

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE. Percentage of women at risk for unintended pregnancy* using less effective contraceptive methods† or no method, by age group and jurisdiction — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 21 U.S. jurisdictions, September–December, 2016

Jurisdiction	Age group (yrs)			
	18–24 % (95% CI)	25–34 % (95% CI)	35–44 % (95% CI)	45–49 % (95% CI)
Alabama	— [§]	39.8 (24.1–57.9)	27.5 (15.3–44.2)	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—
California	79.9 (56.3–92.4)	45.6 (32.1–59.8)	36.1 (26.2–47.4)	47.6 (32.4–63.2)
Connecticut	—	57.2 (37.6–74.7)	31.5 (18.7–47.9)	44.1 (26.1–63.8)
Florida	51.2 (37.5–64.7)	44.6 (32.6–57.3)	53.4 (42.0–64.5)	59.1 (44.2–72.5)
Georgia	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	27.7 (15.4–44.8)	—
Kansas	36.5 (23.5–51.9)	45.5 (31.8–60.0)	35.0 (25.4–46.0)	39.3 (24.9–55.8)
Kentucky	48.7 (34.3–63.4)	38.2 (27.3–50.4)	38.8 (28.2–50.5)	33.4 (20.0–50.2)
Louisiana	—	—	40.1 (21.2–62.6)	—
Maryland	51.7 (29.2–73.6)	35.3 (20.0–54.5)	29.6 (20.5–40.6)	45.6 (29.3–62.9)
Minnesota	—	30.5 (16.5–49.4)	37.0 (24.8–51.1)	54.2 (32.7–74.2)
New Jersey	—	—	39.5 (22.6–59.2)	71.2 (52.9–84.5)
Ohio	—	62.7 (43.6–78.5)	48.9 (32.5–65.5)	53.9 (37.7–69.4)
Oklahoma	—	31.8 (20.7–45.4)	39.3 (25.4–55.2)	—
South Carolina	—	27.5 (15.1–44.8)	25.9 (16.0–39.1)	68.3 (54.1–79.7)
Texas	—	26.8 (14.3–44.4)	59.9 (39.7–77.2)	47.7 (27.5–68.6)
Virginia	—	36.3 (21.7–53.9)	37.1 (25.6–50.2)	37.7 (24.8–52.7)
West Virginia	—	35.1 (24.4–47.7)	32.6 (22.9–44.0)	—
Guam	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	74.1 (58.5–85.3)	43.6 (32.9–54.8)	44.9 (35.0–55.1)	—

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Women were considered at risk for unintended pregnancy unless they reported that they were not sexually active with a male partner, that they were currently pregnant or seeking pregnancy, that they would not mind being pregnant, or that they had a hysterectomy.

† Less effective contraceptive methods included diaphragms, condoms (male or female), withdrawal, cervical caps, sponges, spermicides, fertility-awareness based methods, and emergency contraception; less effective methods have a >10% failure rate during the first year of typical use. Sources: Trussell J. Contraceptive failure in the United States. *Contraception* 2011;83:397–404. Sundaram et al. Contraceptive failure in the United States: estimates from the 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* 2017;49:7–16.

§ Estimate is unreliable (relative standard error >30% or denominator <50).