

Unmet Need for Family Planning in Senegal and Kenya: Trends and Determinants

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STEP UP

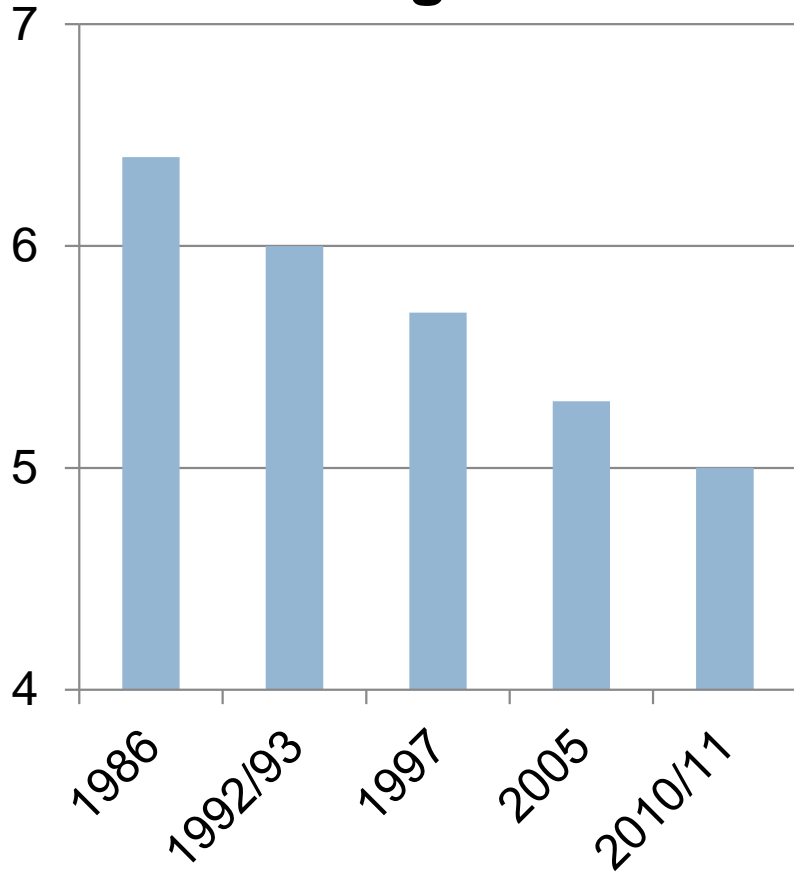
Background

- Fertility transition in West and Middle Africa has been slower than in East Africa (*Bongaarts & Casterline 2013, UN World Population Prospect 2012*)
- CPR and attitudinal acceptance is lower and progress has been slow in West Africa (*Cleland et al. 2010*)
- Unmet need for FP: 30.0% in Eastern Africa vs 30.7% in Western Africa in 2013 (*UN, World Contraceptive Use 2012*)
- Total demand for FP: 62% in Eastern Africa vs 43% in Western Africa in 2013 (*UN, World Contraceptive Use 2012*)
- Determinants of non-use of FP are little known.

