

» Contraceptive Behaviour | Adults and Adolescents 2024

In Focus: 16- to 25-Year-Olds

Since 2003, the representative repeat survey “Contraceptive Behaviour” has provided reliable insights into the attitudes and behaviours relating to sexuality and contraception in Germany. The sixth iteration of the survey began in summer 2024 and expands the study design in two ways: For the first time, 16- and 17-year-olds were included in the survey and online questionnaires were conducted in parallel with telephone interviews.

The majority of adolescents and young adults aged 16 to 25 report having been sexually active in the past twelve months (58 %). The proportion increases with age: among those up to 20 years old, it is 48 percent, while among those aged 21 and older, it rises to two thirds (67 %).

This fact sheet focuses on the contraceptive behaviour of sexually active 16- to 25-year-olds. It examines the use of different contraceptive methods, the main reasons for their choice and the key sources of information. Attitudes towards hormonal contraception are also explored.

| Results: An Overview | Page |
|--|------|
| 1 Almost nine out of ten young people in Germany use contraception. | 2 |
| 2 Condoms are by far the most important contraceptive method for young people. | 4 |
| 3 Reliable contraceptive protection is the main priority when choosing a contraceptive method. | 6 |
| 4 Contraceptive costs are twice as likely to be relevant for young women as for young men. | 9 |
| 5 For young women, gynaecological advice is the most important source of information, while for young men, it is the internet. | 11 |
| 6 Educational websites and social media are key online sources of information. | 13 |
| 7 Young people in Germany are predominantly critical of hormonal contraception. | 14 |
| 8 Young women are more critical of hormonal contraception than young men. | 16 |
| 9 Just under three in ten adolescents and young adults have used the “morning-after pill” – in most cases, only once. | 18 |



Result 1

Almost nine out of ten young people in Germany use contraception.

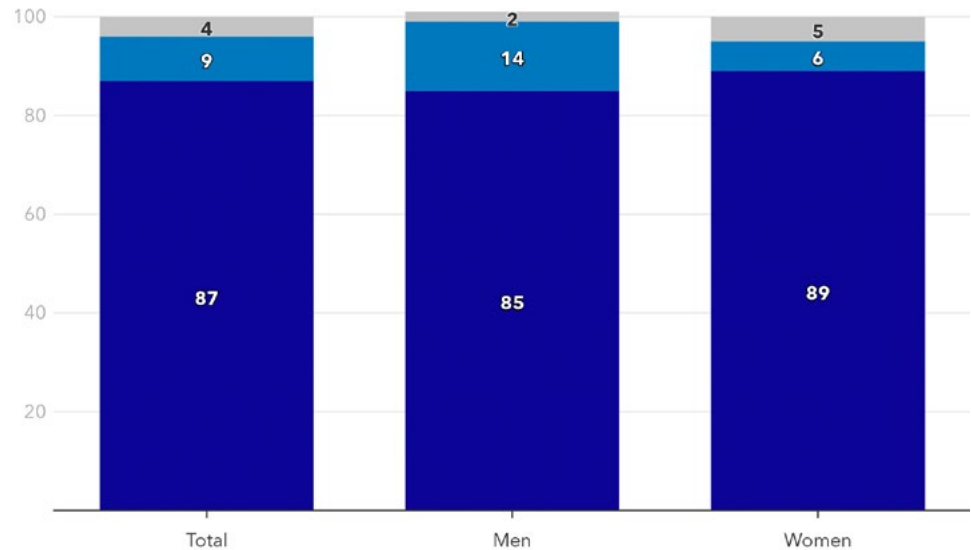
Most sexually active adolescents and young adults use contraception (87%), 9 percent do not use contraception and 4 percent provide no information on this (see [Figure 1](#)).

Figure 1

Contraceptive behaviour by sex

Question: Are you or your partner currently using contraceptives or contraceptive methods?

■ Don't know, no data ■ No, currently not ■ Yes, I use contraception



Basis: 320 sexually active respondents aged 16 to 25 | Deviations in totals are due to rounding | Figures in percent

Source: BIÖG, data set "Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents". 2024 survey

Younger people between the ages of 16 and 20 use contraception slightly more often (89 %) than 21- to 25-year-olds (85 %).

When broken down by sex, young women and men use contraception at roughly the same rate: 89 percent of young women and slightly lower among men at 85 percent. There is a more noticeable sex difference among those who do not use contraception. Among young women, the share of non-users is 6 percent, roughly equal to the proportion who prefer not to answer ("don't know" or no comment). Among young men, the share of non-users is twice as high (14 %), with only 2 percent of them choosing not to answer.

The number of those not using contraception within the 16- to 25-year-old age group is small, meaning that only general conclusions can be drawn about their reasons for explicitly forgoing contraception. Infertility, a desire to have children or an existing pregnancy and a current lack of sexual activity are mentioned with similar frequency. Financial reasons also play a role, with young women in particular citing this as a key factor.

[For the importance of costs when choosing a contraceptive, see Result 4.](#)

Result 2

Condoms are by far the most important contraceptive method for young people.

