Guinea is a country with high population growth. Contraceptive practice remains low with a prevalence of (7%) and the level of unmet need for high family planning (24%, therefore 17% Spacing and 7% Limitation) in 2012.

This study examined the determinants of unmet need among women in union in 2012. Its main objective is to contribute to a better understanding of the determinants of unmet need for contraception among married women in Guinea.

The data used are those of the last demographic and health survey of the country carried out in 2012. A total of 6577 women in union aged 15-49 years were included in the analyzes. Two analysis strategies were used: descriptive and multivariate thanks to the software SPSS version22.

Our analyzes show that the age group, parity, desired number of children, region of residence and household living standards are the main factors associated with the thee types of unmet need (to limit and to space). Also, the socio-demographic characteristics of women followed by cultural factors are the most important in explaining unmet needs in family planning.
Solving unmet needs involves promoting awareness-raising actions for behavioral change and increasing the availability of temporary contraception at all levels of family planning service delivery. This is what will certainly enable Guinea to reach the target of a contraceptive prevalence of 22% by 2018.
Key word: unmet need, planning family, contraceptive, determinant, Guinea.