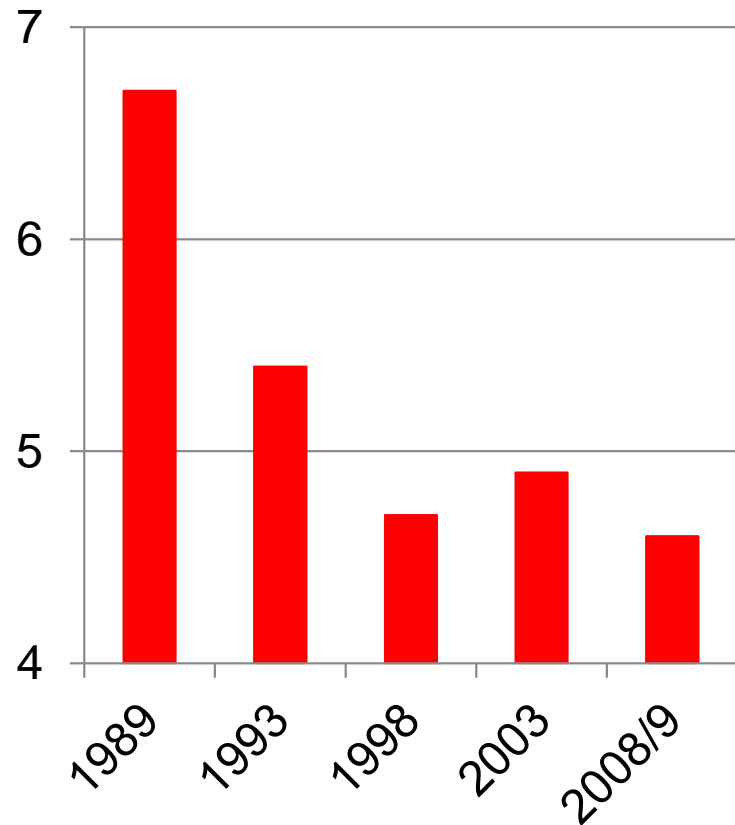


Background: TFR

Senegal



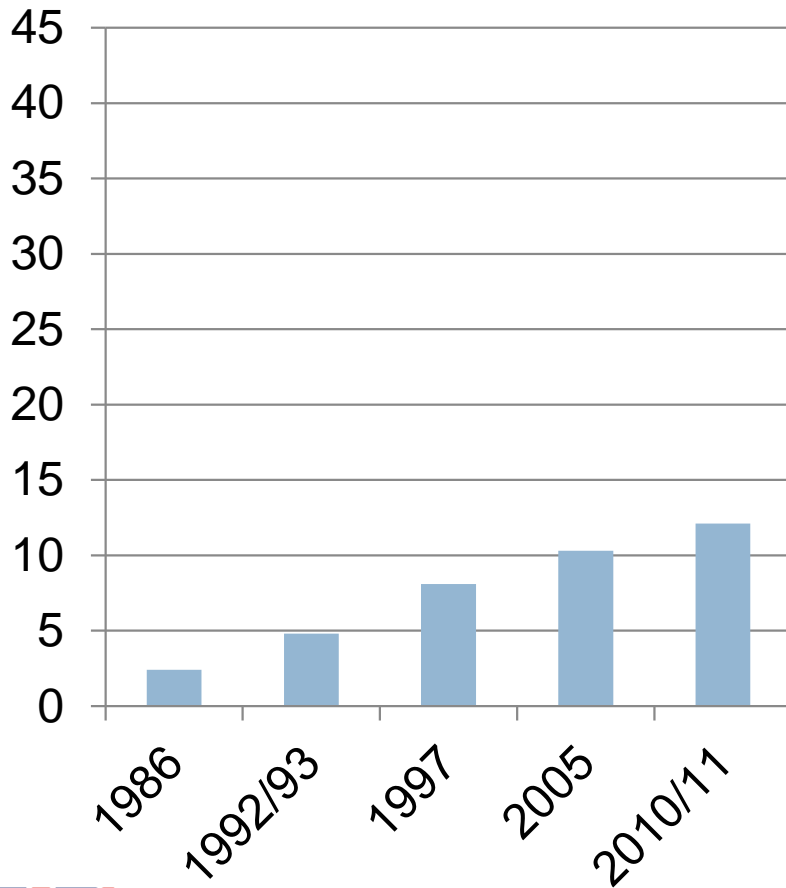
Kenya



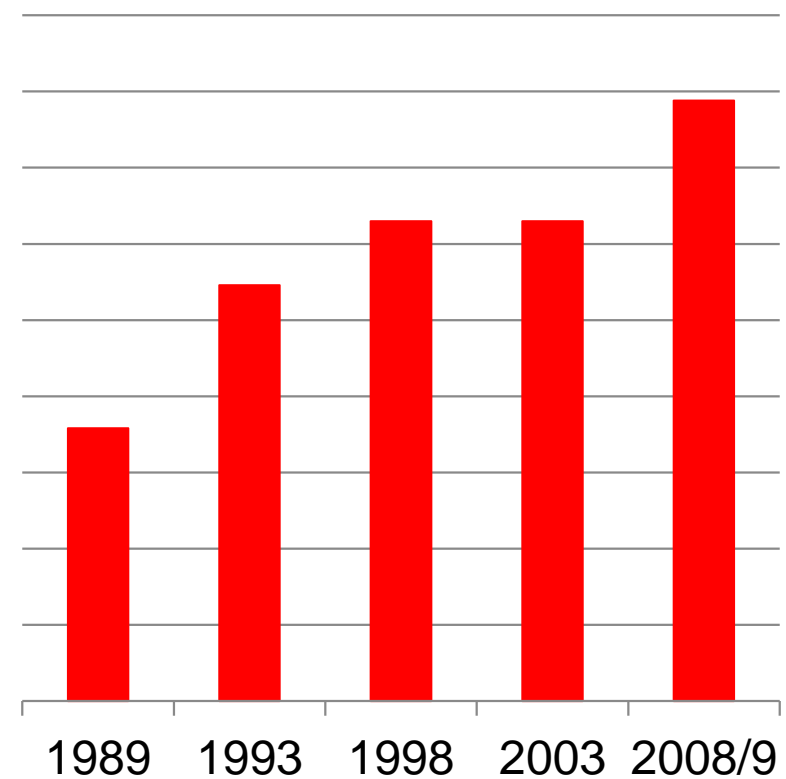
Source: DHS STATcompiler

Background: CPR (modern methods)