Condoms are the most commonly used contraceptive method (67%), followed by the pill (46%) (see Figure 2). 37 percent use condoms exclusively and 22 percent use the pill exclusively. Other contraceptives play a lesser role among 16- to 25-year-olds. Hormonal IUSs are used by 5 percent of those who use contraception. Copper-based methods (IUDs, frameless copper IUDs, intrauterine balls) and cycle apps or the calendar method are each used by 3 percent. All other methods are used rarely (no more than 2%).

The 16- to 20-year-olds in particular use condoms (68%) and the pill (55%). Among 21- to 25-year-olds, condom use remains at a similar level (67%), but pill use drops sharply (39%) - prescription contraceptives such as the pill are covered by statutory health insurance only up until people turn 22. Other contraceptive methods (excluding condoms and the pill) are somewhat more common among older respondents than among younger ones: 26 percent vs. 17 percent.

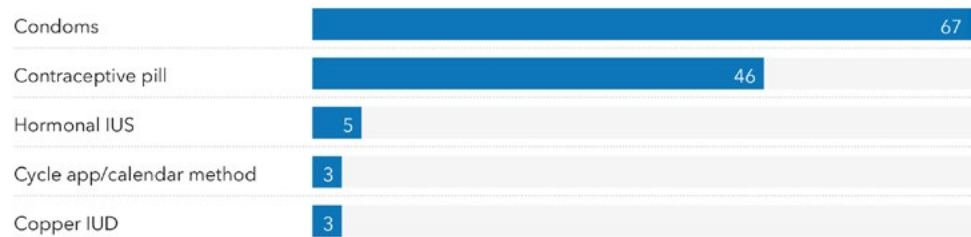
[See Youth Sexuality 9th iteration - Fact sheet "In focus: Contraceptive behaviour"](#)



Figure 2

Contraceptives used

Question: Are you or your partner currently using contraceptives or contraceptive methods?



Basis: 276 respondents aged 16 to 25 who use contraception | Multiple responses were possible |
 Shown: Responses from 3 percent and above | Figures in percent
 Source: BIÖG, data set "Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents", 2024 survey

There are sex-specific differences in the choice of contraceptive method. Respondents were asked about their own method of contraception or that of their partner. The responses show that women mainly take responsibility for using the pill, while men are primarily responsible for using condoms.

Among women using contraception:

- 55 percent use condoms and 52 percent use the pill.
- 6 percent prefer the hormonal IUS.
- 62 percent report using prescription hormonal contraceptives. Among 16- to 21-year-old women who use contraception and whose hormonal contraception is reimbursed by statutory health insurance, the number is actually even higher. However, the available data at this point are insufficient to draw reliable conclusions.
- 6 percent mention cycle apps or contraception using the calendar method.
- When using only one contraceptive method, 31 percent of women rely on the pill and almost as many (27%) rely on condoms.

Among men using contraception, a different pattern emerges:

- 81 percent use condoms
- and 39 percent use the pill.
- Among young men who use contraception, 49 percent rely exclusively on condoms. 12 percent state that their partner uses the pill exclusively.

Result 3

Reliable contraceptive protection is the main priority when choosing a contraceptive method.

When choosing a contraceptive method, one thing matters above all: Safe, reliable protection against unintended pregnancy, along with practicality and tolerability (see Figure 3).

Safety and reliability are the main reasons for six out of ten users (63%) when selecting their contraceptive method. All other motives are mentioned much less frequently. **Practical considerations** play a role for one third (32%) of 16- to 25-year-olds who use contraception. They cite ease and convenience of use as a reason. Almost as many mention ease of access ("easy to obtain": 28%) or the cost of their contraceptive method (24%).

Health-related motives are important for one third: 29 percent highlight good tolerability of the contraceptive. A further 4 percent explicitly state that they opted for their method due to intolerance or rejection of hormonal contraception.

Although safety is the most important aspect regardless of sex, there are differences in the choice of contraceptive: **Male contraceptive users** place significantly more value on reliability than young women (74% vs. 54%) and availability (33% vs. 24%). They also consider their partner's wishes much more often than women (17% vs. 2%).

Female contraceptive users, on the other hand, attach more importance to health aspects such as good tolerability (33% vs. 25%) or explicitly state that they reject hormonal products (7% vs. 1%). Since women take or use hormonal contraceptives, this aspect affects them directly. This reason is therefore rarely mentioned by men. Women also refer to medical recommendations more than male contraceptive users (17% vs. 8%).

