

Belgium



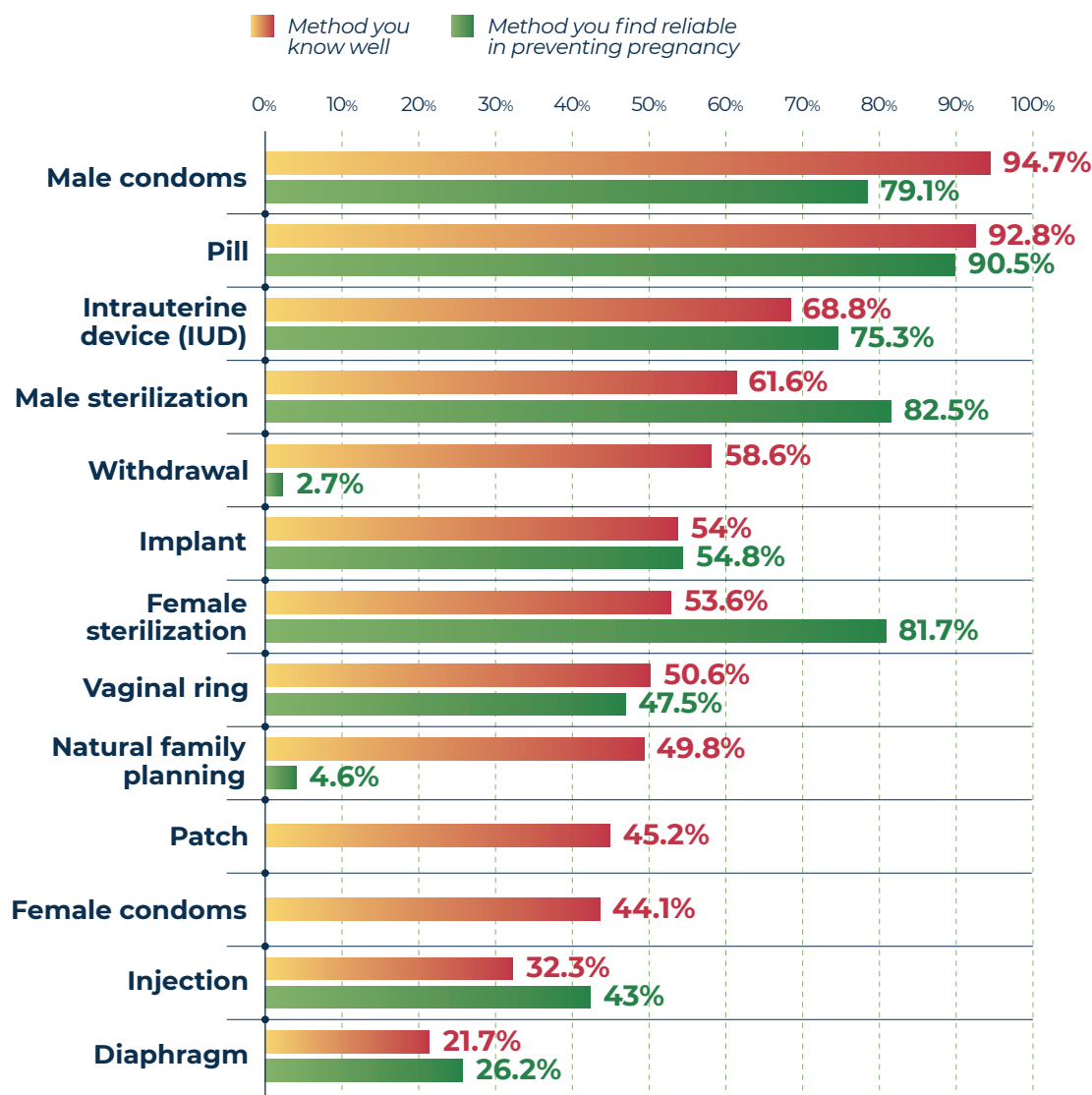
Demographics

Belgium scores highest in the EPF Atlas of 2022 and has a dark green colour. 263 respondents aged between 18 and 30 years old were living in Belgium at the time of the survey.



Knowledge and reliability of contraceptive methods

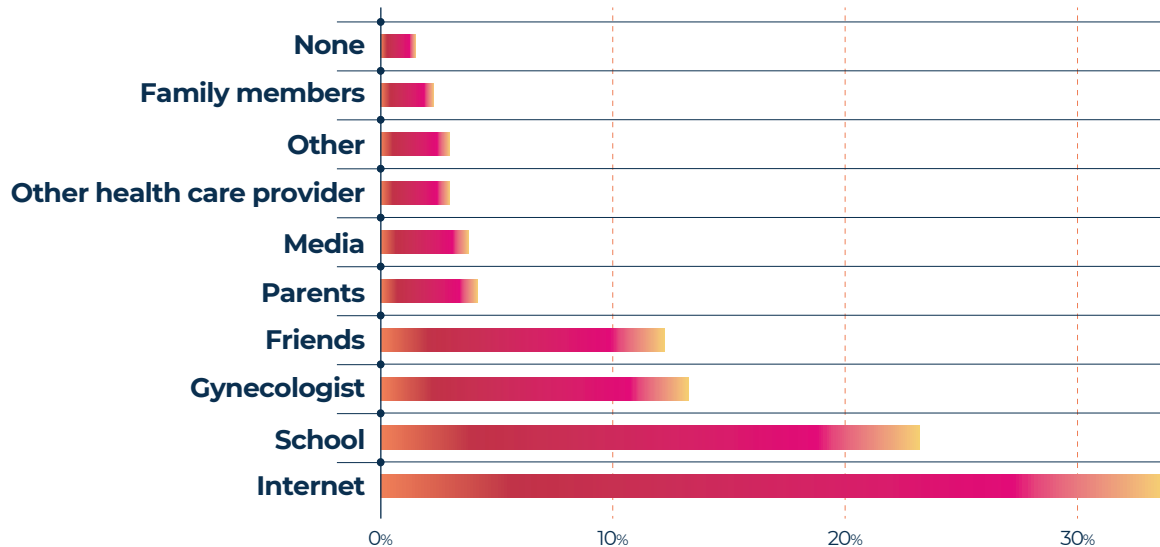
The figure below shows the proportion of respondents that knows a specific contraceptive method, and the proportion of respondents who finds the method reliable, and which shows a lack of knowledge about the reliability of certain products (e.g., female condom, patch).





