.1	26.7	30.8	15.5	12.3	12.3
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	13.9	25.1	33.4	13.0	–	–	12.2	20.2	25.3	11.8	–	–
Nicaragua (1998)	12.1	20.3	30.7	9.3	–	–	9.8	14.6	18.9	8.8	–	–
Paraguay (1990)	25.0	46.6	51.1	28.8	–	–	19.3	32.1	34.6	26.1	–	–
Peru (1996)	30.1	45.1	54.2	21.4	16.7	16.7	27.0	37.9	43.5	19.8	16.0	16.0
Peru (1991/2)	27.2	43.4	51.3	22.2	14.0	14.0	24.5	36.4	41.3	20.8	13.0	13.0
Peru (2000)	19.9	33.4	42.1	16.8	13.1	13.1	18.2	28.5	34.1	15.6	12.4	12.4
Peru (2004/6)	19.1	31.7	36.5	15.6	7.1	7.1	16.1	24.9	27.8	14.6	6.7	6.7
Philippines (1993)	17.2	32.8	42.5	18.9	14.4	14.4	15.8	27.9	34.4	17.6	13.6	13.6

Table B.2.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure (continued)

Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1998)	19.7	35.0	43.6	19.0	13.2		17.8	29.1	34.8	17.4	12.7	
Philippines (2003)	14.9	29.7	36.2	17.4	9.2		13.3	24.2	28.3	15.9	8.7	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	5.4	25.2	33.4	21.0	–		5.0	19.2	23.5	19.2	–	
Turkey (1993)	29.7	42.3	46.6	–	–		24.6	30.3	32.0	–	–	
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (2003)	19.1	25.2	28.7	–	–		16.5	20.1	21.7	–	–	
Ukraine (2007)	9.2	15.7	20.9	7.1	6.1		8.4	12.7	15.6	6.1	5.7	
Viet Nam (1997)	13.9	25.2	27.7	13.2	3.4		12.6	21.7	23.6	12.9	3.3	
Viet Nam (2002)	16.8	27.7	36.9	13.1	12.8		15.3	23.5	29.4	12.2	12.2	
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.2.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement			
	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36
Armenia (2000)	30.2	49.4	58.6	27.6	18.2	28.5	44.7	51.6
Armenia (2005)	21.3	34.6	42.9	17.0	12.6	19.4	30.2	36.0
Bangladesh (1993/94)	12.7	21.8	27.2	10.4	-	8.8	13.1	14.9
Bangladesh (1996/97)	8.3	21.1	31.7	-	-	5.0	9.9	13.2
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	13.9	25.6	30.2	13.6	6.2	10.0	15.8	17.6
Bangladesh (2004)	12.6	21.2	29.3	9.8	-	8.6	12.1	14.8
Bolivia (1994)	19.9	37.2	49.1	-	-	15.1	24.7	29.9
Brazil (1991)	25.0	48.1	63.3	-	-	15.7	26.2	32.3
Brazil (1996)	24.1	43.1	50.3	25.1	-	15.5	24.5	27.4
Colombia (1990)	21.1	34.9	50.3	17.6	-	18.8	28.3	36.7
Colombia (1995)	21.5	39.1	54.3	22.4	-	15.8	24.6	30.7
Colombia (2000)	23.8	37.4	47.3	17.8	15.8	17.7	24.5	28.3
Colombia (2005)	18.5	33.9	43.1	19.0	13.9	15.8	25.6	30.4
Dominican Republic (1991)	31.9	35.0	44.5	-	-	20.2	21.3	23.5
Dominican Republic (1996)	27.6	41.3	56.4	-	-	18.9	23.6	27.2
Dominican Republic (2002)	22.1	37.8	48.5	20.2	-	15.2	21.7	24.7
Egypt (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (1995)	10.3	19.3	22.9	-	-	7.8	13.1	14.8
Egypt (2000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (2008)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala (1995)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala (1998/99)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table B.2.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure
(continued)**Withdrawal**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	10.3	23.3	31.4	14.5	-		8.2	14.9	18.0	12.8	-	
Indonesia (1994)	13.1	24.2	40.2	12.8	-		11.3	19.0	28.5	12.3	-	
Indonesia (1997)	12.9	22.8	27.8	11.4	-		11.3	18.9	22.4	11.0	-	
Indonesia (2002/3)	6.7	13.3	15.6	7.1	2.6		6.2	11.6	13.0	6.7	2.5	
Indonesia (2007)	3.6	8.7	16.6	5.3	8.7		3.1	6.7	11.3	4.7	8.0	
Jordan (1990)	25.0	38.7	44.8	18.2	-		19.5	26.9	29.4	16.0	-	
Jordan (1997)	29.4	49.5	57.1	28.5	15.1		23.1	33.6	36.3	24.4	13.9	
Jordan (2002)	19.6	37.6	44.1	22.3	10.4		16.2	26.0	28.5	19.1	9.1	
Jordan (2007)	14.3	29.5	39.0	17.7	13.5		12.3	22.5	27.3	15.5	12.5	
Jordan (2009)	15.8	30.9	38.3	18.0	10.7		13.1	22.6	25.7	15.9	9.0	
Kazakhstan (1999)	26.9	43.5	43.5	-	-		20.3	29.1	29.1	-	-	
Kenya (1998)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Kenya (2003)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Malawi (2004)	12.3	41.4	54.4	33.2	-		10.2	25.1	28.3	24.0	-	
Morocco (1992)	14.4	27.5	36.4	15.2	-		11.4	19.3	23.4	14.7	-	
Morocco (2003/4)	10.5	18.1	31.6	8.5	16.4		7.8	12.1	18.2	7.9	15.1	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	15.1	31.7	42.0	19.5	15.1		13.4	24.9	30.9	17.8	14.4	
Nicaragua (1998)	11.8	21.3	28.7	-	-		7.6	11.7	14.3	-	-	
Paraguay (1990)	11.4	19.5	31.9	-	-		9.8	15.5	22.2	-	-	
Peru (1996)	26.2	43.5	48.1	23.4	-		20.9	31.2	33.5	21.9	-	
Peru (1991/2)	22.7	40.0	51.3	22.3	19.0		17.9	27.9	33.5	20.0	18.0	
Peru (2000)	14.7	29.0	33.0	16.8	5.5		12.3	21.9	24.0	15.3	5.1	
Peru (2004/6)	19.3	29.4	39.4	-	-		16.0	22.5	28.3	-	-	
Philippines (1993)	23.6	42.5	53.9	24.7	19.8		20.7	34.3	41.2	22.6	18.5	

Table B.2.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Reported failure
(continued)**Withdrawal**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1998)	25.6	47.1	55.5	28.8	15.9		21.8	36.5	41.2	26.7	14.2	
Philippines (2003)	19.6	38.2	47.3	23.2	14.7		16.7	29.1	34.2	21.4	13.9	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	13.3	34.4	48.4	24.4	–		11.2	21.7	23.9	17.5	–	
Turkey (1993)	17.8	29.7	38.8	14.5	13.0		15.2	23.5	28.9	13.5	12.4	
Turkey (1998)	14.3	25.3	34.4	12.9	12.1		11.8	19.2	23.8	11.9	11.0	
Turkey (2003)	16.1	28.7	36.1	15.1	10.4		13.1	21.2	25.2	13.8	9.7	
Ukraine (2007)	8.8	14.6	20.3	6.4	6.7		8.0	12.1	15.1	5.8	6.0	
Viet Nam (1997)	7.9	19.0	27.5	12.0	10.5		7.5	16.5	22.6	11.0	9.9	
Viet Nam (2002)	15.5	29.3	39.6	16.3	14.6		14.1	24.6	31.1	15.0	13.3	
Zimbabwe (1994)	9.9	27.3	48.7	19.3	–		8.8	20.5	29.5	16.0	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	1.9	14.3	14.3	–	–		1.8	9.4	9.4	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	7.7	33.9	56.4	–	–		6.7	24.7	34.8	–	–	

Table B.3.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons**All methods**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	9.4	14.4	17.7	4.7	3.5		8.0	10.7	12.1	3.9	3.2	
Armenia (2005)	5.0	6.9	9.0	2.0	2.3		4.4	5.6	6.6	1.8	2.1	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	28.6	39.4	47.3	15.2	13.3		25.2	32.5	36.9	14.1	12.2	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	29.6	38.7	46.7	13.9	13.7		26.5	32.8	37.5	12.8	12.7	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	29.6	39.8	46.4	14.1	10.5		26.0	32.7	36.1	12.7	9.5	
Bangladesh (2004)	29.8	40.2	46.8	14.7	10.9		25.6	32.3	35.8	13.2	10.1	
Bolivia (1994)	15.8	22.5	27.9	8.1	5.7		14.3	18.4	20.9	6.8	5.2	
Brazil (1991)	22.7	31.1	38.0	11.0	10.1		20.2	25.7	29.6	10.3	9.6	
Brazil (1996)	18.5	25.3	29.5	8.2	5.5		16.2	20.8	23.2	7.7	5.3	
Colombia (1990)	17.2	25.3	32.4	9.6	9.3		15.6	21.3	25.6	9.0	8.7	
Colombia (1995)	27.2	36.4	42.5	12.4	8.0		24.6	30.8	34.2	11.5	7.7	
Colombia (2000)	27.9	37.5	42.4	12.7	6.5		25.3	31.9	34.8	11.9	6.1	
Colombia (2005)	23.6	34.7	41.6	14.5	10.8		22.0	30.5	35.0	13.5	10.3	
Dominican Republic (1991)	21.9	28.4	35.4	7.7	8.1		18.9	22.8	26.3	7.3	7.7	
Dominican Republic (1996)	23.5	30.8	34.6	8.2	4.9		20.0	24.4	26.4	7.8	4.7	
Dominican Republic (2002)	23.8	31.4	36.5	9.9	7.1		21.2	26.3	29.0	9.1	6.7	
Egypt (1992)	16.0	27.1	37.0	13.1	13.3		15.0	23.6	30.0	11.9	12.3	
Egypt (1995)	16.7	26.5	34.9	11.9	11.3		15.6	23.1	28.3	10.9	10.4	
Egypt (2000)	18.7	29.2	37.2	12.9	11.1		17.6	25.9	31.1	11.7	10.2	
Egypt (2005)	20.1	31.9	38.9	14.9	9.7		18.6	27.6	32.0	13.5	8.8	
Egypt (2008)	12.8	20.6	27.5	8.9	8.6		12.2	18.4	22.6	8.2	7.7	
Ethiopia (2005)	24.5	32.9	39.8	11.1	7.3		22.2	27.9	31.8	9.9	6.6	
Guatemala (1995)	16.3	21.8	25.4	5.2	4.7		15.1	19.2	21.5	4.8	4.5	

Table B.3.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)
All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	23.1	30.4	36.8	9.0			21.0	26.6	31.0	8.7		
Indonesia (1991)	15.1	21.6	29.0	7.7	9.8		14.1	19.3	24.4	7.2	9.0	
Indonesia (1994)	14.8	22.3	28.5	8.7	8.2		14.0	20.0	24.5	8.2	7.7	
Indonesia (1997)	13.8	21.3	27.6	8.7	8.1		13.2	19.5	24.2	8.2	7.7	
Indonesia (2002/3)	11.0	17.5	22.8	7.4	6.4		10.5	16.1	20.1	7.0	6.1	
Indonesia (2007)	14.9	22.0	28.3	8.3	8.2		14.0	19.9	24.7	8.0	7.8	
Jordan (1990)	17.2	28.8	36.0	14.0	12.2		15.0	21.4	23.9	11.4	10.7	
Jordan (1997)	21.0	31.3	38.9	13.8	12.4		18.2	23.7	26.6	11.3	11.2	
Jordan (2002)	21.7	34.1	41.0	15.6	11.3		19.2	27.1	30.4	13.7	10.0	
Jordan (2007)	16.7	23.7	29.3	8.0	7.2		15.0	19.5	22.2	7.1	6.3	
Jordan (2009)	22.0	28.7	34.5	8.1	8.0		19.5	23.7	26.3	7.1	6.9	
Kazakhstan (1999)	23.1	31.7	36.2	8.4	4.1		20.9	27.1	29.9	8.1	4.0	
Kenya (1998)	14.6	22.4	29.4	10.0	13.3		13.6	19.4	23.5	9.1	12.0	
Kenya (2003)	21.0	30.6	36.8	12.4	9.8		19.7	26.6	30.1	11.1	9.1	
Malawi (2004)	16.1	28.4	39.5	14.8	17.0		14.8	23.0	27.9	12.7	15.1	
Morocco (1992)	12.7	22.5	32.0	11.3	12.5		11.1	17.1	21.4	9.8	10.8	
Morocco (2003/4)	20.3	31.5	37.2	14.4	7.2		16.8	24.1	26.9	13.0	6.5	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	16.7	24.2	29.3	8.4	6.2		14.8	20.0	22.8	7.8	5.7	
Nicaragua (1998)	21.8	30.7	38.1	11.4	10.7		19.7	26.3	30.9	10.6	10.3	
Paraguay (1990)	29.1	36.9	42.5	11.4	15.5		25.5	30.1	32.7	10.4	14.5	
Peru (1996)	19.8	27.7	34.0	9.7	7.7		17.6	22.6	25.9	8.8	7.2	
Peru (1991/2)	22.2	31.8	39.5	12.1	11.4		20.0	26.4	30.8	11.1	10.7	
Peru (2000)	25.2	36.9	44.2	15.7	11.3		23.6	32.8	37.7	14.7	10.8	
Peru (2004/6)	34.3	48.7	57.0	22.4	17.7		31.5	41.8	46.8	20.5	16.8	

Table B.3.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)
All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	36 24
Philippines (1993)	11.1	15.0	19.8	4.5	5.1	5.1	10.0	12.6	15.1	4.1	4.7	4.7
Philippines (1998)	18.5	26.4	31.9	9.4	6.7	6.7	16.3	21.4	24.0	8.5	6.2	6.2
Philippines (2003)	19.9	28.2	34.5	10.4	8.9	8.9	18.1	24.2	27.9	9.7	8.4	8.4
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	20.9	34.4	42.3	18.0	13.7	13.7	19.3	28.2	31.3	15.2	11.8	11.8
Turkey (1993)	13.9	20.2	25.7	7.2	7.0	7.0	12.4	16.6	19.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Turkey (1998)	11.7	16.2	21.5	5.3	6.6	6.6	10.4	13.5	16.4	4.8	6.0	6.0
Turkey (2003)	17.1	22.4	26.6	6.0	5.3	5.3	15.4	18.9	21.2	5.5	5.0	5.0
Ukraine (2007)	6.4	13.9	17.2	7.9	4.1	4.1	6.0	11.9	14.3	7.4	3.9	3.9
Viet Nam (1997)	8.6	13.1	17.3	4.9	4.4	4.4	8.3	12.2	15.4	4.7	4.2	4.2
Viet Nam (2002)	12.1	17.5	22.8	6.5	6.7	6.7	11.4	15.7	19.4	6.1	6.3	6.3
Zimbabwe (1994)	6.7	15.1	24.9	8.9	12.5	12.5	6.4	12.8	18.0	7.8	10.6	10.6
Zimbabwe (1999)	8.8	17.5	26.7	10.1	11.5	11.5	8.5	15.7	21.5	9.3	10.0	10.0
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	7.6	14.4	20.0	7.5	6.8	6.8	7.3	12.9	16.5	6.9	6.0	6.0

Table B.3.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons
Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	30.6	42.9	52.9	17.8	17.5		28.0	37.1	43.4	16.5	16.2	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	28.9	39.7	47.3	15.3	12.5		26.5	34.4	39.0	14.2	11.5	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	29.3	39.4	46.7	14.3	12.1		26.6	33.6	37.8	13.1	11.0	
Bangladesh (2004)	27.5	38.8	45.4	15.6	10.8		24.3	31.9	35.6	14.2	10.0	
Bolivia (1994)	46.9	61.4	67.7	27.4			42.9	53.6	57.8	25.4	–	
Brazil (1991)	28.1	45.3	61.6	23.9	29.7		24.7	35.4	43.1	21.0	25.5	
Brazil (1996)	18.9	30.0	38.0	13.6	11.4		15.9	22.8	26.9	12.4	10.6	
Colombia (1990)	20.8	33.0	42.5	15.4	14.2		18.2	26.4	31.4	14.1	12.9	
Colombia (1995)	32.3	45.7	54.8	19.8	16.8		29.6	38.7	43.6	18.2	15.4	
Colombia (2000)	28.7	43.7	51.3	21.0	13.5		26.3	36.7	41.0	19.2	12.4	
Colombia (2005)	31.7	48.0	58.9	23.9	21.0		29.4	41.3	47.8	21.5	19.2	
Dominican Republic (1991)	33.0	46.0	65.1	19.4	35.3		26.6	33.3	39.6	16.9	28.5	
Dominican Republic (1996)	32.1	44.0	52.3	17.6	14.8		27.0	33.7	37.1	15.8	12.8	
Dominican Republic (2002)	27.1	37.8	46.2	14.7	13.5		23.9	30.6	34.3	12.9	12.1	
Egypt (1992)	23.6	36.7	47.8	17.2	17.6		21.2	29.9	35.9	15.1	15.9	
Egypt (1995)	25.7	36.6	44.9	14.6	13.2		22.8	29.8	33.8	13.2	11.8	
Egypt (2000)	28.0	40.3	46.8	17.0	10.9		24.7	32.4	35.6	14.8	10.0	
Egypt (2005)	28.1	38.7	44.2	14.7	9.0		24.8	31.2	33.6	12.8	7.9	
Egypt (2008)	18.2	27.1	32.1	10.8	6.9		16.4	22.0	24.3	9.2	6.2	
Ethiopia (2005)	41.2	53.7	63.3	21.3	–		35.9	42.9	47.0	18.1	–	
Guatemala (1995)	27.4	36.0	46.8	11.9	16.9		25.1	30.8	36.3	10.3	15.4	

Table B.3.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)**Oral pills**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	31.2	43.8	56.1	18.2	–		28.2	37.3	45.4	17.0	–	
Indonesia (1991)	13.9	18.7	24.1	5.6	6.6		13.0	16.6	20.0	5.2	6.0	
Indonesia (1994)	15.2	19.6	24.5	5.2	6.1		14.2	17.4	20.4	4.8	5.6	
Indonesia (1997)	17.1	23.8	28.9	8.1	6.6		16.0	21.0	24.2	7.5	6.1	
Indonesia (2002/3)	15.2	21.4	26.1	7.3	5.9		14.2	18.8	21.6	6.7	5.5	
Indonesia (2007)	22.7	29.4	34.5	8.6	7.3		20.9	25.8	29.0	8.1	6.9	
Jordan (1990)	38.9	54.6	60.9	25.7	13.8		33.5	41.4	43.3	21.7	11.3	
Jordan (1997)	44.3	56.9	68.6	22.6	27.3		37.6	43.8	47.6	19.0	23.0	
Jordan (2002)	35.4	52.2	62.2	26.0	20.9		31.3	41.1	45.0	22.2	17.9	
Jordan (2007)	23.0	35.1	43.1	15.7	12.4		20.0	27.1	30.4	13.2	10.9	
Jordan (2009)	30.0	42.2	48.9	17.5	11.5		27.0	34.4	37.0	15.4	9.7	
Kazakhstan (1999)	47.9	65.9	72.5	–	–		42.9	53.1	56.2	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	22.8	32.3	40.1	12.3	11.5		21.4	29.1	33.4	11.5	9.9	
Kenya (2003)	30.0	42.6	50.6	17.9	14.0		28.5	37.6	42.5	15.9	13.0	
Malawi (2004)	30.4	45.6	57.3	21.9	–		27.5	36.9	41.0	19.5	–	
Morocco (1992)	13.1	23.0	32.6	11.3	12.5		11.6	17.8	22.1	9.7	10.8	
Morocco (2003/4)	11.9	18.6	24.2	7.6	6.9		9.5	13.6	16.2	6.8	6.2	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	22.6	38.1	46.1	20.0	–		20.1	29.8	33.4	18.0	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	26.8	38.5	49.8	15.9	18.4		23.5	31.1	36.8	14.4	16.6	
Paraguay (1990)	36.3	47.2	55.4	17.1	15.5		32.4	39.2	43.4	15.8	14.5	
Peru (1996)	37.8	52.0	61.7	22.8	20.3		34.2	43.8	49.3	20.8	18.7	
Peru (1991/2)	37.1	51.9	62.8	23.6	22.5		33.9	44.4	51.0	22.0	21.1	
Peru (2000)	44.4	60.6	69.6	29.2	22.7		41.5	53.9	59.6	27.4	21.1	
Peru (2004/6)	53.8	68.3	77.5	31.4	–		49.9	60.6	66.1	29.1	–	

Table B.3.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons *(continued)***Oral pills**

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Philippines (1993)	18.5	26.3	36.4	9.6	13.7	16.5	21.7	27.0	8.7	12.6
Philippines (1998)	23.6	32.9	41.1	12.1	12.3	20.7	27.2	31.9	11.4	11.6
Philippines (2003)	23.8	34.5	43.1	14.0	13.1	21.8	29.9	35.5	13.3	12.4
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	23.4	37.2	42.6	18.1	8.6	21.9	31.5	33.9	15.3	7.2
Turkey (1993)	30.9	44.3	55.0	19.4	19.1	26.2	33.9	38.9	17.4	17.5
Turkey (1998)	30.3	43.7	51.7	19.2	14.3	24.7	32.2	35.7	17.4	12.4
Turkey (2003)	35.8	48.7	56.5	20.1	15.2	32.1	40.3	44.2	18.1	14.5
Ukraine (2007)	14.5	26.0	27.1	13.4	–	14.1	24.3	25.3	12.7	–
Viet Nam (1997)	16.7	31.1	38.3	17.2	–	15.4	26.0	30.8	15.9	–
Viet Nam (2002)	20.3	29.5	42.4	11.6	18.3	18.8	25.8	34.1	11.0	17.0
Zimbabwe (1994)	6.2	15.0	25.6	9.4	12.5	6.0	13.2	19.3	8.4	10.6
Zimbabwe (1999)	6.9	15.0	23.3	8.7	9.7	6.7	13.6	18.8	8.0	8.3
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	5.1	11.4	16.7	6.7	6.0	4.9	10.2	13.6	6.1	5.3

Table B.3.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons
IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	4.5	13.3	18.6	9.2	6.1		4.5	13.0	18.0	9.1	6.0	
Armenia (2005)	5.9	7.5	12.7	1.7	5.6		5.8	7.4	12.3	1.7	5.5	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	32.4	46.7	53.9	21.2	–		31.4	44.3	50.1	20.5	–	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	36.6	45.8	58.7	14.6	–		35.7	44.2	55.0	14.3	–	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	29.5	47.7	58.8	–	–		29.2	46.0	55.7	–	–	
Bangladesh (2004)	26.9	41.8	64.0	–	–		26.5	40.1	59.5	–	–	
Bolivia (1994)	8.2	15.4	25.2	7.9	11.6		8.0	14.7	23.1	7.6	11.3	
Brazil (1991)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Brazil (1996)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Colombia (1990)	11.2	19.4	31.4	9.2	34.6		10.9	18.0	26.9	8.8	13.7	
Colombia (1995)	12.0	20.5	27.5	9.6	8.7		11.7	19.4	25.2	9.4	8.4	
Colombia (2000)	10.6	17.3	22.5	7.5	6.3		10.2	16.3	20.6	7.3	6.1	
Colombia (2005)	12.8	20.9	29.6	9.2	11.0		12.6	20.1	27.7	9.0	10.8	
Dominican Republic (1991)	27.2	42.4	63.4	–	–		26.1	38.4	49.8	–	–	
Dominican Republic (1996)	25.6	33.1	35.6	–	–		25.1	31.7	33.6	–	–	
Dominican Republic (2002)	21.1	33.4	49.1	15.5	23.6		20.0	30.1	40.8	14.4	22.2	
Egypt (1992)	8.0	16.9	26.0	9.6	11.0		7.9	15.8	23.1	9.1	10.3	
Egypt (1995)	8.8	17.5	26.3	9.5	10.7		8.6	16.3	22.9	9.0	9.9	
Egypt (2000)	9.0	17.0	25.6	8.8	10.3		8.8	15.9	22.1	8.3	9.5	
Egypt (2005)	9.3	16.5	23.6	7.9	8.5		9.1	15.3	20.3	7.3	7.8	
Egypt (2008)	6.4	12.8	18.5	6.8	6.5		6.3	11.8	15.7	6.3	5.9	
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.3.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)

IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1995)	9.1	18.5	19.5	–	–		8.7	17.1	17.8	–	–	
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Indonesia (1991)	8.5	11.8	16.1	3.6	4.8		8.2	11.1	14.5	3.5	4.5	
Indonesia (1994)	9.5	12.7	16.9	3.5	4.8		9.3	12.2	15.6	3.4	4.6	
Indonesia (1997)	8.5	12.6	19.1	4.5	7.5		8.3	12.1	17.8	4.3	7.2	
Indonesia (2002/3)	7.3	11.0	15.0	4.0	4.4		7.3	10.9	14.4	3.9	4.3	
Indonesia (2007)	6.1	7.6	10.1	1.7	2.6		6.0	7.5	9.7	1.6	2.6	
Jordan (1990)	12.3	23.7	35.1	12.9	15.0		11.9	21.4	28.8	12.0	13.0	
Jordan (1997)	11.4	21.6	30.0	11.6	10.6		11.1	19.8	25.7	10.6	9.9	
Jordan (2002)	8.6	18.5	27.8	10.9	11.3		8.4	17.5	24.6	10.4	10.4	
Jordan (2007)	7.5	14.0	20.3	7.1	7.3		7.3	13.3	18.0	6.8	6.5	
Jordan (2009)	8.6	14.9	22.0	6.9	8.4		8.4	13.9	19.2	6.4	7.8	
Kazakhstan (1999)	5.8	11.2	14.8	5.7	4.1		5.7	10.7	13.8	5.6	4.0	
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco (1992)	12.1	29.9	43.7	20.2			11.8	28.1	39.8	19.7		
Morocco (2003/4)	11.3	20.2	27.1	10.0	8.6		11.1	19.4	25.3	9.8	8.3	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	4.2	8.5	14.8	4.5	6.9		4.1	8.3	14.1	4.5	6.7	
Nicaragua (1998)	18.9	30.9	42.6	14.8	17.0		18.4	29.1	38.2	14.1	16.3	
Paraguay (1990)	11.3	15.3	22.4	4.6	–		11.2	15.1	21.3	4.6	–	
Peru (1996)	8.8	15.0	23.1	6.8	9.5		8.7	14.6	21.9	6.7	9.2	
Peru (1991/2)	14.9	23.4	33.2	10.1	12.7		14.6	22.8	31.6	9.9	12.4	
Peru (2000)	14.2	23.5	32.0	10.9	11.1		14.0	23.0	30.8	10.8	11.0	

Table B.3.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (continued)

IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Peru (2004/6)	16.4	27.7	33.2	13.5	–		16.3	27.1	32.0	13.3	–	
Philippines (1993)	12.0	18.5	27.2	7.4	–		11.5	17.1	24.1	7.2	–	
Philippines (1998)	11.9	19.8	25.8	9.0	7.4		11.8	19.4	24.8	8.9	7.3	
Philippines (2003)	9.0	18.0	28.1	9.9	12.3		8.8	17.2	26.6	9.8	12.2	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (1993)	6.4	12.0	18.9	6.0	7.8		6.3	11.6	17.7	5.8	7.6	
Turkey (1998)	6.5	10.2	16.3	3.9	6.8		6.4	9.9	15.3	3.8	6.5	
Turkey (2003)	6.5	10.9	15.5	4.7	5.2		6.4	10.6	14.7	4.6	5.0	
Ukraine (2007)	0.5	3.8	6.7	3.4	3.0		0.5	3.8	6.6	3.4	3.0	
Viet Nam (1997)	7.5	11.0	14.3	3.8	3.6		7.5	10.7	13.6	3.7	3.6	
Viet Nam (2002)	8.9	12.6	16.4	4.0	4.4		8.8	12.3	15.6	3.9	4.2	
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.3.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons
Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	48.3	60.7	70.0	23.9			45.3	55.2	62.1	23.1		–
Bangladesh (1996/97)	40.8	50.4	62.0	16.2	23.4		38.2	45.9	54.3	15.4	22.8	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	41.8	54.5	59.9	21.8	11.8		39.7	50.2	54.1	20.7	11.0	
Bangladesh (2004)	39.4	50.6	58.0	18.5	14.9		37.4	46.6	52.1	17.7	14.2	
Bolivia (1994)	61.4	77.6	88.0	–	–		50.8	59.6	64.8	–	–	–
Brazil (1991)	62.4	78.1	81.5	–	–		58.0	67.0	68.1	–	–	–
Brazil (1996)	37.3	46.8	47.8	–	–		29.5	34.6	35.0	–	–	–
Colombia (1990)	42.0	49.3	60.0	12.6	–		36.5	41.0	46.5	11.5	–	–
Colombia (1995)	50.3	62.8	70.9	25.2	–		45.5	54.2	58.7	23.7	–	–
Colombia (2000)	48.1	61.5	70.5	25.8	–		44.1	54.0	59.7	24.5	–	–
Colombia (2005)	37.6	56.2	67.5	29.8	25.9		35.1	49.0	55.7	27.8	23.4	
Dominican Republic (1991)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	51.0	67.6	76.0	33.9	–		45.7	56.2	60.7	31.6	–	–
Egypt (1992)	43.2	64.4	76.9	–	–		38.8	53.6	61.8	–	–	–
Egypt (1995)	39.4	53.1	59.6	22.6	–		36.8	46.9	51.0	21.0	–	–
Egypt (2000)	38.5	50.0	58.9	18.8	17.7		36.5	45.8	52.1	17.9	16.6	
Egypt (2005)	32.5	46.5	55.1	20.8	16.0		29.9	40.6	46.5	19.6	15.1	
Egypt (2008)	24.0	35.7	48.4	15.4	19.7		22.6	31.8	39.9	14.5	17.9	
Ethiopia (2005)	17.6	24.1	29.6	7.8	7.3		16.2	21.0	24.4	7.1	6.6	
Guatemala (1995)	31.0	45.8	48.4	–	–		27.8	36.4	37.7	–	–	–

Table B.3.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)
Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Guatemala (1998/99)	44.9	55.7	67.5	19.7	—	41.7	50.3	58.2	19.3	—
Indonesia (1991)	22.5	34.4	49.1	15.4	22.4	21.4	31.1	40.6	14.3	20.4
Indonesia (1994)	19.6	33.2	43.4	16.9	15.3	18.7	30.2	37.7	16.0	14.3
Indonesia (1997)	15.6	26.3	35.2	12.6	12.1	15.1	24.4	31.4	12.0	11.6
Indonesia (2002/3)	11.0	19.1	25.8	9.1	8.2	10.6	17.8	23.2	8.8	7.9
Indonesia (2007)	13.6	21.9	29.4	9.7	9.6	12.9	20.2	26.0	9.3	9.2
Jordan (1990)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan (1997)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan (2002)	46.7	60.9	65.2	—	—	44.0	54.8	57.6	—	—
Jordan (2007)	32.0	54.6	67.4	33.2	—	30.5	47.3	55.5	29.2	—
Jordan (2009)	57.1	76.6	88.3	—	—	54.2	68.9	75.4	—	—
Kazakhstan (1999)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya (1998)	14.0	24.7	35.6	12.4	14.6	13.5	22.6	31.0	11.7	13.7
Kenya (2003)	23.3	33.5	38.2	13.4	7.0	22.2	30.9	34.2	12.7	6.6
Malawi (2004)	16.6	31.8	46.9	18.2	22.1	15.4	26.3	33.5	15.8	18.9
Morocco (1992)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco (2003/4)	42.2	55.1	64.9	22.4	—	40.7	51.4	58.7	21.6	—
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua (1998)	41.1	55.7	60.4	24.8	—	36.8	46.1	48.4	22.2	—
Paraguay (1990)	49.3	59.3	63.9	19.7	—	43.4	48.6	50.4	18.0	—
Peru (1996)	53.3	64.8	76.9	24.6	—	48.1	56.1	63.6	23.0	—
Peru (1991/2)	39.2	54.9	66.6	25.9	25.9	36.5	48.8	56.9	24.3	24.9
Peru (2000)	31.6	49.8	61.3	26.7	22.9	30.6	46.6	55.9	25.8	22.0
Peru (2004/6)	34.8	54.3	66.7	29.9	27.2	33.8	50.4	60.1	28.0	26.1