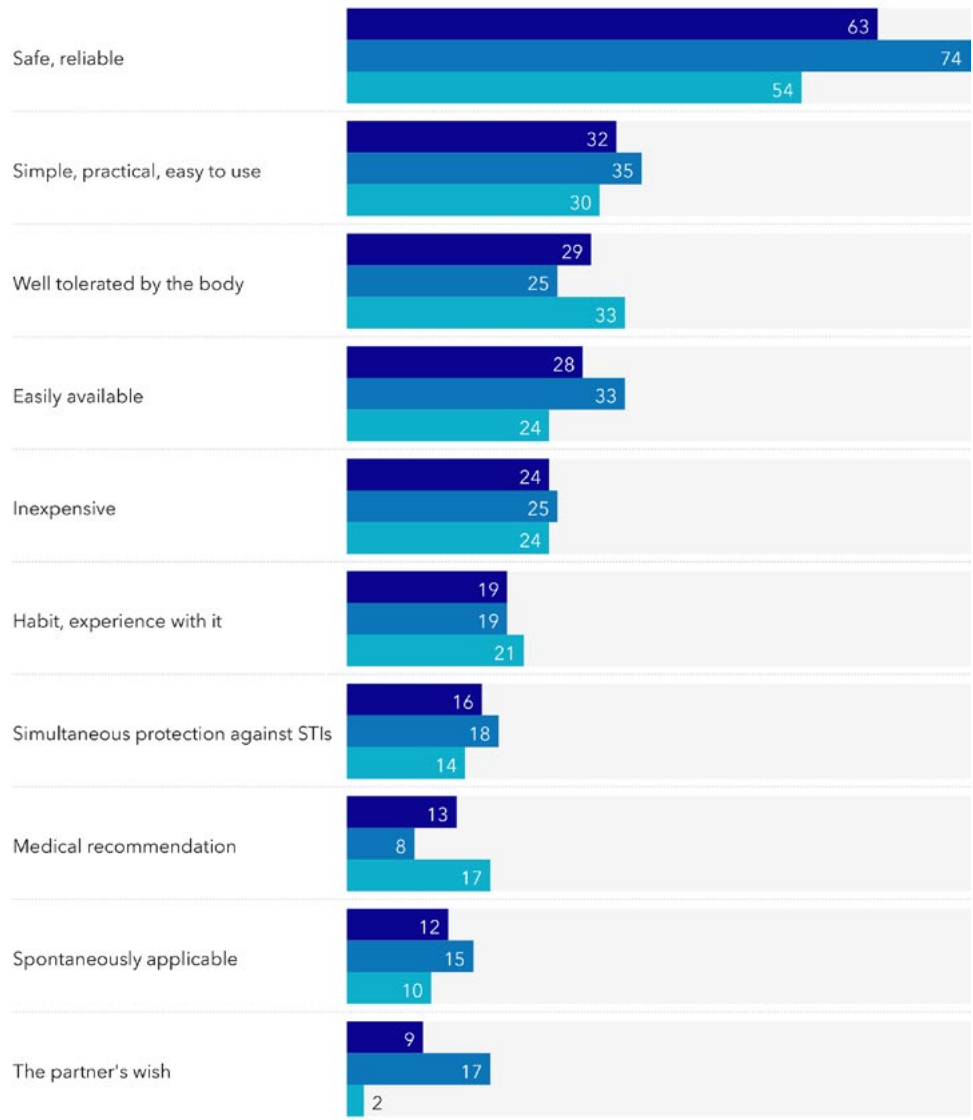
Simultaneous protection against **sexually transmitted infections (STIs)** is important for 18 percent of male and 14 percent of female contraceptive users.

Figure 3

Reasons for choosing a contraceptive method

Question: Why did you or your partner decide in favour of this contraceptive or this method?

■ Total ■ Men ■ Women



Basis: 276 respondents aged 16 to 25 who use contraception | Multiple responses were possible | Shown: Most frequent responses in percent

Source: BIÖG, data set "Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents", 2024 survey

When comparing age groups, notable differences emerge, even though this fact sheet focuses on a narrow age range. In particular, older contraceptive users aged 21 and over emphasise certain aspects more than younger users up to the age of 20. The most striking age difference concerns health tolerability:

- Older contraceptive users highlight tolerability twice as often as younger users (37 % vs. 18 %).
- For 35 percent of the older group, ease of use is especially important (compared with 27 % among younger users).
- 16 percent of respondents aged over 21 mention medical advice as a deciding factor (vs. 9 %).

Motivations also vary depending on the contraceptive method used.

- The reliability factor is slightly more important for young pill users than for those who rely on condoms (72 % vs. 64 %).
- The picture is reversed when it comes to ease of access. Among condom users, this aspect plays an important role for 34 percent, nearly twice as often as among pill users (19 %).

Similar differences between condom and pill users can be seen for the following aspects:

- Tolerability (31 % of condom users vs. 16 % of pill users)
- Protection against sexually transmitted infections (23 % vs. 4 %)
- Spontaneous usability (17 % vs. 2 %)

Contraceptive costs are twice as likely to be relevant for young women as for young men.

Cost also plays a role in the choice of contraceptive. A quarter of adolescents and young adults who use contraception pay attention to price when purchasing contraception; this applies equally to young men and young women (25 % vs. 24 %).

When looking at the most recent contraceptive purchase, clear sex differences emerge (see [Figure 4](#)):

- 32 percent of sexually active women aged 16 to 25 name cost as an important decision factor. Among young sexually active men, the figure is only 16 percent – half as many.
- For almost half of young men (45 %), contraceptive costs did not significantly influence their choice, while only 30 percent of young women say the same.

For younger women and for individuals with a basic or moderate level of education, the cost of contraception poses a greater risk of becoming a barrier to use.

