



Types of Birth Control Methods

This decision aid is to help you and your health care provider talk about methods of birth control and choose what's right for you. Most people can safely use these methods. Your health care provider can tell you whether these methods are safe for you.

	LONG-ACTING	SHORT-ACTING	BARRIER	NATURAL*	PERMANENT	EMERGENCY
What are they?	Birth control methods that are placed by a health care provider and last between 3 and 10 years	Birth control methods that are used every day, every week, every 4 weeks, or every 13 weeks	Birth control methods that are used every time you have sex	Birth control methods that do not involve any hormones or devices	Birth control methods that involve a procedure to close off the tubes that carry eggs or sperm	Birth control methods that are used after unprotected sex
What are the options?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implant • Hormonal IUD • Copper IUD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection • Progestin Pill • Combined Pill • Patch • Ring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male Condom • Female Condom • Spermicide • Sponge • Cervical Cap • Diaphragm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawal Method <p><i>Fertility Awareness Methods:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard Days Method® • TwoDay Method® • Ovulation Method • Sympto-thermal Method 	<p><i>Female Sterilization:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Laparoscopy • By Minilaparotomy • By Hysteroscopy <p><i>Male Sterilization:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vasectomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper IUD • Ulipristal Pill • Progestin Emergency Pill • Combined Pill
Who might choose them?	<p>People who want or are comfortable with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost no chance of pregnancy (fewer than 1 in 100 people become pregnant in the first year) • A method they can almost forget about • A procedure to start and stop using the method 	<p>People who want or are comfortable with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some chance of pregnancy (6 to 9 in 100 people become pregnant in the first year) • A method they need to remember • A hormonal method • A method they can stop without a health care visit 	<p>People who want or are comfortable with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A higher chance of pregnancy (12 to 29 in 100 people become pregnant in the first year) • A method they need to remember • A non-hormonal method • Protection against sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (not all methods offer this) 	<p>People who want or are comfortable with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A higher chance of pregnancy (22 to 24 in 100 people become pregnant in the first year) • A method they need to remember • A non-hormonal method • A method that does not involve birth control devices 	<p>People who want or are comfortable with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost no chance of pregnancy (fewer than 1 in 100 people become pregnant in the first year) • A method they can forget about • A procedure • Never becoming pregnant in the future 	<p>People who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have had unprotected sex and don't want to become pregnant

*The Lactational Amenorrhea Method is another natural birth control method that may be used by some people who are breastfeeding. Your health care provider can tell you about this method.

This decision aid is for use only during a visit with your health care provider. It is not intended to give you medical advice or recommend a birth control method. For more information, including authors, information sources, and terms of use, see www.rightforme.org/decision

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