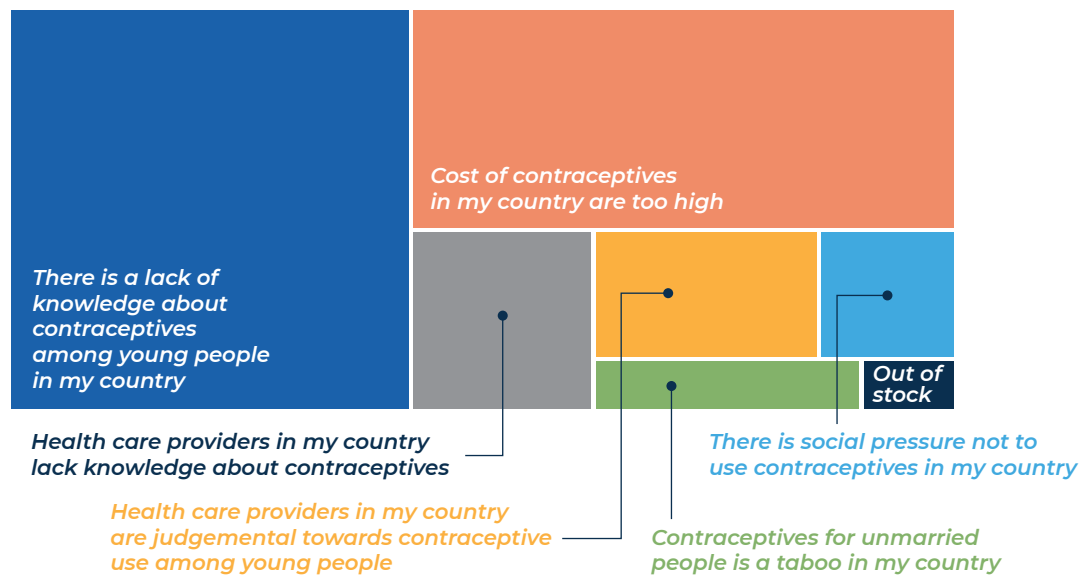
Information sources

Belgian respondents mostly got their information regarding contraception from the internet (33.5%) and from school (23.2%).



Barriers

Respondent reported an average of 1.16 (out of 6) barriers to accessing contraception, with lack of knowledge among young people and cost of contraceptives being the most reported barriers.



Beliefs and knowledge regarding contraceptives

About one out of three respondents believed that contraceptives lead to weight gain and reduce sexual desire. Hardly any respondents think that contraceptives encourage a promiscuous sex life and should be the responsibility of women alone. In terms of knowledge, almost all respond correctly to two statements, yet there are some misunderstandings regarding the implications of forgetting the pill in the first week of the menstrual cycle and about use of IUC among women who don't yet have a child.