- Younger respondents aged 16 to 20 report having to consider price somewhat more often than those aged 21 to 25 (cost factor is “important”: 28 % vs. 23 %).
- Slight differences also appear by educational level. Respondents with basic or moderate qualifications are more likely to cite cost as a factor than those with a higher or high educational level (28 % vs. 21 %).

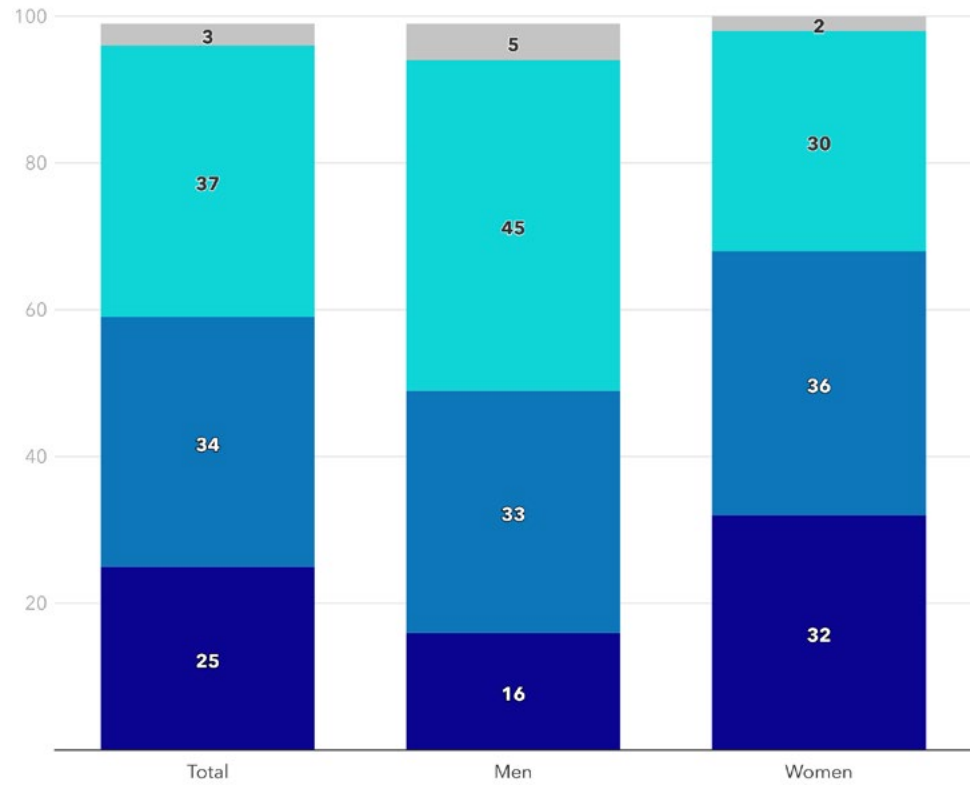
Among those currently using contraception, a similar pattern appears as in the overall group of sexually active respondents: for 30 percent of women using contraception, cost was a major factor in the decision, but this was only the case for 17 percent of men.

Figure 4

Relevance of the cost aspect

Question: The last time you decided in favour of a contraceptive method: How important was the aspect of money, i.e. cost, in the decision?

■ Cost aspect was important
 ■ Cost aspect was moderately important
 ■ Cost aspect was not important
■ Not applicable, don't know, no data



Basis: 320 sexually active respondents aged 16 to 25 | Shown: important (scale values 1 + 2), moderate (3 + 4), not important (5 + 6) | Deviations in the sum of 100 % are due to rounding | Figures in percent
 Source: BIÖG, data set "Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents", 2024 survey

For young women, gynaecological advice is the most important source of information, while for young men, it is the internet.

Around nine out of ten adolescents and young adults who use contraception feel well or very well informed about their contraceptive method (93%). Young women and young men prefer different sources of information ([see Figure 5](#)).

For young women, advice from a **gynaecologist** is by far the most frequently mentioned source of information: Seven out of ten young women (71%) obtain information from their gynaecologist about their own contraceptive method - by way of comparison, 25 percent of young men do so.

The prominent role of gynaecological advice is also linked to the fact that a relatively high number of young women (62 %) who use contraception use prescription hormonal contraceptives. Accordingly, regular contact with a gynaecologist is common:

97 percent of sexually active young women report having visited a gynaecologist in the past year - the same proportion applies to women who use contraception. Contraception and contraceptives are among the most frequently discussed topics: 58 percent of women who report visiting the practice discussed contraception there. Although the number of cases is low, these discussions are generally perceived as helpful. The majority of young women feel reassured in their choice of contraceptive. Changes only occur in a few cases.

For young men, GPs play a greater role than for women (12 % vs. 4 %), although their influence remains low overall. School-based education plays a greater role for men: 31 percent cite school as a source of information about contraceptives - almost twice as many as women (19 %).

[For details on contraceptive use, see also Result 2](#)

The internet is the most frequently cited source of information for young men. Half of male contraceptive users (51%) have searched online for information about their contraceptive method. It is also an important source of information for young women: (ranking second at 43%), although not as significant as advice from a gynaecologist. Information from social contacts is also a relevant source for both sexes. 37 percent of female contraceptive users cite family and friends as an important source of information. Among men, this figure is 39 percent, making it the second most important source.