Table B.3.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)
Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Philippines (1998)	38.9	60.6	76.1	35.6	–		36.0	52.7	60.9	33.9	–	
Philippines (2003)	41.3	56.0	70.8	25.1	33.5		38.5	49.9	59.4	24.1	30.4	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	27.5	42.0	52.4	20.0	18.0		26.3	37.6	43.5	18.0	15.7	
Turkey (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (2003)	71.8	83.1	90.5	–	–		67.2	74.5	78.4	–	–	
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam (2002)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1994)	8.1	17.4	27.9	–	–		8.0	15.3	23.4	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	17.5	30.9	43.9	16.2	18.8		16.8	28.0	37.4	14.9	17.5	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	15.5	25.8	33.9	12.2	10.9		15.1	24.0	29.5	11.7	9.9	

Table B.3.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons
Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Armenia (2000)	14.5	19.3	24.4	5.7	—	12.6	15.6	18.1	4.9	—
Armenia (2005)	11.0	15.7	17.9	5.3	—	9.6	12.8	14.0	4.5	—
Bangladesh (1993/94)	32.0	39.8	43.0	11.4	—	22.6	25.5	26.4	10.1	—
Bangladesh (1996/97)	32.7	39.0	48.3	9.4	—	26.0	29.1	32.2	8.6	—
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	29.9	37.9	42.4	11.4	7.3	23.0	26.2	27.4	9.6	6.8
Bangladesh (2004)	35.1	41.6	46.0	10.1	7.4	26.0	28.5	29.6	8.5	6.4
Bolivia (1994)	40.1	40.1	44.7	—	—	31.2	31.2	33.3	—	—
Brazil (1991)	49.6	50.3	50.3	—	—	39.4	39.6	39.6	—	—
Brazil (1996)	36.0	41.2	47.0	8.2	—	30.3	33.2	35.8	7.3	—
Colombia (1990)	25.2	32.1	37.1	—	—	20.6	24.3	26.7	—	—
Colombia (1995)	40.6	49.8	57.6	15.5	—	34.1	39.6	43.4	14.3	—
Colombia (2000)	40.6	50.4	54.3	16.5	—	36.7	43.0	45.1	14.4	—
Colombia (2005)	31.5	43.9	50.1	18.1	11.0	28.3	37.0	40.5	16.7	10.4
Dominican Republic (1991)	40.5	44.0	44.0	—	—	31.9	33.2	33.2	—	—
Dominican Republic (1996)	48.0	56.1	71.1	—	—	33.9	36.2	38.6	—	—
Dominican Republic (2002)	42.2	45.5	52.9	—	—	32.1	33.4	35.4	—	—
Egypt (1992)	31.6	38.7	42.4	10.4	—	28.9	33.2	35.0	8.5	—
Egypt (1995)	24.8	26.3	31.1	2.0	—	21.4	22.3	24.1	2.0	—
Egypt (2000)	25.7	35.2	43.7	—	—	22.6	28.2	32.8	—	—
Egypt (2005)	20.6	26.1	26.1	7.0	—	18.8	22.8	22.8	6.5	—
Egypt (2008)	10.7	12.6	12.6	—	—	9.5	11.0	11.0	—	—
Ethiopia (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala (1995)	24.5	28.4	33.7	—	—	21.5	24.2	27.4	—	—

Table B.3.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)
Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Guatemala (1998/99)	33.8	42.7	45.7	–	–	26.6	31.6	32.6	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	27.0	37.6	38.6	14.4	–	24.7	30.9	31.4	12.6	–
Indonesia (1994)	27.0	33.2	34.3	8.4	–	24.5	28.4	29.1	8.0	–
Indonesia (1997)	17.8	26.6	40.0	10.7	–	16.6	22.7	30.8	9.3	–
Indonesia (2002/3)	20.8	29.2	32.1	10.6	–	19.7	25.8	27.6	9.8	–
Indonesia (2007)	15.1	18.4	22.1	3.9	4.5	13.3	15.5	17.7	3.6	4.5
Jordan (1990)	32.4	36.8	36.8	–	–	26.4	27.8	27.8	–	–
Jordan (1997)	21.7	28.6	32.8	–	–	17.0	19.0	19.9	–	–
Jordan (2002)	25.8	31.6	34.4	7.9	–	21.4	24.0	24.8	6.0	–
Jordan (2007)	13.3	18.6	28.9	6.1	12.7	11.8	14.8	18.7	5.2	10.5
Jordan (2009)	19.6	22.7	25.2	3.9	3.2	16.4	18.2	19.0	3.5	2.7
Kazakhstan (1999)	36.4	55.3	60.7	29.7	–	31.3	41.7	43.7	24.9	–
Kenya (1998)	25.9	33.5	33.5	–	–	19.9	23.4	23.4	–	–
Kenya (2003)	20.5	24.6	34.0	–	–	18.5	20.6	23.6	–	–
Malawi (2004)	25.7	36.8	36.8	–	–	22.6	26.3	26.3	–	–
Morocco (1992)	16.1	18.5	28.7	–	–	10.9	12.0	15.6	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	34.6	36.3	37.4	–	–	31.3	32.5	33.0	–	–
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	16.7	27.5	33.3	13.0	7.9	15.0	21.9	24.7	11.4	6.7
Nicaragua (1998)	31.9	37.8	44.1	8.6	–	25.1	28.0	30.1	7.5	–
Paraguay (1990)	35.8	41.4	48.4	–	–	23.6	25.8	28.1	–	–
Peru (1996)	37.8	52.0	54.2	22.7	–	32.4	39.9	40.9	20.2	–
Peru (1991/2)	31.9	42.6	46.8	15.7	7.3	26.8	32.9	34.9	13.7	6.8
Peru (2000)	29.1	37.7	43.7	12.2	9.5	25.8	31.3	34.2	10.7	8.6
Peru (2004/6)	34.9	46.4	50.3	17.6	–	31.5	38.8	41.0	15.7	–

Table B.3.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Philippines (1993)	27.8	30.5	38.7	–	–	24.9	26.5	28.9	–	–
Philippines (1998)	34.3	45.9	49.8	–	–	29.8	36.3	37.8	–	–
Philippines (2003)	40.1	46.1	47.9	10.0	–	36.8	41.0	41.9	9.5	–
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	26.6	35.3	35.3	–	–	22.1	27.0	27.0	–	–
Turkey (1993)	17.3	24.9	30.2	9.2	7.0	14.2	18.3	20.5	7.9	6.6
Turkey (1998)	12.7	17.9	20.5	6.0	3.1	10.6	13.5	14.7	5.2	2.8
Turkey (2003)	17.0	22.4	26.7	6.5	5.6	14.3	17.4	19.5	5.8	5.3
Ukraine (2007)	5.3	12.0	14.1	7.1	2.3	4.8	9.9	11.2	6.4	2.2
Viet Nam (1997)	13.1	20.1	25.1	8.0	6.3	11.9	17.2	20.4	7.9	5.9
Viet Nam (2002)	16.9	23.5	28.8	7.9	6.9	15.1	19.7	22.7	7.5	6.3
Zimbabwe (1994)	14.2	23.3	23.3	–	–	12.6	17.9	17.9	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	25.8	30.1	30.1	–	–	21.7	24.5	24.5	–	–

Table B.3.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons**Periodic abstinence**

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Armenia (2000)	11.1	13.3	15.2	2.6	–	9.5	10.9	11.7	2.4	–
Armenia (2005)	3.4	4.4	4.7	–	–	2.8	3.2	3.3	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	11.5	18.4	23.8	7.8	6.6	9.4	13.2	15.1	6.8	5.4
Bangladesh (1996/97)	10.5	14.4	18.4	4.4	4.7	8.8	11.1	12.7	3.9	4.1
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	15.1	21.5	24.5	7.6	3.8	13.4	17.3	18.5	6.6	3.4
Bangladesh (2004)	14.3	22.4	26.5	9.4	5.4	12.4	17.0	19.0	7.8	5.3
Bolivia (1994)	8.2	12.1	14.4	4.3	2.5	7.1	9.4	10.3	3.7	2.4
Brazil (1991)	17.3	18.3	29.4	–	–	12.8	13.2	15.5	–	–
Brazil (1996)	24.3	32.8	35.6	11.3	–	20.0	24.3	25.3	9.6	–
Colombia (1990)	15.4	19.0	21.4	4.2	2.9	13.5	15.3	16.4	3.4	2.9
Colombia (1995)	25.5	33.5	37.9	10.7	6.6	22.3	26.6	28.5	9.1	6.1
Colombia (2000)	25.7	32.3	37.6	8.8	7.9	21.9	25.4	27.5	7.8	6.8
Colombia (2005)	16.4	26.5	30.3	12.1	5.2	14.4	20.5	22.1	10.6	4.5
Dominican Republic (1991)	15.0	15.4	15.4	–	–	12.4	12.6	12.6	–	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	20.0	36.3	39.3	–	–	13.7	17.9	18.5	–	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	18.0	25.0	25.0	8.5	–	14.4	17.5	17.5	7.1	–
Egypt (1992)	12.9	14.6	19.3	–	–	11.4	12.4	14.5	–	–
Egypt (1995)	14.0	14.6	14.6	–	–	12.0	12.3	12.3	–	–
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt (2005)	7.5	7.5	11.7	–	–	6.7	6.7	9.1	–	–
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia (2005)	12.8	21.5	25.0	–	–	11.5	16.3	17.5	–	–
Guatemala (1995)	4.5	9.4	9.4	5.1	–	3.9	6.8	6.8	4.5	–

Table B.3.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)**Periodic abstinence**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	4.1	9.1	13.8	5.2	–		3.8	7.2	10.0	4.9	–	
Indonesia (1991)	10.7	11.7	16.9	1.1	5.9		9.4	9.9	12.2	1.0	4.9	
Indonesia (1994)	7.8	9.3	10.1	1.7	0.8		7.2	8.0	8.4	1.3	0.7	
Indonesia (1997)	7.6	10.2	10.6	2.9	0.4		6.7	8.5	8.7	2.4	0.4	
Indonesia (2002/3)	6.4	9.2	9.2	3.0	–		6.1	8.4	8.4	2.8	–	
Indonesia (2007)	8.1	12.9	15.3	5.2	2.7		7.4	11.0	12.5	4.8	2.5	
Jordan (1990)	8.6	14.7	16.1	6.7	–		6.9	9.2	9.5	5.2	–	
Jordan (1997)	15.2	21.2	22.2	7.1	–		12.6	14.5	14.7	5.0	–	
Jordan (2002)	9.0	9.7	12.6	0.8	–		6.7	7.0	7.9	0.6	–	
Jordan (2007)	6.0	9.1	10.1	3.3	1.1		5.3	7.0	7.3	2.7	0.8	
Jordan (2009)	14.3	16.5	26.9	2.6	12.4		12.1	13.1	16.1	1.8	9.5	
Kazakhstan (1999)	25.3	42.3	45.4	–	–		20.8	30.4	31.7	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	3.9	6.3	6.3	2.5	–		3.7	5.0	5.0	2.0	–	
Kenya (2003)	2.5	4.9	9.0	2.4	–		2.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	–	
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco (1992)	12.1	18.0	23.4	6.7	–		9.5	12.3	14.2	5.7	–	
Morocco (2003/4)	17.7	20.6	26.4	3.4	7.4		14.7	16.2	18.2	3.0	6.1	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	10.6	15.0	22.3	5.0	–		9.8	13.1	16.8	4.8	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	14.2	27.3	28.3	15.2	–		12.2	19.1	19.6	12.6	–	
Paraguay (1990)	17.3	18.5	20.0	1.4	–		14.5	15.2	15.7	1.4	–	
Peru (1996)	8.8	13.3	15.7	5.0	2.7		7.3	9.6	10.5	4.2	2.4	
Peru (1991/2)	10.3	16.3	22.7	6.6	7.7		8.8	12.0	14.6	5.6	6.9	
Peru (2000)	10.9	17.8	24.5	7.8	8.1		9.7	14.2	17.5	6.8	7.3	
Peru (2004/6)	13.9	19.1	22.9	6.1	4.7		12.2	15.5	17.4	5.5	4.3	

Table B.3.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)**Periodic abstinence**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	4.4	6.8	6.8	2.6	–		3.8	5.3	5.3	2.3	–	
Philippines (1998)	7.3	11.2	13.0	4.2	1.9		6.5	8.9	9.7	3.7	1.7	
Philippines (2003)	7.8	12.6	14.1	5.3	1.7		6.9	10.2	10.9	4.7	1.5	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	10.3	16.0	22.2	6.3	–		9.7	13.6	15.9	5.3	–	
Turkey (1993)	15.0	21.2	21.2	–	–		11.3	13.6	13.6	–	–	
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (2003)	19.8	22.6	22.6	–	–		14.7	16.2	16.2	–	–	
Ukraine (2007)	11.4	22.9	25.9	13.1	3.8		10.5	19.0	20.8	12.1	3.6	
Viet Nam (1997)	8.9	11.1	21.2	2.4	11.4		8.1	9.7	15.9	2.2	10.8	
Viet Nam (2002)	12.6	20.2	25.3	8.8	6.4		11.0	16.4	19.2	8.0	5.9	
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.3.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons
Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	4.3	7.3	9.5	3.2	2.4		3.5	5.1	5.9	2.6	2.1	
Armenia (2005)	2.0	2.9	3.7	1.0	0.8		1.8	2.4	2.7	0.9	0.7	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	14.4	21.0	22.8	7.7	–		12.0	15.0	15.7	6.7	–	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	30.2	33.8	35.7	–	–		27.1	28.8	29.6	–	–	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	16.5	20.7	23.0	5.1	2.9		13.2	15.2	16.0	4.1	2.6	
Bangladesh (2004)	27.6	31.6	33.6	5.5	–		22.7	24.8	25.6	4.9	–	
Bolivia (1994)	17.5	21.6	26.8	–	–		14.6	16.5	18.3	–	–	
Brazil (1991)	26.7	32.9	36.6	–	–		20.2	23.0	23.8	–	–	
Brazil (1996)	26.5	34.1	37.4	10.4	–		22.3	26.1	27.2	9.4	–	
Colombia (1990)	9.8	23.8	25.9	15.5	–		8.9	18.1	19.2	14.6	–	
Colombia (1995)	25.9	35.1	44.2	12.5	–		21.3	25.9	28.8	10.4	–	
Colombia (2000)	28.6	40.4	44.1	16.5	6.2		24.5	30.9	32.3	14.8	5.0	
Colombia (2005)	20.6	31.3	39.3	13.5	11.6		18.0	24.8	28.7	11.7	10.6	
Dominican Republic (1991)	22.7	28.1	51.2	–	–		18.4	20.3	24.7	–	–	
Dominican Republic (1996)	18.2	30.2	41.4	–	–		14.8	18.7	20.6	–	–	
Dominican Republic (2002)	27.8	34.3	35.3	8.9	–		23.7	27.0	27.2	8.1	–	
Egypt (1992)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (1995)	12.3	12.3	12.3	–	–		11.0	11.0	11.0	–	–	
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.3.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)
Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1995)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	16.5	18.3	24.1	2.2	–	13.2	13.2	14.2	16.2	2.0	–	–
Indonesia (1994)	11.9	14.8	15.5	3.4	–	10.5	10.5	12.3	12.6	2.9	–	–
Indonesia (1997)	13.2	14.5	15.6	1.6	–	11.7	11.7	12.7	13.4	1.4	–	–
Indonesia (2002/3)	4.5	11.7	14.1	7.6	2.7	4.2	4.2	9.5	11.0	6.7	2.7	2.7
Indonesia (2007)	8.1	13.8	19.0	6.2	6.0	7.5	7.5	11.9	14.9	5.7	5.2	5.2
Jordan (1990)	13.1	21.6	24.0	9.8	–	10.7	10.7	14.4	15.1	8.1	–	–
Jordan (1997)	13.6	22.2	26.3	9.9	5.2	11.2	11.2	14.0	14.8	6.6	4.0	4.0
Jordan (2002)	14.5	20.0	22.4	6.4	2.9	12.4	12.4	15.1	15.8	5.2	2.4	2.4
Jordan (2007)	9.1	11.5	13.9	2.7	2.7	8.2	8.2	9.7	10.7	2.3	2.5	2.5
Jordan (2009)	12.3	17.4	20.7	5.7	4.0	10.9	10.9	14.0	15.1	5.1	3.1	3.1
Kazakhstan (1999)	28.5	34.4	43.9	–	–	23.6	23.6	26.7	30.7	–	–	–
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	9.8	16.1	16.1	7.0	–	8.6	8.6	11.8	11.8	5.0	–	–
Morocco (1992)	9.5	10.6	13.5	1.2	–	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.7	1.0	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	20.9	24.1	30.4	4.0	8.3	18.1	18.1	20.2	23.0	3.8	7.0	7.0
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	10.6	18.9	22.6	9.3	4.6	9.1	9.1	14.3	15.9	8.0	3.9	3.9
Nicaragua (1998)	13.4	24.4	31.6	–	–	10.6	10.6	15.3	17.9	–	–	–
Paraguay (1990)	15.4	20.8	23.4	–	–	14.5	14.5	18.1	19.8	–	–	–
Peru (1996)	19.6	24.8	29.2	6.5	–	16.6	16.6	19.4	21.0	5.9	–	–
Peru (1991/2)	20.5	28.4	31.4	9.9	4.3	17.7	17.7	22.0	23.2	8.6	3.7	3.7
Peru (2000)	16.2	29.1	33.8	15.4	6.6	14.9	14.9	23.5	26.1	13.8	6.4	6.4
Peru (2004/6)	20.6	28.0	34.6	–	–	18.4	18.4	23.3	26.1	–	–	–

Table B.3.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Method-related reasons (*continued*)
Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Philippines (1993)	8.3	9.9	12.4	1.7	2.8	7.2	8.0	8.9	1.4	2.3
Philippines (1998)	12.7	16.7	22.4	4.6	6.8	11.1	13.3	15.2	4.1	5.7
Philippines (2003)	12.2	17.5	20.4	6.1	3.6	10.5	13.6	14.7	5.4	3.0
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	10.3	28.3	39.8	20.1	–	9.1	17.8	19.5	14.5	–
Turkey (1993)	10.8	14.8	17.6	4.5	3.3	9.6	12.0	13.3	3.9	2.9
Turkey (1998)	9.6	11.9	16.9	2.6	5.6	8.3	9.7	11.8	2.3	5.0
Turkey (2003)	14.0	17.8	21.4	4.5	4.3	12.3	14.7	16.2	4.0	3.8
Ukraine (2007)	7.8	17.5	25.9	10.5	10.2	6.7	13.3	17.8	9.5	9.1
Viet Nam (1997)	8.2	13.4	17.5	5.7	4.7	7.9	12.1	14.8	5.1	4.4
Viet Nam (2002)	11.2	17.1	22.1	6.6	6.1	10.4	14.4	17.2	5.8	5.8
Zimbabwe (1994)	7.1	11.6	20.1	4.9	–	6.3	8.8	10.9	3.4	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	3.1	3.1	5.1	–	–	3.0	3.0	3.7	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	7.3	11.0	11.0	–	–	6.3	8.6	8.6	–	–

Table B.4.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns**All methods**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	1.7	4.4	6.1	2.8	2.3		1.3	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.1	
Armenia (2005)	1.1	1.6	2.9	0.5	1.7		1.0	1.2	1.8	0.4	1.5	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	24.3	33.4	40.2	12.1	10.8		20.9	26.7	30.1	11.0	9.8	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	25.0	33.1	40.7	11.6	12.0		21.9	27.0	31.1	10.6	11.1	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	23.4	32.1	38.4	10.9	9.0		19.7	24.8	27.7	9.6	8.0	
Bangladesh (2004)	22.1	30.5	36.6	10.6	8.6		17.9	22.6	25.4	9.4	7.8	
Bolivia (1994)	8.9	12.7	17.1	4.3	4.5		7.8	10.1	11.8	3.6	4.1	
Brazil (1991)	13.7	21.8	26.4	10.1	6.5		11.6	16.3	18.5	9.5	6.1	
Brazil (1996)	9.3	14.3	17.8	5.4	4.7		7.5	10.5	12.3	5.0	4.5	
Colombia (1990)	11.6	17.4	23.5	7.0	7.5		10.1	14.0	17.2	6.5	7.0	
Colombia (1995)	13.2	19.7	24.3	7.6	6.0		11.1	14.7	16.7	6.9	5.7	
Colombia (2000)	11.0	16.7	20.5	6.5	4.0		9.1	12.2	13.9	5.9	3.8	
Colombia (2005)	10.4	16.8	21.7	7.2	6.1		9.1	13.2	15.7	6.5	5.7	
Dominican Republic (1991)	14.8	20.6	26.7	6.9	7.2		12.0	15.2	17.9	6.5	6.9	
Dominican Republic (1996)	16.3	21.8	25.1	7.0	4.5		13.2	16.2	17.7	6.6	4.3	
Dominican Republic (2002)	15.6	21.4	25.8	6.9	5.4		13.3	16.8	18.8	6.3	5.1	
Egypt (1992)	13.7	23.2	32.4	11.1	12.1		12.6	19.8	25.3	10.0	11.2	
Egypt (1995)	13.6	22.6	30.8	10.6	11.1		12.5	19.2	23.9	9.7	10.2	
Egypt (2000)	15.5	24.3	32.3	10.5	10.6		14.5	21.1	25.8	9.5	9.7	
Egypt (2005)	14.9	23.4	30.3	10.1	9.2		13.5	19.5	23.3	9.0	8.4	
Egypt (2008)	11.2	18.6	25.2	8.4	8.0		10.5	16.3	20.2	7.6	7.2	
Ethiopia (2005)	18.8	25.7	32.3	8.8	6.8		16.5	20.8	24.0	7.7	6.1	
Guatemala (1995)	10.9	14.1	17.3	2.3	4.3		9.8	11.9	13.8	2.1	4.1	

Table B.4.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)
All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	16.7	21.6	26.0	6.2	–		14.6	18.1	20.6	6.0	–	
Indonesia (1991)	11.8	16.3	21.9	5.2	6.9		10.8	14.3	17.8	4.8	6.3	
Indonesia (1994)	11.5	17.1	22.4	6.3	6.6		10.6	14.9	18.4	5.9	6.1	
Indonesia (1997)	10.3	15.7	20.9	6.0	6.3		9.6	14.0	17.6	5.7	5.9	
Indonesia (2002/3)	7.7	12.3	16.3	5.1	4.7		7.2	11.0	13.9	4.8	4.4	
Indonesia (2007)	10.3	15.9	20.9	6.2	6.0		9.4	13.8	17.2	5.8	5.7	
Jordan (1990)	12.5	21.9	29.2	10.7	11.7		10.7	15.5	17.8	8.5	10.2	
Jordan (1997)	12.7	21.3	28.8	10.5	11.5		10.5	14.5	17.0	8.3	10.3	
Jordan (2002)	9.5	18.0	26.0	9.1	10.8		8.2	12.7	15.6	7.6	9.6	
Jordan (2007)	7.5	13.1	18.3	6.2	6.1		6.4	9.6	11.7	5.4	5.3	
Jordan (2009)	9.8	15.7	21.1	6.2	6.3		8.3	11.4	13.4	5.3	5.4	
Kazakhstan (1999)	5.7	10.2	13.2	4.6	3.9		4.8	7.4	8.7	4.4	3.8	
Kenya (1998)	9.9	16.4	23.0	8.1	11.6		9.0	13.6	17.1	7.3	10.5	
Kenya (2003)	16.5	24.6	29.8	9.9	8.5		15.0	20.5	23.1	8.9	7.9	
Malawi (2004)	11.6	21.5	31.0	11.6	13.6		10.2	16.4	20.2	9.7	11.8	
Morocco (1992)	10.3	19.1	28.0	10.0	12.2		8.9	14.0	17.9	8.5	10.5	
Morocco (2003/4)	9.0	14.8	19.9	6.5	5.7		7.2	10.3	12.3	5.6	5.1	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	2.8	5.4	9.4	2.7	4.0		2.3	3.7	5.5	2.4	3.7	
Nicaragua (1998)	15.7	22.7	28.7	8.5	8.4		13.7	18.4	21.8	7.9	7.9	
Paraguay (1990)	21.1	27.0	31.9	8.0	13.7		17.9	20.9	22.9	7.2	12.7	
Peru (1996)	11.0	15.9	21.3	5.6	6.1		9.3	12.1	14.5	5.0	5.6	
Peru (1991/2)	12.5	19.0	25.3	7.4	7.9		10.8	14.5	17.4	6.5	7.3	
Peru (2000)	15.2	24.1	30.2	10.5	8.1		13.5	19.5	22.9	9.7	7.7	
Peru (2004/6)	16.4	24.8	31.9	10.8	11.3		13.6	18.0	20.9	9.3	10.6	

Table B.4.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)**All methods**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	7.2	10.2	13.9	3.3	4.0		6.4	8.3	10.1	2.9	3.6	
Philippines (1998)	10.8	16.2	19.7	6.1	3.8		9.2	12.3	13.8	5.5	3.5	
Philippines (2003)	12.9	18.9	24.6	6.8	7.3		11.4	15.3	18.3	6.2	6.8	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	13.9	22.8	27.8	11.3	8.8		12.5	17.7	19.4	9.3	7.5	
Turkey (1993)	5.7	9.5	13.6	4.0	4.7		4.9	7.1	9.2	3.6	4.4	
Turkey (1998)	5.6	8.5	11.9	3.3	3.8		4.8	6.7	8.4	2.9	3.4	
Turkey (2003)	6.8	9.7	12.7	2.9	3.2		6.0	7.6	9.1	2.6	3.0	
Ukraine (2007)	1.6	4.2	5.4	2.6	1.3		1.5	3.4	4.1	2.4	1.2	
Viet Nam (1997)	4.5	7.5	9.6	3.1	2.0		4.3	6.7	8.3	2.9	1.9	
Viet Nam (2002)	5.9	8.3	11.5	2.6	3.7		5.4	7.1	9.1	2.4	3.4	
Zimbabwe (1994)	3.8	8.8	14.7	5.6	7.4		3.6	7.3	10.1	4.9	6.1	
Zimbabwe (1999)	5.5	10.9	16.7	6.0	6.8		5.3	9.5	12.8	5.4	5.7	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	4.0	7.7	10.8	4.0	3.5		3.8	6.7	8.4	3.6	3.0	

Table B.4.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns
Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	28.1	39.0	48.2	15.2	15.0	25.6	33.3	38.7	14.0	13.8
Bangladesh (1996/97)	26.7	36.5	43.8	13.3	11.6	24.4	31.2	35.4	12.2	10.6
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	25.0	33.5	40.8	11.3	11.0	22.1	27.7	31.5	10.3	10.0
Bangladesh (2004)	24.0	33.3	39.2	12.3	8.9	20.7	26.7	29.7	11.0	8.1
Bolivia (1994)	41.7	54.3	60.4	21.6	–	37.0	45.3	48.6	19.6	–
Brazil (1991)	23.3	40.3	52.0	22.2	19.5	20.1	30.0	34.9	19.4	16.1
Brazil (1996)	14.2	24.1	31.5	11.6	9.8	11.5	17.3	20.8	10.4	9.0
Colombia (1990)	18.7	29.2	37.6	12.9	11.8	16.2	23.1	27.2	11.9	10.6
Colombia (1995)	27.4	39.2	46.5	16.3	11.9	24.6	31.9	35.3	14.7	10.7
Colombia (2000)	19.9	30.9	37.0	13.8	8.8	17.5	24.2	26.9	12.3	8.0
Colombia (2005)	20.8	33.8	42.2	16.5	12.7	18.2	26.1	29.9	14.3	11.1
Dominican Republic (1991)	29.4	41.7	60.1	17.4	31.5	23.3	29.2	34.8	14.9	25.4
Dominican Republic (1996)	29.4	40.0	48.2	15.0	13.5	24.5	30.2	33.3	13.4	11.8
Dominican Republic (2002)	23.4	32.1	38.9	11.3	10.1	20.4	25.4	28.2	9.8	9.0
Egypt (1992)	22.2	34.7	45.2	16.2	16.1	19.6	27.8	33.2	14.1	14.4
Egypt (1995)	23.6	34.4	42.7	14.2	12.6	20.5	27.3	31.1	12.8	11.3
Egypt (2000)	24.6	35.5	41.5	14.4	9.3	21.1	27.5	30.3	12.4	8.4
Egypt (2005)	21.8	31.6	36.7	12.6	7.4	18.4	23.8	25.8	10.8	6.4
Egypt (2008)	14.1	21.9	26.3	9.0	5.6	12.4	17.0	18.8	7.7	5.0
Ethiopia (2005)	32.7	43.7	53.3	16.3	–	27.2	32.4	35.7	13.5	–

Table B.4.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)**Oral pills**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1995)	23.8	29.1	40.1	6.9	15.6		21.4	24.7	29.7	6.0	14.2	
Guatemala (1998/99)	27.8	35.6	44.4	10.7	–		24.7	29.9	34.6	9.8	–	
Indonesia (1991)	11.7	15.0	18.0	3.7	3.6		10.9	13.3	15.1	3.4	3.2	
Indonesia (1994)	12.0	15.6	20.0	4.0	5.3		11.0	13.5	16.0	3.7	4.8	
Indonesia (1997)	12.4	16.2	20.1	4.3	4.6		11.3	14.0	16.2	4.0	4.2	
Indonesia (2002/3)	9.7	13.7	16.4	4.4	3.1		8.9	11.7	13.1	4.0	2.8	
Indonesia (2007)	13.7	19.0	22.5	6.1	4.3		12.0	15.5	17.3	5.6	4.0	
Jordan (1990)	35.8	51.6	57.8	24.6	12.8		30.2	37.7	39.5	20.6	10.2	
Jordan (1997)	39.0	51.9	63.9	21.2	24.8		31.8	37.4	40.8	17.4	20.2	
Jordan (2002)	28.0	43.9	55.5	22.1	20.7		23.3	31.2	35.1	18.0	17.6	
Jordan (2007)	19.5	29.1	37.5	11.9	11.9		16.8	22.2	25.4	10.1	10.5	
Jordan (2009)	24.8	36.1	42.8	15.0	10.4		21.5	27.7	30.0	12.8	8.6	
Kazakhstan (1999)	29.7	44.9	48.8	–	–		23.3	28.9	30.1	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	17.4	25.2	31.7	9.4	8.6		15.9	21.7	24.9	8.7	7.5	
Kenya (2003)	23.5	33.6	40.8	13.2	10.9		21.6	28.2	31.9	11.6	9.9	
Malawi (2004)	24.3	35.9	46.5	15.3	–		21.1	27.6	30.6	13.3	–	
Morocco (1992)	12.5	21.6	31.1	10.4	12.2		11.0	16.6	20.8	8.8	10.5	
Morocco (2003/4)	10.1	16.1	21.2	6.7	6.1		7.9	11.5	13.9	6.0	5.5	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	12.4	23.4	32.1	12.5	–		10.4	16.0	19.1	10.5	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	21.3	31.2	40.6	12.7	13.6		18.3	24.2	28.3	11.2	11.9	
Paraguay (1990)	33.4	42.9	50.7	14.3	13.7		29.0	34.6	38.3	13.0	12.7	
Peru (1996)	33.0	45.3	54.9	18.3	17.5		28.9	36.5	41.1	16.3	15.8	
Peru (1991/2)	30.9	45.4	55.6	20.9	18.8		27.3	36.5	41.8	19.2	17.2	
Peru (2000)	35.7	51.0	59.3	23.8	17.0		31.5	41.2	45.3	21.6	15.1	