Germany



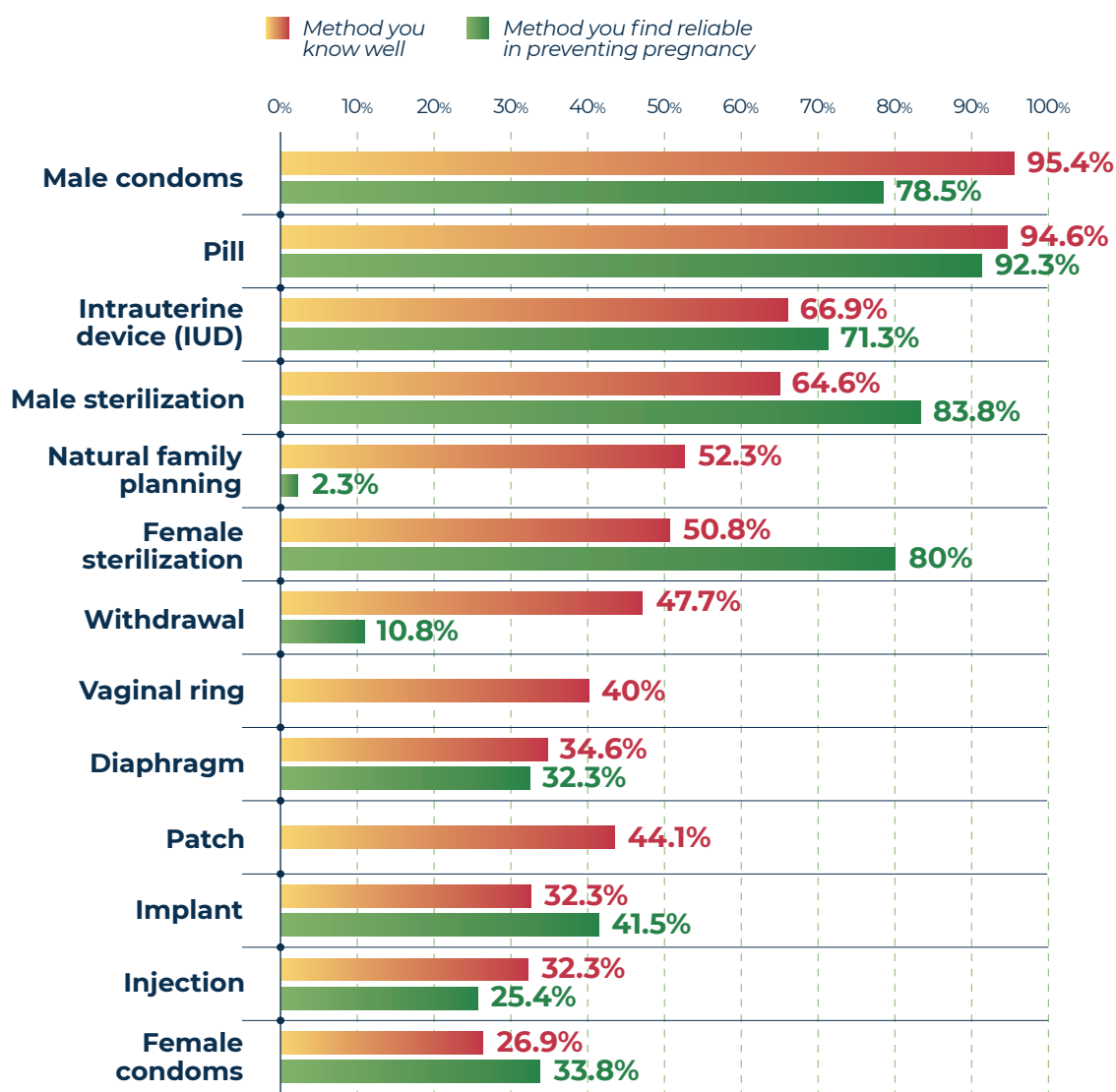
Demographics

Germany is ranked as a dark green colour in the EPF Atlas 2022 and has the lowest score out of the countries in this category. 130 respondents aged between 18 and 30 years old were living in Germany at the time of the survey.



Knowledge and reliability of contraceptive methods

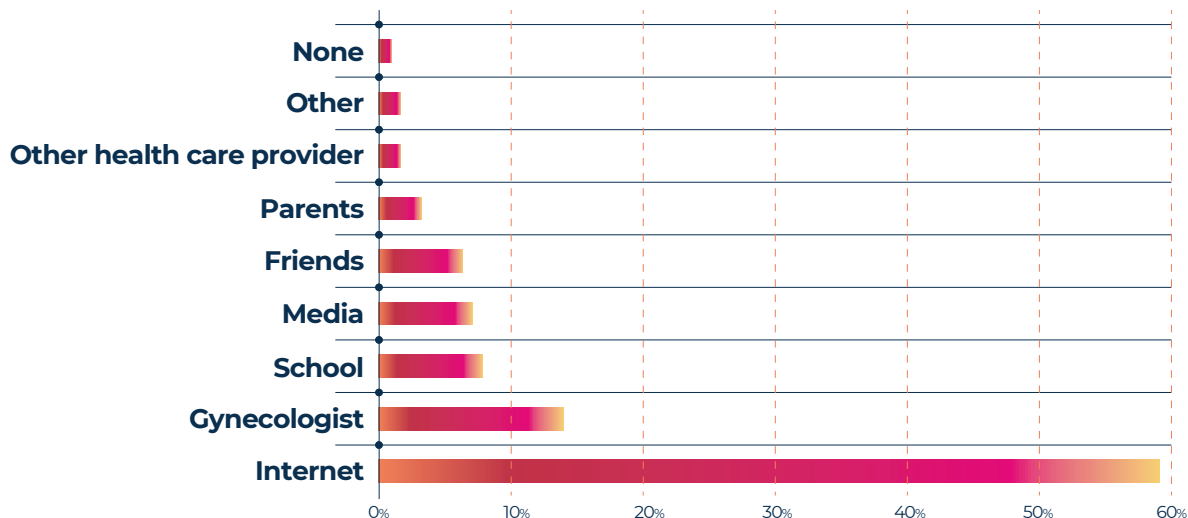
The figure below shows the proportion of respondents that know a specific contraceptive method, and the proportion of respondents who finds the method reliable, and which shows a lack of knowledge about the reliability of certain products (e.g., female condom, injection).





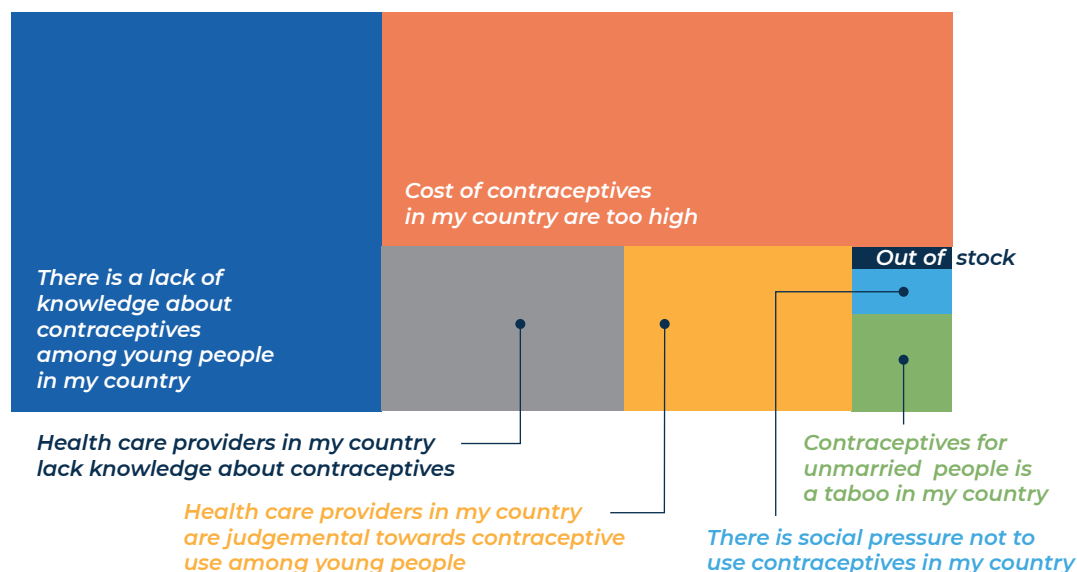
Information sources

German respondents mostly got their information regarding contraception from the internet (58.5%) and from gynecologists (13.8%). None of the respondent mention a family member, aside from parents, as one of the sources they received the most information about contraceptives.



