was 33–34, and was similar in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas (Table 1, page 42). In 1994, 12% of the women were residents of Moscow or St. Petersburg; this proportion gradually declined to 5% by 2000, and subsequently increased after additional recruitment in the two cities was initiated in 2001.

Between 1994 and 2003, the proportion of sexually active women who reported not using contraceptives was consistently about 25% (Table 2, page 43). However, changes are apparent in the types of contraceptives that women used. The prevalence of barrier method use increased from 9% to 21% of sexually active women, while prevalence of IUD use declined by a similar margin, from 34% to 21%. Among 18–24-year-olds, the prevalence of barrier method use increased from 9% to 30%, while that of IUD use declined from 21% to 8% (Figure 1). The decline in prevalence of IUD use was even greater among women aged 25–34 (from 45% to 25%), while it was smaller among women aged 35–44 (from 40% to 30%) and those aged 45–49 (from 25% to 14%). The prevalence of hormonal contraceptive use increased during the study period from 7% to 11% (Table 2); more than 95% of women reporting these methods were oral contraceptive users (not shown). The prevalence of hormonal contraceptive

FIGURE 1. Percentage of sexually active women aged 18–49 who were using selected contraceptive methods, by age-group and year

Notes: Women were considered sexually active if they reported having had sex in the past 30 days. Women were excluded if they believed they were infertile or they were trying to conceive. Surveys were not conducted in 1997 and 1999.