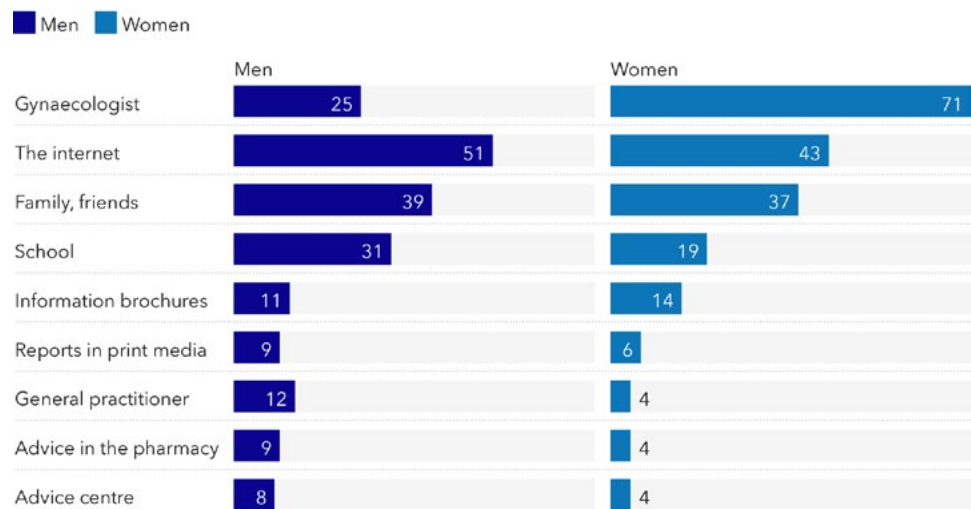
Educational brochures also contribute to knowledge about contraceptives: 14 percent of young women and 11 percent of young men cite them as an important source of information.

Other sources are mentioned by less than 10 percent of contraceptive users.

Figure 5

Main sources of information on the contraceptive method used

Question: Who or what was the most important source of information for you about the contraceptive or contraceptive method you currently use?



Basis: 276 sexually active respondents aged 16 to 25 who use contraception | Multiple responses were possible | Figures in percent

Source: BIÖG, data set "Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents", 2024 survey

Reliable contraceptive protection remains the main criterion when choosing a method.

The internet is among the most important sources of information for many adolescents and young adults using contraception. In particular, educational websites and social media play a key role here (see Figure 6).

For comparability, the focus is on the group citing the internet as the most important source. Within this group, **search engines** are the most frequently cited source: 69 percent of young respondents consider them among the most important points of reference.

Search engines are increasingly providing AI-generated summaries directly without the need to click on individual links. Nevertheless, 83 percent of those who have searched online also use other specific websites. This indicates a more intensive engagement with the topic.

In addition to search engines, **education and advice websites** (47 %) and specialised **online forums** (35 %) are important sources of information. For the younger target group, **social media platforms** (42 %), including influencers (20 %) and chats (14 %), play a key role.

Result 6

[See Youth Sexuality 9th iteration - Fact sheet "Media of sexuality education"](#)



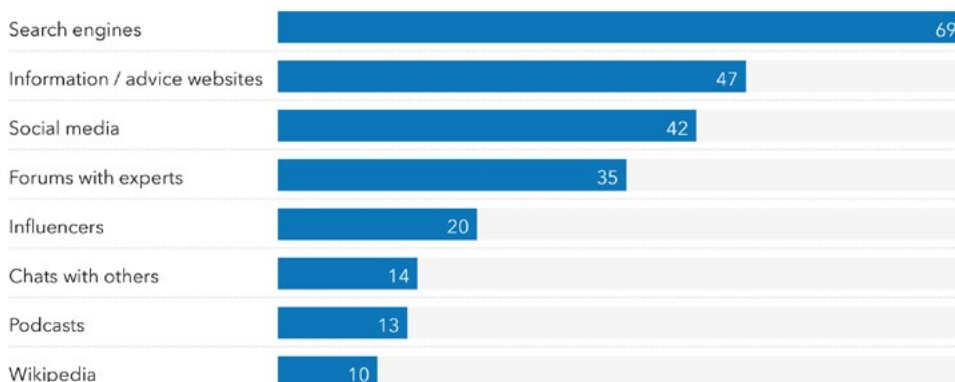
[See fact sheet "Contraception in social media"](#)



Figure 6

Main internet sources of information

Question: And which source of information on the internet was the most important for you?



Basis: 121 respondents aged 16 to 25 for whom the internet was one of the most important sources of information | Multiple responses were possible | Figures in percent

Source: BIÖG, data set "Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents", 2024 survey

Result 7

[For more information on trend developments in Germany, see fact sheet no. 1 of the same study series](#)



Young people in Germany are predominantly critical of hormonal contraception.

In recent years, preferences regarding the choice of suitable contraceptives in Germany have shifted. Contraceptive users across all age groups increasingly prefer to use condoms, while pill use is generally declining. Adolescents and young adults are no exception. The fact that condoms are now used more frequently than the pill is probably due, at least in part, to critical attitudes towards contraceptives based on hormonal mechanisms of action (see Figure 7).

