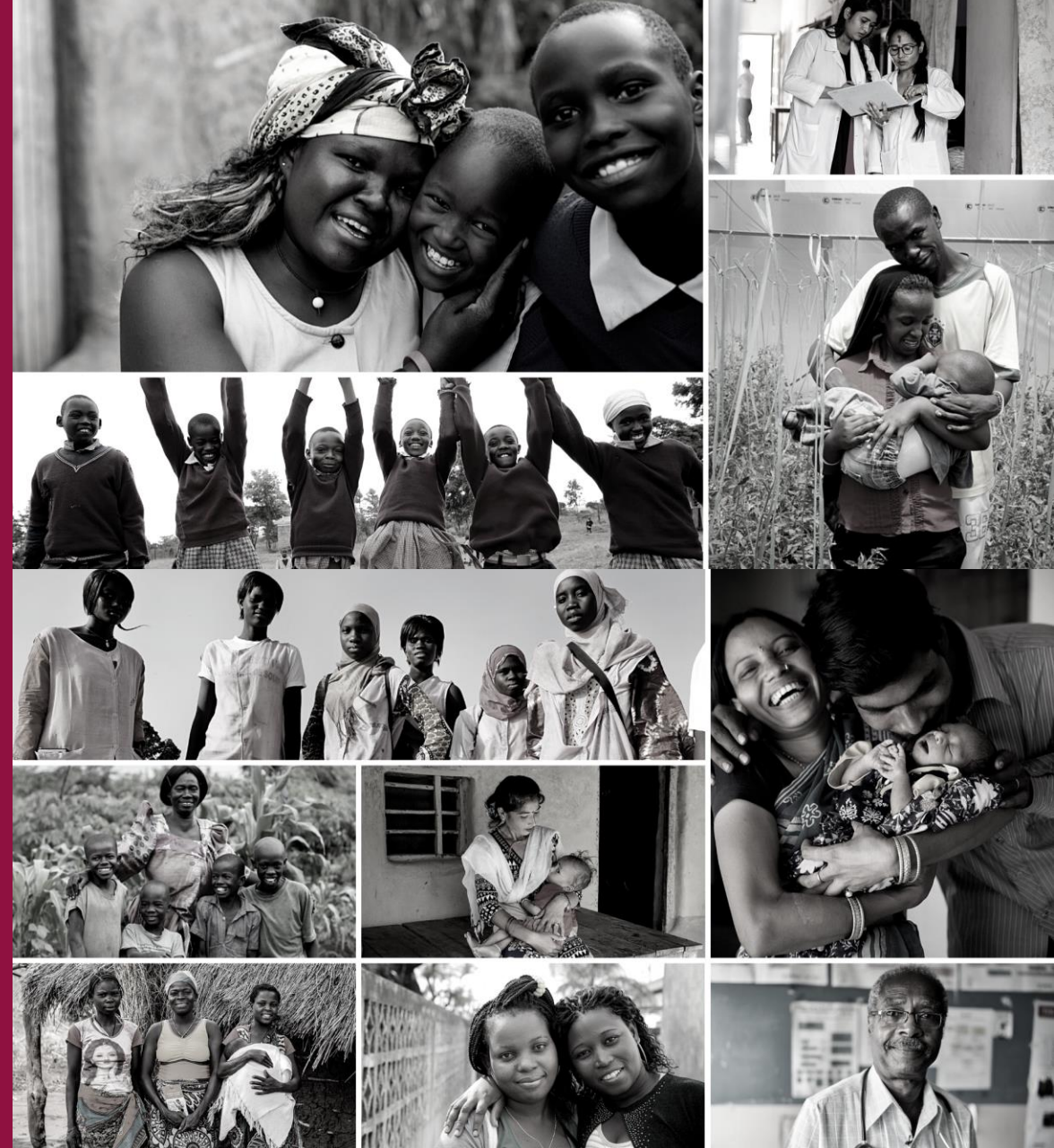


Equity in demand for modern family planning satisfied and teenage childbearing: Differences across three equity dimensions across 5 African countries