Senegal



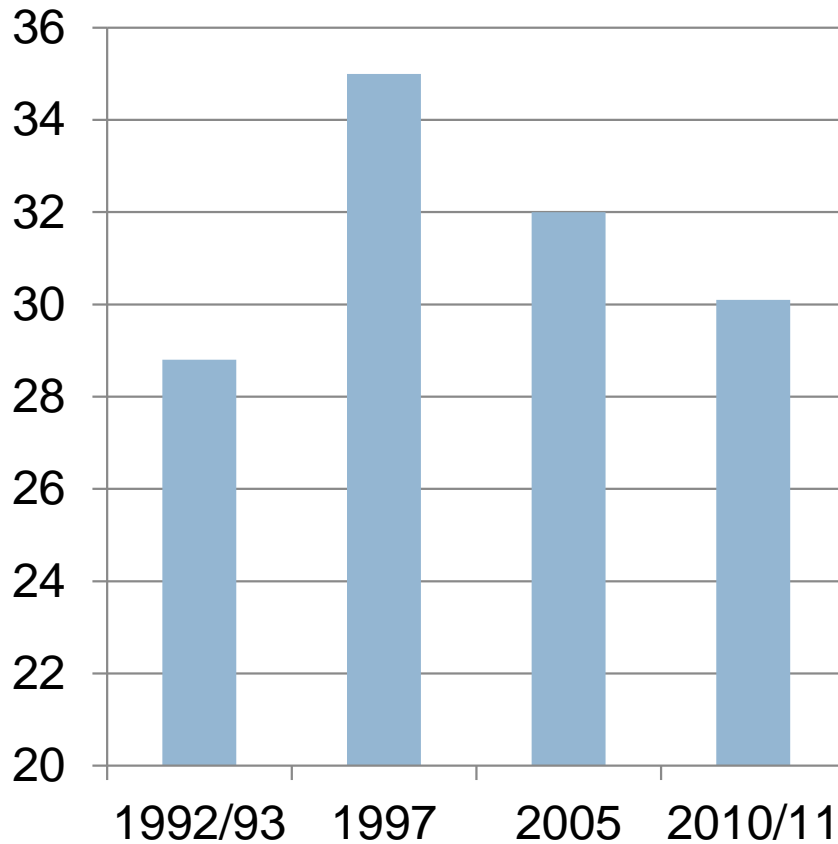
Kenya



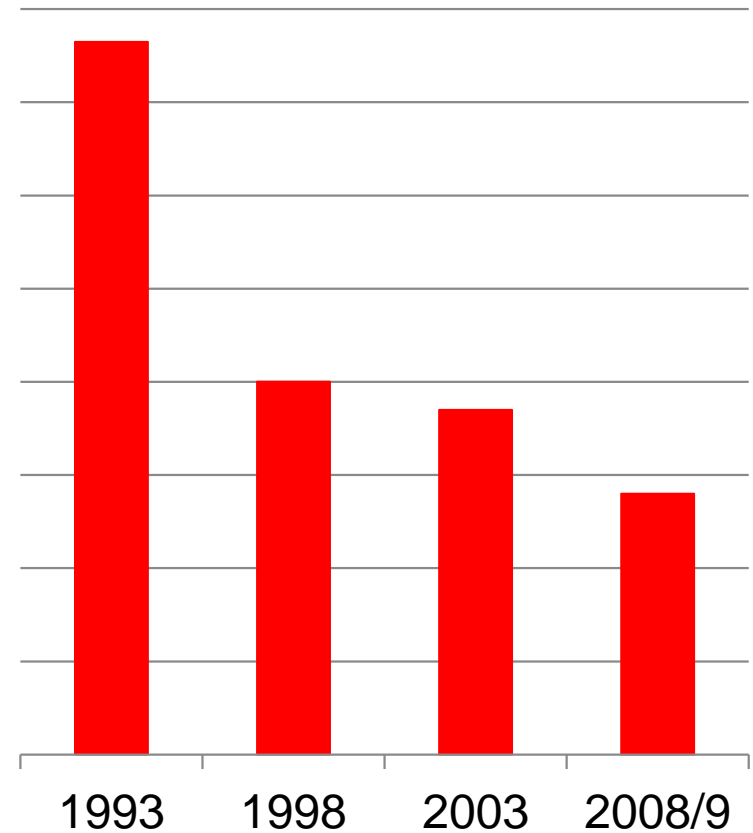
Source: DHS STATcompiler

Background: Unmet need for FP

Senegal



Kenya



Objectives

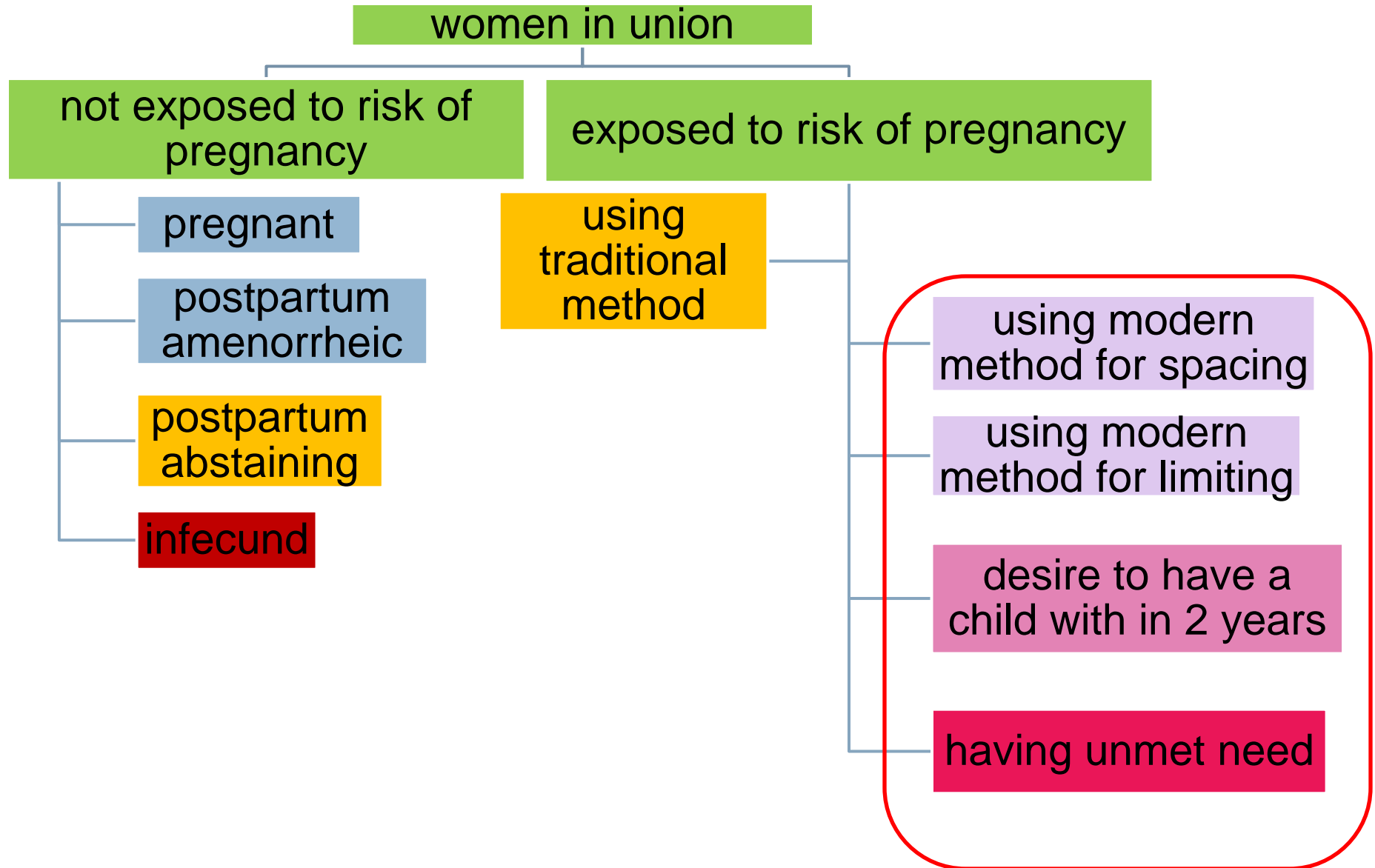
- Elucidate the characteristics of unmet need in the two countries
- Establish the relative importance of lack of access and attitudinal resistance towards use of family planning (FP) in accounting for unmet need in Senegal and Kenya
- Assess reasons for non-use for FP



