# **Chapter 4: Family Planning**

The 2016 Gaya RHS collected information on women’s contraceptive knowledge and use, where they obtained their contraceptive methods and how long it took them to travel to these sources, what contraceptive method they preferred, and who made the decision about using a method. The survey also looked at the level of unmet need for contraception and asked those women who were not currently using a method whether they intended to use contraception in the future. Some survey questions were asked of all women of reproductive age (ages 15 to 49). Other questions were addressed only to particular subgroups of women, depending on the topic; all, however, were women of reproductive age. These subgroups are:

* Women in union (either married or in a less formal but recognized union). Sexually active women not in a formal union or in a less formal union.
* Women of reproductive age who are currently using a contraceptive method.

## **4.1 Contraceptive Knowledge and Ever Use:**

The survey asked women if they had heard of 8 specific contraceptive methods (Table 4.1). Among women in union, nearly all (97.8%) in Gaya Region had heard of a least one method of contraception, with particularly high awareness of the condom and the pill (Figure 4.1). Contraceptive knowledge among women in union was basically unchanged between 2016 (when 97.9% had heard of at least one modern method) and 2017 (97.7%). From 2016 to 2017, knowledge increased slightly for the Condom (2016: 89.5%, 2017: 92.2%), and also for the intrauterine device (IUD) (2016: 79.1%, 2017: 83.1%) and the pill (2014: 91.0%, 2016: 94.6%). Although knowledge of contraceptives is widespread, ever use of contraceptive in Gaya has been low (Table 4.2; see Figure 4.1 for women in union).

### **4.1.1 Current Use of Contraception**

Current use of modern contraception is presented for all women (Table 4.3), for women in union (Table 4.4) and for sexually active women (Table 4.5). Among women in union, current contraceptive use increased overall from 15.6% in 2016 to 19.9% in 2017 (Table 4.4, Figure 4.2). The withdrawal remained the most popular method, with prevalence remaining at 4.3% of women in union. Male condom use remains low at 1.0%. The largest increase in modern contraceptive use was seen among women ages 25–29, which almost doubled, going from to 13.8% in 2016 to 26.6% in 2017. Use of traditional methods also increased, from 5.0% to 7.3%.

Similarly, modern method use increased among sexually active women, from 30.6 in 2016 (data not shown) to 35.9% in 2017 (Table 4.5). Further details on current use of contraception by urban/rural residence, education level, and wealth tercile are illustrated in Tables 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, respectively, for all women of reproductive age, for women in union, and for sexually active women not in union.

For the 2016 RHS, a higher percentage of women in urban areas as compared to rural used contraception before the birth of their first living child, as did women with higher levels of education (Table 4.6).

### **4.1.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods**

Among women currently using a modern contraceptive method, there was an increase in the proportion whose source of contraceptive method was a dispensary (from 47.8% in 2016 to 53.3% in 2017) or a health center (14.6% in 2014 to 18.5% in 2016), and a decrease in the proportion of users going to hospitals (2016: 17.4%, 2017: 14.8%) and private facilities (2016: 4.7%, 2017: 3.3%) for their contraceptive method or supplies (Table 4.7).

In rural areas, dispensaries were the overwhelming choice for source of supply; in 2016, 70.6% of current users of all modern methods in rural areas went to a dispensary for their method (Table 4.7). Further details on the source of contraceptive method by maternal age, education level and wealth tercile are available in Table 4.7. Looking at source by type of contraceptive method used, the proportion of women who are currently using a modern method that get their method from dispensaries increased substantially (from 46.9% in 2016 to 58.6% in 2017).

**4.1.3 Time to Source of Modern Contraceptive Method**

Difficulty in getting to the source of contraceptive supply is a frequently cited barrier to continued use of supply methods, or to initiating use of a long-acting reversible method. Overall, travel time for obtaining contraceptive supplies improved between 2016 and 2017 (Table 4.9, Figure 4.4); for all methods combined, the proportion of users with a short travel time to reach a source of supply (less than 30 minutes) increased from 32.2% (2016) to 42.2% (2017) of women using supply-based methods, and the proportion needing 30 to 59 minutes decreased. Users of the two most popular methods benefitted from shorter travel times. There was a similar increase in the proportion with less than 30 minutes travel times for condoms (2016: 61.2%, 2017: 68.4%), but no change in travel times for the pill.