Fredrick Makumbi, Sarah Nabukeera, Marga Eichleay, Christine Bixiones, Jean Christophe Fotso



Methods and analysis:

Outcome: 2 SRH indicators of interest:

- 1. Demand for satisfied** by modern FP methods
- 2. Teenage (15-19) childbearing**

Dimensions of Equity/Disparity:

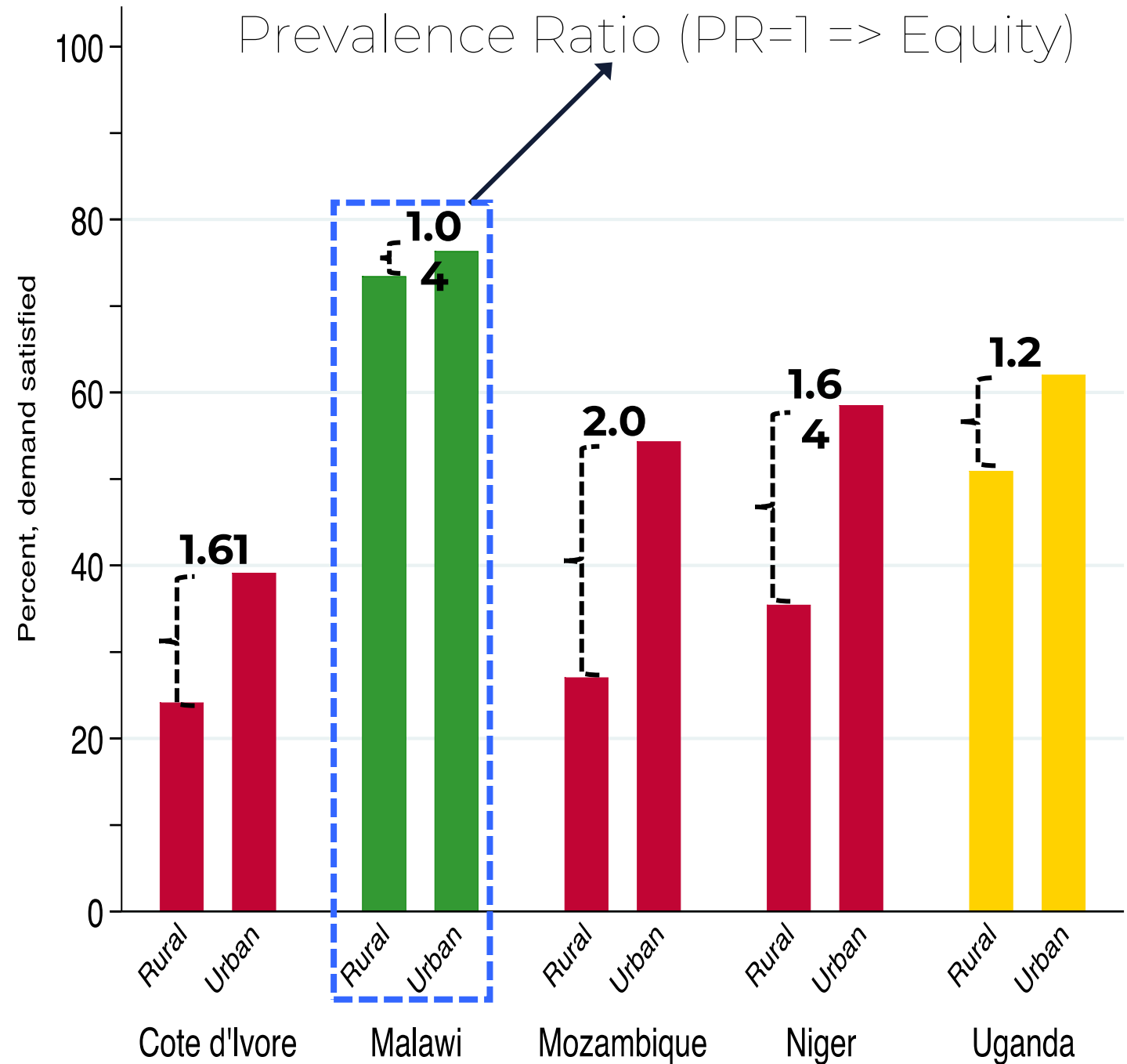
- 1. Geographic** (Urban/Rural residence)
- 2. Economic** (Wealth quintile & Education)
- 3. Demographic** (Age & marital status)

