**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** | **25–34** | **35–44** | **45–49** |
| **% (95% CI)** | **% (95% CI)** | **% (95% CI)** | **% (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).