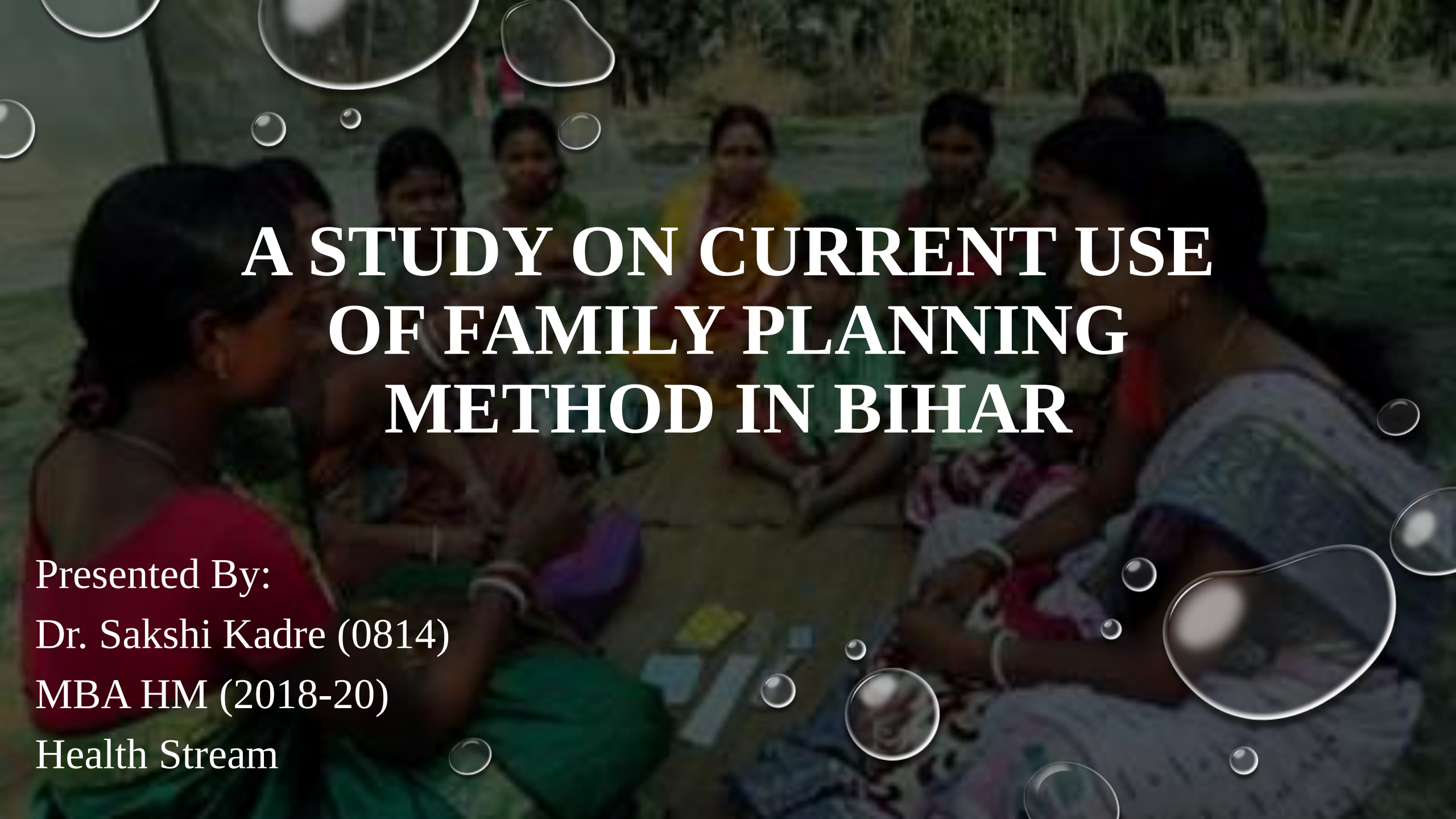


A STUDY ON CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD IN BIHAR

Presented By:
Dr. Sakshi Kadre (0814)
MBA HM (2018-20)
Health Stream

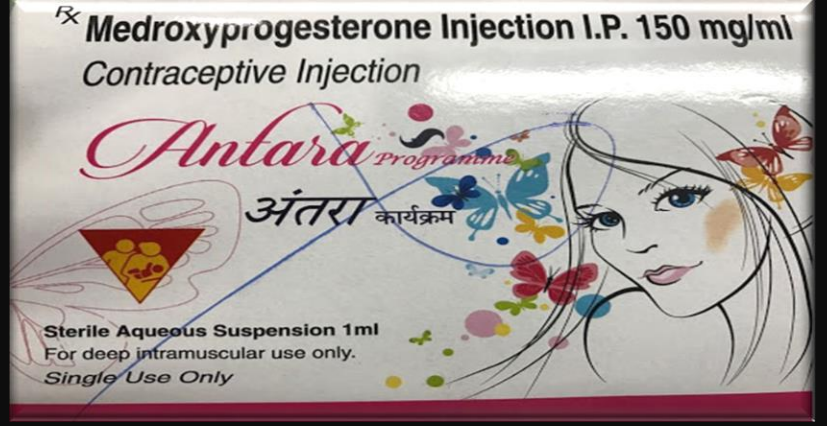
Meaning of Family Planning

The world health organization definition is this: “**family planning** allows individuals and couples to anticipate and attain their desired number of children and the spacing and timing of their births. It is achieved through use of contraceptive methods and the treatment of involuntary infertility.

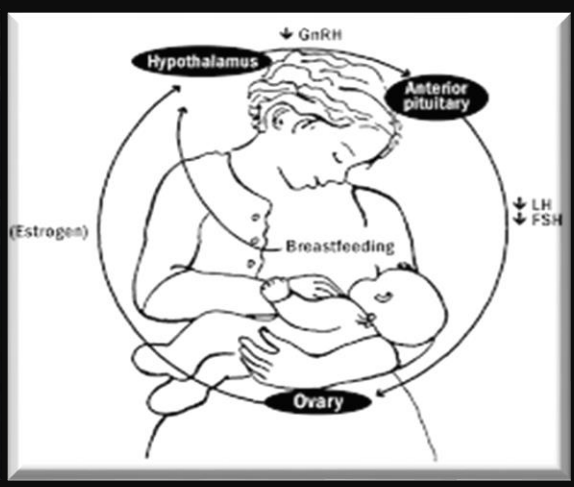
Benefits of family planning

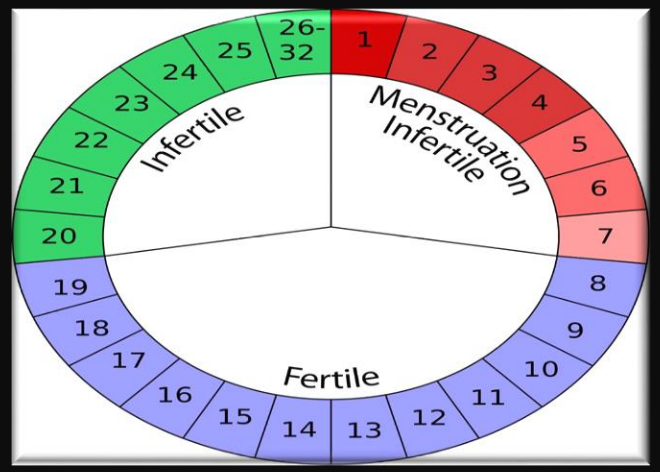
- Mothers and babies are healthier when risky pregnancies are avoided.
- Smaller families mean more money and food for each child.
- Parents have more time to work and to be with family.
- Delaying first or second pregnancy lets young people stay in school.

TYPES OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

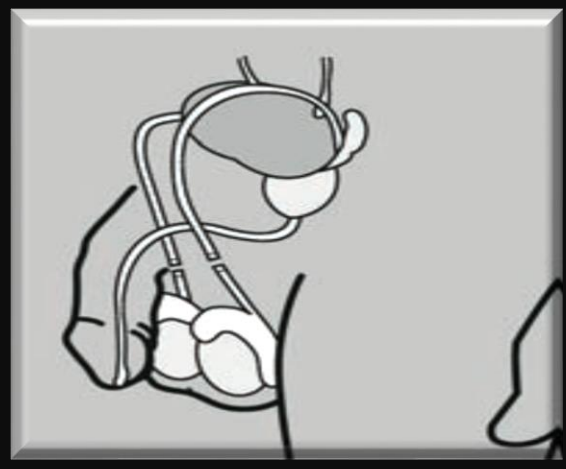

Rx
Medroxyprogesterone Injection I.P. 150 mg/ml
Contraceptive Injection
Antara Programme
अंतरा कार्यक्रम
Sterile Aqueous Suspension 1ml
For deep intramuscular use only.
Single Use Only


FEMALE CONDOM


GnRH
Hypothalamus
Anterior pituitary
(Estrogen)
LH
FSH
Breastfeeding
Ovary


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26-32
Menstruation
Infertile
Infertile
Fertile


Withdrawal Method
(Pull out method, Coitus Interruptus)



RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

- As India currently having the population count of 1.38 billion, and Bihar comes under one of the most populated state of India. In this scenario family planning services is holding very vital place to avoid trouble of population explosion further.
- Family Planning is among the basic health care services encircles all those procedures that allow individuals or couples to escape unwanted pregnancies, to adjust the period elapsing between 2 pregnancies and to determine when to have children and how many, in the light of their ages and socioeconomic conditions.
- The purpose of this study was to see the association between various sociodemographic factors that influences the current use of family planning methods.