Barriers

Respondent reported an average of 1.28 (out of 6) barriers to accessing contraception, with the cost of contraceptives and lack of knowledge among young people being the most reported barriers.



Beliefs and knowledge regarding contraceptives

A substantial proportion of respondents believe using contraceptives reduces sexual desire (23.8%) and that contraceptives lead to weight gain (18.5%). One out of ten respondents believe contraceptive methods encourage a promiscuous sex life (10.0%). Hardly any respondents think that contraceptives should be the responsibility of women alone. In terms of knowledge, almost all respond correctly to two statements, yet there are some misunderstandings regarding the implications of forgetting the pill in the first week of the menstrual cycle and about use of IUC among women who don't yet have a child.

Greece



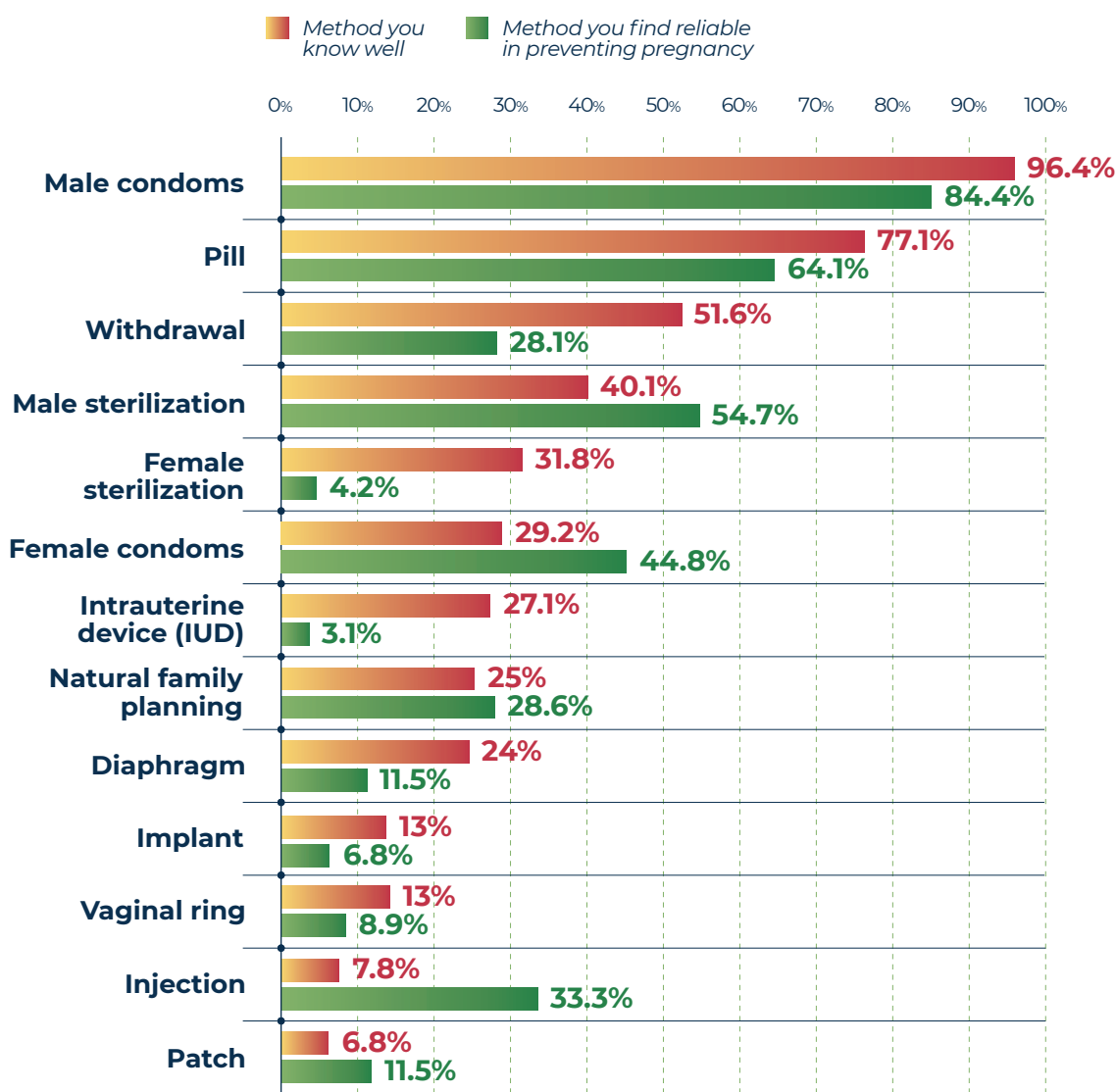
Demographics

Greece is ranked as a red country in the EPF Atlas of 2022, and scores towards the top out of the countries in the category. 192 respondents aged between 18 and 30 years old were living in Greece at the time of the survey.