Almost two thirds (64%) of sexually active 16- to 25-year-olds believe that hormonal contraception has **“negative effects on body and mind”**. Only 5 percent explicitly disagree, while around one third are undecided or give no response (31%).

Similarly, around half (53%) of sexually active adolescents and young adults disagree with the statement that hormonal contraceptives can be used **safely over several years**. Only 21 percent consider long-term use to be unproblematic. The statement that hormonal contraception is also **suitable for “very young girls”** is also rejected by most young respondents (46%). Only 22 percent agree with this statement.

It is striking that even young people who themselves use hormonal contraceptives have a reserved attitude towards them. For example, 54 percent of this group agree with the statement that hormonal contraceptives have “negative effects on body and mind”. A similar number (51%) consider long-term use to be problematic and 40 percent also reject the statement that the pill or other hormonal methods are suitable for very young girls.

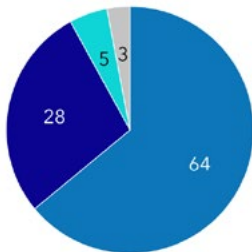
Those who only use non-hormonal contraceptives are even more critical of the possible effects of using them (78%) - 24 percentage points more than respondents who use hormonal contraceptives. These contraceptive users are also more likely to disagree with long-term use and the suitability for young girls (12 to 13 points difference compared with hormonal contraceptives).

Figure 7

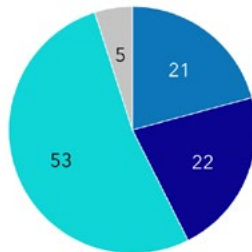
Attitude towards hormonal contraception

Question: There are different views on contraceptives. On a scale from 1 "completely agree" to 5 "completely disagree": How much do you personally agree with the following views?

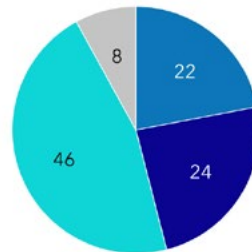
■ Agree
 ■ Neither agree nor disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Don't know, no data



Contraception with the contraceptive pill or another hormonal contraceptive has a **negative impact on mind and body.**



Contraception with the contraceptive pill or another hormonal contraceptive **for years is harmless.**



Contraception with the contraceptive pill or another hormonal contraceptive is also **suitable for very young girls.**

Basis: 320 sexually active respondents aged 16 to 25 | Shown: agreement (scale values 1 + 2), neither agree nor disagreement (3), disagreement (4 + 5) | Figures in percent

Source: BIÖG, data set "Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents", 2024 survey

Result 8

Young women are more critical of hormonal contraception than young men.

As those potentially directly affected, female respondents expressed significantly more critical attitudes towards hormonal contraception than male respondents. Although men generally share this critical view, they are more often ambivalent (“neither agree nor disagree”) or avoid taking a clear position (“don’t know” or no response). Depending on the statement, the proportion of men choosing these responses is 15 to 18 percentage points higher than among women (see Figure 8).

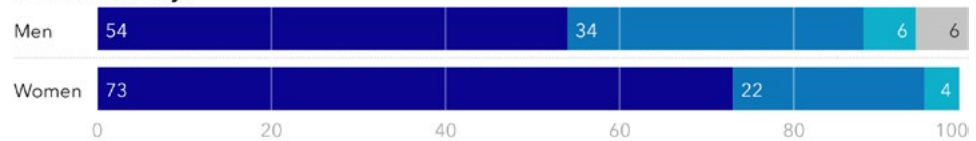
Figure 8

Attitude towards hormonal contraception by sex

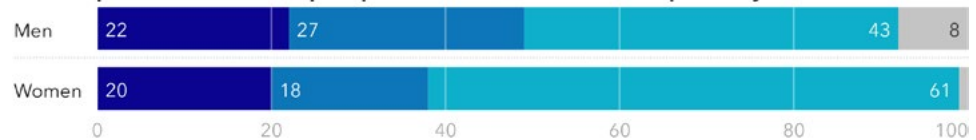
Question: There are different views on contraceptives. On a scale from 1 “completely agree” to 5 “completely disagree”: How much do you personally agree with the following views?

Legend: Agree (dark blue), Neither agree nor disagree (medium blue), Disagree (light blue), Don't know, no data (grey)

Contraception with the contraceptive pill or another hormonal contraceptive has a negative impact on mind and body.



Contraception with the contraceptive pill or another hormonal contraceptive for years is harmless.



Contraception with the contraceptive pill or another hormonal contraceptive is also suitable for very young girls.



Basis: 320 sexually active respondents aged 16 to 25 | Shown: agreement (scale values 1 + 2), neither agree nor disagreement (3), disagreement (4 + 5) | Figures in percent

Source: BIÖG, data set “Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents”, 2024 survey

Around three quarters (73 %) of sexually active young women agree with the statement that hormonal contraception has “negative effects on body and mind”. Among men, one in two (54 %) share this opinion. Accordingly, more women (61%) than men (43 %) reject the statement that long-term use of hormonal contraceptives is harmless. Around half of young women (52 %) disagree with the view that hormonal contraception is suitable for very young girls, whereas this is a minority opinion among young men (38 %).