Findings on the availability and convenience of family planning services among women currently using a supply based contraceptive method, can be found in Table 4.10, and on whether users had to pay for their method in Table 4.11.

**4.1.4 Preferred Contraceptive Method Among Current Users**

The survey asked all women who were currently using contraception whether they would prefer to use a different method than their current one (Table 4.13), and if so, what method they would prefer to use (Table 4.12, Figure 4.5). Satisfaction with their method was high, with most women (85.1%) saying they were currently using their preferred method. Overall, the most preferred method among current users remains the pills, although its popularity has fallen (2016: 48.7%, 2017: 35.2%). Preference for most other modern methods has also fallen slightly. Preference for traditional methods has also increased slightly, with an increase in preference for the Lactational Amenorrhea Method (2016: 0.4%, 2017: 2.8%) and Withdrawal (12.3%, up from 10.1 in 2016). Table 4.13 displays the preferred method of the 14.9% of contraceptive method users who answered (in Table 4.12) that No, they did not prefer their current method.

**4.1.5 Contraceptive Decision Making Among Current Users**

In Gaya, decisions about contraception were largely joint decisions made by both wife and husband; 77.2% of women in union who were currently using a modern method (except female sterilization) reported that they and their partner decided together about contraception (Table 4.14, Figure 4.6). This was an increase from 73.0% in 2016. The proportion of women who reported making the decision mostly on their own decreased, from 23.4% in 2016 to 18.0% in 2017.

Further details on contraceptive decision-making among women in union who are currently using a modern method are presented in Table 4.14 by urban/rural residence, maternal age, education level, and current contraceptive method use.

**4.1.6 Reasons for Non-Use of Contraception**

Among women of reproductive age currently in a union, the majority in Gaya (72.9%) are not using any method to prevent pregnancy (Table 4.4). The most common reasons for not using contraception among women in union who are at risk of pregnancy but not using a method was fear of side effects (23.5%, similar to the level of 22.8% in 2016) and the desire to get pregnant (19.8%, a decrease from 23.4% in 2016) (Table 4.15, Figure 4.7). The other leading reasons for non-use are being postpartum or breastfeeding (17.1%), the woman’s partner opposing using contraception (14.0%, an increase from 11.4% in 2016), and the woman herself opposing using contraception (11.1%, an increase from 7.8% in 2016). Fewer than 10% of women say their reason for not using contraception is due to health reasons, because her partner wants her to be pregnant or her religion is against it. Further details on reasons for not using contraception among women in union at risk for pregnancy are presented in Table 4.15 by urban/rural residence, maternal age, education level, and wealth tercile.

Fecund women who were not using contraception at the time of the survey were asked if they thought they might use a method at some time in the future (Table 4.16, Figure 4.8). The proportion of respondents who said they intended to use contraception increased slightly from 37.8% in 2016 to 40.3% in 2017, with particular increases among women with 3 and 4 living children (data not shown). Among those who intend to use a method in the future, there was a decrease since 2016 in the proportion whose preferred future method was IUD and Pills (12.3% in 2016 to 10.8% in 2017) (Table 4.17). Further details on reasons for not using contraception among women in union at risk for unintended pregnancy are presented in Table 4.16 by urban/rural residence, maternal age, education level, and wealth tercile.

### **4.1.7 Unmet Need for Contraception**

Fecund women currently in union who indicated that they either 1) wanted to wait 2 or more years before having (another) child (spacing) or 2) wanted no more children (limiting), but were not currently using any method of contraception, were considered to have an unmet need for family planning services (Figure 4.9). There were declines in both total unmet need (2016: 39.2%, 2017: 36.5%) and in unmet need for spacing (2016: 32.3%, 2017: 27.6%), but there was a small increase in unmet need for limiting (2016: 6.8%, 20167: 8.8%). Total met need for family planning among women in union increased, as did met need for spacing and limiting births. Total demand for family planning (women with unmet need combined with those with met need) also increased from 59.8% of women in union in 2016 to 63.6% in 2017 (data not shown). Satisfied demand for family planning (defined as total met need divided by total demand for family planning services, or the proportion of total demand that has been met) also increased (2016: 34.4%, 2017: 42.6%). Further details on unmet need for contraception among women in union are presented in Table 4.18 by urban/rural residence, maternal age, education level, and wealth tercile (Table 4.18).