Table B.4.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)**Oral pills**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Peru (2004/6)	39.4	53.1	60.6	22.5	–		32.3	39.6	42.5	20.0	–	
Philippines (1993)	15.5	22.8	31.7	8.6	11.5		13.6	18.3	22.7	7.8	10.5	
Philippines (1998)	20.4	28.6	34.7	10.3	8.4		17.8	23.2	26.5	9.6	7.9	
Philippines (2003)	19.4	27.6	35.8	10.2	11.3		17.5	23.3	28.0	9.5	10.5	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	18.0	28.6	32.6	13.0	5.6		16.6	23.4	24.9	10.9	4.6	
Turkey (1993)	26.8	38.5	48.3	16.0	15.9		22.1	28.3	32.4	13.9	14.3	
Turkey (1998)	26.3	38.5	46.4	16.4	12.9		21.5	27.9	31.0	14.8	11.3	
Turkey (2003)	30.6	40.3	48.5	14.0	13.6		26.6	32.1	35.6	12.2	12.8	
Ukraine (2007)	12.8	20.6	20.6	8.9	–		12.4	19.1	19.1	8.4	–	
Viet Nam (1997)	11.0	21.7	27.4	12.0	–		10.0	17.3	20.5	10.9	–	
Viet Nam (2002)	15.4	21.4	32.3	7.1	13.9		13.9	18.1	24.2	6.6	12.6	
Zimbabwe (1994)	4.6	10.5	17.1	6.2	7.4		4.4	9.2	12.7	5.6	6.1	
Zimbabwe (1999)	3.8	8.2	12.6	4.6	4.8		3.6	7.2	9.7	4.2	4.0	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	2.5	5.4	8.1	3.0	2.8		2.4	4.7	6.3	2.7	2.5	

Table B.4.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns
IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	4.5	12.7	18.0	8.5	6.1		4.5	12.4	17.4	8.4	6.0	
Armenia (2005)	5.9	7.5	12.7	1.7	5.6		5.8	7.4	12.3	1.7	5.5	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	31.4	45.5	51.5	20.6	–		30.1	42.6	47.3	19.9	–	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	36.3	45.3	58.3	14.2	–		35.3	43.5	54.3	13.9	–	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	28.8	46.4	55.6	–	–		28.3	44.4	52.1	–	–	
Bangladesh (2004)	23.0	36.8	60.9	–	–		22.2	34.1	53.5	–	–	
Bolivia (1994)	7.8	13.9	23.7	6.6	11.3		7.6	13.3	21.5	6.4	11.0	
Brazil (1991)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Brazil (1996)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Colombia (1990)	10.3	17.7	28.1	8.2	34.6		10.0	16.3	23.8	7.9	11.4	
Colombia (1995)	10.8	19.2	26.3	9.4	8.7		10.4	17.9	23.7	9.2	8.4	
Colombia (2000)	9.6	16.3	21.2	7.4	5.9		9.3	15.2	19.2	7.2	5.7	
Colombia (2005)	11.0	18.2	26.8	8.1	10.5		10.8	17.3	24.5	7.8	10.3	
Dominican Republic (1991)	26.7	38.2	51.2	–	–		25.4	34.9	40.2	–	–	
Dominican Republic (1996)	25.3	32.9	35.3	–	–		24.8	31.4	33.3	–	–	
Dominican Republic (2002)	16.0	28.6	43.1	15.0	20.3		14.7	24.4	33.3	13.9	18.4	
Egypt (1992)	7.9	16.0	24.5	8.9	10.1		7.7	15.0	21.6	8.4	9.4	
Egypt (1995)	8.7	17.2	26.0	9.4	10.6		8.5	16.0	22.6	8.8	9.8	
Egypt (2000)	8.8	16.8	25.2	8.8	10.1		8.6	15.7	21.8	8.2	9.3	
Egypt (2005)	9.0	16.0	23.0	7.7	8.3		8.8	14.9	19.7	7.1	7.6	
Egypt (2008)	6.2	12.4	17.8	6.7	6.1		6.1	11.5	15.2	6.1	5.5	
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala (1995)	8.2	17.7	18.7	–	–		7.8	16.2	16.9	–	–	

Table B.4.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)

IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	36 24
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	8.0	11.0	14.7	3.3	4.1	4.1	7.7	10.3	13.2	3.2	3.9	3.9
Indonesia (1994)	8.8	11.5	14.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	8.6	11.0	13.2	2.8	3.0	3.0
Indonesia (1997)	8.0	12.0	17.1	4.3	5.8	5.8	7.9	11.6	15.8	4.2	5.5	5.5
Indonesia (2002/3)	6.8	10.2	12.3	3.6	2.4	2.4	6.7	9.9	11.9	3.6	2.3	2.3
Indonesia (2007)	5.3	6.3	7.9	1.1	1.7	1.7	5.2	6.2	7.6	1.1	1.7	1.7
Jordan (1990)	11.2	22.5	33.7	12.7	14.5	14.5	10.8	20.1	27.2	11.7	12.5	12.5
Jordan (1997)	9.4	19.5	27.4	11.1	9.9	9.9	9.0	17.4	22.9	10.1	9.2	9.2
Jordan (2002)	7.5	17.2	26.4	10.5	11.1	11.1	7.4	16.1	23.1	10.0	10.2	10.2
Jordan (2007)	6.5	12.9	18.5	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	12.1	16.3	6.6	5.7	5.7
Jordan (2009)	7.6	13.8	20.9	6.7	8.3	8.3	7.3	12.7	18.0	6.3	7.7	7.7
Kazakhstan (1999)	5.3	10.1	13.6	5.0	3.9	3.9	5.2	9.6	12.5	5.0	3.8	3.8
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (1992)	9.5	27.2	40.2	19.6	–	–	9.2	24.9	35.2	19.0	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	10.5	19.4	26.3	10.0	8.6	8.6	10.2	18.5	24.3	9.7	8.3	8.3
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	3.5	6.9	12.7	3.5	6.3	6.3	3.5	6.6	11.9	3.4	6.1	6.1
Nicaragua (1998)	17.0	27.6	38.0	12.7	14.4	14.4	16.4	25.6	33.3	12.2	13.6	13.6
Paraguay (1990)	8.7	12.9	20.1	4.6	–	–	8.5	12.5	18.6	4.6	–	–
Peru (1996)	8.5	14.1	21.8	6.1	9.0	9.0	8.4	13.7	20.6	6.0	8.7	8.7
Peru (1991/2)	14.1	22.4	31.6	9.7	11.9	11.9	13.8	21.6	29.8	9.5	11.6	11.6
Peru (2000)	13.6	22.7	31.2	10.5	10.9	10.9	13.4	22.1	29.8	10.4	10.8	10.8
Peru (2004/6)	16.4	27.7	32.5	13.5	–	–	16.3	27.0	31.4	13.2	–	–

Table B.4.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)**IUD**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	8.3	12.9	18.4	5.1	—		7.7	11.6	15.6	5.0	—	
Philippines (1998)	8.4	15.7	20.2	8.0	5.3		8.1	14.9	18.7	7.9	5.2	
Philippines (2003)	7.8	13.5	23.3	6.2	11.3		7.6	12.7	21.3	6.0	11.1	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Turkey (1993)	6.4	11.8	18.5	5.8	7.6		6.3	11.4	17.3	5.7	7.3	
Turkey (1998)	6.3	9.8	15.6	3.7	6.4		6.2	9.6	14.6	3.7	6.1	
Turkey (2003)	6.4	10.7	15.3	4.6	5.2		6.3	10.4	14.5	4.5	5.0	
Ukraine (2007)	0.4	3.8	6.6	3.4	3.0		0.4	3.7	6.5	3.4	3.0	
Viet Nam (1997)	7.4	10.8	13.5	3.7	3.0		7.3	10.6	12.9	3.6	2.9	
Viet Nam (2002)	8.6	12.0	15.6	3.6	4.1		8.6	11.7	14.9	3.6	4.0	
Zimbabwe (1994)	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Zimbabwe (1999)	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

Table B.4.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns
Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	2.7	5.5	5.5	2.9	–		2.3	3.8	3.8	2.5	–	
Armenia (2005)	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	–		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	–	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	22.0	25.3	26.4	4.3	–		13.9	14.9	15.1	3.6	–	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	15.2	19.2	27.7	4.7	–		11.0	12.6	14.6	4.3	–	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	15.0	20.1	24.5	6.0	5.4		9.7	11.4	12.3	5.0	4.8	
Bangladesh (2004)	10.8	12.3	15.5	1.7	3.7		7.0	7.4	7.9	1.4	2.9	
Bolivia (1994)	8.0	8.0	8.0	–	–		5.0	5.0	5.0	–	–	
Brazil (1991)	8.9	10.1	10.1	–	–		6.0	6.2	6.2	–	–	
Brazil (1996)	6.6	7.0	8.2	0.4	–		5.4	5.5	5.9	0.3	–	
Colombia (1990)	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–		0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–	
Colombia (1995)	0.5	3.2	6.7	2.7	–		0.4	1.3	2.1	2.2	–	
Colombia (2000)	2.9	4.6	4.6	1.8	–		2.2	2.8	2.8	1.4	–	
Colombia (2005)	2.3	3.9	5.0	1.6	1.1		1.8	2.5	2.8	1.4	0.9	
Dominican Republic (1991)	4.3	9.9	9.9	–	–		2.8	4.1	4.1	–	–	
Dominican Republic (1996)	4.8	7.6	7.6	–	–		2.4	3.0	3.0	–	–	
Dominican Republic (2002)	6.0	6.0	7.7	–	–		3.6	3.6	3.9	–	–	
Egypt (1992)	13.6	17.8	20.6	4.9	–		10.7	12.7	13.7	3.9	–	
Egypt (1995)	4.0	4.5	4.5	0.5	–		3.2	3.4	3.4	0.5	–	
Egypt (2000)	5.8	9.7	17.9	–	–		4.2	5.9	9.0	–	–	
Egypt (2005)	3.7	4.4	4.4	0.7	–		2.8	3.3	3.3	0.7	–	
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.4.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)

Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1995)	7.6	8.0	11.0	–	–		5.4	5.6	7.0	–	–	–
Guatemala (1998/99)	11.9	11.9	15.5	–	–		7.5	7.5	8.3	–	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	3.1	7.4	8.0	4.5	–		2.4	4.5	4.6	4.1	–	–
Indonesia (1994)	2.8	4.3	4.3	1.5	–		2.1	2.8	2.8	1.4	–	–
Indonesia (1997)	0.8	1.2	2.4	0.4	–		0.7	0.9	1.4	0.4	–	–
Indonesia (2002/3)	3.3	4.5	4.5	1.3	–		2.6	3.4	3.4	1.3	–	–
Indonesia (2007)	4.9	6.4	10.6	1.6	4.5		3.7	4.6	6.8	1.4	4.5	
Jordan (1990)	20.1	25.2	25.2	–	–		12.9	14.2	14.2	–	–	–
Jordan (1997)	8.9	13.1	13.1	–	–		5.1	6.1	6.1	–	–	–
Jordan (2002)	9.9	11.6	14.8	1.9	–		7.5	8.0	8.7	1.2	–	–
Jordan (2007)	3.9	6.3	15.8	2.4	10.2		3.3	4.5	7.4	2.1	7.9	
Jordan (2009)	7.6	10.7	13.5	3.3	3.2		5.9	7.4	8.2	3.0	2.7	
Kazakhstan (1999)	–	1.2	1.2	1.2	–		–	0.4	0.4	1.0	–	–
Kenya (1998)	0.8	0.8	0.8	–	–		0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	2.3	2.3	–	–		–	0.8	0.8	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	1.3	1.3	1.3	–	–		1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	–
Morocco (1992)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	1.2	1.2	1.2	–	–		0.9	0.9	0.9	–	–	–
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	0.9	2.2	4.0	1.3	1.8		0.8	1.4	2.1	1.1	1.7	
Nicaragua (1998)	6.5	6.9	6.9	0.4	–		4.0	4.2	4.2	0.4	–	–
Paraguay (1990)	7.4	10.1	10.1	–	–		3.6	4.4	4.4	–	–	–
Peru (1996)	8.3	12.2	16.3	4.3	–		6.9	8.3	9.2	3.8	–	–
Peru (1991/2)	5.5	8.4	12.3	3.0	4.3		4.0	5.1	6.3	2.5	3.7	
Peru (2000)	3.0	5.4	6.4	2.4	1.1		2.4	3.5	3.8	2.1	1.1	
Peru (2004/6)	2.4	5.8	8.5	3.5	–		1.7	2.9	3.8	2.6	–	–

Table B.4.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)
Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	4.4	6.3	6.3	–	–		4.1	4.8	4.8	–	–	–
Philippines (1998)	7.1	10.8	14.1	–	–		5.6	7.1	7.8	–	–	–
Philippines (2003)	13.6	16.1	16.1	2.8	–		11.0	12.2	12.2	2.7	–	–
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	5.6	5.6	5.6	–	–		4.1	4.1	4.1	–	–	–
Turkey (1993)	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	–		0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	–	–
Turkey (1998)	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	–		0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	–	–
Turkey (2003)	0.3	1.4	3.3	1.2	2.0		0.2	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.9	–
Ukraine (2007)	–	0.3	0.3	0.3	–		–	0.2	0.2	0.3	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	1.6	5.5	6.7	4.0	1.3		1.3	3.9	4.5	3.8	1.2	–
Viet Nam (2002)	4.3	4.7	5.4	0.4	0.7		3.5	3.8	4.1	0.4	0.7	–
Zimbabwe (1994)	1.2	1.2	1.2	–	–		1.2	1.2	1.2	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	2.6	5.0	5.0	–	–		2.1	3.2	3.2	–	–	–

Table B.4.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns**Periodic abstinence**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	–		0.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	–	
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	2.4	3.1	4.5	0.7	1.4		2.0	2.4	2.7	0.6	1.0	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–		0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	–		2.1	2.3	2.3	0.3	–	
Bangladesh (2004)	0.1	0.1	0.7	–	0.5		0.1	0.1	0.3	–	0.5	
Bolivia (1994)	1.2	1.5	2.4	0.3	0.9		1.1	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.8	
Brazil (1991)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Brazil (1996)	1.9	2.7	4.4	0.9	–		1.2	1.6	2.0	0.7	–	
Colombia (1990)	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	–		0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	–	
Colombia (1995)	1.1	1.1	3.3	–	2.2		0.8	0.8	1.3	–	1.8	
Colombia (2000)	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–		0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–	
Colombia (2005)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	–		0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	–	
Dominican Republic (1991)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic (1996)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic (2002)	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–		0.9	0.9	0.9	–	–	
Egypt (1992)	2.3	2.3	2.3	–	–		2.1	2.1	2.1	–	–	
Egypt (1995)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia (2005)	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–		0.9	0.9	0.9	–	–	
Guatemala (1995)	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–		0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–	

Table B.4.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)
Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	3.0	3.0	3.0	–	–	–	2.1	2.1	3.0	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	–	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	–	–
Indonesia (1994)	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	–
Indonesia (1997)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia (2002/3)	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–	–
Indonesia (2007)	2.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.6	4.6	2.2	1.7	–
Jordan (1990)	2.6	6.4	6.4	3.8	–	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.3	2.8	–	–
Jordan (1997)	1.4	1.7	2.8	0.3	–	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.3	–	–
Jordan (2002)	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	–	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	–	–
Jordan (2007)	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	–	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	–	–
Jordan (2009)	1.8	3.0	3.5	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.3	–
Kazakhstan (1999)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (1992)	0.8	0.8	2.5	–	–	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	–	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	1.5	1.5	1.5	–	–	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	–	–	–
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	0.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	–	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	–	–
Nicaragua (1998)	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.6	–	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	–	–
Paraguay (1990)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru (1996)	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	–	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	–	–
Peru (1991/2)	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	–
Peru (2000)	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	–
Peru (2004/6)	0.9	0.9	0.9	–	–	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	–	–	–

Table B.4.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)**Periodic abstinence**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	1.1	1.1	1.1	–	–		1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	–
Philippines (1998)	1.1	1.6	2.3	0.5	0.7		0.9	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Philippines (2003)	1.9	2.4	3.5	0.6	1.1		1.8	2.1	2.5	0.5	0.9	0.9
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	–	0.7	0.7	0.7	–		–	0.5	0.5	0.7	–	–
Turkey (1993)	1.6	1.6	1.6	–	–		0.8	0.8	0.8	–	–	–
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (2003)	3.6	3.6	3.6	–	–		1.9	1.9	1.9	–	–	–
Ukraine (2007)	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.9	1.1		0.4	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.1
Viet Nam (1997)	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–		0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	0.3	0.3	0.3	–	–		0.3	0.3	0.3	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–

Table B.4.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns
Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	1.1	2.3	3.0	1.2	0.7		0.9	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.6	
Armenia (2005)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	–		0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	–	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	6.2	6.2	8.4	–	–		5.0	5.0	5.6	–	–	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	18.2	18.2	18.2	–	–		16.8	16.8	16.8	–	–	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	6.6	7.6	7.6	1.1	–		5.3	5.7	5.7	0.8	–	
Bangladesh (2004)	1.3	3.0	3.0	1.7	–		0.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	–	
Bolivia (1994)	1.5	2.1	2.1	–	–		1.1	1.4	1.4	–	–	
Brazil (1991)	2.3	3.1	3.1	–	–		1.4	1.7	1.7	–	–	
Brazil (1996)	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–		0.5	0.5	0.5	–	–	
Colombia (1990)	–	1.5	1.5	1.5	–		–	0.8	0.8	1.3	–	
Colombia (1995)	1.8	2.3	2.3	0.5	–		1.2	1.3	1.3	0.4	–	
Colombia (2000)	0.6	1.0	2.3	0.5	1.2		0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.1	
Colombia (2005)	0.5	1.5	2.3	1.0	0.8		0.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	
Dominican Republic (1991)	–	–	19.9	–	–		–	–	2.3	–	–	
Dominican Republic (1996)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic (2002)	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–		0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–	
Egypt (1992)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (1995)	0.7	0.7	0.7	–	–		0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–	
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.4.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (continued)
Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Guatemala (1995)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala (1998/99)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1991)	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-
Indonesia (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1997)	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.6	-
Indonesia (2002/3)	0.7	0.7	1.1	-	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	-	0.4
Indonesia (2007)	1.3	3.3	5.2	2.0	2.0	1.2	2.5	3.4	1.8	1.5
Jordan (1990)	3.3	7.4	10.2	4.2	-	2.6	4.2	4.9	3.5	-
Jordan (1997)	1.2	5.4	10.4	4.3	5.2	1.0	2.1	2.9	2.7	4.0
Jordan (2002)	0.9	2.6	4.0	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.1
Jordan (2007)	1.4	2.0	3.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.5	1.0
Jordan (2009)	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.1
Kazakhstan (1999)	1.0	2.6	2.6	-	-	0.7	1.3	1.3	-	-
Kenya (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya (2003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi (2004)	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Morocco (1992)	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	-
Morocco (2003/4)	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	0.4	0.4	1.0	-	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	-	0.4
Nicaragua (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay (1990)	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-
Peru (1996)	1.5	1.8	3.5	0.4	-	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.3	-
Peru (1991/2)	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.2	-	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.2	-
Peru (2000)	0.5	0.5	2.3	-	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.2	-	1.8

Table B.4.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Side-effects or health concerns (*continued*)
Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Peru (2004/6)	1.1	1.1	1.1	–	–		1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	–
Philippines (1993)	4.4	5.2	6.0	0.9	0.8		3.8	4.2	4.5	0.6	0.8	
Philippines (1998)	5.4	7.2	7.8	1.9	0.7		4.7	5.7	5.9	1.7	0.7	
Philippines (2003)	3.3	6.2	6.5	3.0	0.3		2.7	4.2	4.3	2.7	0.3	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	–	0.7	0.7	0.7	–		–	0.4	0.4	0.6	–	
Turkey (1993)	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–		0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	
Turkey (1998)	0.5	0.5	0.5	–	–		0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–	
Turkey (2003)	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.4		0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	
Ukraine (2007)	1.0	4.4	4.4	3.5	–		0.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	–	
Viet Nam (1997)	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.5	1.1		0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	
Viet Nam (2002)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	1.1	1.1	1.1	–	–		0.9	0.9	0.9	–	–	

Table B.5.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Armenia (2000)	4.8	7.7	11.7	2.9	3.7	3.9	5.4	7.0	2.5	3.3
Armenia (2005)	4.0	10.2	13.5	6.2	4.1	3.4	7.4	9.1	5.6	3.9
Bangladesh (1993/94)	10.3	17.7	24.2	8.3	8.8	7.8	11.6	14.4	7.4	8.2
Bangladesh (1996/97)	9.6	17.5	24.0	9.2	8.1	7.3	11.5	14.3	8.4	7.5
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	10.4	19.1	27.8	9.9	10.9	7.8	12.1	15.5	8.8	10.0
Bangladesh (2004)	11.0	20.0	27.4	10.3	9.3	8.2	12.8	15.7	9.3	8.5
Bolivia (1994)	4.6	11.3	16.0	7.7	5.5	3.8	7.4	9.2	6.3	5.1
Brazil (1991)	6.3	9.4	14.8	2.8	6.0	4.5	6.1	8.4	2.6	5.6
Brazil (1996)	5.1	9.7	15.1	4.8	5.7	3.9	6.5	9.1	4.4	5.4
Colombia (1990)	7.6	14.1	20.5	6.8	7.7	6.2	10.3	13.5	6.3	7.0
Colombia (1995)	7.5	13.1	17.0	5.9	3.9	5.7	8.5	10.1	5.2	3.7
Colombia (2000)	6.6	11.7	16.0	5.3	4.6	5.0	7.5	9.2	4.7	4.3
Colombia (2005)	4.8	9.5	12.4	5.0	3.4	3.9	6.6	8.0	4.4	3.2
Dominican Republic (1991)	14.0	19.9	26.0	5.1	4.9	10.7	13.9	16.7	4.7	4.7
Dominican Republic (1996)	11.1	18.4	23.9	6.1	5.0	8.2	11.9	14.2	5.7	4.8
Dominican Republic (2002)	8.1	16.8	22.9	9.5	6.5	6.1	10.8	13.4	8.4	6.1
Egypt (1992)	4.2	13.0	19.9	8.9	7.8	3.6	9.5	13.2	8.0	7.3
Egypt (1995)	5.0	15.6	24.8	11.0	11.2	4.2	11.2	16.2	10.0	10.4
Egypt (2000)	4.9	18.1	29.1	14.0	13.4	4.1	13.0	19.2	12.7	12.6
Egypt (2005)	5.3	18.4	30.6	14.0	15.3	4.3	12.8	19.2	12.6	14.4
Egypt (2008)	5.5	21.4	35.5	17.0	18.3	4.8	16.6	25.8	15.8	17.4
Ethiopia (2005)	13.7	24.6	34.6	12.3	14.5	11.1	17.8	22.8	11.4	13.5
Guatemala (1995)	6.2	13.0	19.1	7.3	6.2	5.2	9.6	13.1	6.8	5.9
Guatemala (1998/99)	8.4	12.2	17.8	4.0	-	7.0	9.3	12.2	3.7	-

Table B.5.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)**All methods**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	6.4	13.3	21.3	7.3	9.3		5.6	10.6	15.6	6.8	8.7	
Indonesia (1994)	6.6	12.3	18.4	6.1	6.8		5.8	10.0	13.9	5.7	6.4	
Indonesia (1997)	6.4	12.1	18.0	6.1	6.7		5.8	10.1	14.1	5.7	6.2	
Indonesia (2002/3)	5.2	10.5	16.2	5.6	6.3		4.8	8.9	13.0	5.2	6.0	
Indonesia (2007)	6.1	11.7	17.5	5.9	6.4		5.4	9.5	13.2	5.6	6.0	
Jordan (1990)	9.0	22.7	33.9	15.1	13.7		6.9	13.7	17.5	12.1	12.4	
Jordan (1997)	10.6	25.5	34.7	17.3	12.5		7.7	14.9	18.1	14.4	11.3	
Jordan (2002)	11.3	26.2	38.5	16.8	16.7		9.0	17.2	22.5	14.4	15.1	
Jordan (2007)	11.2	26.5	39.6	17.3	18.4		9.1	18.5	25.3	15.7	17.0	
Jordan (2009)	12.5	27.1	39.9	17.2	18.2		9.7	18.0	24.1	15.5	17.2	
Kazakhstan (1999)	4.4	8.5	13.6	4.2	5.6		3.4	5.6	8.0	3.8	5.5	
Kenya (1998)	6.4	17.1	26.3	12.5	10.6		5.5	12.6	17.7	11.0	9.8	
Kenya (2003)	6.1	16.7	27.8	11.4	12.7		5.0	11.3	16.5	10.0	11.8	
Malawi (2004)	9.9	31.6	46.1	23.1	19.2		8.3	22.0	28.7	20.0	16.6	
Morocco (1992)	9.7	22.8	34.0	14.7	16.4		8.0	15.9	21.2	13.0	14.8	
Morocco (2003/4)	9.7	21.5	32.5	13.0	14.1		7.7	14.1	18.9	11.2	13.1	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	5.8	10.8	14.7	5.1	4.3		4.8	7.7	9.5	4.6	3.9	
Nicaragua (1998)	7.1	13.1	17.5	6.3	4.5		5.8	9.3	11.5	5.6	4.2	
Paraguay (1990)	9.0	16.0	22.8	7.8	12.5		5.8	8.8	11.3	6.8	11.5	
Peru (1996)	6.5	11.7	16.5	5.4	5.1		5.0	7.7	9.6	4.7	4.6	
Peru (1991/2)	5.1	9.6	13.6	4.7	4.4		4.0	6.3	7.9	4.0	3.9	
Peru (2000)	3.9	8.0	11.0	4.2	3.2		3.1	5.4	6.8	3.7	2.9	
Peru (2004/6)	4.6	8.7	14.3	4.5	6.0		3.4	5.3	7.1	3.8	5.2	
Philippines (1993)	5.5	11.6	16.3	6.2	5.5		4.6	8.3	10.6	5.5	5.1	

Table B.5.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)

All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1998)	4.7	10.6	16.5	6.2	6.4		3.7	6.7	9.0	5.3	5.9	
Philippines (2003)	4.9	10.7	15.3	6.1	5.3		3.8	7.2	9.3	5.3	4.8	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	11.1	35.8	57.6	26.6	32.6		9.0	23.6	33.5	22.2	29.9	
Turkey (1993)	6.4	12.4	17.6	6.2	5.8		5.2	8.8	11.3	5.6	5.3	
Turkey (1998)	6.4	12.6	19.4	6.9	8.1		5.4	9.4	13.0	6.3	7.5	
Turkey (2003)	8.3	15.7	21.3	7.9	6.4		6.8	11.2	14.0	7.3	6.0	
Ukraine (2007)	3.6	7.2	9.9	3.8	2.7		3.3	6.1	7.8	3.6	2.5	
Viet Nam (1997)	2.6	6.8	10.8	4.3	4.4		2.4	5.7	8.6	4.1	4.2	
Viet Nam (2002)	4.9	9.7	15.9	5.2	7.3		4.3	7.8	11.7	4.9	6.8	
Zimbabwe (1994)	5.3	23.0	38.7	18.5	21.0		4.9	18.6	28.2	16.6	19.2	
Zimbabwe (1999)	4.1	15.9	31.9	10.8	18.7		3.8	13.0	23.2	9.7	16.8	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	4.7	17.7	33.3	13.7	18.7		4.4	14.8	25.5	12.6	17.5	

Table B.5.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement			
	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	9.2	16.3	23.4	7.8	8.5	7.1	11.0	14.0
Bangladesh (1996/97)	9.2	17.5	25.2	9.2	9.3	7.1	11.8	15.2
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	10.1	18.3	27.8	9.1	11.6	7.6	12.0	16.0
Bangladesh (2004)	11.0	20.5	28.8	10.6	10.5	8.4	13.6	17.2
Bolivia (1994)	6.4	11.2	19.7	5.2	–	4.0	5.9	7.9
Brazil (1991)	9.2	14.7	30.4	6.1	18.3	6.5	9.1	13.5
Brazil (1996)	6.9	15.0	25.2	8.6	12.0	5.2	9.4	13.6
Colombia (1990)	11.2	22.0	28.5	12.1	8.3	9.2	15.4	18.3
Colombia (1995)	11.9	20.1	25.8	9.3	7.2	8.6	12.6	14.7
Colombia (2000)	10.2	18.2	25.0	8.9	8.2	8.0	12.1	14.6
Colombia (2005)	8.4	17.3	22.0	9.7	5.7	6.5	11.0	12.7
Dominican Republic (1991)	21.2	32.2	47.3	14.0	22.2	15.2	19.5	23.4
Dominican Republic (1996)	15.2	26.8	38.0	13.6	15.4	10.7	15.6	19.1
Dominican Republic (2002)	12.0	25.1	36.1	14.9	14.7	8.9	15.3	19.3
Egypt (1992)	6.3	15.7	22.5	10.0	8.0	4.8	9.9	12.6
Egypt (1995)	9.4	20.6	28.8	12.4	10.2	6.9	12.6	15.8
Egypt (2000)	10.0	23.0	32.3	14.4	12.1	7.4	14.1	17.8
Egypt (2005)	10.3	25.5	36.3	16.9	14.5	7.2	14.6	18.8
Egypt (2008)	9.5	29.4	44.4	22.0	21.2	7.3	19.1	26.3
Ethiopia (2005)	18.8	33.4	38.2	18.0	–	12.5	18.6	20.0
Guatemala (1995)	7.0	21.4	33.3	15.4	15.1	5.4	12.9	17.5
Guatemala (1998/99)	11.0	20.1	22.7	10.3	–	8.5	13.3	14.2

Table B.5.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)

Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	10.3	19.0	28.6	9.7	11.8		9.0	15.4	21.8	9.1	11.3	
Indonesia (1994)	12.1	20.4	27.3	9.4	8.7		10.3	16.3	20.7	8.9	8.3	
Indonesia (1997)	12.0	19.0	27.6	8.0	10.6		10.3	15.2	20.5	7.4	9.9	
Indonesia (2002/3)	9.3	18.1	25.1	9.7	8.5		8.0	14.1	18.3	8.9	8.1	
Indonesia (2007)	10.5	19.1	25.6	9.7	7.9		8.6	14.0	17.5	8.9	7.5	
Jordan (1990)	16.2	31.7	44.3	18.5	18.5		10.4	15.7	18.5	14.6	16.6	
Jordan (1997)	14.2	30.6	40.3	19.1	13.9		7.6	12.9	14.8	16.0	11.8	
Jordan (2002)	14.9	33.5	44.0	21.9	15.8		10.0	17.7	20.7	17.5	13.5	
Jordan (2007)	14.0	35.0	49.1	24.4	21.8		10.3	21.6	27.5	21.1	19.7	
Jordan (2009)	17.4	37.6	53.6	24.5	25.7		12.3	22.5	28.9	21.2	23.5	
Kazakhstan (1999)	12.8	18.9	18.9	–	–		8.6	10.2	10.2	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	5.8	21.1	33.5	16.2	15.8		4.9	14.2	20.5	13.9	14.4	
Kenya (2003)	6.6	17.4	28.7	11.6	13.7		4.9	10.7	15.2	10.1	12.1	
Malawi (2004)	14.9	39.7	53.3	29.1	–		10.7	22.3	26.9	23.9	–	
Morocco (1992)	10.5	25.5	37.7	16.7	16.4		8.7	18.2	24.2	14.8	14.8	
Morocco (2003/4)	11.9	23.8	35.3	13.5	15.2		9.5	16.8	22.9	12.3	14.2	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	14.0	24.8	32.1	12.6	–		11.4	17.0	19.8	10.5	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	11.2	19.9	29.4	9.7	11.8		8.7	13.1	16.6	8.4	10.1	
Paraguay (1990)	10.9	20.0	30.0	10.2	12.5		6.9	10.7	14.0	8.8	11.5	
Peru (1996)	8.9	14.0	21.3	5.5	8.5		5.9	8.1	10.2	4.8	7.3	
Peru (1991/2)	5.3	10.1	16.4	5.0	7.0		3.6	5.6	7.4	4.1	5.9	
Peru (2000)	5.4	12.2	18.0	7.2	6.6		3.7	6.3	7.7	5.8	5.4	
Peru (2004/6)	7.7	13.7	18.8	6.6	–		4.6	6.5	7.7	5.2	–	
Philippines (1993)	8.5	14.8	22.7	6.9	9.3		6.8	10.5	13.9	6.2	8.0	
Philippines (1998)	5.9	13.5	19.4	8.0	6.9		4.5	8.5	11.1	7.0	6.3	

Table B.5.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)**Oral pills**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	36 24
Philippines (2003)	4.7	12.3	18.4	8.0	7.0	7.0	3.6	7.9	10.7	7.0	6.4	6.4
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	10.6	34.5	54.2	26.7	30.1	30.1	8.7	23.0	32.5	22.9	28.5	28.5
Turkey (1993)	8.6	16.5	24.7	8.6	9.8	9.8	5.8	9.1	11.4	7.5	8.1	8.1
Turkey (1998)	7.6	14.4	24.7	7.3	12.1	12.1	4.9	7.6	10.8	6.3	11.3	11.3
Turkey (2003)	10.3	21.2	26.1	12.1	6.2	6.2	7.2	11.7	13.3	10.0	5.6	5.6
Ukraine (2007)	0.2	6.0	10.3	5.8	–	–	0.2	4.6	7.4	5.5	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	4.6	11.9	14.6	7.6	–	–	3.7	8.1	9.4	6.5	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	8.9	14.2	20.0	5.9	6.7	6.7	7.1	10.4	13.4	5.2	6.1	6.1
Zimbabwe (1994)	4.0	20.4	37.1	17.0	21.0	21.0	3.8	16.8	27.9	15.3	19.2	19.2
Zimbabwe (1999)	3.7	14.7	32.0	11.4	20.3	20.3	3.5	12.3	23.7	10.2	18.3	18.3
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	4.4	18.0	33.6	14.2	19.1	19.1	4.2	15.6	27.0	13.1	17.9	17.9

**Table B.5.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
IUD**

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement			
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at
	12	24	36		12	24	36	
Armenia (2000)	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	0.6	0.6	0.6	–
Armenia (2005)	0.8	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.3
Bangladesh (1993/94)	2.5	6.1	12.4	–	1.9	3.9	6.8	3.3
Bangladesh (1996/97)	3.6	6.5	8.5	3.0	2.6	4.2	5.3	2.8
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	2.8	5.4	11.3	–	2.2	3.9	6.7	–
Bangladesh (2004)	6.4	7.1	7.1	–	5.1	5.6	5.6	–
Bolivia (1994)	0.8	5.6	9.1	4.8	0.7	4.8	7.4	4.6
Brazil (1991)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil (1996)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia (1990)	2.3	6.7	20.5	4.5	2.0	5.4	13.7	4.3
Colombia (1995)	1.7	5.8	10.1	4.1	1.5	4.7	7.6	3.8
Colombia (2000)	1.7	3.9	7.4	2.3	1.5	3.3	5.7	2.2
Colombia (2005)	1.3	3.7	6.0	2.5	1.2	3.1	4.6	2.3
Dominican Republic (1991)	6.1	19.5	41.3	–	5.1	12.5	20.6	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	4.0	11.1	24.4	–	3.0	7.7	15.6	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	3.3	14.8	24.5	11.9	2.6	9.9	14.7	10.5
Egypt (1992)	2.4	10.6	17.5	8.4	2.2	9.2	14.4	8.0
Egypt (1995)	3.0	13.5	23.5	10.9	2.8	11.5	18.8	10.2
Egypt (2000)	3.3	17.6	29.5	14.8	3.1	15.1	24.0	13.9
Egypt (2005)	3.6	18.1	32.2	15.0	3.3	15.4	26.0	14.3
Egypt (2008)	3.5	19.4	34.8	16.5	3.3	17.1	29.4	15.7
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala (1995)	3.5	9.8	16.3	–	3.2	8.2	12.6	–
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table B.5.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)**IUD**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	1.6	4.0	10.0	2.4	6.3		1.5	3.4	7.9	2.3	6.1	
Indonesia (1994)	1.1	4.5	10.0	3.5	5.7		1.0	3.8	7.9	3.3	5.6	
Indonesia (1997)	1.2	3.9	7.9	2.7	4.2		1.1	3.4	6.4	2.6	3.9	
Indonesia (2002/3)	0.6	3.9	7.9	3.3	4.1		0.6	3.5	6.8	3.2	4.0	
Indonesia (2007)	0.7	2.2	6.8	1.6	4.7		0.7	2.0	5.9	1.5	4.5	
Jordan (1990)	4.6	14.3	28.1	10.2	16.1		4.1	11.4	19.3	9.1	14.0	
Jordan (1997)	3.9	16.2	25.9	12.8	11.6		3.5	13.2	19.7	11.8	10.9	
Jordan (2002)	3.0	12.1	24.2	9.3	13.7		2.8	10.3	19.0	8.6	12.7	
Jordan (2007)	3.6	12.5	28.9	9.3	18.7		3.4	11.2	24.0	8.8	17.7	
Jordan (2009)	5.0	15.4	25.4	10.9	11.8		4.7	13.6	21.3	10.4	11.3	
Kazakhstan (1999)	1.5	4.9	10.2	3.4	5.6		1.4	4.3	8.5	3.2	5.5	
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco (1992)	1.1	4.2	11.4	3.2			1.0	3.3	7.3	2.8		
Morocco (2003/4)	0.9	7.7	16.9	6.9	10.0		0.8	6.2	12.9	6.4	9.4	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	0.7	1.6	3.3	0.9	1.7		0.7	1.5	2.9	0.9	1.6	
Nicaragua (1998)	3.1	8.5	11.0	5.6	2.7		2.7	6.3	7.6	4.9	2.3	
Paraguay (1990)	1.0	1.0	6.6	–	–		0.9	0.9	5.2	–	–	
Peru (1996)	0.6	2.3	5.0	1.6	2.7		0.6	1.9	3.9	1.5	2.5	
Peru (1991/2)	1.3	3.7	7.3	2.4	3.7		1.2	3.1	5.4	2.2	3.3	
Peru (2000)	1.2	2.7	4.1	1.6	1.5		1.1	2.3	3.2	1.5	1.4	
Peru (2004/6)	2.3	5.4	11.9	3.1	–		1.9	4.3	8.6	2.9	–	
Philippines (1993)	2.7	5.5	7.9	2.9	–		2.3	4.4	6.0	2.7	–	

Table B.5.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)

IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1998)	0.7	2.7	6.9	2.0	4.4		0.6	2.2	5.3	1.8	4.1	
Philippines (2003)	0.5	1.2	2.8	0.7	1.7		0.4	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.5	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (1993)	0.8	3.5	6.5	2.7	3.2		0.8	3.1	5.5	2.5	3.0	
Turkey (1998)	0.4	2.3	7.3	1.9	5.2		0.4	2.0	6.2	1.8	5.0	
Turkey (2003)	0.6	2.3	7.3	1.7	5.2		0.6	2.0	6.1	1.6	5.0	
Ukraine (2007)		0.2	1.1	0.2	1.0			0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	
Viet Nam (1997)	0.8	4.4	8.9	3.6	4.6		0.8	3.9	7.6	3.5	4.5	
Viet Nam (2002)	1.3	4.3	11.1	3.1	7.1		1.2	3.8	9.2	3.0	6.8	
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.5.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	7.0	10.1	12.2	3.4	–	5.0	6.2	6.8	2.9	–
Bangladesh (1996/97)	6.5	11.3	16.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	7.3	9.1	4.7	4.9
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	5.2	10.3	14.7	5.3	4.9	4.0	6.3	7.9	4.7	4.6
Bangladesh (2004)	6.2	10.8	14.3	4.9	4.0	5.0	7.3	8.7	4.5	3.6
Bolivia (1994)	16.6	18.0	18.0	–	–	9.0	9.4	9.4	–	–
Brazil (1991)	13.1	26.2	54.6	–	–	5.9	7.4	10.1	–	–
Brazil (1996)	9.3	13.5	27.7	–	–	6.2	7.8	11.5	–	–
Colombia (1990)	8.7	13.9	16.3	5.7	–	5.4	7.3	7.9	4.9	–
Colombia (1995)	9.4	17.4	28.9	8.9	–	5.8	8.5	11.4	7.3	–
Colombia (2000)	6.3	16.0	22.1	10.4	–	4.1	7.7	9.0	8.8	–
Colombia (2005)	6.9	15.4	21.1	9.1	6.7	4.9	8.4	10.0	6.9	5.7
Dominican Republic (1991)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	8.5	16.1	24.5	8.3	–	4.8	7.2	8.9	7.2	–
Egypt (1992)	4.5	15.2	34.3	–	–	3.1	7.3	10.7	–	–
Egypt (1995)	3.2	5.2	11.2	2.1	–	2.3	3.2	4.9	1.8	–
Egypt (2000)	4.7	10.4	16.4	6.0	6.6	3.7	6.5	8.8	5.5	6.0
Egypt (2005)	6.1	11.9	17.4	6.2	6.3	4.6	7.7	9.9	5.6	5.7
Egypt (2008)	6.6	17.5	26.1	11.7	10.4	5.3	11.8	16.3	10.4	9.8
Ethiopia (2005)	10.5	19.9	31.5	10.5	14.5	9.2	15.9	22.9	9.9	13.5
Guatemala (1995)	5.9	13.7	19.7	–	–	3.7	7.1	8.7	–	–

Table B.5.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)**Injectables**

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Guatemala (1998/99)	6.6	9.6	12.6	3.2	—	4.5	5.7	6.7	2.8	—
Indonesia (1991)	5.6	14.3	24.3	9.2	11.7	4.7	10.2	14.9	8.1	10.0
Indonesia (1994)	5.1	10.8	18.4	6.0	8.5	4.5	8.3	12.4	5.4	7.7
Indonesia (1997)	4.7	11.7	18.1	7.3	7.2	4.3	9.6	13.6	6.8	6.7
Indonesia (2002/3)	4.2	8.7	15.1	4.6	7.1	3.9	7.5	12.1	4.4	6.7
Indonesia (2007)	4.6	9.0	14.6	4.6	6.1	4.2	7.5	11.2	4.3	5.7
Jordan (1990)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan (1997)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan (2002)	13.3	22.6	22.6	—	—	9.1	12.8	12.8	—	—
Jordan (2007)	11.7	26.6	36.2	16.8	—	10.0	18.7	22.2	15.1	—
Jordan (2009)	9.0	23.9	36.6	—	—	5.3	9.4	11.5	—	—
Kazakhstan (1999)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya (1998)	4.8	10.6	16.4	6.1	6.5	4.3	8.8	12.4	5.7	5.9
Kenya (2003)	5.1	12.7	23.3	8.0	12.1	4.3	9.2	15.0	7.1	11.5
Malawi (2004)	9.1	29.9	47.5	22.8	25.2	7.9	21.3	29.2	19.6	20.7
Morocco (1992)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco (2003/4)	5.0	6.6	12.7	1.7	—	3.7	4.5	6.5	1.6	—
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua (1998)	7.6	17.7	29.2	10.9	—	5.9	9.7	12.8	9.1	—
Paraguay (1990)	16.2	27.9	33.2	14.0	—	8.1	11.4	12.6	11.7	—
Peru (1996)	6.2	9.2	11.0	3.2	—	3.7	4.5	4.9	2.3	—
Peru (1991/2)	3.9	8.1	12.4	4.4	4.7	2.9	4.7	6.0	3.7	3.9
Peru (2000)	3.3	5.9	9.1	2.7	3.4	2.6	4.0	5.2	2.2	2.9
Peru (2004/6)	1.9	5.0	12.8	3.2	8.2	1.5	3.3	5.7	2.9	6.6

Table B.5.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)**Injectables**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines (1998)	2.7	13.1	13.1	10.7	–		2.2	5.3	5.3	6.4	–	–
Philippines (2003)	6.4	11.0	20.5	4.9	10.8		4.2	6.2	8.8	4.1	8.4	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	7.3	27.0	52.7	21.2	35.2		5.8	17.2	28.8	18.0	31.3	
Turkey (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (2003)	8.5	22.2	40.3	–	–		3.0	5.0	6.5	–	–	–
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1994)	4.2	11.6	11.6	–	–		3.7	9.7	9.7	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	4.1	11.6	21.8	7.8	11.6		3.7	9.0	14.6	7.1	10.4	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	4.8	15.4	28.9	11.1	16.0		4.2	11.7	20.0	9.8	14.9	

Table B.5.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement			
	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36
Armenia (2000)	7.0	12.4	21.9	5.8	—	5.9	8.9	13.0
Armenia (2005)	7.2	18.1	19.9	11.7	—	6.6	13.9	14.8
Bangladesh (1993/94)	23.3	33.9	40.0	13.8	—	13.8	17.2	18.8
Bangladesh (1996/97)	16.6	27.0	38.1	12.4	—	10.5	14.6	17.6
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	18.7	31.7	39.9	16.0	12.0	12.4	16.9	18.8
Bangladesh (2004)	17.9	30.5	44.3	15.4	19.9	11.4	15.2	18.4
Bolivia (1994)	6.3	6.3	6.3	—	—	4.0	4.0	4.0
Brazil (1991)	18.8	21.8	21.8	—	—	6.1	6.7	6.7
Brazil (1996)	6.8	10.1	19.4	3.5	—	4.3	5.6	8.2
Colombia (1990)	11.4	20.4	21.6	—	—	7.0	11.1	11.6
Colombia (1995)	10.9	17.4	22.0	7.3	—	7.8	10.2	11.4
Colombia (2000)	7.7	16.7	21.3	9.7	—	5.2	8.8	10.2
Colombia (2005)	7.6	14.6	17.8	7.6	3.8	5.7	9.2	10.4
Dominican Republic (1991)	19.9	28.9	28.9	—	—	10.9	12.8	12.8
Dominican Republic (1996)	18.1	49.1	56.8	—	—	8.8	14.4	15.5
Dominican Republic (2002)	15.0	26.4	38.1	—	—	8.2	11.6	14.1
Egypt (1992)	9.8	17.9	21.3	9.0	—	6.8	11.0	12.2
Egypt (1995)	8.8	18.8	24.2	10.9	—	5.5	9.9	12.0
Egypt (2000)	8.0	10.3	15.1	—	—	5.1	6.2	7.8
Egypt (2005)	5.0	19.1	23.8	14.8	—	4.1	12.2	14.5
Egypt (2008)	3.4	11.2	23.5	—	—	2.8	8.1	15.9
Ethiopia (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala (1995)	7.7	13.6	24.8	—	—	6.2	9.4	14.4
Guatemala (1998/99)	22.4	27.8	27.8	—	—	16.7	18.8	18.8

Table B.5.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)**Condom**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Indonesia (1991)	11.8	23.9	32.0	13.8	–		8.7	14.4	17.7	11.7	–	
Indonesia (1994)	11.2	13.6	17.1	2.6	–		8.6	9.7	11.1	2.4	–	
Indonesia (1997)	10.6	13.3	21.7	3.0	–		8.9	10.5	14.1	2.6	–	
Indonesia (2002/3)	8.0	20.4	21.9	13.4	–		6.6	14.2	15.1	12.2	–	
Indonesia (2007)	10.9	23.3	24.8	14.0	1.9		8.8	17.2	18.0	13.5	1.8	
Jordan (1990)	13.4	26.1	32.4	–	–		9.4	14.0	14.7	–	–	
Jordan (1997)	10.3	26.5	34.7	–	–		6.6	11.7	13.4	–	–	
Jordan (2002)	16.0	41.1	50.7	29.9	–		10.9	22.0	25.3	25.3	–	
Jordan (2007)	15.6	31.4	46.4	18.7	21.8		12.6	22.1	29.5	16.7	20.1	
Jordan (2009)	16.5	34.8	52.7	22.0	27.5		12.7	22.5	30.6	20.0	26.2	
Kazakhstan (1999)	4.7	14.3	26.6	10.1	–		3.2	6.6	8.8	8.2	–	
Kenya (1998)	14.7	26.7	31.3	–	–		10.0	14.5	15.9	–	–	
Kenya (2003)	11.3	18.3	26.0	–	–		7.9	11.1	13.1	–	–	
Malawi (2004)	21.2	61.8	84.3	–	–		14.4	32.7	39.1	–	–	
Morocco (1992)	9.6	9.6	19.6	–	–		6.0	6.0	8.1	–	–	
Morocco (2003/4)	8.5	22.2	36.1	–	–		6.5	13.7	20.1	–	–	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	10.3	18.0	26.2	8.5	10.0		8.9	13.6	17.0	7.7	8.5	
Nicaragua (1998)	10.9	23.6	31.4	14.3	–		7.3	11.6	13.5	10.8	–	
Paraguay (1990)	10.2	16.3	20.8	–	–		5.7	7.3	8.3	–	–	
Peru (1996)	9.7	17.9	24.2	9.1	–		6.2	8.8	10.1	7.0	–	
Peru (1991/2)	7.7	11.1	13.7	3.8	2.9		5.1	6.5	7.3	3.1	2.6	
Peru (2000)	8.1	17.2	23.5	9.9	7.6		6.0	10.4	12.8	8.5	7.1	
Peru (2004/6)	8.5	11.5	12.8	3.3	–		6.1	7.4	7.8	2.7	–	
Philippines (1993)	8.6	21.8	27.4	–	–		5.1	9.9	11.4	–	–	

Table B.5.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy (continued)

Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1998)	3.4	8.8	19.3	–	–		1.5	3.3	5.9	–	–	
Philippines (2003)	5.6	9.7	12.8	4.3	–		4.0	5.6	6.7	3.6	–	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	15.3	53.3	83.8	–	–		12.1	29.3	40.1	–	–	
Turkey (1993)	7.7	17.2	26.0	10.3	10.6		5.7	10.2	13.4	8.6	9.7	
Turkey (1998)	10.6	16.1	20.2	6.2	4.8		8.3	11.4	13.2	5.4	4.3	
Turkey (2003)	12.5	21.6	25.9	10.4	5.5		9.8	15.0	17.0	9.6	5.1	
Ukraine (2007)	5.4	10.5	13.2	5.3	3.1		4.9	8.8	10.6	4.9	2.9	
Viet Nam (1997)	7.0	13.4	15.9	6.9	3.0		5.9	10.1	11.6	6.1	2.9	
Viet Nam (2002)	12.0	20.1	28.4	9.2	10.4		10.0	15.1	19.7	8.3	10.0	
Zimbabwe (1994)	17.6	38.6	40.9	–	–		15.1	28.2	29.6	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	12.9	16.6	41.8	–	–		10.0	11.8	22.2	–	–	

Table B.5.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	4.6	6.5	8.6	2.0	–		3.9	5.0	5.9	1.8	–	
Armenia (2005)	4.4	11.9	11.9	–	–		2.9	7.1	7.1	–	–	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	15.2	29.8	43.4	17.2	19.4		12.1	20.7	27.2	15.5	18.2	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	13.1	26.9	30.3	15.9	4.6		10.5	18.8	20.6	14.3	4.5	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	10.9	23.1	37.5	13.7	18.7		8.5	15.5	21.9	11.9	17.2	
Bangladesh (2004)	7.7	19.1	23.2	12.4	5.0		6.0	12.4	14.2	11.0	4.5	
Bolivia (1994)	5.9	14.2	19.5	8.8	6.3		4.9	9.5	11.8	7.2	5.7	
Brazil (1991)	9.5	14.9	16.5	–	–		5.6	7.2	7.6	–	–	
Brazil (1996)	4.7	10.6	15.5	6.2	–		2.9	5.4	6.9	5.7	–	
Colombia (1990)	12.1	21.3	26.7	10.5	6.9		9.5	14.7	17.0	9.6	6.5	
Colombia (1995)	10.2	15.9	20.7	6.4	5.7		7.6	10.2	11.6	5.5	4.8	
Colombia (2000)	10.0	14.3	22.8	4.8	9.9		7.4	9.3	11.9	4.2	8.4	
Colombia (2005)	6.9	11.9	19.8	5.4	8.9		5.2	7.9	10.9	4.7	8.3	
Dominican Republic (1991)	25.8	37.7	49.5	–	–		17.8	23.0	26.3	–	–	
Dominican Republic (1996)	26.5	38.3	54.1	–	–		17.9	21.7	24.8	–	–	
Dominican Republic (2002)	17.1	41.8	47.1	29.8	–		12.4	23.1	24.9	24.3	–	
Egypt (1992)	5.1	23.5	29.8	–	–		4.0	15.0	18.0	–	–	
Egypt (1995)	8.1	24.5	25.0	–	–		5.6	15.1	15.3	–	–	
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt (2005)	1.7	7.6	14.9	–	–		1.5	5.5	10.0	–	–	
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia (2005)	28.9	42.3	54.2	–	–		24.9	34.9	41.9	–	–	
Guatemala (1995)	12.9	20.8	29.3	9.1	10.8		11.4	16.5	21.0	7.7	9.8	

Table B.5.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)

Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	9.5	13.3	31.7	4.2	–		8.5	11.2	21.3	3.9	–	
Indonesia (1991)	7.3	17.9	30.6	11.5	15.5		6.1	12.6	19.5	10.6	14.6	
Indonesia (1994)	7.8	22.1	34.8	15.5	16.3		6.6	16.2	23.1	14.4	14.9	
Indonesia (1997)	10.0	18.5	21.2	9.4	3.4		9.1	15.1	16.6	8.2	3.1	
Indonesia (2002/3)	5.3	9.8	16.2	4.8	7.1		5.0	8.7	13.5	4.5	7.0	
Indonesia (2007)	8.5	15.9	22.6	8.1	7.9		7.7	13.2	17.6	7.3	7.6	
Jordan (1990)	16.1	33.2	40.9	20.4	–		11.6	18.9	20.9	16.5	–	
Jordan (1997)	19.4	32.3	42.3	16.1	–		13.3	18.0	20.7	12.5	–	
Jordan (2002)	19.6	36.6	50.0	21.2	–		15.1	24.1	29.5	19.1	–	
Jordan (2007)	12.9	30.4	43.1	20.1	18.2		10.9	22.0	28.6	17.8	16.2	
Jordan (2009)	16.4	28.5	35.8	14.5	10.2		12.7	19.4	22.2	12.6	8.7	
Kazakhstan (1999)	2.9	10.1	11.4	–	–		2.2	5.1	5.5	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	9.0	24.8	42.5	17.3	–		7.6	17.5	26.0	14.5	–	
Kenya (2003)	6.4	22.8	35.0	17.6	–		5.7	16.3	21.7	15.3	–	
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco (1992)	12.1	20.9	32.6	10.0	–		9.3	13.6	17.7	8.8	–	
Morocco (2003/4)	11.0	23.3	33.1	13.8	12.7		7.9	13.9	17.5	12.0	11.0	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	5.0	11.8	11.8	7.1	–		4.1	8.4	8.4	6.2	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	16.3	26.2	29.4	11.8	–		13.1	18.5	19.8	9.7	–	
Paraguay (1990)	6.7	17.3	22.5	11.3	–		4.6	9.4	11.0	9.8	–	
Peru (1996)	8.4	16.8	23.2	9.2	7.7		6.5	10.8	13.1	7.8	6.5	
Peru (1991/2)	7.5	13.8	18.7	6.9	5.7		6.0	9.3	11.1	5.8	4.9	
Peru (2000)	4.9	11.7	16.3	7.2	5.2		4.1	8.2	10.2	6.2	4.5	
Peru (2004/6)	6.4	13.0	15.9	7.1	3.3		5.4	9.1	10.4	6.1	3.1	

Table B.5.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy (continued)

Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	5.5	13.8	18.6	8.8	5.5		4.8	10.0	12.4	7.6	5.2	
Philippines (1998)	5.6	12.4	19.6	7.2	8.2		4.6	8.8	12.2	6.4	7.6	
Philippines (2003)	4.6	11.9	18.1	7.6	7.1		4.1	8.6	11.8	6.6	6.6	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	10.8	28.2	45.6	19.5	–		9.4	21.4	31.1	16.3	–	
Turkey (1993)	24.8	34.4	40.7	–	–		16.3	20.5	22.5	–	–	
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (2003)	16.2	28.6	39.9	–	–		12.8	19.8	25.5	–	–	
Ukraine (2007)	5.5	11.5	17.9	6.4	7.2		4.7	8.8	12.0	5.7	6.6	
Viet Nam (1997)	7.7	9.4	11.1	1.8	1.9		6.8	8.0	9.1	1.7	1.9	
Viet Nam (2002)	6.9	11.5	14.0	4.9	2.9		6.1	9.0	10.3	4.3	2.6	
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.5.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Armenia (2000)	4.7	7.7	12.5	3.2	5.2	3.8	5.5	7.3	2.7	4.6
Armenia (2005)	3.6	9.8	14.6	6.4	5.4	2.9	6.6	9.0	5.5	5.0
Bangladesh (1993/94)	15.8	25.8	28.4	11.9	—	11.5	16.0	17.0	10.1	—
Bangladesh (1996/97)	15.8	22.7	36.2	—	—	10.3	13.1	17.1	—	—
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	13.0	25.1	30.4	14.0	7.0	9.5	15.3	17.3	12.0	6.4
Bangladesh (2004)	19.4	30.7	39.7	14.0	—	12.9	18.0	21.3	12.5	—
Bolivia (1994)	5.6	12.3	18.8	—	—	4.0	7.0	9.4	—	—
Brazil (1991)	5.1	10.0	14.0	—	—	3.2	4.9	5.5	—	—
Brazil (1996)	6.8	10.5	12.0	4.0	—	4.3	5.4	5.8	2.7	—
Colombia (1990)	5.1	10.5	18.2	5.7	—	4.1	6.9	9.9	4.4	—
Colombia (1995)	8.4	18.1	23.5	10.7	—	5.9	9.8	11.2	8.9	—
Colombia (2000)	10.8	16.0	21.4	5.9	6.3	7.0	9.0	10.6	4.6	6.0
Colombia (2005)	4.6	9.1	13.7	4.6	5.1	3.7	6.1	7.7	4.1	4.3
Dominican Republic (1991)	17.1	22.9	45.0	—	—	10.6	12.4	18.0	—	—
Dominican Republic (1996)	14.6	32.9	37.8	—	—	9.7	15.2	15.9	—	—
Dominican Republic (2002)	8.5	28.3	43.5	21.7	—	5.7	12.7	16.7	17.3	—
Egypt (1992)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt (1995)	11.8	19.1	19.1	—	—	8.7	12.5	12.5	—	—
Egypt (2000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt (2008)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala (1995)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala (1998/99)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table B.5.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)**Withdrawal**

Country/survey	Single decrement					Multiple decrement				
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24
Indonesia (1991)	12.4	24.0	32.7	13.2	–	9.4	15.3	18.7	11.3	–
Indonesia (1994)	8.1	19.3	31.5	12.2	–	6.5	13.3	18.9	10.7	–
Indonesia (1997)	5.9	10.6	16.9	5.0	–	5.3	8.6	12.3	4.8	–
Indonesia (2002/3)	8.4	19.7	26.3	12.4	8.2	7.8	17.0	21.6	11.5	7.9
Indonesia (2007)	9.3	21.9	31.9	14.0	12.7	8.5	18.7	25.2	13.3	11.4
Jordan (1990)	12.6	24.2	39.6	13.3	–	8.9	13.8	18.7	10.7	–
Jordan (1997)	16.8	39.2	48.4	26.9	15.1	12.1	21.2	23.8	21.1	13.4
Jordan (2002)	20.4	38.3	56.2	22.4	29.0	15.8	25.6	32.8	19.2	26.0
Jordan (2007)	12.8	34.5	43.0	24.9	12.9	11.2	25.7	30.2	22.2	11.8
Jordan (2009)	13.7	32.4	50.2	21.6	26.4	11.2	22.2	31.0	18.5	25.0
Kazakhstan (1999)	6.8	8.9	23.5	–	–	4.4	5.3	9.1	–	–
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	12.4	49.8	70.0	42.7	–	10.5	31.6	38.2	33.9	–
Morocco (1992)	7.3	19.8	25.8	13.5	–	5.5	11.9	14.5	12.0	–
Morocco (2003/4)	13.8	22.1	31.4	9.6	11.9	10.7	15.4	19.2	8.7	9.6
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	6.3	12.7	19.0	6.9	7.2	5.3	9.0	11.6	5.7	6.1
Nicaragua (1998)	10.4	17.1	26.7	–	–	6.9	9.6	12.1	–	–
Paraguay (1990)	2.3	7.8	16.8	–	–	1.8	5.1	9.9	–	–
Peru (1996)	6.7	10.7	16.7	4.4	–	5.1	6.7	8.5	3.4	–
Peru (1991/2)	6.3	12.9	16.9	7.0	4.7	4.8	7.7	8.9	5.7	3.9
Peru (2000)	5.6	10.0	12.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	6.8	7.7	3.7	2.3
Peru (2004/6)	2.9	4.6	18.8	–	–	2.0	2.9	8.3	–	–
Philippines (1993)	4.5	12.1	17.1	7.9	5.7	3.5	7.5	9.4	6.6	5.2

Table B.5.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: Desire for pregnancy
(continued)

Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	36 24
Philippines (1998)	6.3	11.7	19.3	5.8	8.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	9.9	4.7	7.2	7.2
Philippines (2003)	7.1	14.2	18.2	7.7	4.6	4.6	5.6	9.2	10.6	6.2	4.0	4.0
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	17.2	54.7	70.0	45.2	–	–	14.6	35.0	40.3	33.7	–	–
Turkey (1993)	7.9	15.2	20.9	7.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	10.7	13.4	6.9	6.1	6.1
Turkey (1998)	8.7	19.0	28.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	7.4	13.5	17.7	10.0	9.9	9.9
Turkey (2003)	11.1	21.6	28.7	11.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	15.4	18.7	10.7	8.2	8.2
Ukraine (2007)	4.3	7.9	10.3	3.8	2.6	2.6	3.8	6.3	7.5	3.6	2.3	2.3
Viet Nam (1997)	1.9	8.8	15.8	7.1	7.6	7.6	1.7	7.2	11.5	6.7	7.0	7.0
Viet Nam (2002)	5.0	12.5	20.2	7.8	8.8	8.8	4.1	9.1	12.8	7.1	7.6	7.6
Zimbabwe (1994)	6.1	35.0	51.1	30.8	–	–	5.5	25.4	31.7	27.1	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	8.9	42.0	58.2	–	–	–	8.1	34.6	44.4	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	4.4	21.7	39.6	–	–	–	3.9	14.2	20.0	–	–	–

Table B.6.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	6.0	10.9	15.1	4.2	3.7		5.0	7.6	9.2	3.6	3.3	
Armenia (2005)	7.8	12.5	16.2	4.8	3.0		7.3	10.5	12.5	4.5	2.8	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	13.5	17.7	22.0	4.8	4.6		11.4	13.6	15.3	4.3	4.0	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	11.7	15.5	18.7	4.4	3.6		9.8	11.8	13.1	3.8	3.3	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	13.2	18.4	22.0	6.1	4.6		11.2	13.8	15.2	5.3	4.1	
Bangladesh (2004)	13.0	16.4	18.9	3.9	3.1		11.6	13.3	14.2	3.4	2.7	
Bolivia (1994)	9.3	19.7	23.6	12.4	3.8		7.9	14.1	15.8	10.6	3.5	
Brazil (1991)	12.1	15.1	17.5	2.5	2.7		11.0	12.7	13.8	2.4	2.5	
Brazil (1996)	16.7	19.8	22.5	3.6	2.8		15.3	17.4	18.8	3.4	2.6	
Colombia (1990)	7.7	10.4	13.9	2.8	3.9		6.7	8.3	10.0	2.4	3.5	
Colombia (1995)	8.1	11.5	15.1	3.7	2.6		6.6	8.3	9.8	3.3	2.4	
Colombia (2000)	8.2	12.5	15.1	2.8	2.1		6.5	8.7	9.8	2.6	2.0	
Colombia (2005)	4.6	7.5	8.8	3.1	1.3		3.8	5.5	6.1	2.7	1.2	
Dominican Republic (1991)	12.8	17.3	20.1	4.2	2.3		10.8	13.3	14.5	3.9	2.2	
Dominican Republic (1996)	16.9	20.3	22.8	3.0	3.1		14.0	15.9	17.0	2.8	2.9	
Dominican Republic (2002)	12.9	18.4	20.9	5.9	2.5		10.9	14.0	15.1	5.2	2.3	
Egypt (1992)	4.3	6.8	9.0	2.6	1.9		4.0	5.5	6.6	2.2	1.7	
Egypt (1995)	7.0	11.4	13.9	4.6	2.6		6.4	9.2	10.5	4.0	2.3	
Egypt (2000)	5.4	8.9	11.0	3.7	2.0		4.9	7.2	8.1	3.2	1.8	
Egypt (2005)	5.8	7.9	9.9	2.2	2.2		5.2	6.5	7.4	1.9	1.9	
Egypt (2008)	5.3	7.3	8.7	2.2	1.6		4.9	6.3	7.1	1.9	1.4	
Ethiopia (2005)	7.4	11.1	14.3	4.3	4.0		6.2	8.2	9.4	3.7	3.4	
Guatemala (1995)	8.6	13.2	15.4	4.5	2.0		7.5	10.7	11.9	4.2	1.9	

Table B.6.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need (continued)

All methods

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 12	36 24	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	5.7	9.4	10.1	2.8	—	—	5.0	7.1	7.4	2.5	—	—
Indonesia (1991)	4.8	8.2	11.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.3	6.7	8.6	3.2	3.4	3.4
Indonesia (1994)	4.0	5.5	7.7	1.5	2.2	2.2	3.6	4.6	5.9	1.4	2.1	2.1
Indonesia (1997)	2.0	3.5	4.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.9	3.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Indonesia (2002/3)	3.4	5.5	7.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	3.1	4.8	5.8	2.0	1.6	1.6
Indonesia (2007)	5.1	7.9	10.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	4.7	6.7	8.2	2.7	2.4	2.4
Jordan (1990)	10.1	21.7	28.7	13.0	7.7	7.7	8.5	14.1	16.3	10.1	6.6	6.6
Jordan (1997)	8.1	12.8	15.4	5.2	2.6	2.6	6.8	8.9	9.6	4.1	2.1	2.1
Jordan (2002)	4.4	7.1	11.0	2.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	5.2	6.4	2.4	3.4	3.4
Jordan (2007)	7.4	8.6	10.3	1.1	1.9	1.9	6.7	7.4	8.0	0.9	1.6	1.6
Jordan (2009)	9.2	10.7	12.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	7.5	8.3	8.9	1.2	1.7	1.7
Kazakhstan (1999)	7.7	10.5	12.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	6.3	7.9	8.8	1.7	0.6	0.6
Kenya (1998)	6.3	10.9	14.5	5.0	4.3	4.3	5.6	8.7	10.5	4.4	3.8	3.8
Kenya (2003)	6.5	12.0	14.6	5.4	1.9	1.9	5.6	8.8	9.9	4.6	1.7	1.7
Malawi (2004)	8.2	14.0	19.7	6.0	5.8	5.8	7.2	10.6	12.6	4.9	4.9	4.9
Morocco (1992)	11.9	15.4	19.7	3.7	4.5	4.5	10.8	12.9	14.6	3.1	3.9	3.9
Morocco (2003/4)	14.4	18.4	21.0	4.8	2.7	2.7	13.4	15.7	16.7	4.1	2.3	2.3
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	12.8	16.4	19.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	11.3	13.5	15.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Nicaragua (1998)	9.7	14.7	18.1	5.1	3.7	3.7	8.5	11.5	13.3	4.7	3.5	3.5
Paraguay (1990)	16.5	19.6	21.8	3.8	1.4	1.4	14.1	15.6	16.3	3.3	1.2	1.2
Peru (1996)	7.9	11.9	15.7	4.5	3.7	3.7	6.5	8.7	10.2	3.9	3.4	3.4
Peru (1991/2)	8.5	12.4	15.8	4.2	3.5	3.5	7.0	9.2	10.6	3.7	3.1	3.1
Peru (2000)	5.0	8.2	11.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	4.2	6.1	7.3	2.9	2.7	2.7
Peru (2004/6)	9.8	14.6	18.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	7.8	10.1	11.5	4.7	4.6	4.6

Table B.6.1: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need (continued)**All methods**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	9.7	15.4	19.5	6.3	4.9		8.6	12.3	14.4	5.6	4.5	
Philippines (1998)	12.1	18.1	21.9	6.7	3.7		10.4	13.7	15.4	5.8	3.3	
Philippines (2003)	9.3	12.7	15.3	3.8	2.9		8.1	10.2	11.5	3.3	2.7	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	5.7	11.3	14.3	5.3	2.3		4.9	7.8	8.5	4.1	1.5	
Turkey (1993)	10.9	15.0	17.5	4.5	3.1		9.6	12.3	13.6	4.1	2.9	
Turkey (1998)	12.0	16.8	21.0	5.7	5.3		10.9	14.2	16.5	5.2	4.7	
Turkey (2003)	10.2	13.9	16.9	3.4	3.2		8.9	11.1	12.5	3.0	2.9	
Ukraine (2007)	7.1	12.9	17.6	6.2	5.9		6.7	11.3	14.6	5.8	5.6	
Viet Nam (1997)	1.7	2.8	3.4	1.1	0.7		1.6	2.4	2.9	1.0	0.6	
Viet Nam (2002)	2.3	3.8	5.2	1.6	1.6		2.0	3.1	3.9	1.5	1.4	
Zimbabwe (1994)	3.8	9.0	14.5	5.0	4.9		3.6	7.2	9.9	4.1	4.1	
Zimbabwe (1999)	2.9	7.2	11.0	4.0	3.3		2.7	5.9	8.0	3.6	2.8	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	3.0	6.1	8.8	2.8	2.7		2.9	5.2	6.6	2.4	2.3	

Table B.6.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further needs
Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement			
	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36
Armenia (2000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh (1993/94)	9.7	13.6	18.1	4.4	5.2	8.0	10.1	11.9
Bangladesh (1996/97)	9.6	13.6	16.5	4.4	3.4	8.0	10.1	11.3
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	10.8	14.7	17.8	4.4	3.7	9.1	11.2	12.4
Bangladesh (2004)	10.4	12.5	14.2	2.3	2.0	9.5	10.6	11.3
Bolivia (1994)	6.9	8.0	11.0	1.2	—	5.9	6.3	7.0
Brazil (1991)	11.2	15.8	21.6	5.1	6.9	9.9	12.1	13.9
Brazil (1996)	20.3	24.4	29.1	5.2	6.2	18.6	21.2	23.2
Colombia (1990)	11.3	15.2	20.8	4.4	6.6	9.4	11.5	13.7
Colombia (1995)	6.9	11.1	14.5	4.5	3.8	5.3	7.1	8.2
Colombia (2000)	5.2	10.4	13.9	5.4	3.9	4.1	6.6	7.8
Colombia (2005)	3.4	6.5	9.7	3.1	3.5	2.8	4.2	5.2
Dominican Republic (1991)	15.9	24.5	32.0	10.2	9.9	12.9	16.4	18.2
Dominican Republic (1996)	15.8	21.5	29.2	6.7	9.8	12.6	15.1	17.2
Dominican Republic (2002)	10.6	18.1	23.3	8.4	6.3	8.8	12.4	14.1
Egypt (1992)	8.1	10.6	12.7	2.7	2.4	7.0	8.3	9.1
Egypt (1995)	12.3	16.9	19.7	5.3	3.4	10.5	13.0	14.0
Egypt (2000)	11.9	15.5	17.8	4.1	2.7	10.1	11.9	12.7
Egypt (2005)	13.4	16.9	19.9	4.0	3.6	11.5	13.1	14.1
Egypt (2008)	11.2	15.2	17.1	4.5	2.2	9.9	12.1	12.9
Ethiopia (2005)	12.7	17.4	19.8	5.4	—	9.6	11.1	11.6
Guatemala (1995)	11.2	18.0	22.8	7.7	5.9	9.1	12.8	14.5

Table B.6.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further needs
(continued)**Oral pills**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	8.5	12.7	13.0	4.6	–		6.9	9.2	9.3	4.3	–	
Indonesia (1991)	5.5	8.1	11.3	2.7	3.5		5.0	6.7	8.5	2.5	3.2	
Indonesia (1994)	4.8	6.1	8.3	1.4	2.3		4.1	5.0	6.2	1.3	2.2	
Indonesia (1997)	3.5	5.3	7.3	1.9	2.1		3.0	4.2	5.2	1.7	1.9	
Indonesia (2002/3)	6.3	10.5	12.4	4.5	2.1		5.4	8.2	9.2	4.0	2.0	
Indonesia (2007)	6.9	10.4	13.0	3.7	3.0		6.0	8.0	9.2	3.3	2.6	
Jordan (1990)	15.0	27.1	33.5	14.2	8.7		11.1	14.8	16.0	10.1	7.1	
Jordan (1997)	12.8	16.7	23.1	4.4	7.7		10.1	11.1	12.0	3.1	5.4	
Jordan (2002)	5.6	9.7	17.4	4.4	8.5		5.1	6.6	8.0	3.4	6.4	
Jordan (2007)	10.9	12.9	14.7	2.2	2.1		10.2	11.1	11.7	1.8	1.8	
Jordan (2009)	5.2	7.6	9.6	2.6	2.2		4.3	5.2	5.8	1.9	2.0	
Kazakhstan (1999)	8.6	13.6	13.6	–	–		4.0	5.6	5.6	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	5.8	11.8	14.3	6.4	2.9		5.0	8.6	9.7	5.5	2.5	
Kenya (2003)	6.2	10.6	12.4	4.7	2.0		5.0	7.3	7.9	4.1	1.6	
Malawi (2004)	8.0	13.3	21.5	5.8	–		6.1	8.2	9.9	4.5	–	
Morocco (1992)	11.0	14.3	18.1	3.7	4.5		10.1	12.1	13.6	3.1	3.9	
Morocco (2003/4)	18.7	21.5	23.7	3.5	2.8		17.9	19.7	20.7	3.1	2.3	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	12.6	19.2	22.5	7.5	–		9.7	12.5	13.6	5.2	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	10.7	16.9	23.6	7.0	8.0		9.0	12.2	14.6	6.0	6.9	
Paraguay (1990)	18.2	23.2	24.2	6.0	1.4		14.7	17.0	17.3	5.2	1.2	
Peru (1996)	12.3	19.4	25.5	8.1	7.6		9.6	12.8	14.8	6.9	6.6	
Peru (1991/2)	11.9	16.7	22.4	5.4	6.9		9.1	11.3	13.1	4.7	5.7	
Peru (2000)	7.9	11.9	16.4	4.4	5.1		5.6	7.2	8.4	3.6	4.6	
Peru (2004/6)	9.0	11.7	12.9	3.0	–		5.9	6.9	7.1	2.7	–	

Table B.6.2: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further needs (continued)

Oral pills

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	13.4	22.3	28.1	10.2	–		11.7	17.0	19.9	8.9	6.8	
Philippines (1998)	14.0	18.1	20.1	4.8	2.5		12.5	14.9	15.9	4.3	2.3	
Philippines (2003)	10.7	13.7	15.8	3.4	2.4		9.7	11.5	12.5	3.0	2.2	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	3.9	8.3	8.5	4.6	0.2		3.2	5.6	5.6	3.8	0.1	
Turkey (1993)	20.4	24.0	31.0	4.6	9.2		16.9	18.6	20.9	4.0	7.8	
Turkey (1998)	23.9	29.1	34.3	6.9	7.3		20.4	23.0	24.6	6.1	5.7	
Turkey (2003)	13.2	20.3	24.6	8.2	5.3		9.9	13.1	14.3	6.9	4.4	
Ukraine (2007)	3.3	6.0	6.0	2.8	–		3.0	4.9	4.9	2.4	–	
Viet Nam (1997)	6.7	8.5	8.5	1.9	–		6.3	7.5	7.5	1.9	–	
Viet Nam (2002)	5.3	8.3	15.5	3.2	7.8		4.6	6.4	9.6	2.9	6.5	
Zimbabwe (1994)	2.7	7.1	11.7	4.5	4.9		2.6	5.8	8.2	3.8	4.1	
Zimbabwe (1999)	2.3	6.3	9.9	4.1	3.8		2.2	5.3	7.3	3.6	3.2	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	2.2	4.8	7.5	2.7	2.8		2.1	4.1	5.6	2.3	2.3	

Table B.6.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further needs IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	–	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.7		–	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.6	
Armenia (2005)	0.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	–		0.7	1.5	1.5	0.9	–	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	4.2	6.6	12.9	2.5	–		3.7	5.1	7.8	2.2	–	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	2.9	4.2	9.5	1.4	–		2.5	3.3	5.7	1.2	–	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	2.8	2.8	4.2	–	–		2.3	2.3	2.9	–	–	
Bangladesh (2004)	0.3	3.5	4.6	–	–		0.3	2.3	2.7	–	–	
Bolivia (1994)	1.4	4.4	6.4	3.1	2.0		1.3	3.9	5.4	2.9	2.0	
Brazil (1991)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Brazil (1996)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Colombia (1990)	2.3	5.0	10.6	2.7	34.6		2.1	4.1	7.4	2.5	4.9	
Colombia (1995)	1.3	1.7	5.5	0.4	3.9		1.2	1.5	4.0	0.3	3.6	
Colombia (2000)	1.5	2.3	3.6	0.9	1.3		1.4	2.0	2.9	0.8	1.2	
Colombia (2005)	0.8	1.9	2.0	1.1	0.2		0.7	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.2	
Dominican Republic (1991)	4.5	10.7	22.7	–	–		3.4	7.2	11.2	–	–	
Dominican Republic (1996)	2.8	5.3	5.3	–	–		2.2	3.7	3.7	–	–	
Dominican Republic (2002)	5.2	9.4	11.7	4.4	2.6		4.9	7.5	8.5	3.7	2.2	
Egypt (1992)	0.7	1.4	3.1	0.8	1.7		0.6	1.3	2.3	0.7	1.5	
Egypt (1995)	1.5	3.1	5.4	1.6	2.3		1.5	2.7	4.1	1.5	2.1	
Egypt (2000)	1.1	2.2	3.8	1.1	1.6		1.1	1.9	2.8	1.0	1.4	
Egypt (2005)	1.2	2.3	3.4	1.1	1.2		1.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	1.1	
Egypt (2008)	1.1	2.3	3.3	1.2	1.1		1.0	2.0	2.6	1.1	0.9	
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala (1995)	6.1	7.4	13.2	–	–		5.7	6.8	11.0	–	–	

Table B.6.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further needs
(continued)

IUD

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	1.2	2.4	3.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.1	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Indonesia (1994)	1.2	1.4	2.8	0.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.2	0.2	1.3	1.3
Indonesia (1997)	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.1
Indonesia (2002/3)	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Indonesia (2007)	1.0	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Jordan (1990)	2.1	5.8	14.8	3.8	9.6	1.9	1.9	4.5	9.0	3.2	8.0	8.0
Jordan (1997)	0.6	2.4	3.3	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.8
Jordan (2002)	0.2	1.2	3.9	1.0	2.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	2.5	0.9	2.3	2.3
Jordan (2007)	0.4	0.9	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.5
Jordan (2009)	0.7	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.8
Kazakhstan (1999)	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (1992)	2.2	5.6	7.3	3.5		2.1	2.1	4.5	5.4	2.9		
Morocco (2003/4)	2.2	2.6	3.8	0.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.2	0.3	1.1	1.1
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	0.8	1.6	2.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
Nicaragua (1998)	2.4	6.8	10.6	4.5	4.1	2.1	2.1	5.2	7.4	4.0	3.9	3.9
Paraguay (1990)	0.9	5.2	11.7	4.3	–	0.9	0.9	4.4	9.0	4.1		
Peru (1996)	1.8	4.0	7.7	2.3	3.9	1.7	1.7	3.6	6.4	2.2	3.6	3.6
Peru (1991/2)	1.4	2.9	5.0	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.3	2.5	3.9	1.5	1.9	1.9
Peru (2000)	1.2	2.2	4.0	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.6
Peru (2004/6)	0.1	0.1	5.6	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2		–	–

Table B.6.3: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further needs
(continued)**IUD**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	5.5	9.0	12.2	3.6	–		5.1	7.7	10.0	3.4	–	
Philippines (1998)	0.8	2.9	3.7	2.1	0.9		0.7	2.4	3.1	2.0	0.8	
Philippines (2003)	4.2	4.4	4.4	0.3	–		4.0	4.2	4.2	0.3	–	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (1993)	1.7	3.7	5.9	2.0	2.3		1.7	3.4	5.2	1.9	2.3	
Turkey (1998)	1.3	3.2	6.1	2.0	3.0		1.2	3.0	5.3	1.9	2.8	
Turkey (2003)	1.5	2.8	4.5	1.3	1.7		1.5	2.6	4.0	1.3	1.6	
Ukraine (2007)	–	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.0		–	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.0	
Viet Nam (1997)	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.5		0.7	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.4	
Viet Nam (2002)	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.5		0.8	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.5	
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.6.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need for injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	6.7	9.9	16.0	3.4	–	–	5.3	6.6	8.4	3.0	–	–
Bangladesh (1996/97)	7.6	12.1	13.5	4.9	1.6	–	5.9	8.2	8.7	4.5	1.3	–
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	5.3	10.6	13.5	5.5	3.3	–	4.3	6.7	7.8	4.7	3.1	–
Bangladesh (2004)	6.1	9.4	15.0	3.5	6.2	–	5.0	6.6	8.8	3.1	5.7	–
Bolivia (1994)	16.9	22.9	22.9	–	–	–	12.1	13.7	13.7	–	–	–
Brazil (1991)	8.8	20.0	27.8	–	–	–	6.7	9.2	10.0	–	–	–
Brazil (1996)	23.5	32.7	43.0	–	–	–	20.9	25.1	28.5	–	–	–
Colombia (1990)	12.7	15.3	19.9	3.0	–	–	9.1	10.1	11.4	2.7	–	–
Colombia (1995)	6.9	7.8	12.7	1.0	–	–	5.2	5.6	6.5	0.9	–	–
Colombia (2000)	8.8	9.5	11.4	0.7	–	–	6.2	6.3	6.9	0.5	–	–
Colombia (2005)	4.9	8.1	11.1	3.4	3.3	–	3.5	4.9	5.7	2.7	2.8	–
Dominican Republic (1991)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	15.1	17.7	18.0	3.1	–	–	11.6	12.5	12.5	2.6	–	–
Egypt (1992)	10.5	11.7	11.7	–	–	–	9.1	9.6	9.6	–	–	–
Egypt (1995)	15.1	27.5	31.1	14.6	–	–	12.1	18.4	19.8	13.0	–	–
Egypt (2000)	8.9	12.1	15.7	3.5	4.0	–	7.2	8.8	10.3	3.1	3.7	–
Egypt (2005)	10.6	14.2	18.8	4.0	5.4	–	9.5	11.4	13.3	3.5	4.8	–
Egypt (2008)	8.5	11.3	13.9	3.0	3.0	–	7.8	9.5	10.7	2.7	2.7	–
Ethiopia (2005)	5.5	9.2	12.9	3.9	4.0	–	4.8	7.2	9.0	3.6	3.4	–
Guatemala (1995)	24.6	32.7	37.3	–	–	–	19.3	23.9	25.7	–	–	–

Table B.6.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need (continued)
Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	6.9	17.2	17.2	11.0	–		5.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	–	
Indonesia (1991)	5.2	11.5	18.9	6.6	8.4		4.6	8.5	11.6	5.7	6.8	
Indonesia (1994)	4.0	6.4	9.9	2.5	3.7		3.5	5.1	6.9	2.3	3.3	
Indonesia (1997)	1.7	3.4	4.4	1.7	1.0		1.6	2.8	3.3	1.6	0.9	
Indonesia (2002/3)	2.7	4.5	6.4	1.9	1.9		2.5	4.0	5.2	1.8	1.8	
Indonesia (2007)	4.8	7.9	10.5	3.2	2.8		4.5	6.9	8.6	3.0	2.7	
Jordan (1990)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan (1997)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan (2002)	4.0	5.6	5.6	–	–		3.3	4.0	4.0	–	–	
Jordan (2007)	0.8	1.8	4.1	1.0	–		0.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	–	
Jordan (2009)	4.9	5.8	5.8	–	–		3.4	3.6	3.6	–	–	
Kazakhstan (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	3.8	6.0	11.1	2.3	5.4		3.4	5.2	8.2	2.3	4.9	
Kenya (2003)	4.7	10.0	11.7	5.5	1.9		4.2	7.5	8.4	4.9	1.8	
Malawi (2004)	7.7	14.2	20.8	7.0	7.7		6.8	10.8	13.1	5.7	6.1	
Morocco (1992)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco (2003/4)	6.4	10.1	14.5	3.9	–		4.8	6.5	8.1	3.4	–	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	14.8	21.3	26.3	7.6	–		10.8	13.6	15.2	6.7	–	
Paraguay (1990)	14.2	18.1	22.0	4.5	–		10.0	11.2	12.0	4.2	–	
Peru (1996)	13.7	18.0	18.0	4.9	–		9.4	10.9	10.9	4.3	–	
Peru (1991/2)	10.0	15.2	22.1	5.7	8.2		7.9	10.5	12.7	5.1	6.5	
Peru (2000)	4.2	7.7	11.6	3.7	4.1		3.5	5.6	7.2	3.3	3.8	
Peru (2004/6)	5.7	12.3	18.5	7.1	7.0		4.6	8.3	10.3	6.2	5.3	

Table B.6.4: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need (continued)

Injectables

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Philippines (1998)	12.9	24.5	49.1	13.3	–		10.3	15.1	21.4	9.8	–	
Philippines (2003)	10.8	15.1	21.7	4.8	7.7		9.0	10.9	12.9	4.0	6.5	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	4.1	9.4	13.5	5.5	4.6		3.6	6.5	7.5	4.5	2.8	
Turkey (1993)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (2003)	13.2	19.9	19.9	–	–		6.6	8.2	8.2	–	–	
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam (2002)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1994)	3.4	6.4	6.4	–	–		3.1	5.6	5.6	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	3.7	7.3	8.6	3.8	1.4		3.3	5.8	6.5	3.3	1.3	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	3.4	6.5	8.4	3.3	2.0		3.0	5.2	6.2	2.9	1.9	

Table B.6.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need Condom

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	8.4	15.4	23.7	7.7	—		7.3	11.4	14.8	6.7	—	
Armenia (2005)	6.5	12.2	16.9	6.2	—		6.1	10.2	12.7	5.8	—	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	37.0	43.7	48.8	10.5	—		29.9	32.4	34.0	8.9	—	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	26.8	31.4	36.7	6.3	—		21.7	23.5	25.2	5.1	—	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	31.6	44.6	50.2	19.0	10.0		24.7	30.0	31.7	15.9	8.9	
Bangladesh (2004)	34.0	40.0	42.7	9.1	4.4		27.3	29.6	30.3	7.9	3.9	
Bolivia (1994)	32.4	44.9	44.9	—	—		26.0	32.1	32.1	—	—	
Brazil (1991)	46.1	51.0	61.1	—	—		30.8	32.1	34.4	—	—	
Brazil (1996)	24.4	29.8	33.6	7.1	—		20.1	22.8	24.2	6.5	—	
Colombia (1990)	28.2	33.5	33.5	—	—		24.4	27.4	27.4	—	—	
Colombia (1995)	16.8	18.9	30.1	2.5	—		13.5	14.4	17.5	2.3	—	
Colombia (2000)	12.9	18.7	24.3	6.6	—		9.7	12.4	14.2	6.3	—	
Colombia (2005)	9.5	15.3	16.7	6.4	1.6		7.8	10.6	11.1	5.3	1.6	
Dominican Republic (1991)	33.9	39.8	39.8	—	—		23.8	25.6	25.6	—	—	
Dominican Republic (1996)	38.5	44.3	44.3	—	—		30.3	32.0	32.0	—	—	
Dominican Republic (2002)	40.4	49.3	52.6	—	—		30.1	33.3	34.3	—	—	
Egypt (1992)	10.3	15.9	16.8	6.3	—		8.7	11.1	11.4	4.7	—	
Egypt (1995)	21.4	23.6	26.7	2.8	—		18.6	19.8	21.0	2.7	—	
Egypt (2000)	13.6	16.9	16.9	—	—		11.8	13.4	13.4	—	—	
Egypt (2005)	8.4	10.2	10.2	2.0	—		8.0	9.2	9.2	2.0	—	
Egypt (2008)	12.6	12.6	12.6	—	—		11.7	11.7	11.7	—	—	
Ethiopia (2005)	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemala (1995)	10.8	17.6	18.1	—	—		9.4	13.2	13.5	—	—	

Table B.6.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need (continued)**Condom**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	18.9	38.2	38.2	–	–		15.5	22.2	22.2	–	–	
Indonesia (1991)	11.2	13.8	15.1	3.0	–		8.6	9.9	10.3	2.5	–	
Indonesia (1994)	16.2	21.7	30.2	6.5	–		12.3	15.3	18.9	6.0	–	
Indonesia (1997)	5.0	10.6	14.3	6.0	–		4.8	8.4	10.4	5.7	–	
Indonesia (2002/3)	10.8	12.0	14.1	1.4	–		8.7	9.4	10.5	1.2	–	
Indonesia (2007)	11.7	15.5	15.5	4.4	–		10.9	13.3	13.3	3.8	–	
Jordan (1990)	25.2	32.1	32.1	–	–		17.6	20.4	20.4	–	–	
Jordan (1997)	28.8	32.0	32.0	–	–		22.7	24.0	24.0	–	–	
Jordan (2002)	11.8	19.8	19.8	9.0	–		10.2	13.3	13.3	7.1	–	
Jordan (2007)	11.1	12.9	16.0	2.0	3.6		9.6	10.6	11.8	1.7	3.2	
Jordan (2009)	12.9	15.9	16.9	3.5	1.2		11.7	13.1	13.5	3.0	1.0	
Kazakhstan (1999)	13.8	20.4	20.4	7.6	–		10.4	12.8	12.8	5.8	–	
Kenya (1998)	31.1	42.9	54.4	–	–		25.2	31.2	35.4	–	–	
Kenya (2003)	24.2	37.8	37.8	–	–		19.6	26.6	26.6	–	–	
Malawi (2004)	19.1	30.9	30.9	–	–		16.1	20.9	20.9	–	–	
Morocco (1992)	36.2	49.1	55.5	–	–		32.5	40.2	43.8	–	–	
Morocco (2003/4)	11.9	14.3	14.3	–	–		9.7	11.0	11.0	–	–	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	11.6	16.3	27.0	5.4	12.7		9.5	12.4	16.8	4.7	10.8	
Nicaragua (1998)	27.3	41.7	46.7	19.7	–		22.1	29.0	30.7	17.5	–	
Paraguay (1990)	45.0	46.6	46.6	–	–		39.8	40.4	40.4	–	–	
Peru (1996)	21.2	27.6	34.2	8.2	–		16.1	18.5	20.2	6.5	–	
Peru (1991/2)	20.5	28.8	33.9	10.5	7.2		17.1	21.5	23.4	9.8	6.4	
Peru (2000)	11.9	17.4	22.1	6.2	5.7		10.0	12.7	14.2	5.3	4.7	
Peru (2004/6)	15.0	23.9	24.6	10.4	–		11.3	15.8	16.1	9.6	–	

Table B.6.5: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need (continued)**Condom**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	18.4	27.7	36.5	–	–		14.4	18.2	20.4	–	–	–
Philippines (1998)	23.8	29.9	36.6	–	–		19.0	21.8	23.9	–	–	–
Philippines (2003)	10.6	17.9	20.5	8.1	–		7.4	10.6	11.5	7.2	–	–
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	19.3	27.5	27.5	–	–		15.7	19.5	19.5	–	–	–
Turkey (1993)	23.3	31.8	34.8	11.1	4.4		20.4	25.6	26.9	10.1	4.0	4.0
Turkey (1998)	20.0	27.3	35.2	9.2	10.8		18.1	23.1	27.2	8.7	9.8	9.8
Turkey (2003)	17.5	22.5	26.2	6.1	4.7		15.6	18.5	20.2	5.2	4.3	4.3
Ukraine (2007)	9.1	17.7	23.0	9.4	6.5		8.6	15.6	19.5	8.9	6.3	6.3
Viet Nam (1997)	3.5	5.5	8.1	2.0	2.7		3.0	4.3	5.7	1.9	2.6	2.6
Viet Nam (2002)	6.1	8.1	10.0	2.1	2.1		5.1	6.4	7.2	2.0	1.7	1.7
Zimbabwe (1994)	15.8	18.1	30.1	–	–		13.1	14.5	19.5	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	16.2	25.5	25.5	–	–		14.4	19.3	19.3	–	–	–

