

Understanding the Association between Wealth, Long-Acting Contraception, and the Private Sector

+ p<0.1, * p<0.05,

** p<0.01

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Background

- Long-acting and permanent methods (LA/PM) of contraception are important for lowering fertility and helping achieve ideal family size
- Programmatic experience indicates that lower- and middle-income couples cannot afford LA/PMs in the for-profit private sector
- The objective of this study is to test whether household wealth is associated with (1) use of LA/PM and (2) use of the for-profit private sector for such methods

Importance of Working with the Private sector

- It is necessary to achieve global family planning goals using all possible channels
- The public sector and NGOs cannot meet all unmet need alone
- The private sector has already a large presence in many countries
- However, affordability may be an issue

Research Questions

What is the relationship between household wealth and a woman's decision to:

- 1. Use LA/PM instead of a short-acting method (among users of modern methods)?
- 2. Obtain her LA/PM from the private sector instead of the public sector (among LA/PM users)?



- Most recent DHS survey from 14 countries. Criteria:
- Most recent survey carried out after 2005
- At least 5% of the current contraceptive prevalence rate must be from LA/PM users
- At least 150 observations with data on source of methods
- Nonprofit sector excluded from the analysis
- Unit: Women of reproductive age, married or living in union

- Logistic multivariate regression
- Different dependent variables for each research question:
- 1. Use of LA/PM: a dichotomous variable equal to one if the woman is using LA/PM, and zero if she is using a short-acting method
- 2. Use of the private sector (among LA/PM users): a dichotomous variable equal to one if the woman obtained her LA/PM from the private sector, and zero if she obtained it from the public sector
- Controls: number of children, age, education, residence, marital status, among others
- Use wealth index by quintile
- Categorical (omitted)
- Research questions determine the subsample used in analysis • Specification (for each individual country; data not pooled):

 $Y_i = \alpha +$

where β_d are the coefficients of interest

Data

Methods

Vector of five dummies (shown)

$$\int_{2}^{2} \beta_{d} W_{di} + \gamma X_{i} + \epsilon_{i}$$

Use of LA/PM More Likely Among Wealthier Women in Most Countries

Country						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	UDS.
Bolivia	1.00	1.68**	2.25**	2.66**	3.34**	3,768
Colombia	1.00	1.39**	1.41**	1.78**	1.78**	19,292
Egypt	1.00	1.28**	1.41**	1.96**	1.92**	8,516
Honduras	1.00	1.45**	1.82**	2.08**	2.40**	8,131
Nepal	1.00	1.68**	1.91**	2.19**	1.75*	4,137
Peru	1.00	1.39*	1.88**	2.84**	2.62**	11,958
Indonesia	1.00	1.15	1.06	1.03	1.41*	16,894
Jordan	1.00	1.09	1.04	1.12	1.56+	3,815
Kenya	1.00	0.82	1.17	1.57	3.03**	1,817
Malawi	1.00	1.05	1.30+	1.38*	1.88**	6,512
Philippines	1.00	1.15	1.02	1.09	1.2	2,933
Bangladesh	1.00	0.80*	0.70**	0.60**	0.55**	8,768
India	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.85*	0.56**	43,292
Pakistan	1.00	0.49**	0.71+	0.65*	0.76	2,032

Two Main Patterns on Use of LA/PM and Wealth Odd Ratios: Estimated Use of LA/PM by Quintile



Results

+ p<0.1,

* p<0.05,

** p<0.01

Use of Private Sector for LA/PMs More Likely Among Wealthier Women in Most Countries

Country						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Obs.
Colombia	1.00	1.28*	1.47**	1.67**	2.04**	13,302
Egypt	1.00	1.45*	1.51**	2.00**	3.68**	5,228
India	1.00	1.84**	2.42**	4.04**	7.98**	33,279
Pakistan	1.00	1.80*	3.31**	4.12**	7.16**	953
Bangladesh	1.00	1.43	2.39**	4.35**	6.33**	1,255
Honduras	1.00	1.2	1.94**	2.40**	3.61**	3,406
Indonesia	1.00	1.19	1.64*	2.33**	3.81**	2,952
Jordan	1.00	1.22	1.2	1.57+	3.58**	2,200
Philippines	1.00	1.13	1.11	2.13*	4.48**	1,117
Bolivia	1.00	1.1	1.28	1.5	4.01**	1,461
Nepal	1.00	0.75	1.78	1.66	5.98**	1,941
Peru	1.00	1.25	1.35	2.59	6.37**	3,573
Kenya	1.00	0.72	0.94	0.84	0.67	403
Malawi	1.00	0.15	0.42	0.21	0.65	1,007

Two Different Patterns on Wealth and Use of Private Sector for LA/PMs

Odd ratios: Use of Private Sector for LA/PM in Each Quintile





Use of Private Sector by Lowest Quintile Varies by Country Percentage of Women Using LA/PM Obtained through Private Sector, by Wealth Quintile

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Findings

- Wealthier women are more likely than poorer women to use LA/PMs
- In contrast, in South Asian countries, wealthier women are more likely than poorer women to use SAMs
- Among LA/PM users, wealthier women are more likely than poorer women to obtain their method through the private sector

Implications

- Improve poorer women's access to LA/PMs
- Reduce financial barriers to LA/PMs in the private sector
- Need to continue to promote increased awareness of modern contraception especially LA/PMs among poorer women
- To do this, expand strategies that improve financial access to the private sector

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