## **4.2 Policy Implications:**

* Additional health care provider training (including refresher training) could help to make family planning services more available, with higher quality services (providing more informative counseling and more contraceptive choices), enabling providers to meet the growing demand for contraceptive services. Training would be especially beneficial in the following areas: Family planning service provision (particularly in inserting and removing the Copper T and the IUD). Counseling (particularly on the safety and effectiveness of the methods, and on managing side effects).
* Managing contraceptive supplies (how to monitor their contraceptive supply levels and use, and when to place orders for more supplies to avoid stock outs).
* Another approach to making family planning services more available is to integrate them with other routine health care services, such as with post-delivery and post-abortion care, and during postpartum checkups and immunization and well-baby visits.
* Several approaches can be used to increase the currently low level of knowledge about contraceptive safety and effectiveness.
* During counseling, clients should be provided with full information on the effectiveness and safety of the methods, as well as on the side effects and how to manage them.
* Women currently using short-term methods (such as the pill) could benefit from information on the advantages, safety, and effectiveness of the long-lasting methods (IUD).
* Outreach service days and community-based education and messaging could inform women about the full range of contraceptive methods, their safety and effectiveness, and where to obtain services.

# **Table:**

# **4.1 Knowledge of Contraception – Methods**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | % Knowledge of Contraception | | | % Knowledge of Contraception by Methods | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modern | Traditional | Any | Tubal Ligation | Vasectomy | IUD | Copper T | Pill | Condom | Diaphragm | Jelly | LAM | Withdrawal | Other |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.4 | 56.2 | 97.5 | 64.4 | 43 | 76.6 | 87.4 | 91.7 | 86.8 | 9.2 | 5 | 17 | 34.3 | 5.4 |
| Rural | 93.4 | 43.7 | 93.5 | 66.9 | 40.7 | 71.1 | 83.2 | 87.1 | 80.9 | 7.9 | 4 | 13.7 | 31.1 | 2.1 |
| Currently in Union Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currently in Union | 97.7 | 52 | 97.8 | 75.5 | 49.3 | 83.1 | 92.2 | 94.6 | 86.3 | 10 | 5.2 | 17.6 | 38.3 | 4.5 |
| Not Currently in Union | 88.2 | 36.2 | 88.4 | 50.7 | 27.1 | 53.6 | 70 | 76.7 | 74.8 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 20.4 | 2.1 |
| Education level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 91.9 | 38.1 | 92 | 62.1 | 38.3 | 69.1 | 87.4 | 83 | 86.3 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 12 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Some Primary | 90 | 36 | 90.1 | 56.5 | 29.2 | 61.5 | 81.4 | 76.4 | 80.5 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Completed Primary | 96 | 49.6 | 96.2 | 71.7 | 45.5 | 77.2 | 90.9 | 86.9 | 90.8 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 15.8 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Attended Secondary | 97.3 | 64.7 | 97.6 | 66.6 | 45.4 | 72.5 | 90.7 | 84.5 | 90.5 | 11 | 5.6 | 19 | 3.4 | 6.9 |
| Wealth Tercile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 91.2 | 36.3 | 91.4 | 61.8 | 37.4 | 86 | 81.1 | 85.1 | 45.1 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 27.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Middle | 94.4 | 46.1 | 94.5 | 69 | 41.7 | 89.2 | 85.1 | 88.6 | 50.8 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 36.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| High | 96.5 | 54.9 | 96.7 | 68 | 43.8 | 90.1 | 85.6 | 90 | 58 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 48.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Total | 94.2 | 46.2 | 94.3 | 66.4 | 41.1 | 88.5 | 84 | 88 | 51.6 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 38 | 3.6 | 3.6 |