Knowledge and reliability of contraceptive methods

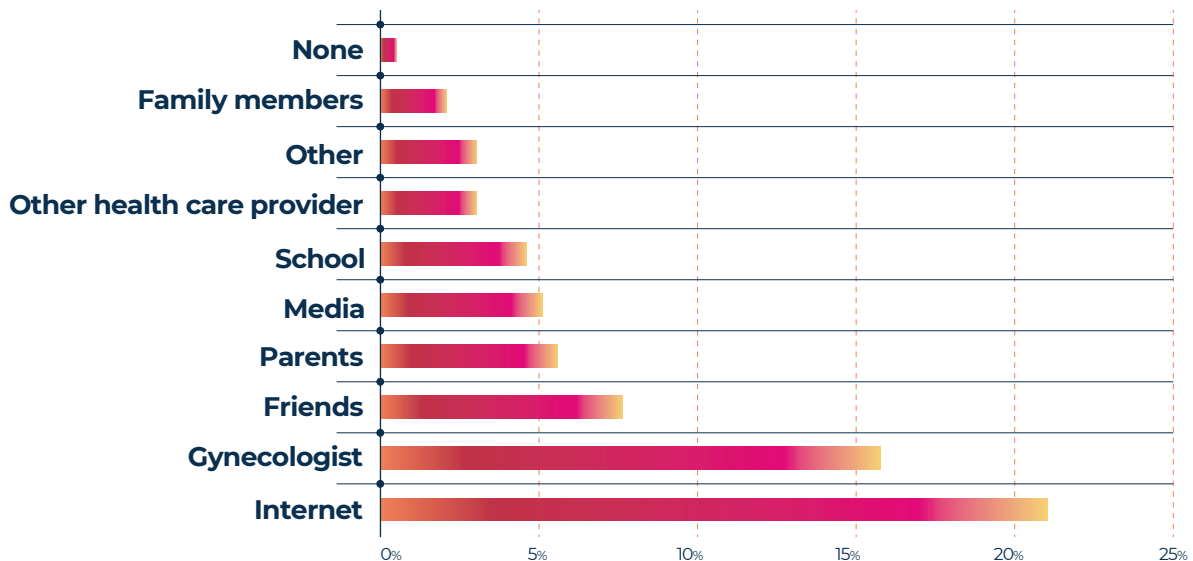
The figure below shows the proportion of respondents that know a specific contraceptive method, and the proportion of respondents who finds the method reliable, and which shows a lack of knowledge about the reliability of certain products (e.g., patch, injection).





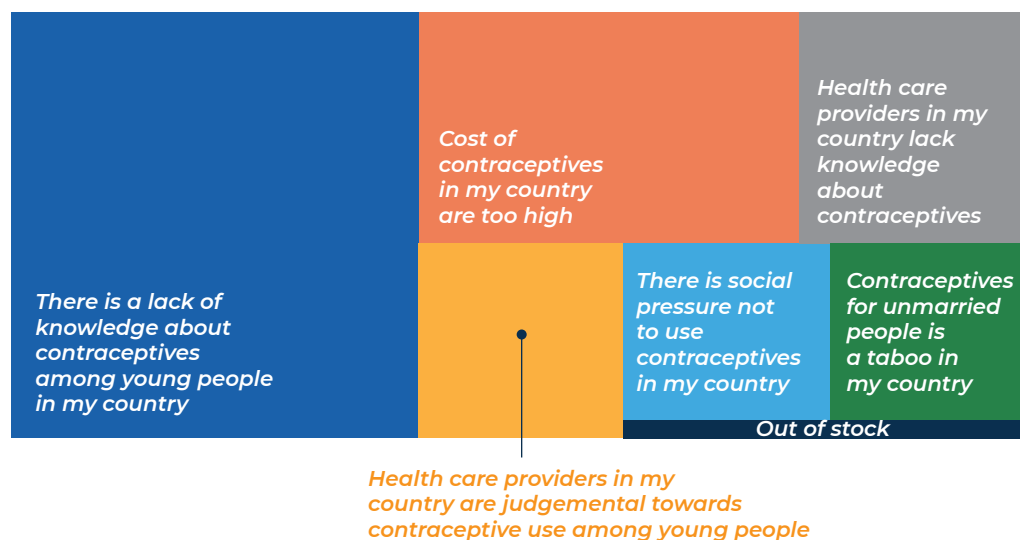
Information sources

Greek respondents mostly got their information regarding contraception from the internet (51.0%) and from their gynecologist (16.1%).



Barriers

Respondent reported an average of 2.06 (out of 6) barriers to accessing contraception, with lack of knowledge among young people and the cost of contraceptives being the most commonly reported barriers.



Beliefs and knowledge regarding contraceptives

23.4% of respondents believe you gain weight from using contraceptives and 10.9% believe contraceptive methods encourage a promiscuous sex life. Hardly any respondents think that using contraceptives reduces sexual desire and should be the responsibility of women alone. In terms of knowledge, almost all respond correctly to one statement, yet there are some misunderstandings regarding the implications of forgetting the pill in the first week of the menstrual cycle, about use of IUC among women who don't yet have a child, and about women not being able to get pregnant if the man does not ejaculate while inside her.

