Global and Regional Overview:
FP Demand, Use and Unmet Need

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Accelerating Contraceptive Choice: Expanding Options through Country Leadership in Sub-Saharan Africa
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Managing Partner: EngenderHealth; Associated Partners: FHI 360; Futures Institute; Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Center for Communication Programs; Meridian Group International, Inc.; Population Council
Global megatrends are driving increased demand for FP

- **“Youth bulge”**: 26% of world’s 7 billion people are aged 10-24
- Later age of marriage
- Small family norms
  - E.g., mean ideal # of children: Bangladesh 2.2 (2011); Ethiopia age 45-49, 5.7; age 15-19: 3.3
- Worldwide, small family norms driven by:
  - Urbanization (~5% in Sub-Saharan Africa, highest rate of increase in the world)
  - Increased women’s education / many women entering formal workforce
  - High cost of education
  - Rising cost of living
  - Improved child survival
  - Spread of global communication
- All leading to greater demand to delay, space, and/or limit births
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Modern Method Use (MCPR)</th>
<th>Women using modern methods (millions)</th>
<th>Women with unmet need for modern FP (%)</th>
<th>Women with unmet need for modern FP (millions)</th>
<th>Proportion of total demand satisfied (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developing Regions</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>645m</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>222m</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>515m</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>141m</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>51m</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>59m</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>80m</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23m</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Singh S and Darroch JE. *Adding It Up: Costs and Benefits of Contraceptive Services—Estimates for 2012.* Guttmacher Institute and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); 2012.
Total demand for FP, modern method use, and % demand being satisfied are rising in Africa

**World, MWRA**

- Total demand for modern FP: increased from 70% to 76% over twenty year period.
- Modern Method Use: increased from 48% to 57% over twenty year period.
- Unmet Need: decreased from 22% to 19% over twenty year period.

**Africa, MWRA**

- Total Demand for modern FP: increased from 54% to 54% over twenty year period.
- Modern Method Use: increased from 25% to 29% over twenty year period.
- Unmet Need: decreased from 31% to 29% over twenty year period.


Percent Demand Satisfied: increased from 29% to 47% over twenty year period (while unmet need ~ same).
Worldwide there is a range of methods used … but in 11 countries one method comprises over 60% of the method mix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Pill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Injectable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Female Sterilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>IUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Pill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>IUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Folk methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>IUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>Injectable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>IUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Pill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contraceptive use, method mix and choice (cont.)

... and one method comprises 40-60% of method mix in another 28 countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan (pill)</td>
<td>Gambia (pill)</td>
<td>West Bank/Gaza (IUD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh (pill)</td>
<td>Haiti (injectable)</td>
<td>Philippines (pill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan (vasectomy)</td>
<td>Indonesia (Injectable)</td>
<td>Rwanda (injectable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia (traditional)</td>
<td>Kenya (injectable)</td>
<td>Sierra Leone (injectable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi (injectable)</td>
<td>Laos (pill)</td>
<td>South Africa (injectable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon (traditional)</td>
<td>Madagascar (injectable)</td>
<td>South Sudan (traditional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad (traditional)</td>
<td>Malawi (injectable)</td>
<td>Togo (traditional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo (traditional)</td>
<td>Mongolia (IUD)</td>
<td>Uganda (injectable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo (traditional)</td>
<td>Myanmar (injectable)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt (IUD)</td>
<td>Niger (traditional)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two examples of method mix when access is universal

There’s no “ideal” method mix, but this is the method mix in two countries with universal access to FP, wide method choice, respect for rights, high gender equity, & low unmet need:

**United Kingdom**  
(Total CPR: 84%; Modern CPR: 84%)

- Male condom: 27%
- Pill: 28%
- Male sterilization: 21%
- Implants: 1%
- Injectable: 2%
- F. ster.: 8%
- Other: 2%
- Vaginal barrier methods: 1%

**Canada**  
(Total CPR: 74%; Modern CPR: 72%)

- Male sterilization: 31%
- Pill: 28%
- Male condom: 20%
- Vaginal barrier methods: 3%
- Injectable: 1%
- F. ster.: 1%
- Other: 2%
- Traditional: 3%

**Data source:** *World Contraceptive Use 2011*, UN Population Division, 2011. Latest available UN data as of February 2014. Data for women married or in union. UK data is from 2008-09; Canadian data is from 2002.
Implant use is rising in Sub-Saharan Africa