# **4.2 Ever Use of Contraception**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | % Ever Use of Contraception | | | | % Ever Use of Contraception by Methods | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modern | Traditional | Any | | Tubal Ligation | Vasectomy | IUD | Copper T | Pill | Condom | Diaphragm | Jelly | LAM | Withdrawal | Other |
| Current Union Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currently in union | 42.7 | 15 | 50.9 | 2.8 | | 0 | 1.3 | 30.5 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 0 |
| Not currently in union | 18.8 | 4.4 | 20.6 | 0.3 | | 0 | 0.3 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 47.4 | 14.7 | 52.8 | 1.8 | | 0 | 2.5 | 28.6 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 1 |
| Rural | 30.5 | 10.2 | 36.5 | 1.8 | | 0 | 0.6 | 22.2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 0 |
| Education Level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 32 | 8.4 | 36.7 | 1.6 | | 0 | 0.8 | 24.1 | 4.4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 0 |
| Some Primary | 31.9 | 7.6 | 35.6 | 1.4 | | 0 | 0.6 | 23.8 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 1 |
| Completed Primary | 35.7 | 12.1 | 42.4 | 2.4 | | 0.1 | 1 | 24.9 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 7.6 | 0 |
| Attended Secondary | 33.4 | 18 | 41.1 | 0.6 | | 0 | 1.7 | 14.9 | 7.6 | 13.6 | 0 | 0 | 2.8 | 7.7 | 0 |
| Wealth Tercile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 28.3 | 7 | 32.5 | 1.3 | | 0 | 0.8 | 20.7 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 0 |
| Middle | 31.3 | 11.2 | 37.8 | 2 | | 0 | 0.4 | 22.6 | 6.6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 7.9 | 0 |
| High | 41.1 | 14.6 | 47.8 | 2.1 | | 0 | 1.6 | 26.6 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 0 |
| Total | 33.9 | 11.1 | 39.8 | 1.8 | | 0 | 1 | 23.5 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 0 |

## **4.3 Current Use of Contraceptive Methods (All Women Type and Age)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Current Contraceptive Use | | | Current Contraceptive Use (By Method) | | | | | | | | | |
| **Modern** | **Traditional** | **Any** | **Tubal Ligation** | **Vasectomy** | **IUD** | **Copper T** | **Pill** | **Condom** | **LAM** | **Withdrawal** | **Other** | **Currently Not Using** |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.3 | 5.6 | 27.9 | 1.8 | 0 | 1 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0 | 72.1 |
| Rural | 13.4 | 4.8 | 18.2 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 81.8 |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0 | 95.7 |
| 20–24 | 17.1 | 5.1 | 22.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.2 | 77.8 |
| 25–29 | 24 | 5.5 | 29.6 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 0 | 70.4 |
| 30–34 | 21.6 | 8.4 | 29.9 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 2 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 70.1 |
| 35–39 | 17.6 | 8.4 | 25.9 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 0 | 74.1 |
| 40–44 | 18.5 | 5.8 | 24.3 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 75.7 |
| 45–49 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 15.2 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 84.8 |
| Education Level | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 14.3 | 4.4 | 18.7 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 81.3 |
| Some Primary | 13.5 | 2.6 | 16 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 84 |
| Completed Primary | 16.2 | 5.5 | 21.6 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 78.4 |
| Attended Secondary | 15.4 | 7.3 | 22.7 | 0.6 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0 | 77.3 |
| Wealth Tercile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 13 | 3.1 | 16.2 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 83.8 |
| Middle | 13.7 | 5.3 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 81 |
| High | 18.4 | 6.2 | 24.6 | 2.1 | 0 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0 | 75.4 |
| Total | 15.2 | 4.9 | 20.2 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.4 | 4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 79.8 |