Methods

- DHS Kenya 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003 & 2008
- DHS Senegal 1992/3, 1997, 2005 & 2010
- Women in union who were exposed to risk of pregnancy

Method: Unmet need



Definition of access and attitudinal acceptance

- **Access to FP:** Know pills and injectables, and a supply source
- **Attitudinal acceptance towards FP:** Intend to use FP in the future



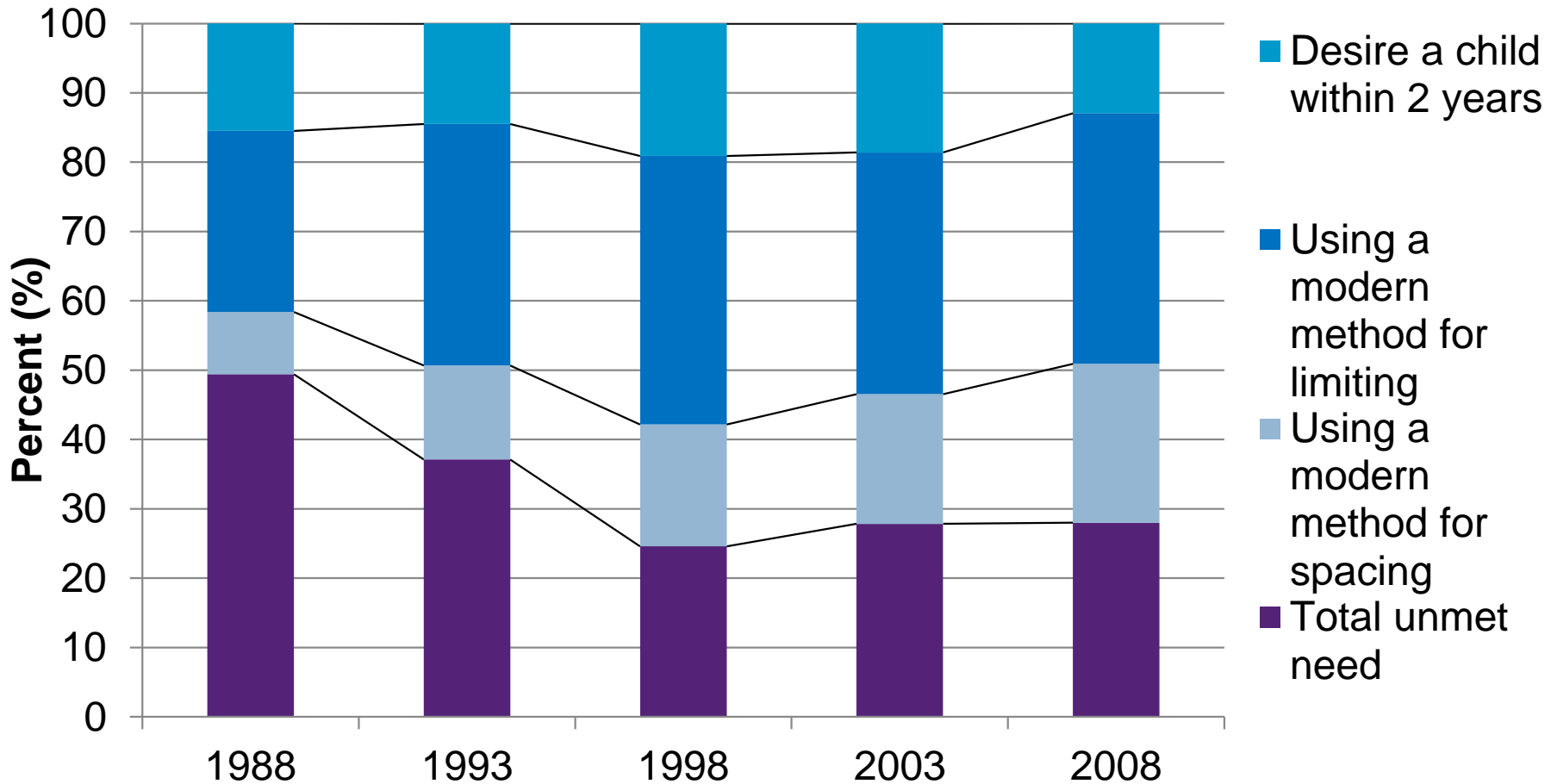
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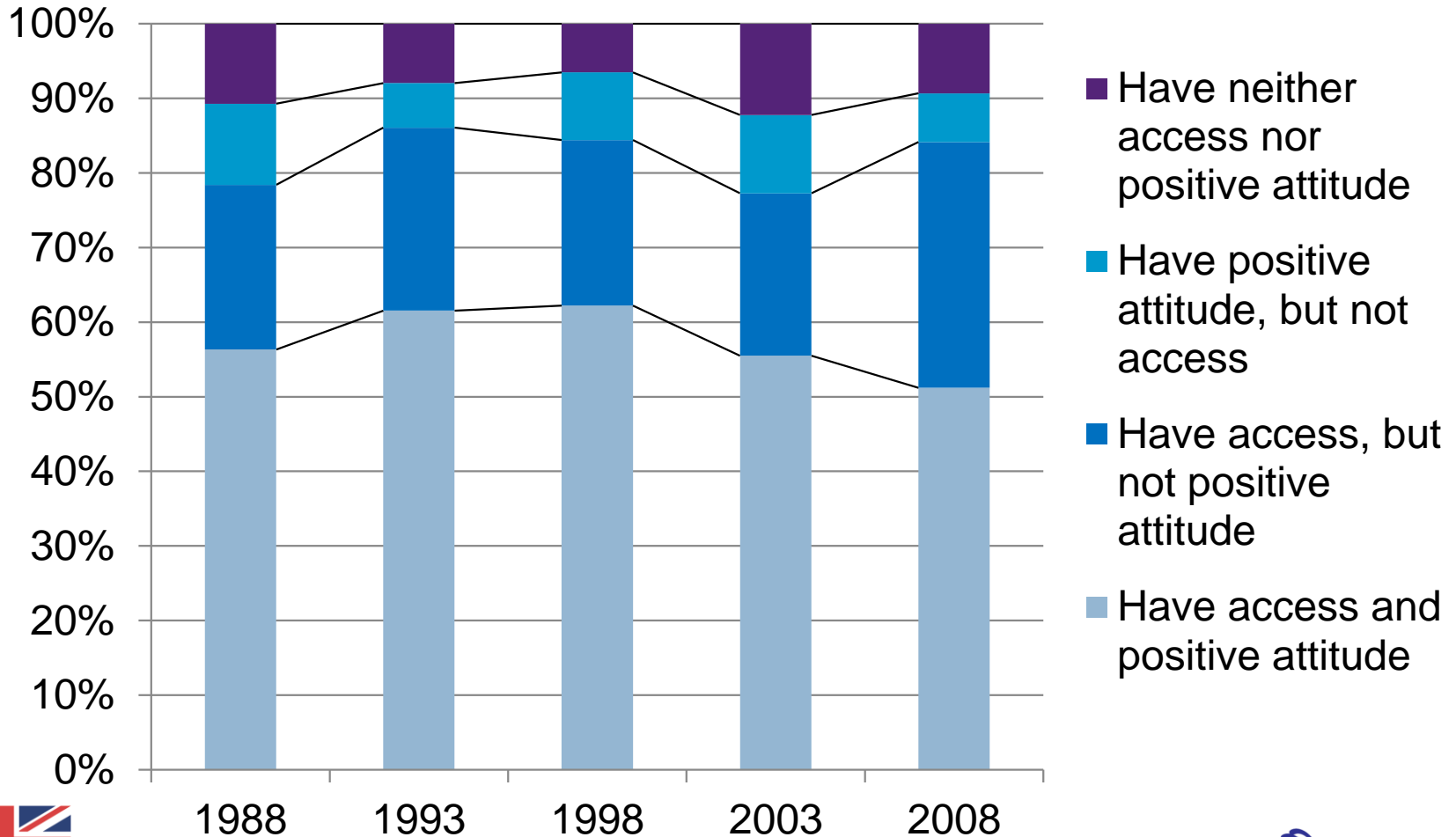
Limitations