Table B.6.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement				Multiple decrement			
	Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at		Cumulative rates at		Conditional rates at	
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24	12	24	36
Armenia (2000)	4.2	12.6	17.1	8.9	–	3.3	8.0	9.8
Armenia (2005)	7.8	14.5	24.8	–	–	6.3	10.0	14.2
Bangladesh (1993/94)	16.4	23.5	28.8	8.6	6.9	14.4	18.4	20.4
Bangladesh (1996/97)	13.5	17.5	24.2	4.6	8.0	12.3	14.5	17.5
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	12.7	17.1	22.0	5.1	5.9	11.2	13.7	15.6
Bangladesh (2004)	13.2	20.2	21.9	8.1	2.1	12.4	16.5	17.2
Bolivia (1994)	6.1	9.4	13.7	3.6	4.7	5.2	7.1	8.8
Brazil (1991)	20.0	26.3	26.3	–	–	16.8	19.3	19.3
Brazil (1996)	17.2	22.0	25.6	5.8	–	16.1	18.5	19.6
Colombia (1990)	4.4	6.4	7.7	2.1	1.4	3.9	4.8	5.3
Colombia (1995)	2.9	6.1	10.7	3.2	5.0	2.2	3.5	4.8
Colombia (2000)	4.5	6.3	9.8	1.9	3.7	3.3	4.1	5.1
Colombia (2005)	3.1	4.8	5.6	1.7	0.9	2.5	3.3	3.6
Dominican Republic (1991)	11.6	18.2	25.7	–	–	9.0	11.3	12.5
Dominican Republic (1996)	17.4	22.1	27.5	–	–	12.1	13.8	14.5
Dominican Republic (2002)	10.3	21.1	30.0	12.1	–	7.8	11.7	13.9
Egypt (1992)	5.4	5.4	6.5	–	–	4.8	4.8	5.1
Egypt (1995)	14.0	14.7	14.7	–	–	12.0	12.4	12.4
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt (2005)	5.5	8.4	9.7	–	–	5.0	7.1	8.0
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia (2005)	1.8	1.8	1.8	–	–	1.5	1.5	1.5
Guatemala (1995)	5.0	12.9	15.2	8.3	2.7	4.4	9.5	10.6
							7.8	2.4

Table B.6.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need
(continued)

Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	0.8	0.8	3.6	–	–		0.7	0.7	1.7	–	–	
Indonesia (1991)	9.3	16.0	18.9	7.4	3.5		7.9	12.1	13.7	6.9	3.3	
Indonesia (1994)	7.8	10.8	15.4	3.2	5.1		6.9	8.6	10.9	2.6	4.9	
Indonesia (1997)	0.9	4.9	4.9	4.0	–		0.8	3.2	3.2	3.4	–	
Indonesia (2002/3)	2.1	4.4	5.7	2.3	1.4		2.0	3.8	4.7	2.3	1.2	
Indonesia (2007)	4.3	5.3	5.3	1.1	–		4.1	4.9	4.9	1.0	–	
Jordan (1990)	9.2	13.8	14.7	5.1	–		7.6	9.2	9.4	3.8	–	
Jordan (1997)	7.2	10.0	12.6	3.0	–		4.7	5.3	5.8	1.8	–	
Jordan (2002)	3.9	4.2	11.0	0.3	–		2.9	3.0	4.8	0.2	–	
Jordan (2007)	1.5	2.0	3.2	0.5	1.2		1.3	1.5	2.0	0.4	1.2	
Jordan (2009)	2.0	2.8	12.3	0.8	9.7		1.5	1.9	4.9	0.6	9.4	
Kazakhstan (1999)	2.7	7.8	7.8	–	–		2.2	4.3	4.3	–	–	
Kenya (1998)	5.5	12.3	14.2	7.2	–		4.7	8.8	9.6	6.0	–	
Kenya (2003)	6.7	12.5	19.6	6.1	–		6.0	9.4	12.0	4.9	–	
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco (1992)	9.5	13.6	19.7	4.5	–		7.1	8.8	10.5	3.4	–	
Morocco (2003/4)	10.4	14.2	16.4	4.2	2.5		8.8	10.5	11.3	3.3	2.5	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	6.0	14.0	17.5	8.5	–		5.4	10.3	12.2	7.3	–	
Nicaragua (1998)	12.0	19.9	22.3	8.9	–		9.9	14.1	15.0	7.6	–	
Paraguay (1990)	14.0	16.1	19.0	2.5	–		12.5	13.6	14.6	2.2	–	
Peru (1996)	5.2	9.6	12.4	4.7	3.1		4.3	6.4	7.4	3.9	2.8	
Peru (1991/2)	4.5	6.7	10.0	2.4	3.5		3.6	4.7	5.9	2.0	3.1	
Peru (2000)	2.4	5.4	8.7	3.1	3.6		2.0	3.7	5.1	2.6	3.1	
Peru (2004/6)	6.6	8.7	12.0	2.2	3.6		5.9	7.1	8.5	1.9	3.4	

Table B.6.6: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need (continued)

Periodic abstinence

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	7.6	11.7	14.2	4.5	2.8		6.8	9.5	10.7	3.9	2.7	
Philippines (1998)	6.5	10.9	13.6	4.7	3.0		5.7	8.4	9.5	4.1	2.5	
Philippines (2003)	7.7	12.1	16.1	4.7	4.5		6.9	9.8	11.8	4.2	4.2	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	2.1	2.1	4.6	–	–		1.9	1.9	3.0	–	–	
Turkey (1993)	13.5	20.7	20.7	–	–		10.2	12.9	12.9	–	–	
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey (2003)	6.5	7.4	9.7	–	–		6.0	6.4	7.2	–	–	
Ukraine (2007)	7.1	12.9	16.0	6.3	3.6		6.0	9.9	11.5	5.5	3.2	
Viet Nam (1997)	2.2	3.7	4.8	1.5	1.2		1.9	2.8	3.5	1.3	1.1	
Viet Nam (2002)	0.9	4.6	5.5	3.7	1.0		0.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	0.8	
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	

Table B.6.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Armenia (2000)	3.9	7.8	12.0	4.0	4.6		3.1	5.1	6.6	3.2	3.9	
Armenia (2005)	9.6	14.7	18.4	5.7	4.3		8.9	12.4	14.3	5.2	3.9	
Bangladesh (1993/94)	27.0	32.7	38.5	7.8	-		22.6	25.7	28.3	6.9	-	
Bangladesh (1996/97)	24.0	29.6	32.7	-	-		18.2	20.9	22.0	-	-	
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	21.3	28.1	34.5	8.7	8.9		19.0	22.7	25.2	7.7	8.2	
Bangladesh (2004)	17.0	22.7	23.2	6.9	-		14.8	17.2	17.4	5.9	-	
Bolivia (1994)	20.9	24.9	31.0	-	-		17.9	20.1	22.3	-	-	
Brazil (1991)	24.6	28.8	28.8	-	-		22.9	24.4	24.4	-	-	
Brazil (1996)	20.8	25.6	27.9	6.0	-		18.0	20.0	20.6	5.1	-	
Colombia (1990)	5.8	9.7	13.0	4.1	-		4.9	7.0	8.4	3.3	-	
Colombia (1995)	14.9	17.6	21.4	3.1	-		12.5	13.7	14.5	2.7	-	
Colombia (2000)	8.8	13.3	17.1	4.9	4.4		7.3	9.0	10.1	3.9	4.0	
Colombia (2005)	4.8	9.2	10.4	4.6	1.3		4.1	6.3	6.8	3.8	1.2	
Dominican Republic (1991)	29.8	38.3	47.3	-	-		21.5	24.9	26.5	-	-	
Dominican Republic (1996)	31.8	38.6	45.0	-	-		23.5	26.6	28.1	-	-	
Dominican Republic (2002)	19.8	26.3	28.7	8.1	-		15.2	17.9	18.5	6.8	-	
Egypt (1992)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Egypt (1995)	21.7	30.5	32.3	-	-		18.9	24.2	25.2	-	-	
Egypt (2000)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Egypt (2005)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Egypt (2008)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Ethiopia (2005)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala (1995)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	

Table B.6.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need
(continued)
Withdrawal

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	19.7	29.2	33.6	11.7	–		17.1	22.4	24.4	10.2	–	–
Indonesia (1994)	9.2	10.3	12.5	1.3	–		8.3	9.0	10.0	1.2	–	–
Indonesia (1997)	3.2	4.6	4.6	1.4	–		3.0	3.9	3.9	1.2	–	–
Indonesia (2002/3)	2.7	3.0	6.1	0.3	3.2		2.5	2.7	4.4	0.2	2.9	–
Indonesia (2007)	4.5	6.1	9.8	1.7	3.9		4.1	5.3	7.4	1.4	3.7	–
Jordan (1990)	17.6	24.3	28.6	8.2	–		14.7	17.9	19.1	6.9	–	–
Jordan (1997)	12.3	15.7	21.1	3.9	6.4		9.7	11.1	12.1	3.4	5.2	–
Jordan (2002)	5.4	7.7	13.7	2.4	6.5		4.5	5.5	7.0	1.9	5.3	–
Jordan (2007)	3.2	4.3	5.7	1.1	1.5		2.9	3.5	3.9	0.9	1.3	–
Jordan (2009)	5.8	7.6	8.7	1.9	1.1		5.2	6.1	6.4	1.5	0.9	–
Kazakhstan (1999)	13.7	15.6	20.2	–	–		10.4	11.1	12.3	–	–	–
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	9.4	16.9	35.1	8.3	–		8.3	11.7	14.5	5.5	–	–
Morocco (1992)	24.8	26.8	34.5	2.6	–		22.4	23.5	27.1	2.1	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	10.9	15.6	19.4	5.3	4.5		9.7	12.2	13.8	4.6	4.1	–
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	9.2	12.9	17.2	4.1	4.9		7.9	10.2	12.0	3.5	4.2	–
Nicaragua (1998)	39.4	40.8	43.3	–	–		34.8	35.5	36.4	–	–	–
Paraguay (1990)	10.0	13.3	13.3	–	–		8.1	10.4	10.4	–	–	–
Peru (1996)	13.4	17.8	22.1	5.1	–		10.0	12.0	13.6	4.2	–	–
Peru (1991/2)	11.9	15.3	17.7	3.9	2.9		9.6	11.3	12.2	3.5	2.7	–
Peru (2000)	7.0	8.9	14.3	2.1	6.0		5.9	7.1	9.3	1.9	5.4	–
Peru (2004/6)	9.0	11.5	16.2	–	–		7.4	8.9	11.0	–	–	–

Table B.6.7: Cumulative and conditional (single and multiple) decrement discontinuation probabilities per 100 episodes at 12, 24 and 36 months: No further need (continued)**Withdrawal**

Country/survey	Single decrement						Multiple decrement					
	Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at			Cumulative rates at			Conditional rates at		
	12	24	36	24 12	36 24		12	24	36	24 12	36 24	
Philippines (1993)	9.9	16.8	23.5	7.6	8.1		8.7	12.8	15.3	6.8	6.7	
Philippines (1998)	8.8	13.7	22.8	5.4	10.5		7.2	9.5	12.5	4.2	9.2	
Philippines (2003)	10.6	15.9	19.5	5.9	4.3		9.1	11.8	13.3	4.6	4.1	
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	5.4	16.4	24.7	11.6	–		4.7	8.5	9.8	6.3	–	
Turkey (1993)	8.6	13.2	15.2	5.1	2.3		7.4	10.1	11.0	4.5	2.1	
Turkey (1998)	12.3	18.9	23.4	7.5	5.6		10.9	14.9	16.9	6.5	4.8	
Turkey (2003)	7.4	10.6	14.3	3.5	4.2		6.5	8.2	9.7	2.9	3.7	
Ukraine (2007)	13.0	22.5	33.8	10.9	14.7		11.7	18.3	24.8	9.5	13.1	
Viet Nam (1997)	1.1	4.1	4.6	3.0	0.5		1.0	3.1	3.4	2.5	0.4	
Viet Nam (2002)	2.1	3.8	4.9	1.8	1.2		1.8	2.9	3.5	1.5	1.2	
Zimbabwe (1994)	6.4	15.4	26.3	9.6	–		6.1	10.7	13.6	6.3	–	
Zimbabwe (1999)	7.7	17.9	37.9	–	–		7.3	13.9	21.7	–	–	
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	9.3	21.3	31.6	–	–		8.9	16.4	20.4	–	–	

Table B7: Median duration of use, by survey and main method

Survey	All methods	Pill	IUD	Injectable	Condom	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal
Armenia (2000)	17.2	–	60+	20.0	–	17.5	16.8
Armenia (2005)	25.9	–	60+	23.1	–	15.1	23.4
Bangladesh (1993/94)	13.1	15.8	19.7	4.5	11.3	15.2	10.5
Bangladesh (1996/97)	13.7	16.1	23.6	5.9	12.0	16.3	7.8
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	12.4	14.7	23.4	5.7	12.5	16.0	11.6
Bangladesh (2004)	12.1	14.0	24.8	3.6	14.3	17.9	7.8
Bolivia (1994)	17.1	7.9	56.1	6.0	5.5	17.8	11.4
Brazil (1991)	15.2	12.2	–	1.9	3.6	7.3	4.9
Brazil (1996)	19.0	14.2	–	7.4	5.5	9.0	7.0
Colombia (1990)	22.3	16.1	32.4	9.1	6.7	13.4	16.0
Colombia (1995)	13.3	11.9	40.2	5.7	6.0	10.9	9.5
Colombia (2000)	13.5	13.0	48.5	8.2	6.6	10.3	9.9
Colombia (2005)	20.0	13.6	50.3	13.1	12.1	15.7	15.3
Dominican Republic (1991)	12.9	7.3	18.8	2.7	–	8.2	5.8
Dominican Republic (1996)	11.8	9.6	28.2	2.4	–	6.3	6.3
Dominican Republic (2002)	14.8	12.5	23.6	3.9	5.9	10.3	8.4
Egypt (1992)	24.4	15.7	40.5	12.6	8.8	17.3	–
Egypt (1995)	23.9	13.1	36.5	11.0	11.3	14.7	14.7
Egypt (2000)	23.8	12.6	35.1	11.5	14.2	–	–
Egypt (2005)	22.1	11.9	33.9	17.6	15.8	30.6	–
Egypt (2008)	26.7	16.6	35.5	25.1	20.7	–	–
Ethiopia (2005)	16.7	8.7	–	–	25.3	16.5	–
Guatemala (1995)	26.1	13.9	43.0	17.3	9.3	20.5	–
Guatemala (1998/99)	23.5	12.6	–	7.7	11.5	25.6	–
Indonesia (1991)	30.4	29.4	60+	11.7	23.0	20.1	13.4
Indonesia (1994)	34.3	27.2	60+	11.9	25.8	20.8	20.3
Indonesia (1997)	36.8	25.4	54.6	23.3	34.7	24.4	30.3
Indonesia (2002/3)	43.0	24.8	56.4	21.1	42.7	50.1	35.8
Indonesia (2007)	35.6	19.6	60+	23.1	37.5	34.8	27.2
Jordan (1990)	13.9	8.6	27.9	7.3	–	10.4	11.0
Jordan (1997)	12.9	7.4	31.4	6.6	–	8.4	10.4
Jordan (2002)	14.8	10.7	35.8	9.6	10.0	11.0	12.3
Jordan (2007)	18.8	13.7	37.5	16.0	15.3	17.8	16.9
Jordan (2009)	14.1	11.5	39.5	11.8	7.6	13.4	14.6
Kazakhstan (1999)	18.6	6.5	59.6	10.3	–	12.2	8.8
Kenya (1998)	24.0	20.2	–	8.7	31.7	20.0	–
Kenya (2003)	19.1	15.4	–	9.8	24.2	19.7	–
Malawi (2004)	18.0	11.6	–	10.7	18.8	–	15.2
Morocco (1992)	20.3	12.9	60+	17.1	–	23.6	18.7
Morocco (2003/4)	17.8	18.2	31.7	6.5	–	11.8	13.4
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	15.2	18.4	42.4	12.0	11.9	11.8	13.7
Nicaragua (1998)	20.7	12.9	28.7	8.0	8.7	14.3	6.1

Table B7: Median duration of use, by survey and main method (*continued*)

Survey	All methods	Pill	IUD	Injectable	Condom	Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal
Paraguay (1990)	9.1	7.3	46.4	2.8	3.6	11.6	24.0
Peru (1996)	15.5	10.6	47.2	5.1	6.6	14.1	10.9
Peru (1991/2)	16.2	11.4	43.3	10.1	12.1	15.2	12.0
Peru (2000)	19.5	10.1	44.9	12.5	18.2	20.5	16.9
Peru (2004/6)	12.3	5.9	36.7	10.5	16.0	17.1	14.9
Philippines (1993)	21.8	16.7	43.4	7.5	–	22.4	15.7
Philippines (1998)	15.2	15.7	52.0	6.8	11.8	20.0	13.5
Philippines (2003)	19.9	19.9	60+	8.1	11.5	22.4	15.1
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	16.3	16.7	–	11.5	17.9	21.7	13.9
Turkey (1993)	21.5	9.5	49.0	12.4	–	5.6	18.6
Turkey (1998)	24.7	8.5	52.6	15.8	–	–	18.8
Turkey (2003)	19.7	8.6	60+	14.4	3.8	12.0	16.6
Ukraine (2007)	46.7	41.5	60+	42.4	–	23.5	23.9
Viet Nam (1997)	60+	21.8	60+	27.4	–	30.8	33.8
Viet Nam (2002)	34.9	23.2	60+	18.9	–	23.1	23.3
Zimbabwe (1994)	25.2	27.9	–	16.0	60+	–	19.0
Zimbabwe (1999)	28.6	29.6	–	–	26.3	–	20.9
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	30.7	32.7	–	11.1	28.6	–	20.6

Note 60+ means median duration is longer than 60 months

Table C.1: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing any method for method-related reasons**Any method**

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Armenia (2000)	229	15.7	10.1	17.2	4.1	0.0	17.9	39.2	0.0	34.9
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	2205	33.7	9.6	4.5	17.6	11.4	10.3	43.8	0.7	12.2
Bangladesh (1996/97)	1960	29.9	10.9	3.2	18.8	15.0	9.6	46.6	0.5	12.1
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	2458	30.3	7.8	1.7	21.5	14.8	11.4	49.3	0.4	12.1
Bangladesh (2004)	3180	21.6	5.9	0.9	25.7	18.5	11.7	56.8	0.4	15.3
Bolivia (1994)	436	22.2	7.0	14.6	16.0	8.1	10.4	49.1	0.4	21.4
Brazil (1991)	718	31.6	20.6	0.4	9.4	5.7	5.9	21.3	6.1	20.4
Brazil (1996)	1229	26.5	11.1	3.0	23.4	4.1	9.0	39.5	5.8	17.0
Colombia (1990)	746	24.5	14.4	9.2	13.9	6.7	11.5	41.3	5.2	14.6
Colombia (1995)	2174	19.0	8.6	9.6	21.2	7.6	11.4	49.7	5.3	17.5
Colombia (2000)	1979	15.3	9.3	11.3	19.0	11.5	11.5	53.3	5.3	16.8
Colombia (2005)	6477	18.9	12.7	10.5	16.5	13.0	8.3	48.3	9.4	10.7
Dominican Republic (1991)	507	49.8	22.9	6.6	0.4	0.4	3.5	10.9	2.9	13.5
Dominican Republic (1996)	662	38.9	31.4	4.0	0.3	3.7	6.3	14.3	1.7	13.7
Dominican Republic (2002)	3005	38.2	19.5	3.8	15.0	6.0	4.3	29.1	3.6	9.6
Egypt (1992)	1641	31.6	22.3	23.3	13.5	2.0	4.9	43.7	0.2	2.3
Egypt (1995)	2442	32.5	19.4	20.4	16.0	5.1	4.3	45.9	0.0	2.2
Egypt (2000)	2569	33.7	12.6	20.1	18.1	12.4	1.5	52.0	0.2	1.5
Egypt (2005)	4101	34.2	10.3	21.1	19.8	11.2	1.4	53.5	0.0	2.0
Egypt (2008)	1830	40.1	11.4	17.2	20.0	9.2	1.2	47.6	0.1	0.9
Ethiopia (2005)	514	42.1	13.6	0.5	13.4	26.6	0.4	41.1	0.0	3.2

Table C.1: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing any method for method-related reasons (continued)

Any method

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Guatemala (1995)	245	48.3	17.4	5.5	0.0	9.4	7.1	22.0	7.3	4.9
Guatemala (1998/99)	382	44.0	9.5	1.3	11.2	12.7	6.4	31.6	7.9	7.0
Indonesia (1991)	2379	36.7	6.0	6.5	32.2	11.5	2.5	52.7	0.9	3.7
Indonesia (1994)	2954	33.5	6.2	4.3	35.6	14.4	2.0	56.3	1.0	2.9
Indonesia (1997)	3139	30.9	3.4	3.6	36.3	20.6	1.0	61.5	0.3	3.8
Indonesia (2002/3)	2887	33.2	3.3	2.1	33.9	21.7	1.3	59.0	0.5	4.0
Indonesia (2007)	4079	27.1	6.1	2.9	35.7	21.5	2.1	62.2	0.2	4.4
Jordan (1990)	1058	26.3	25.9	14.4	10.3	0.1	4.5	29.3	1.0	17.5
Jordan (1997)	1386	20.2	14.4	17.4	14.4	1.5	10.2	43.6	0.6	21.2
Jordan (2002)	1571	23.9	13.1	19.4	11.4	2.0	7.2	39.9	0.3	22.9
Jordan (2007)	2015	25.9	8.7	18.1	14.2	1.4	10.6	44.3	0.4	20.7
Jordan (2009)	2622	22.8	8.0	17.5	15.1	2.6	9.1	44.3	0.1	24.7
Kazakhstan (1999)	602	26.1	8.9	19.8	9.4	2.6	10.0	41.8	0.0	23.3
Kenya (1998)	390	53.2	10.5	2.3	7.7	16.4	5.4	31.8	1.2	3.2
Kenya (2003)	612	50.7	14.0	2.8	11.2	15.1	1.2	30.3	0.2	4.8
Malawi (2004)	876	73.4	12.8	0.0	3.6	4.1	1.8	9.6	0.9	3.3
Morocco (1992)	597	40.7	19.6	10.1	0.8	0.8	5.0	16.8	2.7	20.3
Morocco (2003/4)	2438	16.5	4.2	9.3	40.5	8.1	3.2	61.2	0.6	17.4
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	741	17.0	3.3	29.8	9.8	0.1	11.7	51.4	1.1	27.3
Nicaragua (1998)	1672	31.4	10.2	6.6	18.6	14.4	6.1	45.6	6.6	6.2
Paraguay (1990)	958	20.0	7.9	4.1	20.5	14.8	10.8	50.2	0.5	21.4
Peru (1996)	2315	18.1	8.6	12.9	14.7	9.6	11.5	48.6	0.4	24.2
Peru (1991/2)	5173	19.7	5.2	10.8	15.2	14.4	12.8	53.1	2.0	20.0

Table C.1: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing any method for method-related reasons (continued)**Any method**

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Peru (2000)	5486	22.5	5.7	7.1	18.4	18.5	10.4	54.5	3.2	14.1
Peru (2004/6)	1498	22.8	3.4	5.9	18.5	19.0	12.2	55.5	0.4	17.7
Philippines (1993)	349	48.3	18.7	2.6	0.7	0.5	6.1	10.0	0.4	22.6
Philippines (1998)	1040	33.0	8.9	3.6	14.6	6.1	4.9	29.2	0.4	28.6
Philippines (2003)	1204	34.0	11.7	2.5	19.3	8.5	5.5	35.9	0.4	18.0
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	787	55.8	9.2	0.3	12.1	13.1	2.9	28.4	0.5	6.1
Turkey (1993)	937	19.8	6.2	29.3	8.8	0.3	14.6	53.0	0.8	20.2
Turkey (1998)	726	16.2	6.8	26.5	11.4	2.1	11.4	51.4	1.3	24.4
Turkey (2003)	1412	13.5	4.2	29.0	14.5	2.5	15.4	61.3	0.4	20.6
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	203	33.7	15.5	0.8	11.1	0.4	10.9	23.3	7.1	20.4
Viet Nam (2002)	475	12.2	9.8	25.2	12.3	0.9	13.7	52.0	2.8	23.2
Zimbabwe (1994)	367	54.0	22.2	3.0	0.6	8.4	5.0	17.0	0.0	6.8
Zimbabwe (1999)	495	47.6	12.4	1.0	14.1	19.8	1.7	36.7	0.4	2.9
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	601	46.9	12.7	0.0	13.4	22.6	2.1	38.2	0.1	2.1

Table C.2: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing pill for method-related reasons

Pill

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	1309	35.9	12.7	5.0	2.1	16.6	14.0	37.8	0.7	13.0
Bangladesh (1996/97)	1147	30.4	14.5	3.8	0.8	22.1	13.5	40.1	0.3	14.6
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	1408	32.0	10.1	1.9	0.7	23.1	17.4	43.2	0.4	14.4
Bangladesh (2004)	1690	24.7	8.0	1.1	0.5	28.7	17.8	48.1	0.4	18.8
Bolivia (1994)	266	28.1	10.7	7.8	3.1	9.2	9.8	29.9	0.5	30.8
Brazil (1991)	518	32.3	23.9	0.5	0.9	7.2	7.0	15.7	6.4	21.7
Brazil (1996)	755	34.8	14.4	3.7	3.5	5.2	12.3	24.7	6.5	19.6
Colombia (1990)	418	30.2	19.3	12.3	0.8	7.1	11.6	31.8	4.6	14.1
Colombia (1995)	776	26.2	13.8	8.2	1.7	10.1	10.9	30.9	4.7	24.5
Colombia (2000)	594	21.6	19.6	9.2	0.3	14.5	10.2	34.1	6.0	18.6
Colombia (2005)	1980	23.4	19.2	10.3	0.9	14.5	10.0	35.7	8.4	13.2
Dominican Republic (1991)	507	49.8	22.9	6.6	0.4	0.4	3.5	10.9	2.9	13.5
Dominican Republic (1996)	662	38.9	31.4	4.0	0.3	3.7	6.3	14.3	1.7	13.7
Dominican Republic (2002)	1701	44.2	26.8	3.8	0.8	7.8	3.7	16.1	3.4	9.5
Egypt (1992)	884	31.9	26.1	34.0	0.7	1.8	4.6	41.2	0.1	0.7
Egypt (1995)	1011	34.0	22.0	32.7	0.7	4.7	3.7	41.8	0.0	2.2
Egypt (2000)	786	29.9	17.0	32.4	1.0	17.2	1.2	51.7	0.2	1.2
Egypt (2005)	1184	31.1	11.4	37.8	0.5	14.9	1.9	55.0	0.0	2.4
Egypt (2008)	630	37.1	12.9	33.0	0.0	13.8	1.7	48.5	0.2	1.3
Ethiopia (2005)	269	31.2	13.2	0.6	0.0	50.1	0.4	51.1	0.0	4.4

Table C.2: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing pill for method-related reasons (continued)

Pill

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Guatemala (1995)	245	48.3	17.4	5.5	0.0	9.4	7.1	22.0	7.3	4.9
Guatemala (1998/99)	171	39.3	14.7	0.0	0.0	25.0	8.0	33.0	7.7	5.2
Indonesia (1991)	707	49.8	10.0	8.9	0.2	23.6	3.0	35.6	0.6	4.0
Indonesia (1994)	932	41.9	10.3	6.0	0.0	34.4	2.3	42.6	1.6	3.6
Indonesia (1997)	1096	31.8	5.2	4.4	0.1	51.1	1.0	56.7	0.5	5.8
Indonesia (2002/3)	916	34.4	4.7	1.5	0.0	54.6	1.5	57.7	0.4	2.7
Indonesia (2007)	1416	25.5	9.5	2.6	0.0	56.6	2.7	61.9	0.0	3.1
Jordan (1990)	519	25.8	27.4	18.1	2.7	0.0	4.3	25.0	0.8	21.0
Jordan (1997)	587	18.7	16.2	23.0	2.8	2.3	11.2	39.3	0.2	25.6
Jordan (2002)	486	25.0	14.5	25.5	0.1	1.4	8.6	35.6	0.4	24.5
Jordan (2007)	593	29.3	11.0	23.0	0.0	2.3	12.0	37.4	0.2	22.0
Jordan (2009)	812	22.5	10.9	20.0	0.1	3.8	9.5	33.4	0.3	33.0
Kazakhstan (1999)	154	24.1	7.4	15.1	1.2	5.7	22.2	44.2	0.0	24.3
Kenya (1998)	226	47.0	12.2	3.3	0.0	27.6	6.3	37.3	0.5	2.9
Kenya (2003)	307	46.0	15.0	3.3	0.0	28.8	0.9	33.1	0.5	5.4
Malawi (2004)	158	48.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	4.0	26.9	0.7	5.6
Morocco (1992)	597	40.7	19.6	10.1	0.8	0.8	5.0	16.8	2.7	20.3
Morocco (2003/4)	957	21.1	8.2	17.3	1.3	15.0	5.7	39.3	1.2	30.3
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	104	19.0	2.3	20.6	0.8	0.0	14.4	35.7	2.3	40.7
Nicaragua (1998)	825	34.7	15.5	7.9	0.4	20.8	6.9	36.0	6.4	7.4
Paraguay (1990)	509	20.0	9.4	4.5	6.2	18.3	8.9	38.0	0.5	32.1
Peru (1996)	716	22.9	14.9	10.2	0.5	12.7	11.2	34.5	0.0	27.7
Peru (1991/2)	1347	22.3	9.5	10.0	1.4	22.0	13.4	46.9	2.1	19.2
Peru (2000)	1383	21.8	10.2	6.8	1.1	31.6	10.7	50.1	2.2	15.7

Table C.2: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing pill for method-related reasons (continued)

Pill

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Peru (2004/6)	382	24.6	7.7	4.0	1.5	32.5	13.5	51.5	0.0	16.2
Philippines (1993)	349	48.3	18.7	2.6	0.7	0.5	6.1	10.0	0.4	22.6
Philippines (1998)	421	38.1	14.1	2.5	0.1	8.1	5.6	16.3	0.3	31.3
Philippines (2003)	581	39.2	16.9	3.4	1.5	13.5	6.4	24.8	0.4	18.7
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	341	46.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	29.2	4.5	33.7	0.0	6.3
Turkey (1993)	291	24.4	10.2	17.7	0.0	0.8	15.4	33.8	0.8	30.8
Turkey (1998)	243	19.2	10.9	14.8	0.0	2.4	10.7	27.9	1.0	40.9
Turkey (2003)	386	17.2	9.1	15.9	0.4	2.1	25.7	44.1	0.5	29.1
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	145	11.0	11.2	31.3	0.0	1.9	9.5	42.7	4.6	30.6
Zimbabwe (1994)	367	54.0	22.2	3.0	0.6	8.4	5.0	17.0	0.0	6.8
Zimbabwe (1999)	317	45.2	16.1	0.6	0.3	30.9	2.1	34.0	0.5	4.2
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	402	47.8	14.9	0.0	0.1	32.7	2.2	35.0	0.0	2.3

Table C.3: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing IUD for method-related reasons**IUD**