# **4.4 Current Use of Contraceptive Methods, by Type of Method - Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Current Contraceptive | | | Current Contraceptive Use by Method (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Modern | Traditional | Any | Tubal Ligation | Vasectomy | IUD | Copper T | Pill | Condom | LAM | Withdrawal | Other Method | Currently Not Using |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31 | 8.7 | 39.7 | 3.4 | 0 | 1.9 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 60.3 |
| Rural | 17.6 | 7 | 24.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 8 | 6 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 75.4 |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.3 | 2.2 | 13.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 86.6 |
| 20–24 | 18.9 | 6.6 | 25.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 74.5 |
| 25–29 | 26.6 | 6.7 | 33.3 | 0.3 | 0 | 1.1 | 13.2 | 8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 66.7 |
| 30–34 | 21.6 | 9.7 | 31.3 | 1.8 | 0 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 68.7 |
| 35–39 | 18.4 | 9.5 | 27.9 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.7 | 8.7 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 72.1 |
| 40–44 | 20.7 | 7.2 | 27.9 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 72.1 |
| 45–49 | 13 | 5.4 | 18.4 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 81.6 |
| Education Level | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 16.6 | 5.8 | 22.4 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.6 | 8 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2 | 78.1 |
| Some Primary | 17.7 | 4.2 | 21.9 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.4 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 70.8 |
| Completed Primary | 21 | 8.1 | 29.2 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 54.2 |
| Attended Secondary | 31.3 | 14.5 | 45.8 | 1.6 | 0 | 2.7 | 11 | 9.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 79.5 |
| Wealth Tercile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 16 | 4.4 | 20.5 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.5 | 8 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 66.4 |
| Middle | 19 | 8.1 | 27.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 8.8 | 4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| High | 24.3 | 9.3 | 33.6 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| Total | 19.9 | 7.3 | 27.1 | 2.8 | 0 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 72.9 |

# **Table 4.5: Current Use of Contraceptive Methods, by Type of Method and by Selected Characteristics** (**Sexually Active Women Not in In Union Aged 15–49)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Current Contraceptive Use | | | Current Contraceptive Use by Method (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modern | Traditional | Any | Female Sterilization | Pills | IUD | Copper T | Condom | Other | Withdrawal | Not Using Currently |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 44.6 | 8.8 | 53.4 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 6.4 | 16.6 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 46.6 |
| Rural | 30.1 | 4.4 | 34.5 | 0.6 | 12.7 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 0 | 65.5 |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 39.5 | 6.5 | 46 | 0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 14.6 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 54 |
| 25–34 | 40.2 | 5.1 | 45.3 | 1 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 54.7 |
| 35–49 | 22.4 | 6.7 | 29 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 0 | 71 |
| Wealth Tercile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 35.6 | 4.4 | 40.1 | 1.4 | 19.1 | 5.7 | 2 | 7.3 | 3 | 1.4 | 59.9 |
| Middle | 25.2 | 1.4 | 26.6 | 0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 0 | 73.4 |
| High | 42.2 | 9.7 | 51.9 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 16.3 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 48.1 |
| Total | 35.9 | 6.1 | 42 | 0.7 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 3.6 | 11 | 5.1 | 1 | 58 |

# **4.6 Number of Living Children at First Use of Contraception, by Selected Characteristics (Percent Distribution) Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Used Contraception**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of Living Children at First Use of Contraception (%) | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | Does not Remember |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.7 | 34.9 | 18.7 | 11.3 | 6.8 | 5 | 4.5 | 0 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 27.5 | 21.6 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 14.8 | 0.3 |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 38.9 | 50.2 | 9 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 |
| 20–24 | 16.6 | 51.1 | 26.5 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25–29 | 9.2 | 35.8 | 25.1 | 16.4 | 8.4 | 4 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 30–34 | 4.8 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 11.9 | 8 | 0.2 |
| 35–39 | 3.6 | 20.7 | 16.2 | 13.8 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 24.2 | 0 |
| 40–44 | 2.9 | 15.4 | 13.8 | 16.3 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 30.5 | 0 |
| 45–49 | 4.1 | 11.2 | 17.1 | 15.3 | 9 | 11.2 | 30.6 | 1.6 |
| Education Level | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 4.2 | 20 | 18.9 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 18.6 | 0.1 |
| Some Primary | 4.7 | 25.7 | 23.9 | 13.9 | 10.1 | 9 | 12.5 | 0.2 |
| Completed Primary | 5.9 | 31.7 | 22 | 14.1 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 0.3 |
| Attended Secondary | 36.2 | 43.5 | 14.6 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0 |
| Wealth Tercile | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 4.1 | 28.5 | 19.3 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 15.8 | 0.4 |
| Middle | 4.5 | 25.4 | 22.6 | 14.4 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 15.2 | 0.3 |
| High | 14.2 | 33 | 20.4 | 11.6 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 0 |
| Total | 8.6 | 29.5 | 20.8 | 12.8 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 12.1 | 0.2 |