1. The knowledge may be superficial and/or include misinformation.
2. Knowledge of a supply source is not method-specific.
3. No account of travelling time, distance or cost.
4. Intention to use in the future \neq attitudinal acceptance.

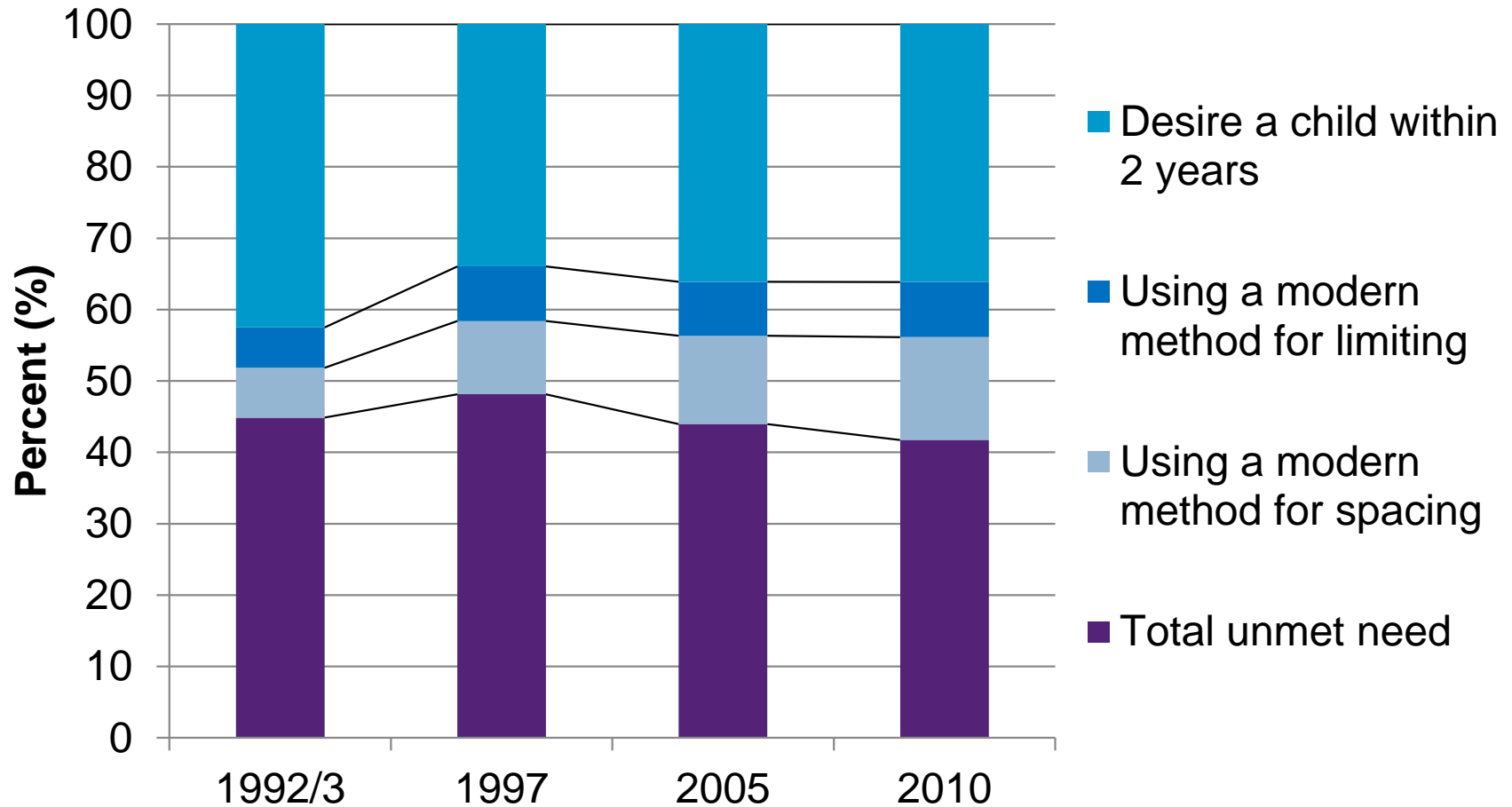
Results: Unmet need, FP use, fertility desire, 1988-2008, Kenya



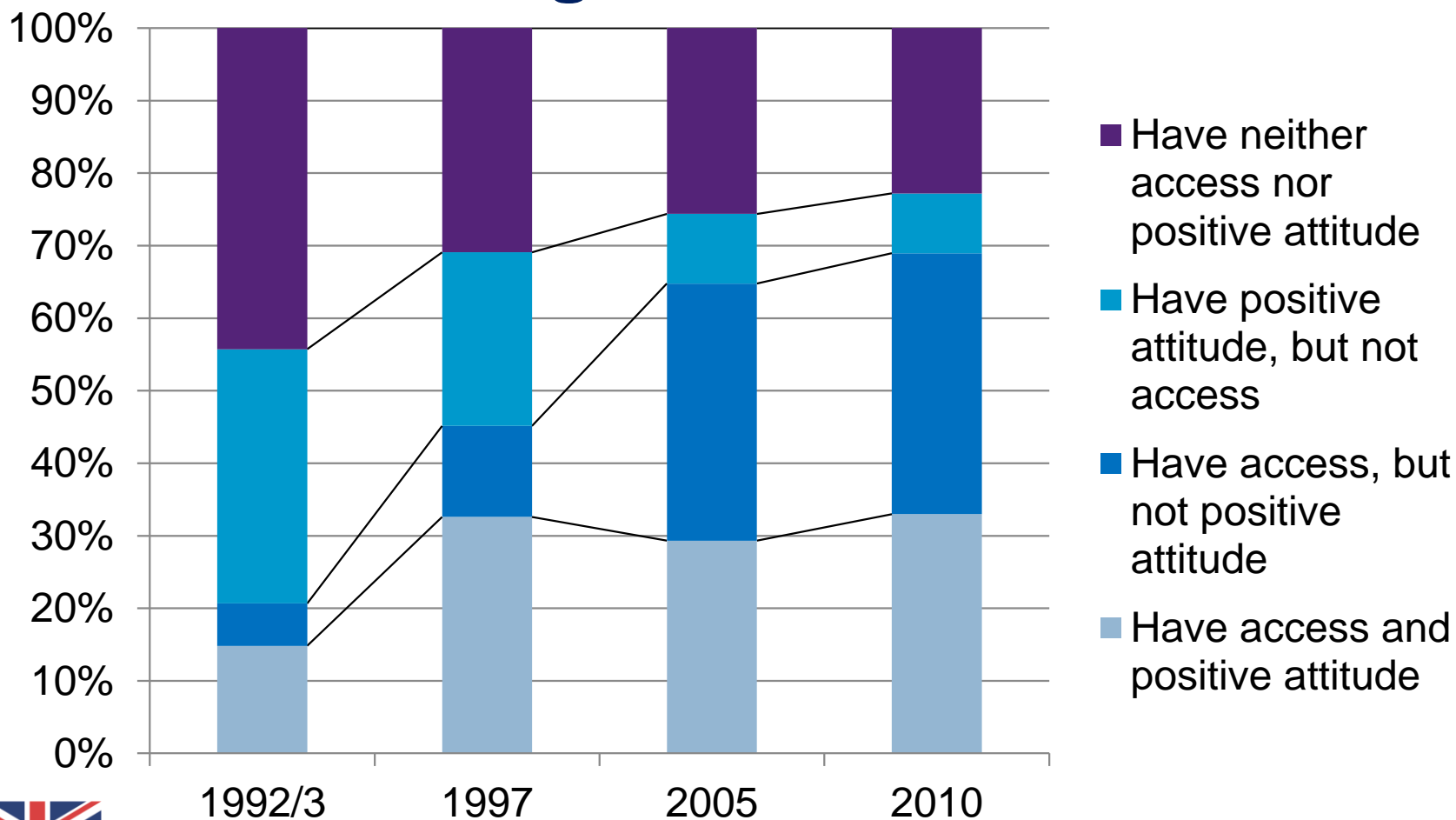
Results: Unmet need: Access & attitude, 1988-2008, Kenya