Measure of Equity (or inequity/disparity)

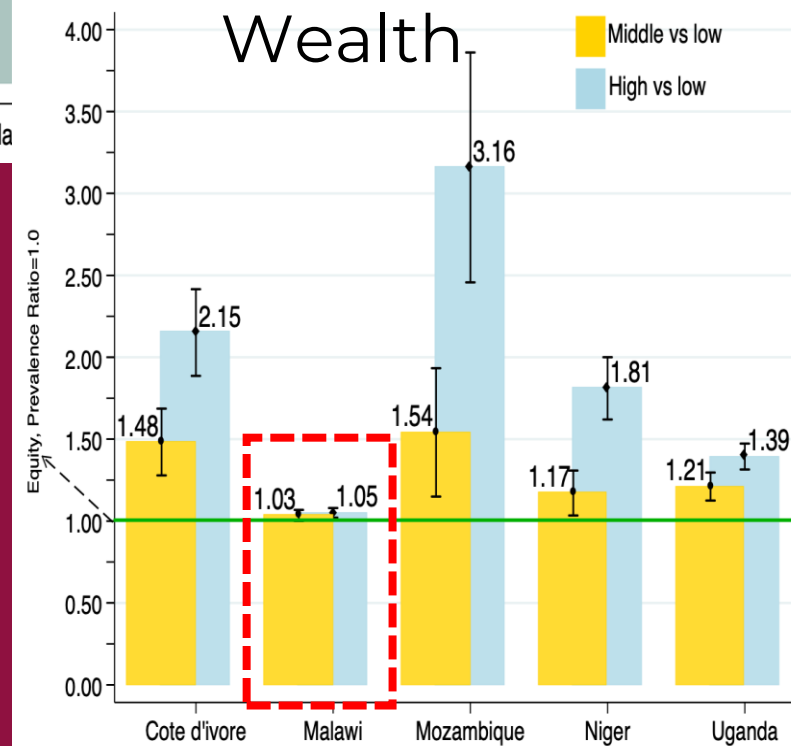
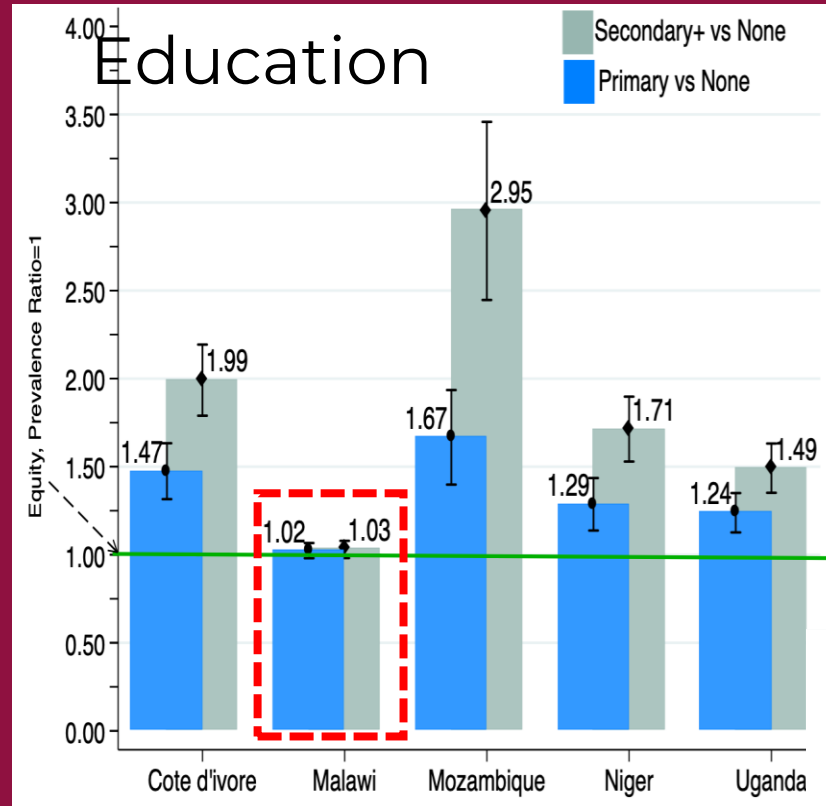
- i. Prevalence of the outcome
- ii. Compared prevalence between levels of a selected dimension
- iii. **Equity:** If the prevalence ratio within a dimension **equals 1**
 - Inequity/disparity when prevalence ratio is not equal to 1