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	IUD	Pill	Injectable	Switched to:			
							Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	183	24.8	8.7	0.5	35.7	10.4	9.0	55.6	0.9	10.0
Bangladesh (1996/97)	130	21.7	3.9	0.0	34.8	17.2	12.1	64.2	3.7	6.6
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (2004)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia (1994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil (1991)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil (1996)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia (1990)	183	18.8	6.0	2.1	27.9	10.6	9.9	50.4	9.5	15.3
Colombia (1995)	186	23.7	9.6	0.6	30.0	5.6	14.7	50.9	3.2	12.7
Colombia (2000)	145	17.6	3.6	0.0	25.1	18.0	14.9	57.9	3.0	17.8
Colombia (2005)	599	21.0	7.9	0.0	23.4	17.6	10.7	51.7	9.3	10.2
Dominican Republic (1991)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (1996)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic (2002)	183	39.7	12.6	0.0	26.1	7.1	3.6	36.8	5.7	5.1
Egypt (1992)	645	33.1	19.9	6.0	29.9	2.4	5.4	43.6	0.2	3.1
Egypt (1995)	994	31.9	23.0	3.9	26.6	6.4	6.0	42.9	0.0	2.3
Egypt (2000)	947	30.4	15.7	5.6	27.1	16.9	2.1	51.7	0.4	1.7
Egypt (2005)	1231	30.5	13.6	4.6	32.4	14.3	1.3	52.6	0.0	3.4
Egypt (2008)	653	34.1	16.3	4.4	31.0	12.3	1.1	48.7	0.0	0.9
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala (1995)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table C.3: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing IUD for method-related reasons (continued)

IUD

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	376	35.0	5.7	1.7	26.4	20.6	3.7	52.4	2.8	4.0
Indonesia (1994)	358	25.6	9.3	0.6	26.1	29.4	3.5	59.6	1.3	4.3
Indonesia (1997)	218	23.4	2.4	0.0	28.4	37.6	4.1	70.1	0.0	4.1
Indonesia (2002/3)	121	15.6	5.8	0.0	20.7	46.5	2.9	70.0	1.0	7.6
Indonesia (2007)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan (1990)	394	32.0	30.1	0.9	16.7	0.3	5.9	23.8	1.6	12.6
Jordan (1997)	396	29.2	21.5	2.1	20.1	1.0	8.6	31.8	1.0	16.4
Jordan (2002)	370	28.3	19.9	1.2	18.1	2.1	7.5	29.0	0.0	22.8
Jordan (2007)	431	28.3	17.2	1.6	23.6	0.8	9.2	35.1	0.1	19.3
Jordan (2009)	472	23.3	14.8	1.4	25.4	1.1	14.2	42.1	0.1	19.7
Kazakhstan (1999)	177	42.3	17.3	6.0	8.9	2.2	8.2	25.2	0.0	15.1
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (1992)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	143	16.8	2.8	0.0	57.8	6.6	5.4	69.8	0.2	10.5
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	111	37.9	5.2	2.5	13.9	0.0	14.9	31.2	2.9	22.7
Nicaragua (1998)	366	26.5	8.0	0.5	37.0	13.9	2.9	54.3	7.5	3.7
Paraguay (1990)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru (1996)	319	23.3	8.9	1.5	18.5	9.8	10.9	40.6	1.2	26.0
Peru (1991/2)	809	23.9	6.0	0.5	17.8	17.4	11.1	46.8	2.7	20.6
Peru (2000)	478	24.3	6.8	0.0	14.7	26.0	9.3	50.0	4.8	14.0
Peru (2004/6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines (1993)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table C.3: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing IUD for method-related reasons (continued)

IUD

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Philippines (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines (2003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey (1993)	213	26.7	9.6	2.3	12.8	0.4	17.1	32.5	1.1	30.1
Turkey (1998)	155	23.1	12.2	1.9	19.9	1.8	8.1	31.7	0.9	32.1
Turkey (2003)	206	21.2	5.2	1.2	19.3	3.2	17.6	41.3	0.2	32.2
Ukraine (2007)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam (1997)	203	33.7	15.5	0.8	11.1	0.4	10.9	23.3	7.1	20.4
Viet Nam (2002)	194	16.5	14.6	2.4	19.0	0.2	16.2	37.8	1.6	29.5
Zimbabwe (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe (1999)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C.4: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing injectables for method-related reasons

Injectable

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Armenia (2000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh (1993/94)	408	41.9	5.7	3.1	37.3	0.2	3.4	44.0	0.7	7.7
Bangladesh (1996/97)	458	38.2	6.0	3.2	42.8	0.2	3.8	50.0	0.0	5.9
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	635	37.7	5.7	0.8	44.0	0.0	3.6	48.4	0.5	7.7
Bangladesh (2004)	789	23.9	5.3	0.7	53.2	3.8	4.2	61.9	0.2	8.6
Bolivia (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil (1991)	103	30.7	13.4	0.4	33.6	0.0	3.4	37.4	3.4	15.1
Brazil (1996)	93	18.8	12.4	1.2	42.3	0.0	8.8	52.4	2.3	14.1
Colombia (1990)	144	15.4	10.9	9.5	33.8	0.4	13.4	57.1	1.5	15.2
Colombia (1995)	270	23.4	8.1	5.4	30.1	0.6	11.6	47.7	3.4	17.4
Colombia (2000)	367	18.5	6.8	9.0	28.0	1.9	16.1	55.0	2.8	17.0
Colombia (2005)	1515	23.8	13.6	11.2	25.8	0.2	7.3	44.5	6.4	11.7
Dominican Republic (1991)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic (1996)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic (2002)	496	41.9	12.2	4.0	27.0	0.2	5.4	36.7	2.2	7.1
Egypt (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (1995)	200	44.2	4.6	21.9	25.2	0.4	2.4	49.9	0.0	1.3
Egypt (2000)	610	47.9	5.3	21.2	23.3	0.3	1.1	45.9	0.0	0.9
Egypt (2005)	985	47.3	5.4	18.0	27.0	0.1	1.3	46.3	0.1	0.8
Egypt (2008)	546	50.8	3.7	14.4	29.9	0.3	0.7	45.3	0.0	0.3
Ethiopia (2005)	244	54.1	14.1	0.5	28.2	0.7	0.4	29.9	0.0	1.9

Table C.4: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing injectables for method-related reasons (continued)

Injectable

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Guatemala (1995)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala (1998/99)	210	47.8	5.2	2.4	20.3	2.7	5.1	30.4	8.2	8.4
Indonesia (1991)	1182	31.6	3.5	5.2	55.0	0.0	2.1	62.3	0.6	2.1
Indonesia (1994)	1663	30.6	3.2	4.2	57.6	0.0	1.5	63.3	0.7	2.1
Indonesia (1997)	1824	31.3	2.4	3.6	59.0	0.2	0.7	63.4	0.3	2.6
Indonesia (2002/3)	1691	33.9	2.5	2.5	54.8	0.2	1.1	58.6	0.3	4.7
Indonesia (2007)	2452	27.8	3.4	3.1	57.6	0.9	1.8	63.3	0.3	5.1
Jordan (1990)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan (1997)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan (2002)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan (2007)	94	42.4	8.8	9.6	13.7	0.0	2.5	25.8	2.1	20.9
Jordan (2009)	163	30.2	11.4	13.2	22.2	4.6	3.5	43.5	0.0	15.0
Kazakhstan (1999)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (1998)	163	61.8	8.1	1.0	18.4	0.9	4.0	24.3	2.2	3.7
Kenya (2003)	305	55.3	12.9	2.4	22.5	1.2	1.4	27.5	0.0	4.2
Malawi (2004)	717	78.8	11.7	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.4	5.7	1.0	2.8
Morocco (1992)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco (2003/4)	211	31.3	2.9	1.6	53.4	1.4	1.2	57.6	1.0	7.2
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua (1998)	338	31.7	2.3	7.9	37.1	0.0	9.6	54.5	5.2	6.3
Paraguay (1990)	308	20.5	4.9	3.5	29.9	10.2	18.4	62.1	0.6	11.9
Peru (1996)	377	19.2	11.3	10.6	23.1	1.2	10.4	45.2	0.5	23.7
Peru (1991/2)	976	26.9	4.6	10.1	24.6	0.3	11.2	46.2	1.1	21.3
Peru (2000)	1984	29.6	4.4	5.7	31.8	0.9	10.6	49.1	3.7	13.2

Table C.4: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing injectables for method-related reasons (continued)

Injectable

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Peru (2004/6)	556	30.6	2.0	4.1	31.2	0.4	14.1	49.8	0.0	17.5
Philippines (1993)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines (1998)	181	46.4	3.0	1.9	28.0	0.2	3.5	33.6	0.5	16.5
Philippines (2003)	320	35.2	5.4	0.9	44.8	0.4	3.6	49.6	0.3	9.4
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	446	63.0	5.8	0.5	21.4	0.8	1.6	24.3	1.0	6.0
Turkey (1993)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (2003)	127	17.9	5.4	12.8	22.8	0.0	13.1	48.8	0.0	27.9
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	177	51.8	5.9	1.7	38.7	0.0	1.1	41.5	0.3	0.6
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	199	45.2	8.1	0.0	40.5	2.3	2.0	44.8	0.3	1.6

Table C.5: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing condom for method-related reasons**Condom**

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Armenia (2000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh (1993/94)	196	19.2	3.7	5.7	44.9	2.9	3.4	56.9	0.7	19.5
Bangladesh (1996/97)	223	14.8	6.3	1.7	53.1	8.0	0.3	63.0	0.6	15.4
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	278	15.6	5.1	1.0	58.9	6.3	0.0	66.2	0.0	13.1
Bangladesh (2004)	374	13.0	1.8	0.5	58.9	9.4	0.0	68.8	0.0	16.4
Bolivia (1994)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil (1991)	96	28.6	11.0	0.0	28.6	3.5	2.3	34.5	7.3	18.6
Brazil (1996)	236	11.3	4.9	2.7	54.4	3.7	0.0	60.8	4.1	18.9
Colombia (1990)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia (1995)	230	10.9	5.9	18.0	33.3	5.4	6.7	63.3	6.4	13.5
Colombia (2000)	320	8.9	9.3	15.6	24.1	13.0	2.8	55.6	7.4	18.8
Colombia (2005)	988	11.1	12.2	14.0	18.8	19.5	1.6	54.0	13.6	9.1
Dominican Republic (1991)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic (1996)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic (2002)	178	18.7	13.9	3.8	34.7	7.7	1.1	47.3	4.7	15.4
Egypt (1992)	112	21.4	5.5	38.0	20.8	0.2	4.4	63.5	0.0	9.7
Egypt (1995)	96	24.4	7.6	37.6	18.5	7.2	0.0	63.3	0.0	4.7
Egypt (2000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt (2008)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia (2005)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala (1995)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table C.5: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing condom for method-related reasons (continued)

Condom

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Guatemala (1998/99)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1991)	113	13.9	7.2	21.9	13.8	25.2	0.0	60.9	0.0	18.0
Indonesia (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1997)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (2002/3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (2007)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan (1997)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan (2002)	113	17.6	3.7	29.2	12.4	3.5	0.0	45.2	0.7	32.8
Jordan (2007)	152	14.7	13.2	16.1	13.2	3.2	0.0	32.6	0.0	39.6
Jordan (2009)	253	19.6	7.4	29.9	16.3	0.4	0.1	46.7	0.0	26.3
Kazakhstan (1999)	140	10.1	5.3	20.4	24.5	1.3	1.3	47.7	0.0	36.9
Kenya (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya (2003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi (2004)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco (2003/4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	121	18.6	6.2	30.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	47.0	0.0	28.1
Nicaragua (1998)	141	23.8	4.2	11.2	32.8	12.2	1.5	57.7	9.1	5.2
Paraguay (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru (1996)	240	14.7	5.2	16.3	16.3	7.1	4.2	43.9	0.6	35.6
Peru (1991/2)	446	12.9	2.2	14.9	21.1	16.7	3.9	56.6	1.7	26.5
Peru (2000)	496	15.2	4.9	13.4	22.1	24.4	2.6	62.6	3.0	14.4
Peru (2004/6)	189	15.0	4.3	15.3	19.1	27.6	0.9	62.7	2.4	15.5

Table C.5: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing condom for method-related reasons (continued)

Condom

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						Traditional method
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	
Philippines (1993)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines (1998)	114	23.2	11.5	9.1	12.1	3.8	0.0	25.1	0.0	40.1
Philippines (2003)	134	25.8	8.7	1.2	24.9	2.6	0.0	28.7	0.0	36.9
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (1993)	141	11.9	4.0	48.8	9.4	0.0	2.8	61.0	0.8	22.5
Turkey (1998)	102	11.3	1.4	40.0	15.4	4.0	1.6	61.0	0.0	26.3
Turkey (2003)	232	7.5	1.2	34.9	22.8	2.1	0.3	60.1	0.0	31.1
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table C.6: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing periodic abstinence for method-related reasons**Periodic abstinence**

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Armenia (2000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh (1993/94)	107	17.9	0.0	7.4	51.0	6.8	6.3	71.5	0.0	10.6
Bangladesh (1996/97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	136	9.6	0.0	3.9	54.1	14.6	9.4	82.1	0.6	7.7
Bangladesh (2004)	159	14.5	1.5	1.2	43.5	17.5	10.3	72.6	2.2	9.2
Bolivia (1994)	169	12.8	1.2	25.1	36.1	6.5	11.4	79.1	0.4	6.5
Brazil (1991)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil (1996)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia (1995)	210	9.4	4.0	9.4	38.7	5.7	17.1	70.9	6.6	9.2
Colombia (2000)	191	10.5	2.1	14.2	33.9	11.9	13.8	73.8	6.4	7.2
Colombia (2005)	323	10.0	10.5	10.7	20.9	18.8	12.4	62.7	12.8	3.9
Dominican Republic (1991)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic (1996)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic (2002)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (1995)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (2000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (2008)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C.6: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing periodic abstinence for method-related reasons (continued)**Periodic abstinence**

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Guatemala (1995)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala (1998/99)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1991)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1997)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (2002/3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (2007)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan (1997)	116	11.7	6.5	20.0	35.1	1.8	6.8	63.7	1.1	17.0
Jordan (2002)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan (2007)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan (2009)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan (1999)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya (2003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi (2004)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco (2003/4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru (1996)	387	13.4	0.9	24.6	27.9	11.9	15.7	80.1	0.4	5.3
Peru (1991/2)	793	14.6	1.9	17.5	21.1	16.5	19.8	75.0	3.3	5.2
Peru (2000)	541	16.4	3.4	10.5	18.2	30.8	14.0	73.5	3.9	2.7
Peru (2004/6)	131	16.9	1.2	8.4	28.6	30.8	13.5	81.3	0.1	0.5

Table C.6: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing periodic abstinence for method-related reasons (continued)**Periodic abstinence**

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Philippines (1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines (2003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey (1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey (2003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine (2007)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam (1997)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam (2002)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe (1999)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C.7: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing withdrawal for method-related reasons

Withdrawal

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Armenia (2000)	108	18.2	18.7	31.1	8.2	0.0	13.3	52.7	0.0	10.5
Armenia (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh (1993/94)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh (1996/97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh (2004)	166	6.2	0.0	0.0	58.8	6.7	12.9	78.4	0.0	15.4
Bolivia (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil (1991)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil (1996)	145	12.5	3.3	1.0	63.9	2.1	7.1	74.1	7.6	2.5
Colombia (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia (1995)	209	14.7	2.0	14.4	31.1	8.1	12.3	66.0	7.1	10.3
Colombia (2000)	249	8.6	1.6	18.1	25.5	13.7	17.0	74.4	5.3	10.0
Colombia (2005)	585	12.2	3.6	14.0	19.2	18.8	14.5	66.5	14.1	3.5
Dominican Republic (1991)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic (1996)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic (2002)	172	12.6	4.8	5.9	46.0	5.2	10.4	67.4	7.8	7.4
Egypt (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (1995)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (2000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt (2008)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia (2005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala (1995)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C.7: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing withdrawal for method-related reasons (continued)

Withdrawal

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						Traditional method
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	
Guatemala (1998/99)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1991)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (1997)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (2002/3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia (2007)	89	17.9	21.6	3.0	23.2	27.6	3.4	57.2	0.0	3.4
Jordan (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan (1997)	149	15.7	1.4	23.5	28.9	0.8	14.3	67.6	0.8	14.5
Jordan (2002)	177	15.2	4.9	36.8	21.0	2.2	11.4	71.3	1.2	7.3
Jordan (2007)	205	17.1	3.1	33.5	16.5	0.6	22.5	73.1	1.9	4.9
Jordan (2009)	332	7.1	3.1	34.2	27.5	2.5	15.3	79.5	0.0	10.3
Kazakhstan (1999)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya (2003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi (2004)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco (2003/4)	142	19.1	0.0	8.7	64.5	3.0	2.6	78.8	0.0	2.2
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	174	12.4	3.7	51.8	11.6	0.4	15.8	79.6	1.0	3.4
Nicaragua (1998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru (1996)	140	8.4	0.2	13.6	16.8	11.7	18.2	60.3	0.0	31.1
Peru (1991/2)	266	11.1	0.3	12.6	18.5	11.9	21.7	64.6	1.7	22.3
Peru (2000)	175	16.7	0.0	9.6	17.6	21.8	17.7	66.8	1.5	15.0
Peru (2004/6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C.7: Status (%) at 3 months after discontinuing withdrawal for method-related reasons (continued)**Withdrawal**

Country/survey	Number of episodes	At risk	Became pregnant	Switched to:						
				IUD	Pill	Injectable	Barrier	Any modern reversible method	Sterilization	Traditional method
Philippines (1993)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines (1998)	178	25.8	6.4	5.5	29.4	7.8	7.1	49.9	0.9	17.0
Philippines (2003)	167	20.6	7.9	3.6	28.1	11.3	10.6	53.7	1.0	16.7
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey (1993)	290	14.0	0.8	51.4	14.4	0.0	17.7	83.5	0.6	1.1
Turkey (1998)	226	10.4	1.2	49.7	16.0	1.1	18.9	85.7	2.3	0.3
Turkey (2003)	459	8.8	0.7	54.1	17.6	3.3	13.9	88.8	0.8	0.9
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	135	7.5	1.6	51.2	15.8	0.6	14.5	82.1	2.4	6.4
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table D.1.1: Reproductive consequences of reported failure:**All methods**

Country/survey	No of Failures	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth	Total
		unwanted	mistimed	wanted		
Armenia (2000)	1291	3.6	6.2	7.0	83.2	100.0
Armenia (2005)	542	3.2	10.5	3.9	82.4	100.0
Bangladesh (1993/94)	329	44.5	32.8	11.2	11.5	100.0
Bangladesh (1996/97)	351	23.7	47.1	8.8	20.4	100.0
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	510	26.6	44.6	9.6	19.2	100.0
Bangladesh (2004)	685	27.5	44.0	6.2	22.3	100.0
Bolivia (1994)	742	48.5	23.5	17.0	11.0	100.0
Brazil (1991)	389	27.1	33.7	25.9	13.3	100.0
Brazil (1996)	546	28.6	37.6	19.6	14.2	100.0
Colombia (1990)	518	34.9	29.8	22.5	12.7	100.0
Colombia (1995)	897	32.9	43.4	11.0	12.8	100.0
Colombia (2000)	834	35.3	46.5	5.1	13.1	100.0
Colombia (2005)	2396	34.9	32.8	15.0	17.3	100.0
Dominican Republic (1991)	331	15.8	36.9	23.5	23.8	100.0
Dominican Republic (1996)	428	11.3	40.7	30.0	18.0	100.0
Dominican Republic (2002)	1029	18.6	46.0	16.2	19.2	100.0
Egypt (1992)	721	51.7	11.6	18.3	18.4	100.0
Egypt (1995)	675	41.0	20.2	18.1	20.6	100.0
Egypt (2000)	449	34.3	16.9	26.3	22.5	100.0
Egypt (2005)	754	34.2	30.8	18.1	16.8	100.0
Egypt (2008)	398	28.4	23.1	31.7	16.9	100.0
Ethiopia (2005)	59	30.2	48.7	17.0	4.1	100.0
Guatemala (1995)	239	24.7	40.3	26.8	8.3	100.0
Guatemala (1998/99)	180	27.6	45.7	14.5	12.2	100.0
Indonesia (1991)	589	19.5	49.8	24.0	6.7	100.0
Indonesia (1994)	845	22.2	34.0	29.9	13.9	100.0
Indonesia (1997)	828	25.0	36.9	28.7	9.4	100.0
Indonesia (2002/3)	685	21.1	39.4	27.8	11.8	100.0
Indonesia (2007)	643	20.2	44.6	24.8	10.4	100.0
Jordan (1990)	1169	32.9	21.2	31.1	14.8	100.0
Jordan (1997)	1183	28.0	36.1	18.8	17.1	100.0
Jordan (2002)	899	29.3	39.0	15.1	16.6	100.0
Jordan (2007)	1110	26.1	39.7	17.3	16.9	100.0
Jordan (2009)	1334	23.3	42.4	16.1	18.2	100.0
Kazakhstan (1999)	371	4.8	6.5	11.9	76.7	100.0
Kenya (1998)	243	20.3	52.0	23.0	4.7	100.0
Kenya (2003)	272	27.7	49.8	16.9	5.6	100.0
Malawi (2004)	302	27.6	49.9	18.5	4.0	100.0
Morocco (1992)	460	5.9	14.0	13.2	66.9	100.0
Morocco (2003/4)	579	44.0	33.2	11.1	11.7	100.0
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	968	33.1	41.3	11.8	13.8	100.0

Table D.1.1: Reproductive consequences of reported failure: *(continued)***All methods**

Country/survey	No of Failures	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth	Total
		unwanted	mistimed	wanted		
Nicaragua (1998)	403	25.5	34.0	30.8	9.7	100.0
Paraguay (1990)	461	10.3	32.6	40.7	16.4	100.0
Peru (1996)	1940	42.4	37.9	8.5	11.2	100.0
Peru (1991/2)	3004	42.4	34.9	11.6	11.2	100.0
Peru (2000)	1689	41.7	40.4	7.2	10.7	100.0
Peru (2004/6)	355	34.5	50.0	1.8	13.7	100.0
Philippines (1993)	801	21.2	38.2	28.7	11.9	100.0
Philippines (1998)	1014	24.8	41.8	24.7	8.7	100.0
Philippines (2003)	691	27.1	36.6	26.2	10.1	100.0
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	285	14.9	56.4	18.3	10.5	100.0
Turkey (1993)	800	22.7	19.7	7.0	50.6	100.0
Turkey (1998)	596	26.3	21.3	13.1	39.2	100.0
Turkey (2003)	1019	31.1	27.9	7.8	33.2	100.0
Ukraine (2007)	197	4.1	15.6	15.9	64.4	100.0
Viet Nam (1997)	313	19.7	11.1	5.5	63.7	100.0
Viet Nam (2002)	461	14.5	13.8	3.9	67.9	100.0
Zimbabwe (1994)	278	26.4	55.5	10.9	7.2	100.0
Zimbabwe (1999)	191	13.9	64.4	17.1	4.7	100.0
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	323	21.1	50.2	22.1	6.6	100.0

Table D.1.2: Reproductive consequences of reported failure:**Modern methods**

Country/survey	No of Failures	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth	Total
		unwanted	mistimed	wanted		
Armenia (2000)	112	1.0	5.7	4.5	88.9	100.0
Armenia (2005)	83	1.6	5.8	4.9	87.7	100.0
Bangladesh (1993/94)	149	40.1	32.4	12.3	15.2	100.0
Bangladesh (1996/97)	212	24.5	46.7	6.1	22.8	100.0
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	303	26.6	45.5	7.9	20.0	100.0
Bangladesh (2004)	451	27.0	43.3	5.5	24.3	100.0
Bolivia (1994)	65	38.9	27.1	18.5	15.6	100.0
Brazil (1991)	170	30.0	24.6	28.6	16.8	100.0
Brazil (1996)	303	29.0	41.5	13.5	16.0	100.0
Colombia (1990)	274	29.3	31.5	24.3	14.9	100.0
Colombia (1995)	367	34.0	41.0	8.3	16.8	100.0
Colombia (2000)	328	36.9	47.2	2.9	12.9	100.0
Colombia (2005)	1100	36.7	34.0	10.3	18.9	100.0
Dominican Republic (1991)	152	13.2	32.5	31.8	22.6	100.0
Dominican Republic (1996)	217	12.4	40.8	26.2	20.7	100.0
Dominican Republic (2002)	637	19.5	42.3	17.9	20.3	100.0
Egypt (1992)	591	56.9	10.4	15.6	17.1	100.0
Egypt (1995)	558	43.0	18.3	17.1	21.6	100.0
Egypt (2000)	328	35.8	18.1	21.3	24.9	100.0
Egypt (2005)	573	36.6	28.7	14.4	20.3	100.0
Egypt (2008)	386	28.1	22.7	32.3	16.9	100.0
Ethiopia (2005)	41	40.5	41.9	14.0	3.7	100.0
Guatemala (1995)	115	27.3	46.1	22.8	3.9	100.0
Guatemala (1998/99)	58	22.3	45.2	6.9	25.6	100.0
Indonesia (1991)	466	21.1	49.2	22.4	7.3	100.0
Indonesia (1994)	675	23.9	33.3	29.2	13.6	100.0
Indonesia (1997)	679	26.4	34.6	29.4	9.6	100.0
Indonesia (2002/3)	586	21.2	40.8	27.7	10.4	100.0
Indonesia (2007)	527	21.2	43.4	24.0	11.4	100.0
Jordan (1990)	325	42.5	12.8	26.6	18.2	100.0
Jordan (1997)	368	29.6	29.9	20.1	20.4	100.0
Jordan (2002)	286	32.0	36.6	10.9	20.4	100.0
Jordan (2007)	399	27.5	33.4	20.0	19.1	100.0
Jordan (2009)	465	23.9	40.6	12.2	23.3	100.0
Kazakhstan (1999)	156	2.1	9.4	10.3	78.2	100.0
Kenya (1998)	68	26.7	49.7	19.9	3.6	100.0
Kenya (2003)	94	31.0	55.1	10.7	3.2	100.0
Malawi (2004)	130	28.6	46.1	19.2	6.2	100.0
Morocco (1992)	119	5.3	12.5	13.7	68.6	100.0
Morocco (2003/4)	375	44.3	34.1	10.1	11.5	100.0
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	515	37.1	38.4	10.8	13.8	100.0

Table D.1.2: Reproductive consequences of reported failure: *(continued)***Modern methods**

Country/survey	No of Failures	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth	Total
		unwanted	mistimed	wanted		
Nicaragua (1998)	333	26.7	33.2	30.4	9.8	100.0
Paraguay (1990)	137	7.9	37.3	31.1	23.7	100.0
Peru (1996)	284	39.4	34.8	7.3	18.4	100.0
Peru (1991/2)	530	39.4	32.8	9.2	18.6	100.0
Peru (2000)	489	38.3	43.1	6.0	12.7	100.0
Peru (2004/6)	93	32.6	45.5	2.7	19.2	100.0
Philippines (1993)	155	15.9	34.1	36.3	13.7	100.0
Philippines (1998)	159	25.6	36.4	29.4	8.6	100.0
Philippines (2003)	155	28.0	37.4	25.2	9.5	100.0
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	93	10.3	55.7	18.7	15.4	100.0
Turkey (1993)	226	25.8	17.9	5.5	50.7	100.0
Turkey (1998)	169	23.6	16.5	15.0	44.9	100.0
Turkey (2003)	239	30.9	23.4	8.7	37.0	100.0
Ukraine (2007)	64	2.4	13.6	7.4	76.6	100.0
Viet Nam (1997)	134	23.6	8.9	5.3	62.2	100.0
Viet Nam (2002)	142	18.7	19.6	0.7	61.1	100.0
Zimbabwe (1994)	166	26.3	56.5	9.3	7.9	100.0
Zimbabwe (1999)	166	14.3	66.1	15.7	4.0	100.0
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	280	21.9	53.1	20.7	4.4	100.0

Table D.1.3: Reproductive consequences of reported failure:**Traditional methods**

Country/survey	No of Failures	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth	Total
		unwanted	mistimed	wanted		
Armenia (2000)	1179	3.9	6.2	7.2	82.7	100.0
Armenia (2005)	459	3.5	11.4	3.7	81.4	100.0
Bangladesh (1993/94)	180	48.1	33.0	10.4	8.5	100.0
Bangladesh (1996/97)	139	22.6	47.7	13.0	16.7	100.0
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	207	26.5	43.2	12.2	18.1	100.0
Bangladesh (2004)	235	28.6	45.5	7.6	18.4	100.0
Bolivia (1994)	678	49.5	23.1	16.8	10.6	100.0
Brazil (1991)	219	24.8	40.8	23.8	10.6	100.0
Brazil (1996)	242	28.1	32.6	27.3	12.0	100.0
Colombia (1990)	244	41.3	27.9	20.5	10.3	100.0
Colombia (1995)	530	32.2	45.1	12.8	10.0	100.0
Colombia (2000)	506	34.2	46.0	6.6	13.2	100.0
Colombia (2005)	1296	33.3	31.8	19.0	15.9	100.0
Dominican Republic (1991)	180	18.0	40.6	16.5	24.8	100.0
Dominican Republic (1996)	211	10.2	40.7	33.9	15.2	100.0
Dominican Republic (2002)	393	17.2	51.8	13.6	17.4	100.0
Egypt (1992)	131	28.3	16.8	30.5	24.4	100.0
Egypt (1995)	117	31.8	29.3	23.2	15.7	100.0
Egypt (2000)	121	30.3	13.5	40.0	16.2	100.0
Egypt (2005)	180	26.6	37.5	29.9	6.0	100.0
Egypt (2008)	13	35.8	35.6	14.7	13.9	100.0
Ethiopia (2005)	18	7.2	64.0	23.7	5.1	100.0
Guatemala (1995)	124	22.3	34.8	30.5	12.4	100.0
Guatemala (1998/99)	122	30.2	45.9	18.1	5.8	100.0
Indonesia (1991)	123	13.7	52.2	29.7	4.4	100.0
Indonesia (1994)	170	15.7	36.5	32.7	15.1	100.0
Indonesia (1997)	149	18.9	47.3	25.4	8.4	100.0
Indonesia (2002/3)	98	20.3	31.3	28.4	20.0	100.0
Indonesia (2007)	116	15.4	50.3	28.5	5.7	100.0
Jordan (1990)	844	29.2	24.5	32.9	13.5	100.0
Jordan (1997)	815	27.3	38.9	18.2	15.6	100.0
Jordan (2002)	614	28.0	40.1	17.1	14.9	100.0
Jordan (2007)	711	25.2	43.3	15.8	15.7	100.0
Jordan (2009)	869	23.0	43.5	18.2	15.4	100.0
Kazakhstan (1999)	215	6.8	4.4	13.2	75.6	100.0
Kenya (1998)	174	17.8	52.8	24.2	5.2	100.0
Kenya (2003)	178	26.0	46.9	20.2	6.9	100.0
Malawi (2004)	172	26.9	52.9	18.0	2.3	100.0
Morocco (1992)	341	6.1	14.6	13.1	66.3	100.0
Morocco (2003/4)	204	43.6	31.4	12.8	12.3	100.0
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	454	28.5	44.6	13.0	13.9	100.0

Table D.1.3: Reproductive consequences of reported failure: *(continued)***Traditional methods**