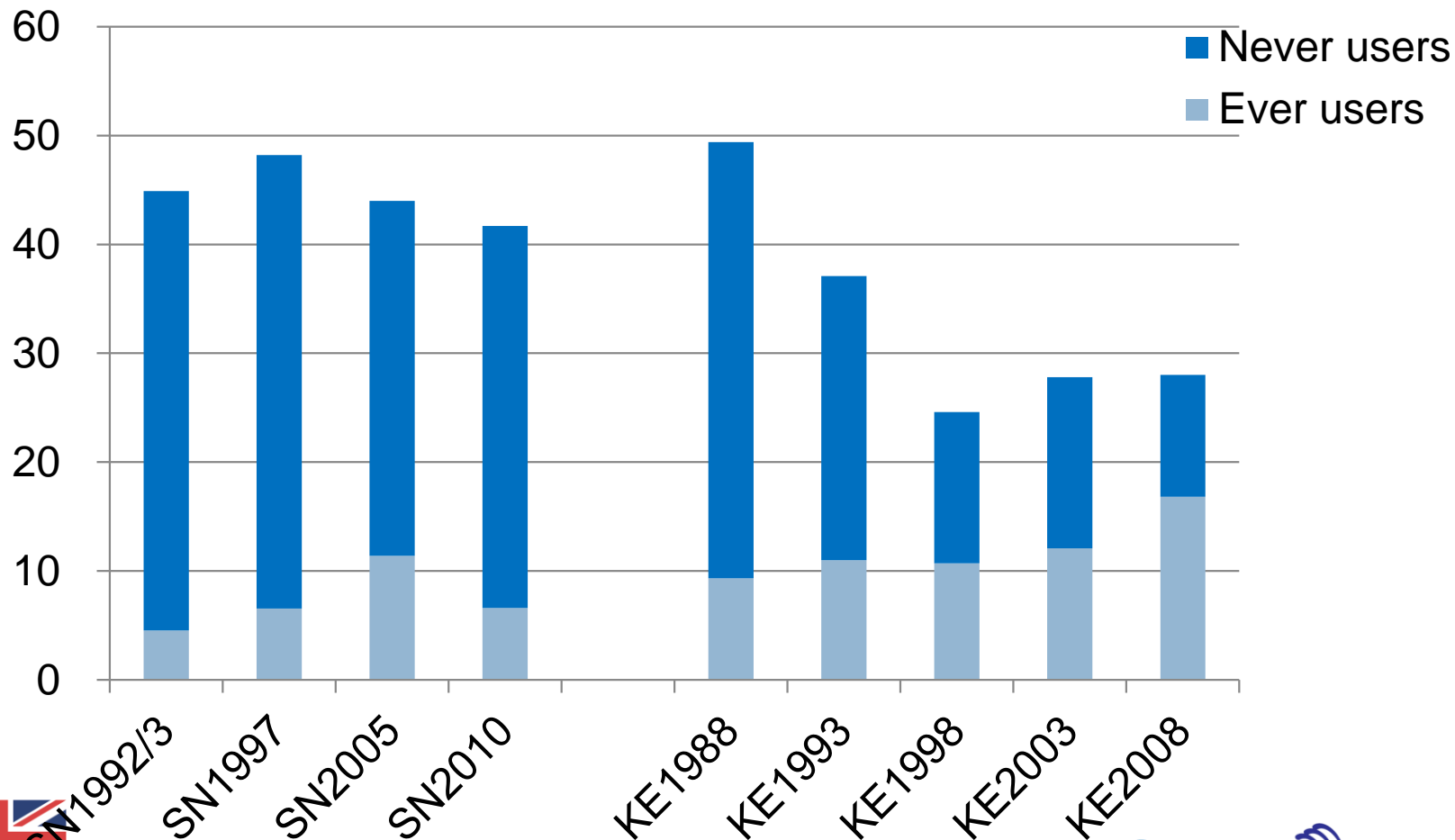
Results: Unmet need, FP use, fertility desire, 1988-2010, Senegal



Results: Unmet need: Access & attitude, 1988-2010, Senegal



Women who had ever used a modern method among women with unmet need



Reasons of non-use by type of unmet need, Kenya, 2008

Reasons for not using family planning	unmet need for family planning				Total
	access & attitude	access, but not attitude	attitude, but not access	neither access nor attitude	
Respondent's opposition	1.1	6.9	1.4	17.6	4.2
Partner's/others' opposition	8.6	6.6	12.8	16.9	8.7
Religion	1.0	6.2	4.1	11.5	3.7
Lack of knowledge	1.3	0.0	24.9	23.8	3.9
Access/cost	6.2	4.2	5.7	8.5	5.6
Health concerns/side effect/interfere with body	52.5	57.9	34.8	22.1	51.3
Infrequent or no sex	13.0	15.4	1.8	7.6	12.8
Breastfeeding	8.7	1.6	2.9	6.5	5.7
Others/don't know	12.5	11.2	11.9	6.1	11.6
N	348	231	45	42	666