# **4.7 Source of Modern Contraceptives Currently Used, by Selected Characteristics (Percent Distribution) Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using a Modern Method**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Source of Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospital | Health Centre | Dispensary | Private Facilities | Pharmacy | Family Members | Neighbours | Market Shop | Other | Doesn’t Remember |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 28 | 37.7 | 13.5 | 10.4 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Rural | 9.1 | 10.1 | 70.6 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.6 | 15.3 | 60.5 | 17.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 20–24 | 11 | 19 | 53.1 | 8 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0 |
| 25–29 | 7.2 | 22.5 | 59.8 | 4.5 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| 30–34 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 56 | 9.3 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| 35–39 | 13.6 | 22.1 | 52.9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 40–44 | 29.9 | 16.6 | 42.4 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45–49 | 37 | 17.8 | 35.5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | 2.1 |
| Education Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 11.9 | 18.5 | 62.2 | 5.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Some Primary | 10.9 | 30.1 | 48.2 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0 |
| Completed Primary | 16.1 | 15.9 | 55.2 | 7 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Attended Secondary | 19.4 | 16.5 | 31.8 | 13.6 | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 0.9 |
| Wealth Tercile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 8 | 16.5 | 67.5 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Middle | 12.7 | 13.1 | 64 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| High | 20.1 | 23 | 38.1 | 9.6 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Total | 14.8 | 18.5 | 53.3 | 7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 |

# **4.8 Source of Modern Contraceptives, by Type of Method - Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using a Modern Method**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source of Contraception | Current Method Used (%) | | | | | | |
| Female Sterilization | Copper T | IUD | Pill | Condom | Other Modern | Total |
| Government Hospital | 52.1 | 8.2 | 11.9 | 9.8 | 4.9 | 14.5 | 14.8 |
| Health Center | 17.8 | 17.2 | 24.8 | 15.9 | 2.7 | 26.5 | 18.5 |
| Dispensary | 25.1 | 67.5 | 58.6 | 30.4 | 22.4 | 35.8 | 53.3 |
| Private Facility | 5.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 14.6 | 1.1 | 11.5 | 3.3 |
| Pharmacy | .0.0 | 3.6 | 0 | 29.3 | 49.8 | 3.1 | 7 |
| Other | 0 | 1.4 | 3 | 0 | 19 | 8.6 | 3.2 |

# **4.9 Time to Reach Source of Contraceptive Supplier, Among Supply-Based Method - Users by Type of Method - Women Aged 15–49 Who Are Currently Using Supply-Based Contraceptive Methods**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Time | Current Contraceptive Method Used (%) | | | | |
| IUD | Pills | Copper T | Condoms | Total |
| <30 Min | 59.6 | 40.7 | 37.6 | 68.4 | 51.5 |
| 30–59 Min | 27.3 | 42.8 | 40.2 | 17.3 | 31.9 |
| 1–2 Hours | 7 | 12.7 | 16.4 | 9 | 11.2 |
| 2–3 Hours | 6.1 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 3.3 |
| More than 3 Hours | 0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Unsure/Don’t | 0 | 1 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 |

# **4.10 Availability and Convenience of Family Planning Services at Government Facilities - Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Currently Using a Supply-Based Contraceptive Method**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Government Family Planning Services Availability | Availability (%) |
| Available at Any Time | 75.1 |
| Certain Times: Convenient | 11.8 |
| Certain Times: Inconvenient | 13.1 |

# **Table 4.12: Preferred Family Planning Method, Among Current Users - Women Aged 15–49 Who Are Currently Using Contraception**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Prefer Current Method | Total (%) |
| No | 14.9 |
| Yes | 85.1 |
| Preferred Method | |
| Female Sterilization | 1.3 |
| Male Sterilization | 0.2 |
| IUD | 3 |
| Copper T | 35.2 |
| Diaphragm | 25.3 |
| Pill | 4.1 |
| Condom | 4 |
| LAM | 2.8 |
| Jelly | 11.3 |
| Withdrawal | 12.3 |
| Other Modern Method | 0.2 |