Italy



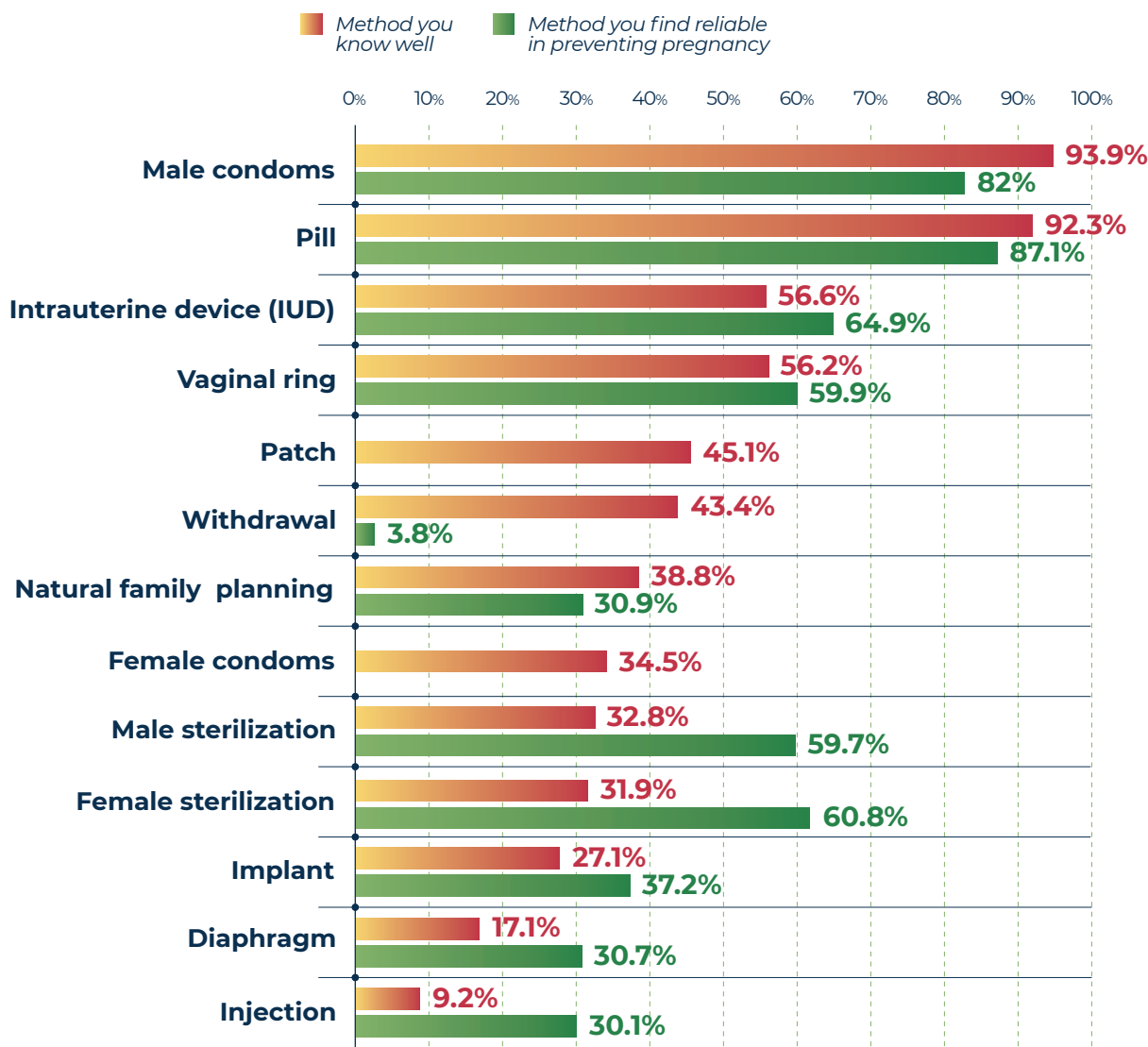
Demographics

Italy is ranked as a yellow colour in the EPF Atlas of 2022, and scores second highest out of the countries in this category. 521 respondents aged between 18 and 30 years old were living in Italy at the time of the survey.



Knowledge and reliability of contraceptive methods

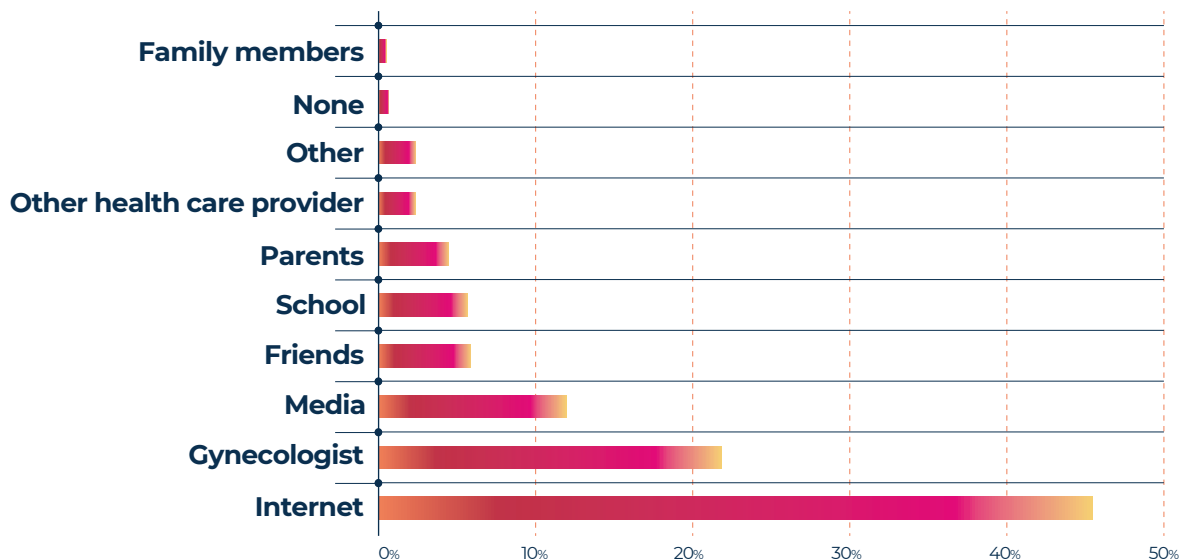
The figure below shows the proportion of respondents that know a specific contraceptive method, and the proportion of respondents who finds the method reliable, and which shows a lack of knowledge about the reliability of certain products (e.g., injection and diaphragm).





