Contraceptive Use among Urban Poor and Rural Poor Women in Asian Countries

By

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The Context

- Poverty is very prevalent phenomena in South and South-East Asian countries.

- Poverty is no longer a purely rural problem in Asian countries.

- Urban poverty has become a major challenge for researchers and policy makers.

- Inspite of widespread poverty, Asian countries are in different stages in contraceptive as well as fertility transition.
The study aims to investigate:

- Levels and Patterns of contraceptive use among Urban Poor and Rural Poor women in Asian countries
- Factors affecting contraceptive use among Urban and Rural Poor women
Data Source and Variables

Data Sources:

---Bangladesh (BDHS-2007)
---India (NFHS-2005/06)
---Indonesia (IDHS-2007)
---Nepal (NDHS-2006)
---Philippines (NDHS-2008)

Variables:

**Dependent variable:** Any method use, Any modern method use, any traditional method use

**Independent Variables:** age, education, current working status, number of living children, mass media exposure
Deriving Urban-Poor and Rural-Poor:

- Aggregating data on consumer durables, household amenities and housing quality
- Principal component analysis (PCA) has been applied
- Computed wealth index has been standardized by taking same asset indicators for cross country comparison
- Urban Poor and Rural Poor have been defined by taking computed wealth index and place of residence together

Methods:

- Bi-variate and Multivariate techniques have been applied for analysis purpose
Results
## Socio-economic and Demographic Profile of Study countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Nepal</th>
<th>Philippines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>150.7</td>
<td>1241.3</td>
<td>238.2</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>95.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female literacy (%)</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>92.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmet need</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2011 World Population Datasheet  
The World Fact book, Central Intelligence Agency  
World Health Organization
CPR (Any Method) in Asian Countries

- Bangladesh (2007): 56
- India (2005-06): 56
- Indonesia (2007): 61
- Philippines (2008): 51
Urban Poor/Rural Poor Ratio of CPR (Any Method)

- Bangladesh (2007): 1.11
- India (2005-06): 1.04
- Indonesia (2007): 1.05
- Philippines (2008): 1.20
Contraceptive method Use among Urban-Poor and Rural Poor

Any Modern Method

- Bangladesh (2007)
- India (2005-06)
- Indonesia (2007)
- Nepal (2006)
- Philippines (2008)

Any Traditional Method

- Bangladesh (2007)
- India (2005-06)
- Indonesia (2007)
- Nepal (2006)
- Philippines (2009)

Urban Poor • Rural Poor
Contraceptive Method Mix among Urban Poor and Rural Poor

**Limiting Method**

- **Bangladesh (2007)**
- **India (2005-06)**
- **Indonesia (2007)**
- **Nepal (2006)**
- **Philippines (2008)**

**Spacing Method**

- **Bangladesh (2007)**
- **India (2005-06)**
- **Indonesia (2007)**
- **Nepal (2006)**
- **Philippines (2008)**

Colors:
- **Blue**: Urban Poor
- **Black**: Rural Poor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Using any method</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Poor</td>
<td>0.804*** (0.659, 0.982)</td>
<td>0.958 (0.884, 1.038)</td>
<td>0.885* (0.767, 1.020)</td>
<td>0.720** (0.557, 0.932)</td>
<td>0.836 (0.673, 1.039)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any modern method</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Poor</td>
<td>0.877* (0.720, 1.069)</td>
<td>0.982 (0.904, 1.065)</td>
<td>0.839** (0.728, 0.967)</td>
<td>0.760** (0.586, 0.985)</td>
<td>0.815* (0.650, 1.022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any traditional method</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Poor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Poor</td>
<td>0.781 (0.563, 1.082)</td>
<td>0.935 (0.820, 1.067)</td>
<td>1.233 (0.921, 1.650)</td>
<td>0.639 (0.328, 1.245)</td>
<td>1.008 (0.763, 1.333)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Models are adjusted for respondents age, education, working status, number of living children and mass media exposure.
Findings

- Overall, half of the women are using any contraceptive method in all the study countries.
- CPR is relatively higher among Urban-Poor women than their Rural counterparts.
- CPR was lowest among Rural-Poor women in Nepal.
- Modern contraceptive methods were more popular among urban poor women.
- Still, traditional methods are well accepted to Rural Poor women in India and Indonesia.
Findings (contd...)

- One-fifth of the Poor women in Philippines are still using traditional methods in both urban and rural areas.
- Limiting methods are more popular in India and Nepal whereas, spacing methods are more popular in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Philippines.
- Multivariate regression analysis reveals that Rural Poor women were significantly less likely to use any contraceptive method and any modern method in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and Philippines.
- In case of Indonesia and Philippines, Rural Poor women are more likely to use traditional methods but the odds ratios are not statistically significant.
Thank you...