All data are from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), for women ages 15-49 currently married or in union. Total modern CPR is 9.9% in Mali (2012-13) and 15% in Burkina Faso (2010).
### Reproductive Intentions: demand to limit exceeds demand to space in all regions of the world except WCA

Demand to limit exceeds demand to space in all regions of the world except West Africa and Central Africa — country examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total demand for FP (%)</th>
<th>Demand to limit (%)</th>
<th>Demand to space (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic (2007)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa (2003)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh (2007)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda (2010)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi (2010)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya (2008-09)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (2007)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda (2009)</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia (2011)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania (2010)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria (2008)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Source:** Most recent DHS survey; data for women currently married or in union.
Permanent method use: Worldwide and in illustrative African countries

Reflecting high demand to limit, permanent method use is high in all high-resource countries, including some countries in ECA (but vasectomy is low)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Modern Method CPR</th>
<th>Female Sterilization Use (CPR)</th>
<th>Vasectomy Use (CPR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>18.9%: highest of all modern methods: 223 million women</td>
<td>2.4% (28 million men)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data sources: Most recent national DHS survey available as of 2-16-14 or UNDESA, World Contraceptive Use, 2011. Data for women currently married or in a union.
Injectables predominate, and some clinical methods also increasing:

**Kenya (2008-09)**
(Total CPR: 45%; Modern CPR: 39%)

- Male condom: 4%
- Traditional: 13%
- LAM: 1%
- Female sterilization: 11%
- IUD: 4%
- Injectables: 47%
- Pill: 16%

**Uganda (2011)**
(Total CPR: 30%; Modern CPR: 26%)

- Male condom: 9%
- Traditional: 13%
- LAM: 1%
- Female sterilization: 10%
- IUD: 2%
- Injectables: 47%
- Pill: 9%

**Tanzania (2010)**
(Total CPR: 34%; Modern CPR: 26%)

- Male condom: 7%
- Traditional: 20%
- LAM: 4%
- Female sterilization: 10%
- IUD: 2%
- Injectables: 31%
- Pill: 19%

However, method mix is not all that different among spacers and limiters.

**Kenya**

**Method mix among spacers**
- Traditional: 14%
- Condom: 5%
- Pill: 18%
- Injectables: 55%
- Implant: 5%
- LAM: 1%
- IUD: 2%

**Method mix among limiters**
- Female sterilization: 17%
- IUD: 4%
- Implant: 4%
- Condom: 3%
- Pill: 15%
- Traditional: 13%
- Injectables: 43%
- LAM: 1%

**Data Source:** 2008-09 Kenya DHS survey, secondary analysis conducted by the Respond Project. Data is for all women.
Domains of high unmet need for FP: 40% of all unmet need is postpartum (0-12 months)

Very high motivation to avoid next pregnancy, yet ~60% of postpartum women have unmet need – and this is 40% of all unmet need in low-resource countries.

Discontinuation is one result of lack of method choice

- Women who discontinue method use and later have unmet need account for 38% of unmet need
- This is significantly higher in sub-Saharan Africa
- Discontinuation is not “bad” per se: what we want to avoid is discontinuation into no method use in women who still want to contracept
- Levels of continuation parallel levels of satisfaction

“High discontinuation in the past has contributed tens of millions of cases of unmet need, and discontinuation among current users will contribute even more cases [of unmet need] in the future.”

Young married women have high demand for FP and high unmet need

Source: Adapted from presentation by K. MacQuarrie, Measure DHS, Futures Institute, at Wilson Center, 9/17/13.
Demand for FP and unmet need are both even higher among sexually active unmarried women.

Source: Adapted from presentation by K. MacQuarrie, Measure DHS, Futures Institute, at Wilson Center, 9/17/13.
What does this imply for improving method mix?

Focus on:

- **Domains of highest unmet need:**
  - *Postpartum* women
  - *Youth* (*unmarried* as well as *married*)
  - *Discontinuers with unmet need*
  - *Limiters* as well as *spacers*

- **Continuation**, including good counseling and support for *switching methods* (if desired)

- **Increased availability** and accessibility of the *most effective methods*

- **Meeting clients’ needs across their reproductive life cycle**

- **Providing quality services** that *expand choice* and *respect rights*
Asante sana!