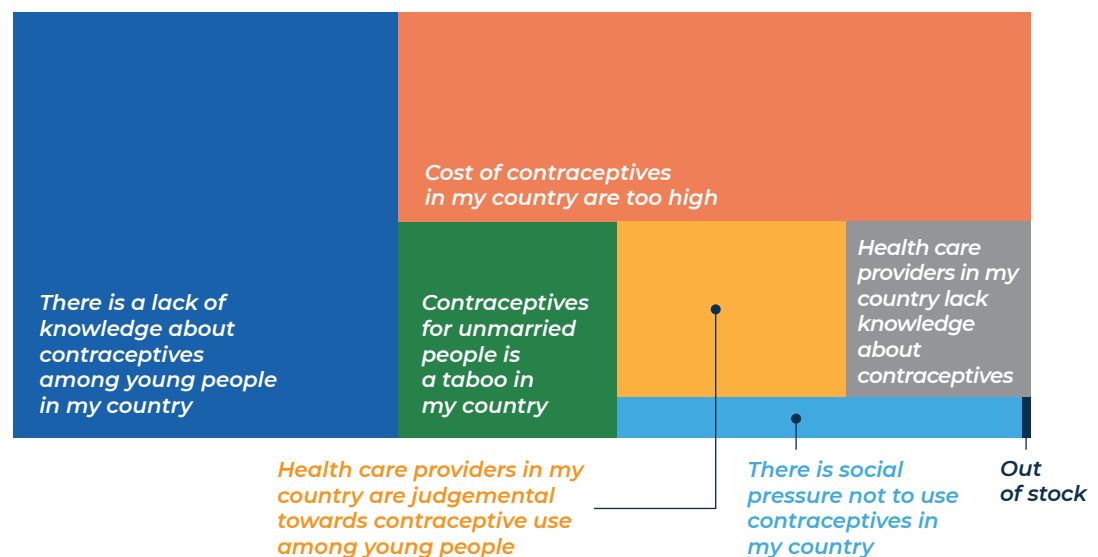
Information sources

Italian respondents mostly got their information regarding contraception from the internet (45.1%) and from the gynecologist (21.7%).



Barriers

Respondent reported an average of 1.90 (out of 6) barriers to accessing contraception, with lack of knowledge among young people and cost of contraceptives being the most reported barriers.



Beliefs and knowledge regarding contraceptives

About one out of five (19.8%) respondents believed that contraceptives lead to weight gain, and slightly less (15.9%) believed that using contraceptives reduces sexual desire. A small percentage of respondents (7.9%) believe contraceptive methods encourage a promiscuous sex life, and fewer (1.9%) believe preventing pregnancy is the responsibility of women alone. In terms of knowledge, most respondents correctly answered to two statements, yet there are some misunderstandings regarding the implications of forgetting the pill in the first week of the menstrual cycle and about use of IUC among women who don't yet have a child.

Romania



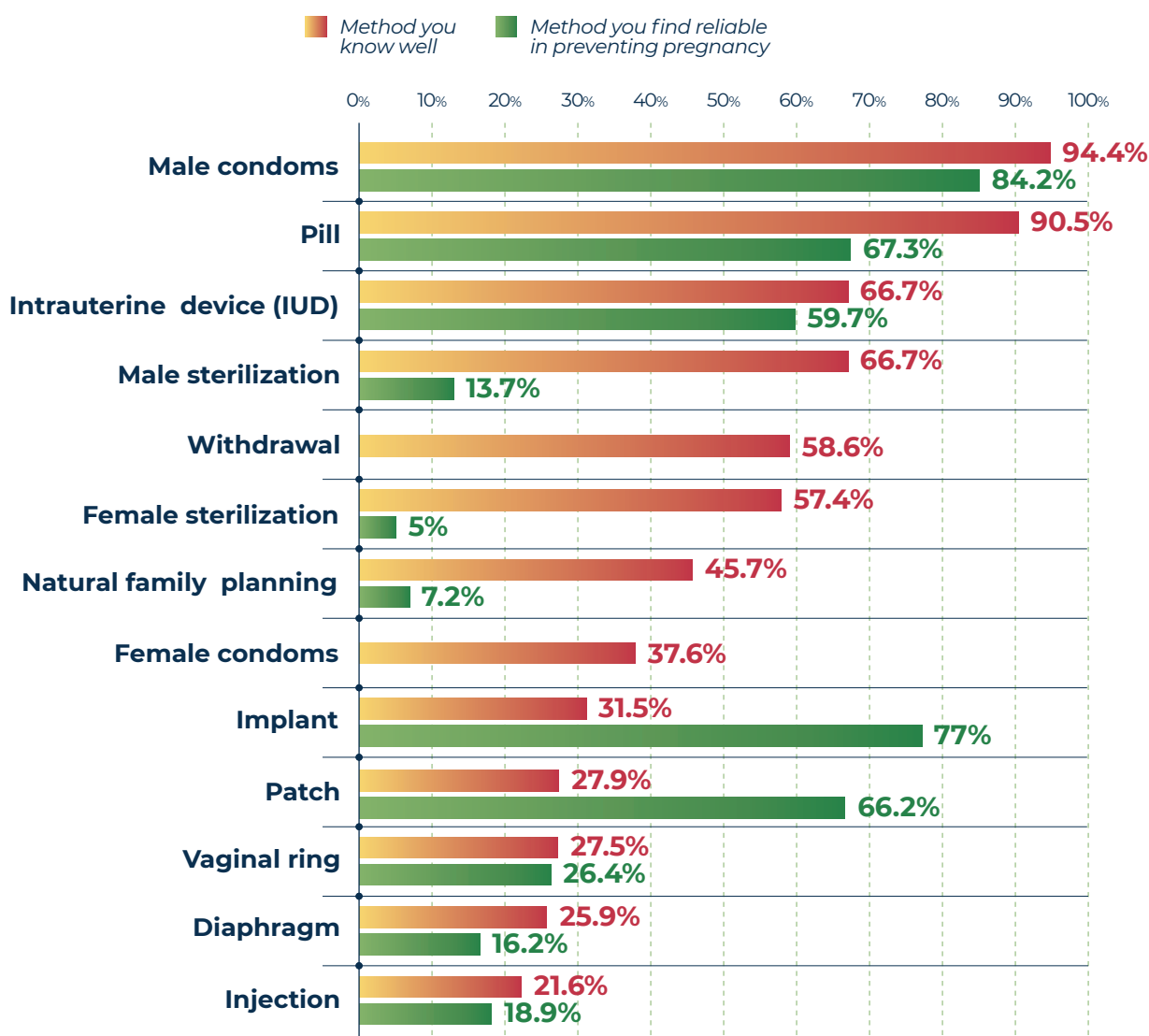
Demographics

Romania is ranked as an orange country in the EPF Atlas of 2022, and scores in the middle of the countries in this category. 444 respondents aged between 18 and 30 years old were living in Romania at the time of the survey.