Country/survey	No of Failures	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth	Total
		unwanted	mistimed	wanted		
Nicaragua (1998)	70	19.5	38.1	33.0	9.5	100.0
Paraguay (1990)	324	11.3	30.7	44.8	13.3	100.0
Peru (1996)	1657	43.0	38.4	8.7	9.9	100.0
Peru (1991/2)	2474	43.1	35.3	12.1	9.6	100.0
Peru (2000)	1201	43.1	39.3	7.7	9.9	100.0
Peru (2004/6)	262	35.2	51.6	1.5	11.7	100.0
Philippines (1993)	646	22.4	39.2	26.9	11.5	100.0
Philippines (1998)	856	24.6	42.8	23.9	8.7	100.0
Philippines (2003)	536	26.9	36.4	26.5	10.3	100.0
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	192	17.1	56.8	18.1	8.1	100.0
Turkey (1993)	574	21.5	20.4	7.6	50.5	100.0
Turkey (1998)	427	27.4	23.2	12.4	37.0	100.0
Turkey (2003)	779	31.2	29.2	7.5	32.1	100.0
Ukraine (2007)	133	4.9	16.5	20.0	58.5	100.0
Viet Nam (1997)	179	16.8	12.7	5.7	64.9	100.0
Viet Nam (2002)	319	12.6	11.2	5.3	71.0	100.0
Zimbabwe (1994)	112	26.6	53.9	13.4	6.1	100.0
Zimbabwe (1999)	25	11.2	53.3	26.1	9.4	100.0
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	43	16.0	31.2	31.5	21.4	100.0

Table D.2.1: Status (%) at 12 months after discontinuing for method-related reasons:**All methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Armenia (2000)	653	15.8	58.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	22.3
Armenia (2005)	283	26.2	54.2	2.3	1.3	2.5	13.6
Bangladesh (1993/94)	3051	21.4	61.5	6.0	4.1	4.6	2.3
Bangladesh (1996/97)	2731	19.1	62.8	4.6	6.8	3.4	3.2
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	3566	19.7	63.6	3.7	5.8	4.4	2.8
Bangladesh (2004)	4036	14.6	74.3	2.8	3.8	2.2	2.3
Bolivia (1994)	1169	15.5	63.3	9.2	3.6	5.9	2.5
Brazil (1991)	1229	16.0	61.5	5.3	6.5	8.6	2.2
Brazil (1996)	2430	12.9	71.8	4.1	4.9	4.5	1.8
Colombia (1990)	1372	16.3	65.8	4.2	5.2	6.4	2.2
Colombia (1995)	2693	12.1	73.5	3.6	4.6	4.2	2.0
Colombia (2000)	2581	11.2	76.0	3.4	4.8	2.3	2.3
Colombia (2005)	7452	12.4	68.9	5.7	5.8	4.0	3.2
Dominican Republic (1991)	1120	24.6	43.5	4.7	9.5	14.2	3.5
Dominican Republic (1996)	1678	18.1	49.4	4.3	11.3	12.0	4.8
Dominican Republic (2002)	4480	18.9	47.7	5.4	11.5	11.1	5.4
Egypt (1992)	1964	20.1	50.5	13.6	3.8	8.2	3.7
Egypt (1995)	2972	19.0	49.3	11.6	6.5	9.5	4.0
Egypt (2000)	3018	23.3	54.0	5.3	2.7	11.7	2.9
Egypt (2005)	4629	21.0	58.3	4.6	4.7	9.0	2.5
Egypt (2008)	2112	26.2	50.4	4.3	4.1	12.0	2.9
Ethiopia (2005)	666	30.1	46.0	7.2	7.2	6.7	2.8
Guatemala (1995)	733	22.5	47.6	5.1	8.7	12.9	3.2
Guatemala (1998/99)	600	23.9	55.6	4.7	8.2	6.6	1.0
Indonesia (1991)	3488	24.9	57.1	2.8	5.3	8.3	1.6
Indonesia (1994)	4141	22.9	63.2	2.8	3.6	6.7	0.9
Indonesia (1997)	4044	22.7	67.7	1.6	3.0	4.3	0.7
Indonesia (2002/3)	4150	25.7	62.2	1.9	3.2	6.2	0.8
Indonesia (2007)	5599	20.5	68.2	1.7	3.3	5.3	0.9
Jordan (1990)	2055	17.1	47.3	11.3	6.0	13.3	5.0
Jordan (1997)	1919	13.1	64.1	5.2	7.5	6.8	3.3
Jordan (2002)	1927	14.4	64.6	5.3	7.3	5.8	2.7
Jordan (2007)	2575	17.5	65.4	3.7	4.5	6.5	2.3
Jordan (2009)	3412	14.2	68.9	3.9	4.8	6.0	2.3
Kazakhstan (1999)	1017	15.4	67.5	1.4	1.8	2.6	11.3
Kenya (1998)	604	28.9	36.8	7.0	15.6	9.2	2.4
Kenya (2003)	821	30.0	38.9	6.4	13.9	8.8	2.0
Malawi (2004)	1453	41.9	19.9	10.4	15.0	11.1	1.7
Morocco (1992)	1131	19.4	50.3	11.0	7.9	9.6	1.9
Morocco (2003/4)	3217	13.9	76.3	2.2	3.1	3.5	1.1

Table D.2.1: Status (%) at 12 months after discontinuing for method-related reasons: *(continued)***All methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	1189	15.3	70.5	0.5	1.5	2.6	9.6
Nicaragua (1998)	2453	18.7	59.0	3.2	5.6	10.9	2.5
Paraguay (1990)	1811	10.1	79.3	1.1	2.9	5.2	1.4
Peru (1996)	3166	12.9	70.4	6.1	4.0	3.6	2.9
Peru (1991/2)	6799	15.1	73.3	4.4	3.0	2.7	1.5
Peru (2000)	6336	15.6	73.3	3.9	3.5	2.8	1.1
Peru (2004/6)	1925	16.2	76.1	3.3	2.4	1.5	0.5
Philippines (1993)	1097	25.9	37.6	7.9	11.8	12.4	4.5
Philippines (1998)	1818	22.2	56.2	4.1	7.9	7.3	2.2
Philippines (2003)	1797	18.6	57.0	6.4	8.1	7.3	2.5
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	1272	30.3	46.4	2.6	9.2	9.7	1.8
Turkey (1993)	1612	15.2	70.9	2.4	2.1	3.3	6.2
Turkey (1998)	1475	12.7	65.2	4.0	3.0	7.4	7.7
Turkey (2003)	2317	11.8	77.6	2.8	1.8	2.9	3.1
Ukraine (2007)	613	8.0	85.4	0.1	0.4	3.5	2.7
Viet Nam (1997)	572	12.2	66.3	4.3	2.6	1.9	12.7
Viet Nam (2002)	715	9.5	78.4	2.1	1.0	1.3	7.6
Zimbabwe (1994)	668	29.0	29.3	8.2	24.5	7.2	1.8
Zimbabwe (1999)	679	34.4	37.3	2.1	15.3	8.6	2.3
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	824	31.3	42.0	6.8	10.6	6.5	2.9

Table D.2.2: Status (%) at 12 months after discontinuing for method-related reasons:**Modern methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Armenia (2000)	219	17.2	51.2	1.1	1.0	0.3	29.1
Armenia (2005)	156	26.3	51.4	3.1	1.6	0.1	17.5
Bangladesh (1993/94)	2649	22.0	59.5	6.3	4.7	5.1	2.4
Bangladesh (1996/97)	2407	20.2	60.5	4.9	7.4	3.6	3.3
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	3119	20.3	61.7	4.1	6.4	4.6	2.8
Bangladesh (2004)	3521	15.1	72.5	3.1	4.3	2.5	2.7
Bolivia (1994)	611	12.6	69.2	6.2	4.5	4.7	2.8
Brazil (1991)	953	17.6	55.5	6.5	7.4	10.5	2.5
Brazil (1996)	1937	14.2	68.5	4.6	5.5	5.0	2.2
Colombia (1990)	1180	15.9	64.4	4.6	5.7	6.9	2.4
Colombia (1995)	1903	13.1	70.7	3.8	5.4	4.9	2.1
Colombia (2000)	1708	12.3	71.7	4.2	6.4	2.5	3.0
Colombia (2005)	5681	12.8	65.6	6.6	6.6	4.7	3.7
Dominican Republic (1991)	894	26.7	38.7	4.8	10.6	15.4	3.8
Dominican Republic (1996)	1247	19.4	43.0	4.3	13.4	14.3	5.6
Dominican Republic (2002)	3319	21.3	40.5	5.6	13.5	13.1	6.0
Egypt (1992)	1818	20.7	48.7	14.4	3.9	8.4	3.8
Egypt (1995)	2636	19.8	47.4	12.3	6.8	9.6	4.1
Egypt (2000)	2601	24.2	53.2	5.7	2.9	11.0	3.1
Egypt (2005)	3849	22.5	57.1	4.8	4.8	8.1	2.5
Egypt (2008)	2112	26.2	50.4	4.3	4.1	12.0	2.9
Ethiopia (2005)	666	30.1	46.0	7.2	7.2	6.7	2.8
Guatemala (1995)	733	22.5	47.6	5.1	8.7	12.9	3.2
Guatemala (1998/99)	600	23.9	55.6	4.7	8.2	6.6	1.0
Indonesia (1991)	3258	25.5	56.5	3.0	5.5	8.0	1.5
Indonesia (1994)	3958	23.2	62.8	2.7	3.7	6.7	0.8
Indonesia (1997)	3929	22.7	67.6	1.6	2.9	4.4	0.7
Indonesia (2002/3)	3963	26.3	61.7	1.8	3.3	6.3	0.8
Indonesia (2007)	5350	20.7	68.6	1.7	3.2	5.0	0.9
Jordan (1990)	1295	18.2	44.4	12.8	6.5	12.9	5.3
Jordan (1997)	1306	13.4	60.6	5.6	8.2	7.8	4.3
Jordan (2002)	1144	15.0	61.3	7.0	7.9	5.9	2.9
Jordan (2007)	1413	15.5	60.8	6.0	6.0	8.6	3.0
Jordan (2009)	1856	15.1	65.9	4.5	5.9	6.0	2.6
Kazakhstan (1999)	583	16.9	62.5	1.7	2.4	2.3	14.3
Kenya (1998)	604	28.9	36.8	7.0	15.6	9.2	2.4
Kenya (2003)	821	30.0	38.9	6.4	13.9	8.8	2.0
Malawi (2004)	1288	44.2	17.4	11.2	15.1	10.6	1.6
Morocco (1992)	974	21.3	46.2	11.8	8.4	10.4	2.0

Table D.2.2: Status (%) at 12 months after discontinuing for method-related reasons: *(continued)***Modern methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Morocco (2003/4)	1752	16.4	70.1	3.2	4.4	4.4	1.5
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	439	20.6	61.8	0.7	1.6	1.6	13.7
Nicaragua (1998)	2232	19.4	57.5	3.2	6.0	11.2	2.6
Paraguay (1990)	1379	10.1	78.9	1.3	2.9	5.2	1.6
Peru (1996)	2246	12.2	69.3	6.8	4.7	3.9	3.1
Peru (1991/2)	4821	15.5	72.0	4.8	3.0	3.0	1.8
Peru (2000)	5042	16.1	71.8	4.2	3.8	3.0	1.2
Peru (2004/6)	1378	17.6	72.9	3.8	3.0	1.9	0.8
Philippines (1993)	706	28.4	35.1	8.1	11.8	11.9	4.7
Philippines (1998)	1019	25.0	52.5	4.1	7.8	8.0	2.6
Philippines (2003)	1332	19.4	56.6	6.2	8.0	7.4	2.5
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	1035	32.9	41.6	2.9	10.1	10.6	1.8
Turkey (1993)	1090	14.7	71.3	2.7	2.0	2.7	6.5
Turkey (1998)	929	14.3	67.7	3.6	2.1	5.5	6.7
Turkey (2003)	1360	12.4	76.9	3.1	1.9	2.9	2.9
Ukraine (2007)	338	8.9	84.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	2.4
Viet Nam (1997)	415	13.8	59.1	5.6	3.4	2.3	15.9
Viet Nam (2002)	484	9.9	73.3	3.2	1.5	1.4	10.7
Zimbabwe (1994)	570	30.4	26.3	7.6	26.8	7.0	2.1
Zimbabwe (1999)	679	34.4	37.3	2.1	15.3	8.6	2.3
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	824	31.3	42.0	6.8	10.6	6.5	2.9

Table D.2.3: Status (%) at 12 month after discontinuing for method-related reasons:**Traditional methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Armenia (2000)	434	15.1	62.8	0.5	0.8	2.0	18.8
Armenia (2005)	126	26.1	57.6	1.3	0.9	5.4	8.7
Bangladesh (1993/94)	402	17.4	74.8	4.3	0.3	1.7	1.4
Bangladesh (1996/97)	324	11.0	79.8	2.7	2.6	1.7	2.3
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	447	15.7	76.7	0.9	1.5	2.8	2.5
Bangladesh (2004)	514	11.6	86.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0
Bolivia (1994)	557	18.7	56.8	12.5	2.6	7.2	2.2
Brazil (1991)	276	10.4	82.1	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.2
Brazil (1996)	493	7.9	84.6	1.9	2.8	2.5	0.4
Colombia (1990)	192	18.3	74.4	1.4	1.6	3.2	1.1
Colombia (1995)	789	9.6	80.3	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.7
Colombia (2000)	873	9.1	84.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.8
Colombia (2005)	1771	11.3	79.6	2.6	3.2	1.6	1.7
Dominican Republic (1991)	225	16.4	62.7	4.4	5.2	9.2	2.2
Dominican Republic (1996)	431	14.1	67.9	4.4	5.5	5.5	2.6
Dominican Republic (2002)	1161	11.9	68.2	4.7	5.9	5.6	3.7
Egypt (1992)	146	12.5	73.4	3.5	2.4	5.6	2.6
Egypt (1995)	336	13.0	64.3	6.0	4.7	8.7	3.3
Egypt (2000)	417	17.9	59.5	3.1	1.3	16.3	1.8
Egypt (2005)	779	13.5	63.8	3.3	4.1	13.1	2.2
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala (1995)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	230	16.3	65.3	0.8	2.4	12.3	2.9
Indonesia (1994)	183	16.0	70.2	3.8	0.5	6.8	2.7
Indonesia (1997)	114	22.7	70.8	1.3	4.0	0.2	1.0
Indonesia (2002/3)	187	13.6	73.5	3.3	2.6	5.6	1.4
Indonesia (2007)	249	16.4	60.6	3.0	7.0	11.5	1.5
Jordan (1990)	760	15.2	52.4	8.7	5.1	14.1	4.4
Jordan (1997)	612	12.5	71.3	4.2	6.0	4.7	1.2
Jordan (2002)	782	13.3	69.3	2.9	6.3	5.7	2.5
Jordan (2007)	1161	19.9	71.0	1.0	2.8	3.9	1.4
Jordan (2009)	1555	13.1	72.4	3.1	3.5	6.0	1.9
Kazakhstan (1999)	433	13.3	74.3	1.1	1.1	3.0	7.2
Kenya (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (2003)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi (2004)	165	23.8	40.1	4.5	14.7	14.9	2.0
Morocco (1992)	157	7.6	75.8	5.7	4.5	5.1	1.3

Table D.2.3: Status (%) at 12 month after discontinuing for method-related reasons: *(continued)***Traditional methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Morocco (2003/4)	1464	10.8	83.7	1.0	1.5	2.4	0.6
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	750	12.2	75.6	0.4	1.4	3.2	7.2
Nicaragua (1998)	221	11.7	73.9	3.3	1.4	7.9	1.9
Paraguay (1990)	431	10.1	80.6	0.4	3.0	5.1	0.9
Peru (1996)	919	14.7	73.3	4.4	2.2	3.0	2.4
Peru (1991/2)	1977	14.1	76.6	3.4	2.9	2.1	0.9
Peru (2000)	1293	13.6	79.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	0.6
Peru (2004/6)	546	12.5	84.0	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.0
Philippines (1993)	390	21.3	42.0	7.4	11.8	13.3	4.3
Philippines (1998)	799	18.6	60.9	4.2	8.1	6.4	1.7
Philippines (2003)	464	16.5	58.0	7.2	8.6	6.9	2.7
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	237	18.8	67.3	1.1	5.5	5.6	1.7
Turkey (1993)	522	16.0	69.9	1.6	2.3	4.6	5.6
Turkey (1998)	546	9.9	61.0	4.6	4.6	10.5	9.5
Turkey (2003)	956	11.1	78.7	2.3	1.5	3.0	3.4
Ukraine (2007)	274	6.8	87.1	0.3	0.4	2.5	3.0
Viet Nam (1997)	156	7.8	85.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	4.5
Viet Nam (2002)	231	8.8	89.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2
Zimbabwe (1994)	98	21.1	47.1	12.0	11.4	8.4	0.0
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table D.3.1: Status (%) at 12 months after discontinuing for desire for pregnancy:**All methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Armenia (2000)	168	6.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	75.7	12.9
Armenia (2005)	115	8.6	0.5	0.9	8.8	74.4	6.9
Bangladesh (1993/94)	823	24.0	1.0	10.8	5.3	55.8	3.0
Bangladesh (1996/97)	765	26.0	0.7	1.2	4.0	64.1	4.0
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	1035	23.2	0.3	1.0	3.5	68.3	3.7
Bangladesh (2004)	1368	27.9	0.5	0.5	1.7	63.8	5.5
Bolivia (1994)	211	3.7	0.7	3.9	5.9	79.2	6.7
Brazil (1991)	188	8.8	0.4	2.2	4.5	76.3	7.9
Brazil (1996)	423	17.5	0.2	1.3	3.8	69.3	7.9
Colombia (1990)	519	14.4	0.8	1.1	3.1	71.9	8.8
Colombia (1995)	683	15.5	0.1	1.3	2.8	74.8	5.4
Colombia (2000)	589	12.3	0.4	0.6	1.7	75.7	9.3
Colombia (2005)	1682	18.4	0.5	1.3	2.7	67.4	9.7
Dominican Republic (1991)	477	13.2	1.7	1.0	4.2	68.2	11.7
Dominican Republic (1996)	541	13.5	0.5	1.2	5.4	68.9	10.4
Dominican Republic (2002)	1352	13.1	0.2	3.0	4.4	69.4	9.9
Egypt (1992)	669	12.2	0.4	7.1	3.5	69.8	6.9
Egypt (1995)	1227	11.5	0.1	4.4	5.0	72.6	6.4
Egypt (2000)	1347	14.8	0.0	1.8	1.2	75.2	7.0
Egypt (2005)	2094	15.2	0.3	2.9	2.7	71.5	7.5
Egypt (2008)	1771	15.0	0.1	2.3	1.5	72.9	8.2
Ethiopia (2005)	318	20.5	0.2	8.0	10.4	56.7	4.1
Guatemala (1995)	202	15.8	0.3	4.9	3.7	74.5	0.7
Guatemala (1998/99)	131	14.0	0.0	8.1	1.0	73.7	3.2
Indonesia (1991)	1516	27.3	0.1	0.8	3.8	63.8	4.2
Indonesia (1994)	1826	30.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	62.4	4.9
Indonesia (1997)	2037	30.8	0.2	1.2	2.8	60.7	4.4
Indonesia (2002/3)	2080	31.0	0.5	1.5	3.9	59.2	4.0
Indonesia (2007)	2311	28.3	2.1	2.0	7.2	54.5	5.9
Jordan (1990)	856	9.0	0.9	10.7	5.9	63.4	10.1
Jordan (1997)	918	9.2	0.2	2.5	5.9	71.2	11.0
Jordan (2002)	1135	11.8	0.1	2.8	2.5	71.1	11.7
Jordan (2007)	2134	11.7	0.3	2.9	5.6	69.9	9.6
Jordan (2009)	2269	9.3	0.4	1.9	4.9	70.6	13.0
Kazakhstan (1999)	150	16.2	0.0	2.5	2.1	67.6	11.5
Kenya (1998)	358	12.6	0.0	4.1	11.5	67.1	4.7
Kenya (2003)	391	18.6	0.8	2.2	3.6	72.0	2.8
Malawi (2004)	980	21.8	0.4	6.4	11.0	58.0	2.5
Morocco (1992)	769	12.9	0.1	2.6	3.9	74.0	6.5

Table D.3.1: Status (%) at 12 months after discontinuing for desire for pregnancy: *(continued)***All methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Morocco (2003/4)	1782	17.4	1.6	1.9	3.5	68.8	6.7
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	327	16.0	1.0	1.1	3.1	69.1	9.7
Nicaragua (1998)	553	14.2	0.5	5.1	4.9	68.6	6.6
Paraguay (1990)	386	15.2	0.7	0.5	4.8	71.0	7.9
Peru (1996)	892	5.5	0.7	1.2	2.7	81.4	8.4
Peru (1991/2)	1340	7.8	0.4	2.6	3.5	77.9	7.8
Peru (2000)	1068	13.7	0.7	1.4	2.0	75.6	6.6
Peru (2004/6)	279	14.0	0.5	1.6	1.2	74.5	8.1
Philippines (1993)	398	12.8	0.9	7.3	16.7	54.7	7.5
Philippines (1998)	416	13.7	1.0	6.6	9.7	60.9	8.2
Philippines (2003)	418	16.1	0.7	7.8	14.4	53.0	7.9
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	963	16.5	0.2	1.2	4.9	70.9	6.2
Turkey (1993)	524	12.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	74.6	8.7
Turkey (1998)	552	12.4	0.3	2.5	2.8	74.7	7.3
Turkey (2003)	981	15.2	0.1	1.1	1.8	72.7	9.2
Ukraine (2007)	134	28.5	4.7	1.1	0.0	65.2	0.5
Viet Nam (1997)	161	13.4	0.0	8.1	11.5	64.0	3.0
Viet Nam (2002)	370	4.8	0.3	9.4	4.7	76.3	4.5
Zimbabwe (1994)	599	17.0	0.3	8.9	10.5	58.0	5.3
Zimbabwe (1999)	484	16.5	0.2	1.5	10.4	66.4	4.9
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	888	14.1	0.4	3.9	11.3	65.4	4.8

Table D.3.2: Status (%) at 12 month after discontinuing for desire for pregnancy:**Modern methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Armenia (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh (1993/94)	592	28.2	1.2	9.1	4.9	53.5	3.0
Bangladesh (1996/97)	613	28.0	0.9	1.3	3.8	61.8	4.2
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	821	24.1	0.4	0.9	3.4	67.6	3.6
Bangladesh (2004)	1135	29.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	62.5	5.7
Bolivia (1994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil (1991)	188	8.8	0.4	2.2	4.5	76.3	7.9
Brazil (1996)	423	17.5	0.2	1.3	3.8	69.3	7.9
Colombia (1990)	403	15.9	1.0	1.3	2.4	70.6	8.8
Colombia (1995)	475	18.9	0.2	1.0	1.8	72.4	5.7
Colombia (2000)	401	14.3	0.6	0.2	0.9	74.6	9.4
Colombia (2005)	1347	19.9	0.5	1.2	2.6	66.1	9.8
Dominican Republic (1991)	351	14.1	2.1	0.8	2.9	66.7	13.3
Dominican Republic (1996)	395	14.6	0.7	0.9	4.8	67.6	11.4
Dominican Republic (2002)	1093	13.3	0.2	3.0	4.5	70.1	8.8
Egypt (1992)	669	12.2	0.4	7.1	3.5	69.8	6.9
Egypt (1995)	1227	11.5	0.1	4.4	5.0	72.6	6.4
Egypt (2000)	1347	14.8	0.0	1.8	1.2	75.2	7.0
Egypt (2005)	2094	15.2	0.3	2.9	2.7	71.5	7.5
Egypt (2008)	1771	15.0	0.1	2.3	1.5	72.9	8.2
Ethiopia (2005)	318	20.5	0.2	8.0	10.4	56.7	4.1
Guatemala (1995)	202	15.8	0.3	4.9	3.7	74.5	0.7
Guatemala (1998/99)	131	14.0	0.0	8.1	1.0	73.7	3.2
Indonesia (1991)	1407	28.8	0.1	0.8	3.7	62.7	3.9
Indonesia (1994)	1678	31.7	0.2	0.5	1.7	61.1	4.8
Indonesia (1997)	1918	31.7	0.1	1.3	2.8	59.7	4.4
Indonesia (2002/3)	1940	32.4	0.5	1.5	3.9	57.7	4.0
Indonesia (2007)	2081	29.8	2.4	2.1	6.7	53.1	6.0
Jordan (1990)	482	11.0	0.6	9.9	5.0	62.6	10.9
Jordan (1997)	465	9.5	0.5	2.6	4.7	71.3	11.4
Jordan (2002)	602	13.5	0.0	3.4	2.0	72.5	8.7
Jordan (2007)	1263	11.9	0.3	2.8	4.0	72.4	8.6
Jordan (2009)	1361	9.2	0.2	2.2	5.1	69.8	13.5
Kazakhstan (1999)	150	16.2	0.0	2.5	2.1	67.6	11.5
Kenya (1998)	243	16.0	0.0	3.4	13.9	61.4	5.2
Kenya (2003)	257	23.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	69.1	2.8
Malawi (2004)	766	23.9	0.5	6.8	9.4	56.9	2.6
Morocco (1992)	668	13.3	0.1	2.5	3.3	74.6	6.1

Table D.3.2: Status (%) at 12 month after discontinuing for desire for pregnancy: *(continued)***Modern methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Morocco (2003/4)	1477	17.1	2.0	1.5	2.7	70.1	6.6
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	172	20.7	2.0	1.2	1.8	61.8	12.5
Nicaragua (1998)	553	14.2	0.5	5.1	4.9	68.6	6.6
Paraguay (1990)	267	16.8	0.9	0.2	3.3	70.3	8.4
Peru (1996)	353	8.8	1.9	1.4	2.4	77.1	8.4
Peru (1991/2)	570	12.5	0.6	2.6	4.4	70.8	9.0
Peru (2000)	644	18.6	0.9	0.6	1.4	70.7	7.7
Peru (2004/6)	171	14.0	0.2	2.5	1.9	73.8	7.6
Philippines (1993)	209	18.4	1.4	6.8	14.5	51.5	7.4
Philippines (1998)	175	17.2	0.0	7.1	8.5	55.9	11.3
Philippines (2003)	230	19.8	0.0	7.8	12.8	50.7	8.9
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	628	20.7	0.3	1.3	4.8	66.4	6.6
Turkey (1993)	241	10.2	2.2	0.7	1.7	76.9	8.2
Turkey (1998)	232	15.3	0.6	1.7	1.2	72.7	8.6
Turkey (2003)	428	14.8	0.0	1.7	0.9	74.0	8.6
Ukraine (2007)	134	28.5	4.7	1.1	0.0	65.2	0.5
Viet Nam (1997)	161	13.4	0.0	8.1	11.5	64.0	3.0
Viet Nam (2002)	233	6.4	0.5	9.6	3.5	76.6	3.4
Zimbabwe (1994)	599	17.0	0.3	8.9	10.5	58.0	5.3
Zimbabwe (1999)	484	16.5	0.2	1.5	10.4	66.4	4.9
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	888	14.1	0.4	3.9	11.3	65.4	4.8

Table D.3.3: Status (%) at 12 months after discontinuing for desire for pregnancy:**Traditional methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Armenia (2000)	168	6.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	75.7	12.9
Armenia (2005)	115	8.6	0.5	0.9	8.8	74.4	6.9
Bangladesh (1993/94)	230	13.2	0.4	15.0	6.5	61.7	3.2
Bangladesh (1996/97)	151	17.8	0.0	0.7	4.5	73.7	3.3
Bangladesh (1999/2000)	214	19.9	0.0	1.1	4.1	70.7	4.1
Bangladesh (2004)	233	22.1	2.4	0.8	0.2	69.8	4.6
Bolivia (1994)	211	3.7	0.7	3.9	5.9	79.2	6.7
Brazil (1991)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil (1996)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia (1990)	116	9.2	0.0	0.3	5.6	76.4	8.5
Colombia (1995)	207	7.7	0.0	2.1	5.3	80.3	4.7
Colombia (2000)	188	7.9	0.0	1.5	3.3	78.2	9.1
Colombia (2005)	334	12.3	0.4	1.7	3.3	72.7	9.6
Dominican Republic (1991)	126	10.5	0.5	1.5	7.7	72.4	7.4
Dominican Republic (1996)	145	10.5	0.0	2.2	7.1	72.4	7.7
Dominican Republic (2002)	258	12.2	0.3	3.1	3.6	66.1	14.7
Egypt (1992)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt (1995)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt (2000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt (2008)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia (2005)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala (1995)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala (1998/99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia (1991)	109	7.7	0.4	1.0	5.3	77.7	7.9
Indonesia (1994)	148	13.5	0.3	0.4	1.6	77.3	6.8
Indonesia (1997)	119	16.6	0.7	0.7	2.4	76.1	3.5
Indonesia (2002/3)	140	11.3	0.0	1.0	3.7	80.0	4.1
Indonesia (2007)	229	14.7	0.2	0.4	11.4	67.9	5.4
Jordan (1990)	374	6.4	1.4	11.7	7.0	64.5	9.0
Jordan (1997)	453	8.9	0.0	2.3	7.0	71.1	10.7
Jordan (2002)	532	10.0	0.3	2.1	3.0	69.5	15.1
Jordan (2007)	870	11.5	0.3	3.0	7.9	66.2	11.1
Jordan (2009)	908	9.3	0.7	1.4	4.6	71.7	12.2
Kazakhstan (1999)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya (1998)	114	5.5	0.0	5.5	6.4	79.0	3.6
Kenya (2003)	133	10.1	0.0	3.0	6.5	77.6	2.7
Malawi (2004)	214	14.0	0.0	5.0	17.0	61.9	2.2
Morocco (1992)	101	9.9	0.0	3.0	7.9	70.3	8.9
Morocco (2003/4)	305	19.1	0.0	3.9	7.2	62.9	6.9

Table D.3.3: Status (%) at 12 months after discontinuing for desire for pregnancy: *(continued)***Traditional methods**

Country/survey	No of discontinuations	At risk	Switched	Current pregnancy or live birth			Non-live birth
				unwanted	mistimed	wanted	
Moldova, Republic of (2005)	155	10.8	0.0	1.0	4.5	77.1	6.5
Nicaragua (1998)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paraguay (1990)	118	11.4	0.0	1.1	8.2	72.7	6.6
Peru (1996)	539	3.3	0.0	1.1	2.9	84.3	8.5
Peru (1991/2)	769	4.4	0.2	2.5	2.9	83.1	6.9
Peru (2000)	424	6.1	0.4	2.7	2.8	83.1	4.8
Peru (2004/6)	107	14.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	75.8	8.9
Philippines (1993)	189	6.6	0.4	7.9	19.0	58.3	7.7
Philippines (1998)	241	11.1	1.8	6.1	10.5	64.5	5.9
Philippines (2003)	187	11.7	1.6	7.9	16.4	55.7	6.7
Tanzania, United Republic of (2004/5)	334	8.6	0.0	1.2	5.2	79.4	5.6
Turkey (1993)	282	14.0	0.4	1.8	2.0	72.7	9.1
Turkey (1998)	319	10.4	0.0	3.1	4.0	76.1	6.4
Turkey (2003)	552	15.5	0.2	0.6	2.5	71.6	9.6
Ukraine (2007)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (1997)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam (2002)	136	2.2	0.0	9.0	6.7	75.8	6.3
Zimbabwe (1994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (1999)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe (2005/6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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