Research Question

- **Does selected socio-demographic factors (age, educational status, religion, place of residence) influence the current use of family planning method?**

Research Aim

- **To assess the influence of selected sociodemographic factors on use of family planning method.**

Research Objectives

- **To assess association between current use of family planning method and selected sociodemographic factors.**
- **To provide rational recommendations based on findings of the study.**

METHODOLOGY

- NFHS 4 data was used for this study. NFHS uses four questionnaires for data collection.
- These questionnaires were women's, men's, biomarker and household questionnaire. This study conducted with the use of data of women's questionnaire.
- Cases from Bihar state was selected and then recoding of some variables had done. The "current contraceptive use" variable was recoded into not using and using any of the family planning method.
- Chi square test was used to assess the association between selected sociodemographic factors and use of family planning method.

- **Study design**- Analysis of secondary data (NFHS 4)
- **Study population**- Women in the age group of 15-49 years
- **Sample size**- 109109
- **Sampling design**- Two-stage sampling
- **Study area**- Bihar
- **Data type**- Secondary data
- **Data collection**- NFHS 4 (2015-16)
- **Data collection tool**- Women questionnaire


FINDINGS

Chi-Square Tests showing association between age and current use/not use of FP methods

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2566.499[a]	3	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	2912.945	3	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	891.985	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	109109		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3121.70.

Age* Family planning method use/not use Crosstabulation

Count				
		Family planning method current use/not use		Total
		Not using any method	Using any of the method	
Age	15-24	8452	1125	9577
	25-34	26770	12594	39364
	35-44	24873	15616	40489
	45-49	13449	6230	19679
Total		73544	35565	109109

Chi-Square Tests showing association between place of residence and current use/not use of FP methods

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	555.965[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	555.491	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	536.877	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	555.959	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	109109				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4165.10.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Type of place of residence * family planning method use/not use Crosstabulation

Count				
		Family planning method current use/ not use		Total
		Not using any method	Using any of the method	
Type of place of residence	Urban	7439	5339	12778
	Rural	66105	30226	96331
Total		73544	35565	109109

Chi-Square Tests showing association between Religion and current use/not use of FP methods

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3170.871[a]	4	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	3595.000	4	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3092.159	1	0.000
N of Valid Cases	109109		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.50.

Religion * Family planning method use/ not use Crosstabulation				
Count				
		Family planning method current use/ not use		Total
		Not using any method	Using any of the method	
Religion	Others	21	2	23
	Hindu	58886	33166	92052
	Muslim	14551	2384	16935
	Christian	24	12	36
	Sikh	62	1	63
Total		73544	35565	109109

Chi-Square Tests showing association between educational status and current use/not use of FP methods

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	454.218[a]	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	447.100	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	427.242	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	109109		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 791.43.

Highest educational level * current use/ not use of family planning method Crosstabulation				
Count				
		Family planning method current use/not use		Total
		Not using any method	Using any of the method	
Highest educational level	No education	49735	22006	71741
	Primary	7882	3824	11706
	Secondary	14403	8831	23234
	Higher	1524	904	2428
Total		73544	35565	109109


CONCLUSION

- ✓ Selected sociodemographic factors like **age, locality, educational level and religion** of individual influences their choice for family planning method to a certain extent.
- ✓ As findings showing that majority of respondents from younger **age group** (15-24) not uses any method, whereas as the percentage of elder age group using any of the method for family planning is more as compared to younger age group.
- ✓ Furthermore, with increasing level of **education** percentage of use of any method is also increasing.
- ✓ **Religion** wise finding revels that respondents from Hindu and Christian religion have more percentage of use of any of the method of family planning as compared to other religions.
- ✓ Respondents with rural as **place of residence** use any of the method more than respondents with urban place of residence.

Suggestions

1. Couples should be inspired to meet the family planning service providers to take advise on different family planning decisions that will suitable for their economic status.
2. Societies and communities should also give advice to people in their neighborhood about importance of family planning.
3. Encouragement should also be given by religious leaders to their followers for the family planning method choices need as related to their holy book.
4. Couples who are not having family planning choice due to their cultural norms, they should be discouraged by community leaders.
5. Reproductive Health Centers should be introduced by Government, with the aim to provide family planning education to educated and non-educated couples.
6. Education about the effectiveness and advantages of family planning methods should also be given to couples by family planning service providers.


THANK
YOU!