Knowledge and reliability of contraceptive methods

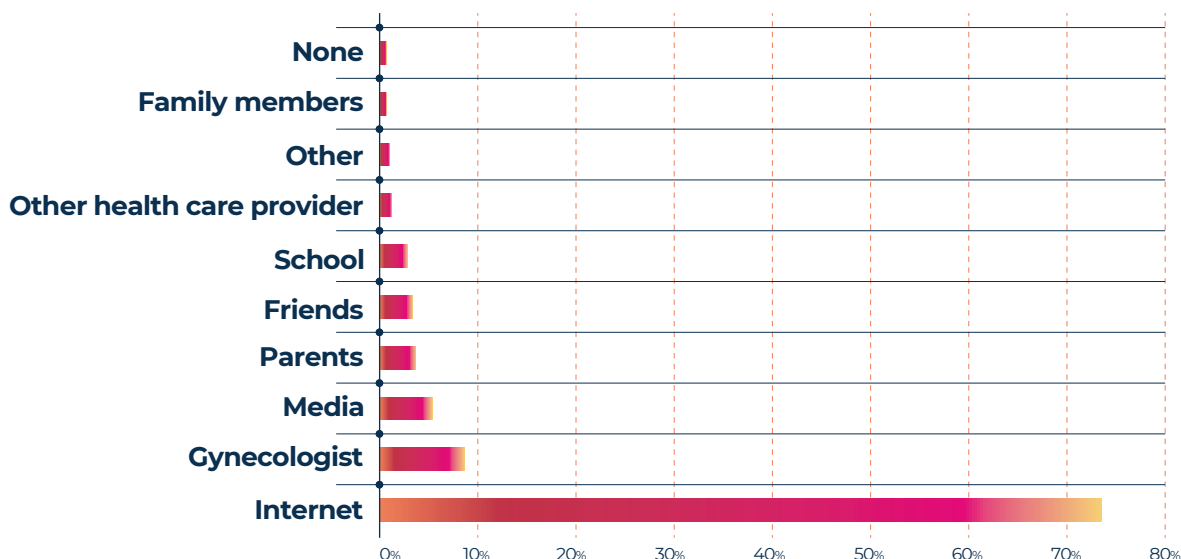
The figure below shows the proportion of respondents that know a specific contraceptive method, and the proportion of respondents who finds the method reliable, and which shows a lack of knowledge about the reliability of certain products (e.g., injection, diaphragm).





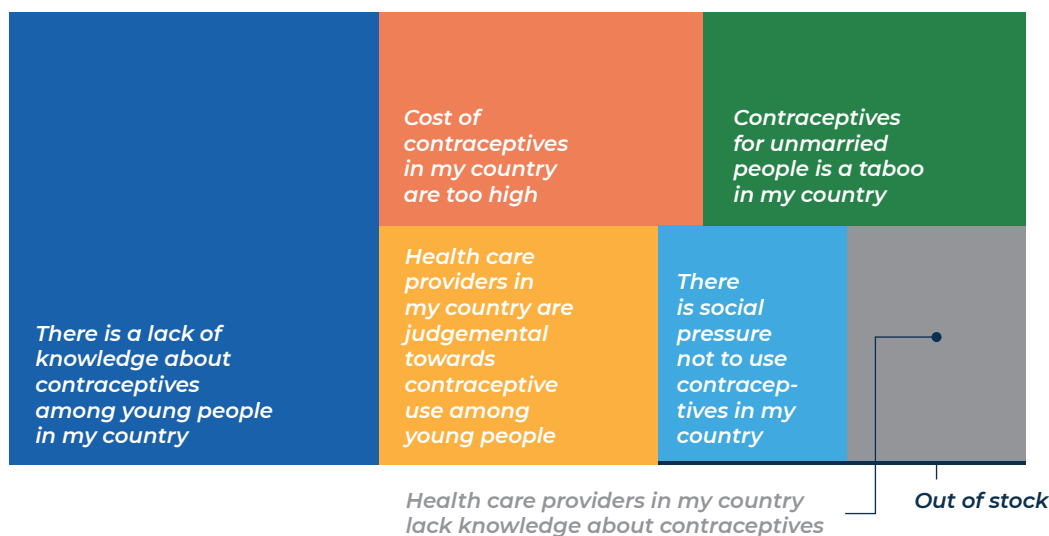
Information sources

Romanian respondents mostly got their information regarding contraception from the internet (73.9%) and from the gynecologist (8.6%).



Barriers

Respondents reported an average of 2.56 (out of 6) barriers to accessing contraception, with lack of knowledge among young people and the cost of contraceptives being the most commonly reported barriers.



Beliefs and knowledge regarding contraceptives

30.9% of respondents believed that contraceptives lead to weight gain, and 15.1% believe using contraceptives reduces sexual desire. A small percentage of respondents (3.6%) believe contraceptive methods encourage a promiscuous sex life, and fewer (1.6%) believe preventing pregnancy is the responsibility of women alone. In terms of knowledge, almost all respond correctly to one statement, yet there are some misunderstandings regarding the implications of forgetting the pill in the first week of the menstrual cycle, about use of IUC among women who don't yet have a child, and about women not being able to get pregnant if the man does not ejaculate while inside her.