# **Table 4.13: Preferred Family Planning Method, Among All Current Users a Who Would Prefer a Different Method (Percent Distribution) Women aged 15–49 Who Are Current Contraceptive Users and Would Like to Use a Different Method**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Preferred Method | Total (%) |
| Female Sterilization | 8.7 |
| Male Sterilization | 1.5 |
| IUD | 5.5 |
| Diaphragm | 29.5 |
| Copper T | 37.6 |
| Pill | 5.6 |
| Condom | 1.5 |
| Jelly | 0.5 |
| LAM | 8.8 |
| Withdrawal | 0.8 |

# **4.14: Decision Making Regarding Contraceptive Method Use (Percent Distribution) Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using a Modern Method**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mainly Respondent | Mainly Husband/Partner | Joint Decision |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 19.2 | 5.8 | 75 |
| Rural | 17.6 | 4.4 | 78 |
| Age Group | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 90.4 |
| 20–24 | 17.1 | 5.7 | 77.2 |
| 25–29 | 17.7 | 5.5 | 76.8 |
| 30–34 | 21.6 | 4.1 | 74.3 |
| 35–39 | 14.8 | 3.7 | 81.5 |
| 40–44 | 22.3 | 6 | 71.6 |
| Education Level | | | |
| No Education | 22.1 | 4 | 73.9 |
| Some Primary | 14.8 | 2.4 | 82.8 |
| Completed Primary | 16.4 | 6.1 | 77.5 |
| Attended Secondary | 19.9 | 2.8 | 77.3 |
| Current Contraceptive Use | | | |
| IUD | 19.7 | 3.4 | 76.9 |
| Diaphragm | 19 | 4.9 | 76.1 |
| Copper T | 17.7 | 4.1 | 78.2 |
| Pill | 26.4 | 5.3 | 68.3 |
| Condom | 2.2 | 7.2 | 90.6 |
| Total | 18 | 4.8 | 77.2 |

# **4.15 Reasons for Non-Use of Contraceptives (Percent) Women Aged 15–49 Years at Risk of Pregnancy a and Not Currently Using Contraception**

# **4.16 Intended Future Use of Contraception, by Number of Living Children (Percent) Women aged 15–49 Years Who are Fecund, Current Non-Contraceptive Users**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No. of Living Children | Thinks She Will Use Contraception in Future |
| 0 | 32.6 |
| 1 | 51.3 |
| 2 | 48.4 |
| 3 | 47.1 |
| 4 | 42.5 |
| 5+ | 41.9 |

# **4.17 Preferred Method of Future Contraception, by Selected Characteristics (Percent Distribution) Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Fecund, Current Non-Contraceptive Users and Who Think They Will Use a Method in the Future**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tubal Ligation | Vasectomy | IUD | Copper T | Diaphragm | Pill | Condom | Jelly | Withdrawal | Method Other | Undecided |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.1 | 0 | 1.8 | 30.8 | 25.5 | 13.5 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 14.4 |
| Rural | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 43.6 | 19.6 | 8.2 | 1 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 16.1 |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 32.2 | 18.3 | 14.8 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 24.8 |
| 20–24 | 0.2 | 0 | 1.9 | 47 | 23.2 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 0 | 12.3 |
| 25–29 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 45.8 | 23.2 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 10.9 |
| 30–34 | 4.3 | 0 | 1.8 | 45.1 | 20.7 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 0 | 12.7 |
| 35–39 | 9.2 | 0 | 0.8 | 40.4 | 21.6 | 6 | 0 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 12 |
| 40–44 | 19.3 | 0 | 0.8 | 31.8 | 15.5 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 | 18.9 |
| 45–49 | 24.3 | 0 | 0 | 37.4 | 12.6 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0 | 4.2 |
| Education Level | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 5.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 45.1 | 25.1 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 13.3 |
| Some Primary | 3.1 | 0 | 0.6 | 46.3 | 18.9 | 10.2 | 2 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 14.7 |
| Completed Primary | 3.5 | 0 | 1.8 | 42.2 | 20.2 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 15.2 |
| Attended Secondary | 0.5 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 18.6 | 14.1 | 4.4 | 13.1 | 0.4 | 0 | 22.2 |
| Wealth Tercile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 44.2 | 23.1 | 8.3 | 1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 14.7 |
| Middle | 3.9 | 0 | 2.3 | 44.4 | 17.6 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 15.7 |
| High | 2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 35 | 21.8 | 11.4 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 16.6 |
| Total | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 40.9 | 20.8 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 15.7 |