With regard to the **age groups**, response behaviour is generally similar between younger and older respondents. Differences become clear when assessing the effects of hormonal contraceptives. Young adults aged 21 and over are slightly more critical of this than younger people (68 % vs. 60 %).

Educational level also influences attitudes. Critical views of hormonal contraceptives are more widespread among respondents with a higher or high educational level than among those with basic or moderate educational levels. Depending on the statement in question, the corresponding differences range between 10 and 20 percentage points.

Result 9

Just under three in ten adolescents and young adults have used the “morning-after pill” - in most cases, only once.

[See Youth Sexuality 9th iteration – Fact sheet “Emergency contraception”](#)



In the event of a contraceptive failure or if contraception is forgotten, the so-called “morning-after pill” is available as an emergency option. Since March 2015, emergency contraceptives in Germany have no longer required a prescription and are available over the counter in pharmacies.

28 percent of adolescents and young adults who have been sexually active in the last twelve months state that they themselves or their partner have used the “morning-after pill” (see Figure 9). Half of these (50%) only used the product once.

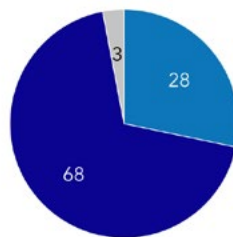
Figure 9

Use of the “morning-after pill”

Question: Have you or your partner ever used the “morning-after pill?”

Total result

■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know, no data

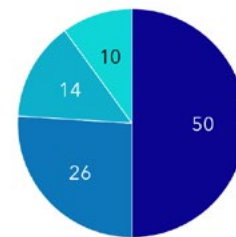


Basis: 320 sexually active respondents aged 16 to 25 | Figures in percent

Question: Have you or your partner ever used the “morning-after pill?”

Frequency

■ Once ■ Twice ■ Three times ■ More than three times



Basis: 86 sexually active respondents aged 16 to 25 who have used the morning-after pill | Figures in percent

Source: BIÖG, data set “Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents”, 2024 survey

At first glance, there are no significant sex differences among adolescents and young adults. 30 percent of young women and 27 percent of young men report having used the “morning-after pill”. There are differences in the frequency of use.

- While 67 percent of men state that it was a one-time use, the corresponding figure for women is 38 percent.
- Conversely, more than half of the women with experience using it (54 %) reported having used the “morning-after pill” two or three times. For men, the figure was 22 percent.
- Using emergency contraception more than three times remains rare among both men and women (no more than 12 percent of respondents with experience of use).

The proportion of those with experience also increases with age:

- among sexually active 16- to 20-year-olds, 22 percent report having used the “morning-after pill”.
- Among 21 to 25-year-olds, the figure was 10 percentage points higher (32 %).
- There are no significant differences found regarding the frequency of use.

Differences in education also play a role in the use of the “morning-after pill”. Respondents with a higher level of education report using it somewhat more frequently (34 %) than those with moderate or basic level of education (30 %).

- Users with a higher level of education are more likely to report repeated use: 57 percent of users in this group with experience state report having used the “morning-after pill” more than once. In comparison, the figure for people with a basic or moderate level of education is 33 percent.



Study design

The current overall survey on contraceptive behaviour in Germany consists of a combined telephone and online survey among people aged 16 to 49.

Respondents were individuals who, according to their own statements, had been “intimate with someone” in the past twelve months (telephone survey) or reported at least “intimate petting” (online survey) – as phrased in the questionnaires used.

This fact sheet presents the results of adolescents and young adults between the ages of 16 and 25 exclusively.

Methodological notes

To avoid possible sex-based barriers during the interview, only interviewers of the same sex as the respondent were used in the telephone survey (women interviewed women, men interviewed men).

The online survey was based on self-administered questionnaires completed by respondents without interviewer involvement.

Rounding

Since the percentage values shown are rounded to whole numbers, totals may not add up to exactly 100 percent. For the same reason, combined categories (e.g. “very satisfied” and “fairly satisfied”) may differ slightly from the sum of the individual categories shown.

Multiple responses

For questions allowing multiple responses, the total number of responses may exceed 100 percent.

Trend comparison

Where data from previous surveys are available, survey results are presented in a trend comparison.

Weighting

All data presented are based on weighted results. The representative weighting ensures that key socio-demographic characteristics correspond to the distribution of the overall population, including federal state, size of locality, sex, age, employment status, educational level and household size.

Grouping of selected socio-demographic characteristics

A number of socio-demographic characteristics were collected as part of the interviews. To prepare these data for the analyses in this fact sheet, key variables were grouped or combined. The main subgroups are outlined below.

Sex and gender

Due to the methodological design of the Contraceptive Behaviour in Germany study, the respondents were grouped by sex; further, it was not possible to include a non-binary differentiation of gender. This approach is purely methodological and does not reflect a lack of diversity-sensitive perspective. Only 18 interviews were conducted with participants identifying as non-binary - a sample size too small for meaningful analysis.

