

**TABLE 2. Countries with skewed method mix, by survey year and the proportion of a country's contraceptive users using its dominant method as of the latest survey**

Method/country	Survey year		% using dominant method in latest survey
	Previous	Latest	
<b>Traditional</b>			
Albania	2002	2010	85.1
Armenia	2005	2005	50.9
Azerbaijan	2001	2006	73.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina†	2000	2011–2012	73.6
Congo-Brazzaville†	2005	2011–2012	53.4
Dem. Rep. of Congo	2001	2010	63.3
Serbia*, †	2000	2010	64.0
<b>Female sterilization</b>			
Dominican Republic	2002	2007	65.5
India	1998–1999	2005–2006	65.7
Mexico*, ‡	2003	2006	58.3
<b>Pill</b>			
Algeria	1995	2006	77.4
Mauritania*	2000–2001	2007	62.0
Morocco§	1995	2003–2004	66.7
Niger*	1998	2011	67.5
Philippines*	2003	2011	54.5
Sudan	1993	2006	75.6
Zimbabwe	1999	2011	71.1
<b>IUD</b>			
Egypt	2000	2008	62.0
Kazakhstan	1999	2010–2011	65.0
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	2005–2006	68.7
North Korea*, †	2002	na	73.5
Tajikistan†	2005	2012	67.0
Turkmenistan	2000	na	74.1
Uzbekistan	2002	2006	80.0
<b>Injectable</b>			
Ethiopia*	2000	2011	73.0
Haiti*	2000	2012	67.8
Indonesia*	2002–2003	2012	51.9
Malawi	2000	2010	57.6
Myanmar*	1997	2010	60.2
Rwanda*	2000	2010	51.6
Timor-Leste†	2003	2010	71.7
<b>Condoms</b>			
Botswana*	2000	2007–2008	68.8
South Sudan*, †	na	2006	73.5

\*Newly skewed since 2005, based on the latest available survey data.

†Were not examined in Sullivan et al.'s 2006 article. ‡Mexico's national survey combines male and female sterilization; based on regional data, we assume that female sterilization surpassed 50%. §2003–2004 survey not examined in Sullivan et al.'s 2006 article and is the latest available data source as of writing. Note: na=not applicable.