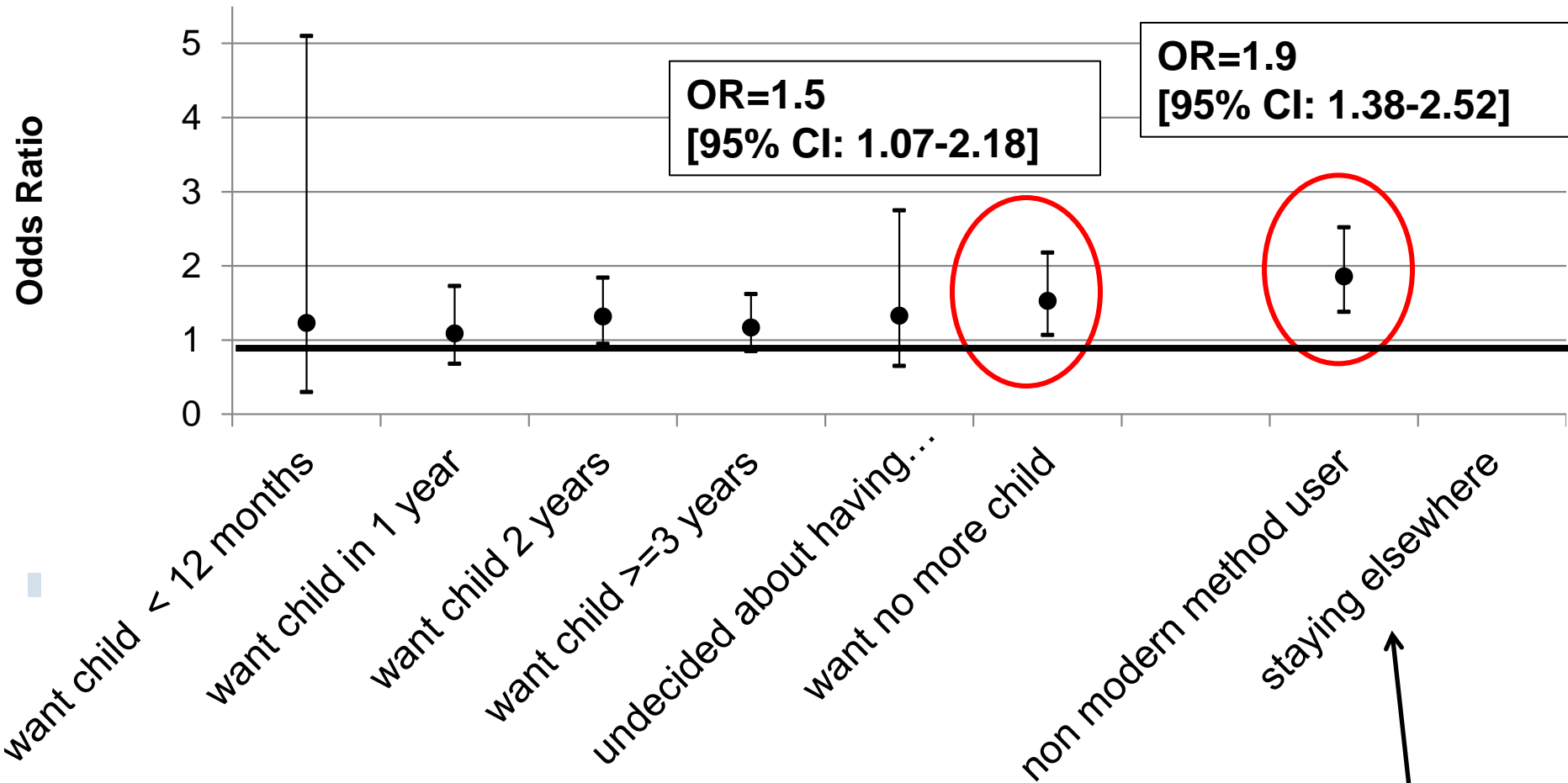
Reasons of non-use by type of unmet need, Senegal, 2010

	access and attitude	access, but not attitude	attitude, but not access	neither access nor attitude	TOTAL
Respondent's opposition	7.5	25.3	10.4	27.8	18.6
Partner's/ others' opposition	10.1	14.4	9.2	10.3	11.7
Religion	1.0	4.4	1.8	5.2	3.2
Lack of knowledge	4.8	2.3	15.8	6.0	5.1
Access/cost	7.8	2.3	12.7	1.1	4.8
Infrequent or no sex	22.8	14.9	15.7	15.3	17.7
Breastfeeding	19.1	14.5	17.4	15.6	16.5
Health concerns/side effect/interfere with body	15.5	15.9	13.8	11.8	14.7
Fatalist	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
Others/don't know	12.3	4.8	3.5	5.5	7.3
N	550	630	142	337	1660

Infrequent sex: Recency of last sex by whether infrequent sex was given as a reason for non-use, Senegal, 2008

Recency of last sex	Reason for non-use: infrequent sex		Total
	No (%)	Yes (%)	
in last 4 weeks	81.7	34.7	72.9
in last 3 months	13.2	36.7	16.8
4 or more months ago	5.0	28.2	8.6
before last birth	0.2	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100

Infrequent sex: Adjusted odds ratios for not having sex in the last 4 weeks versus having sex in the last 4 weeks, Senegal 2010



Adjusted for education, parity, postpartum status, age group, polygyny

OR=12.3
[95% CI: 9.85-15.36]

Conclusions

- In Senegal access has been improved substantially, but relative importance of resistance to use of FP increased.
- Over 50% had no apparent problem in access or attitude in Kenya
- 3/5 of women with unmet need had used the hormonal methods before in Kenya, while only 16% were ever-users in Senegal.



Conclusions

- Discontinuation stemmed from health concerns from previous experience of use is likely to be a main reason for non-use in Kenya
- In Senegal, reasons for non-use confirm the existence of widespread opposition to use of modern contraception. Unfamiliarity and lack of information is likely to be a reason for such opposition



Thank you!

Working reports on Senegal, Kenya and Ghana:
<http://stepup.popcouncil.org/resources.html>

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