Urban vs Rural Demand for modern FP satisfied:

- **Malawi was the only country with no variation by residence (urban/rural) in demand for modern FP**

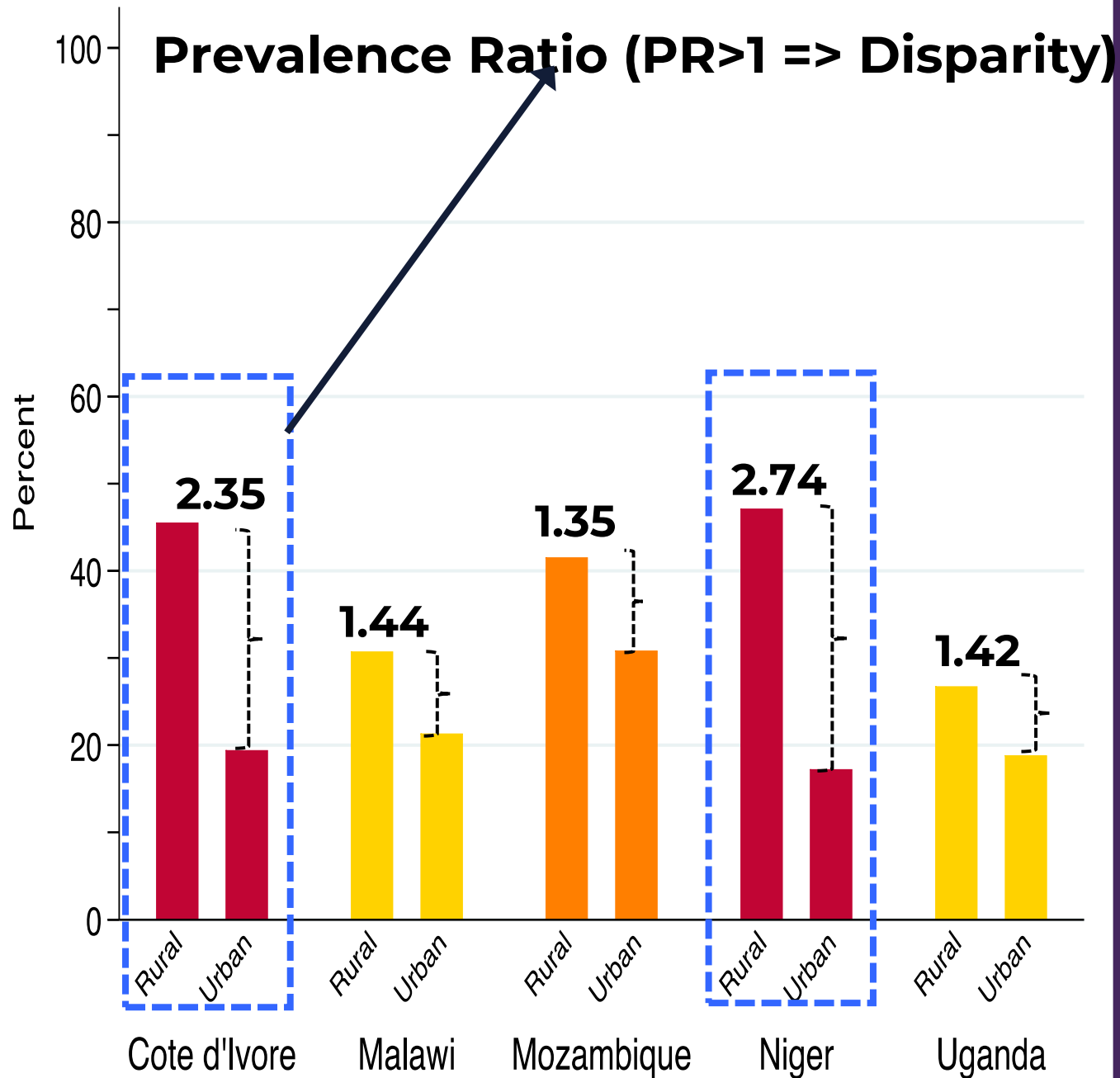


Inequity in Demand for modern FP satisfied:



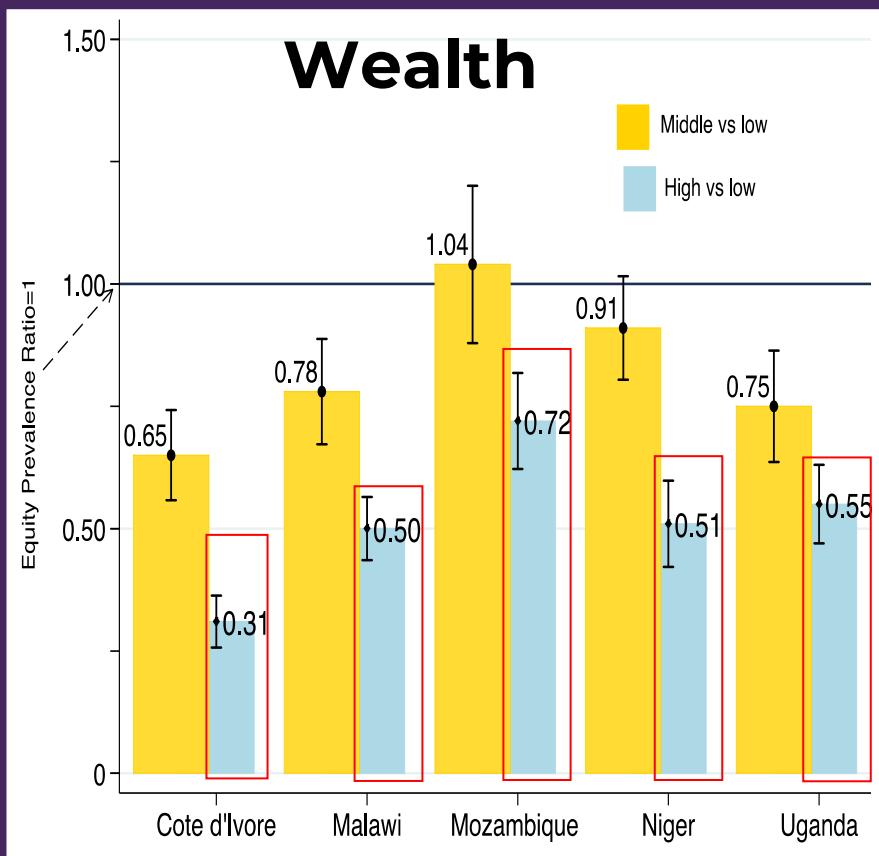
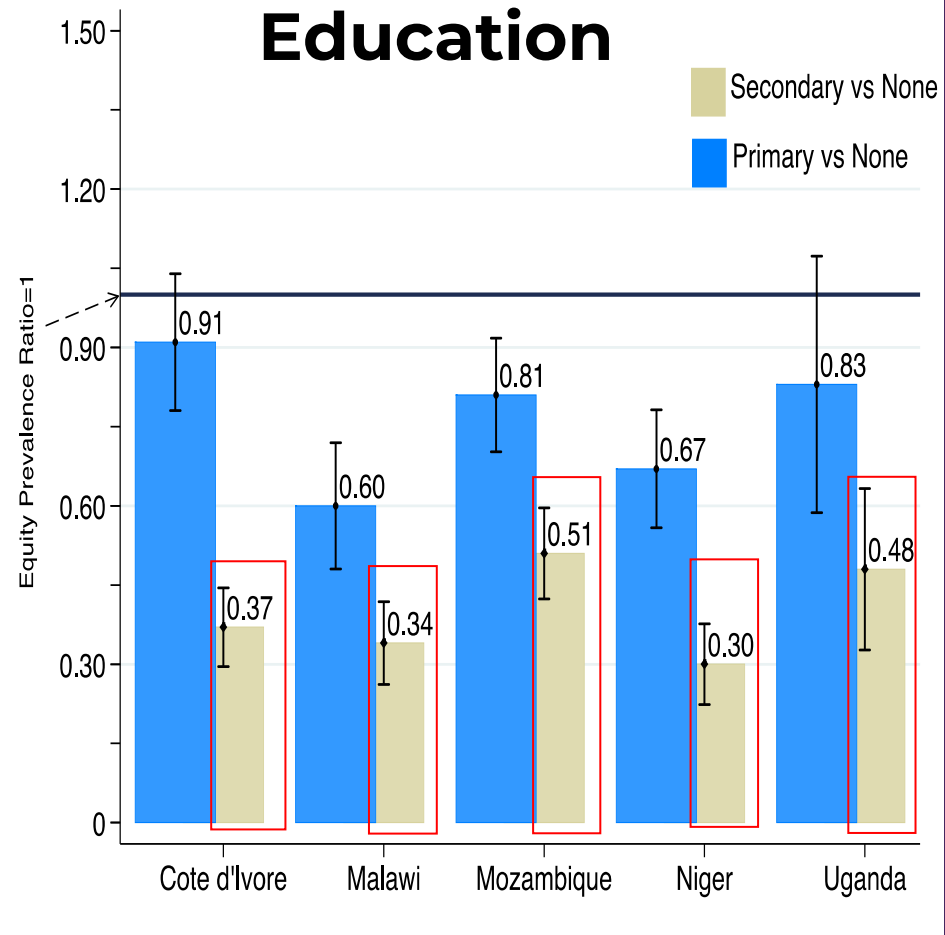
➤ Inequity in favor of the more educated or wealthier, except for Malawi

Urban vs Rural disparity in teenage (15-19yr) childbearing:



- Disproportionately higher in rural
- Largest disparity (PR>2); Cote d'Ivoire & Niger that also have highest overall teenage childbearing

Disparity in teenage (15-19yr) childbearing:



➤ Highest disparity in favor of the the educated or the wealthier

Key observations

- Higher education and better wealth are two modifiable dimensions related with inequity in use of modern FP among women who need Family Planning
 - Exception of Malawi suggests a need to get lessons from this setting
- Disparity in teenage (15-19) childbearing across all countries remains a challenge
 - The influence of residence/education and wealth on teenage childbearing does not appear to operate similarly in Malawi the way they do on demand satisfied by modern FP methods
- Prevalence ratio is a quick measure of equity in demand satisfied for modern FP methods
 - Within country comparison of the effects of education, residence and wealth on equity/disparity of demand satisfied or teenage childbearing provide the same conclusion



Thank you!



R4Sinfo@fhi360.org



@R4Sproject



<https://research4scalablesolutions.com>



Conference locations
(online + in person)...coming soon