Age groups

- 16 to 20 years (younger respondents)
- 21 to 25 years (older respondents)

Educational qualification

The level of education is defined by the highest completed school or educational qualification:

- Elementary school / "Hauptschule" (basic educational level)
- Schools with intermediate educational qualifications (moderate educational level)
- A-levels / Level 3 qualifications and above (higher and high educational level)



Contraception as a topic in BIÖG publications

Study series on the contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents

Scharmanski, S., & Hessling, A. (2025). *Contraceptive Behaviour of Adults and Adolescents 2024. In Focus: 18- to 49-Year-Olds. BIÖG Fact Sheet*. Cologne: Federal Institute of Public Health (BIÖG) https://doi.org/10.17623/BIOEG_SRH:fb_en_contraception2024-trend

Scharmanski, S., & Hessling, A. (2025). Verhütungsinformationen im Internet. Ergebnisse der repräsentativen Wiederholungsbefragung zum Verhütungsverhalten 2024 [Contraceptive information online. Results of the representative repeat survey on contraceptive behaviour 2024] [im Erscheinen], *FORUM Sexualaufklärung und Familienplanung: Informationsdienst des Bundesinstituts für Öffentliche Gesundheit (BIÖG)*, 2, 71-78

Scharmanski, S., & Hessling, A. (2024). *Contraceptive behaviour of adults 2023. Research report on the representative survey* (Ed.: Federal Centre for Health Education, BZgA) (Research and practice in sexuality education and family planning). Cologne: BZgA. https://doi.org/10.17623/BZgA_SRH:st_en_contraception2023

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Döring, N. (2024). *Verhütung in Sozialen Medien - eine Inhalts- und Qualitätsanalyse [Contraception in social media - a content and quality analysis]*. BZgA-Faktenblatt. Köln: Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA). https://doi.org/10.17623/BZgA_SRH:fb_verhuetung-social-media

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Scharmanski, S. & Hessling, A. (2021). *Emergency Contraception. Youth Sexuality 9th Iteration. BZgA Fact Sheet*. Cologne: Federal Centre for Health Education (BZgA). https://doi.org/10.17623/BZgA_SRH:fb_JUS9_en_emergency_contraception

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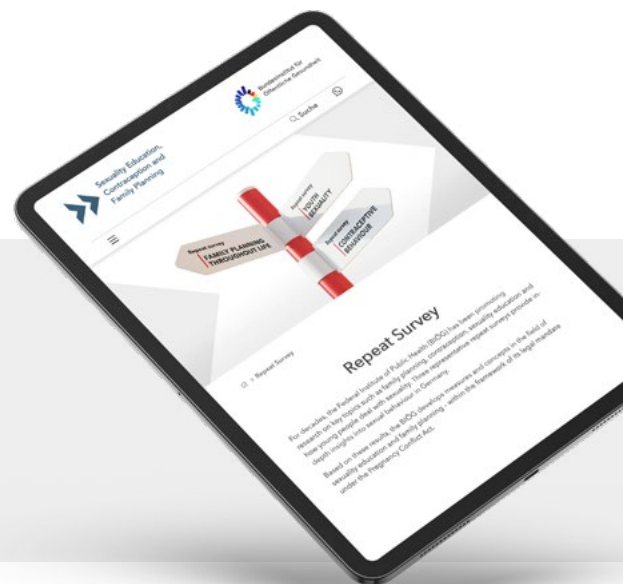
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More information online



BIÖG repeat survey on
contraceptive behaviour
<https://www.sexualaufklaerung.de/en/contraceptive-behaviour>



The study “Contraceptive Behaviour of Adults and Adolescents” is a representative repeat survey commissioned by the Federal Institute of Public Health (BIÖG, formerly BZgA). Since 2003, nationwide data have been collected on the attitudes and behaviours of the sexually active population regarding sexuality and contraception.

The sixth iteration of the survey began in summer 2024 and expands the study design in two ways: For the first time, the survey also included 16- and 17-year-olds and online questionnaires were conducted in parallel with telephone interviews.

Project profile

Contraceptive behaviour of adults and adolescents 2024

Client

Federal Institute of Public Education (BIÖG), formerly the Federal Centre for Health Education (BZgA)

Responsible

Dr. Sara Scharmanski, BIÖG

Field institute

Verian

Population

Young people and adults between the ages of 16 and 49

Target group

Sexually active population

Survey methods

- Telephone interviews: Computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), combined landline and mobile phone sample
- Online survey: Survey conducted via the online panel of the panel provider Payback

Samples

n = 2,024 sexually active respondents between the ages of 16 and 49, of which

- n = 1,004 as part of the telephone survey
- n = 1,020 as part of the online survey

Subsamples

- n = 993 sexually active 18- to 49-year-olds; multi-topic telephone survey (CATI dual frame)
- n = 320 sexually active 16- to 25-year-olds; of which multi-topic telephone survey (CATI) n = 122 and online panel survey n = 198

Survey collection

July to September 2024

Previous surveys

2003, 2007, 2011, 2018, 2023



Further information

<https://www.sexualaufklaerung.de/en/english/projects/detail/study-contraceptive-behaviour-2024/>