# **4.18 Unmet Need, Met Need, and Demand for Family Planning Services, by Selected Characteristics (Percent) Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unmet Need for Family Planning | | | Meet Need for Family Planning | | | Total Demand for Family Planning | | | Satisfied Demand |
|  | Spacing | Limiting | Total | Spacing | Limiting | Total | Spacing | Limiting | Total | Total |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.1 | 8 | 29.1 | 29.9 | 9.8 | 39.7 | 51 | 17.7 | 68.8 | 57.7 |
| Rural | 28.9 | 9 | 37.9 | 17.7 | 7 | 24.6 | 46.6 | 16 | 62.5 | 39.4 |
| Education Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 30.2 | 10 | 40.1 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 22.4 | 46 | 16.5 | 62.5 | 35.8 |
| Some Primary | 29.2 | 10.8 | 40 | 16.5 | 5.4 | 21.9 | 45.7 | 16.2 | 62 | 35.3 |
| Completed Primary | 26.1 | 8.4 | 34.5 | 20.6 | 8.6 | 29.2 | 46.6 | 17 | 63.7 | 45.8 |
| Attended Secondary | 24.7 | 1.7 | 26.4 | 39.2 | 6.6 | 45.8 | 63.8 | 8.3 | 72.1 | 63.5 |
| Wealth Tercile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 30.6 | 10 | 40.6 | 15.1 | 5.4 | 20.5 | 45.6 | 15.4 | 61 | 33.6 |
| Middle | 27.7 | 9.2 | 36.9 | 18.6 | 8.5 | 27.1 | 46.3 | 17.7 | 64 | 42.3 |
| High | 24.7 | 7.3 | 32.1 | 25.2 | 8.4 | 33.6 | 49.9 | 15.7 | 65.7 | 51.1 |
| Age Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 27 | 3 | 30 | 13.1 | 0.3 | 13.4 | 40.1 | 3.4 | 43.5 | 30.8 |
| 20–24 | 34.2 | 2.7 | 36.9 | 25.2 | 0.3 | 25.5 | 59.4 | 3 | 62.4 | 40.9 |
| 25–29 | 32 | 4.6 | 36.6 | 32 | 1.2 | 33.3 | 64 | 5.9 | 69.9 | 47.6 |
| 30–34 | 31.5 | 6.4 | 37.9 | 25 | 6.3 | 31.3 | 56.5 | 12.7 | 69.2 | 45.2 |
| 35–39 | 29 | 13.5 | 42.5 | 16.6 | 11.3 | 27.9 | 45.7 | 24.8 | 70.5 | 39.6 |
| 40–44 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 38.5 | 6.7 | 21.2 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 40.5 | 66.4 | 42 |
| 45–49 | 7 | 16.2 | 23.2 | 2.1 | 16.3 | 18.4 | 9.1 | 32.5 | 41.6 | 44.2 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 27.3 | 0.6 | 27.9 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.9 | 28.2 | 0.6 | 28.8 | 3.1 |
| 1 | 30.1 | 2 | 32.1 | 24.9 | 0.5 | 25.3 | 55 | 2.4 | 57.4 | 44.1 |
| 2 | 30.1 | 3.6 | 33.7 | 31.3 | 1.6 | 32.9 | 61.4 | 5.2 | 66.6 | 49.4 |
| 3 | 28.1 | 4.4 | 32.6 | 29.3 | 4.5 | 33.8 | 57.4 | 9 | 66.4 | 50.9 |
| 4 | 33.3 | 7.6 | 41 | 24.8 | 5.9 | 30.7 | 58.1 | 13.5 | 71.6 | 42.9 |
| 5+ | 29.3 | 9.5 | 38.9 | 19.9 | 11.5 | 31.4 | 49.3 | 21 | 70.3 | 44.7 |
| Total | 27.6 | 8.8 | 36.5 | 19.7 | 7.4 | 27.1 | 47.3 | 16.3 | 63.6 | 42.6 |