



Focused Family Planning Data
at Your Fingertips

User's Guide

2013



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User's Guide

What Is Stat-Shot?

Stat-Shot is a user-friendly, downloadable application (App) and web site that uses secondary analyses of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data from 40 countries to examine the characteristics of family planning users and nonusers. The data explore characteristics of family planning users and nonusers by disaggregating common family planning indicators by the type of method women are using. Stat-Shot provides a snapshot of family planning use and nonuse at one point in time; it does not allow for trend analysis. The tool presents data that are not available through the DHS reports or through StatCompiler.com.

Stat-Shot provides information that can be used to facilitate strategic planning sessions, influence programs and planning, and support advocacy efforts. Stat-Shot can be used to identify areas underserved by existing family planning services, such as gaps in knowledge or low utilization among certain segments of the population.

Benefits of Using Stat-Shot

Stat-Shot takes key statistics and provides ready-to-use graphs that can easily be inserted into presentations and documents. It provides a comprehensive look at important family planning data that can offer information about and insights into the current family planning environment. This information can be used to determine program strategy, inform policy analysis, and support advocacy campaigns.

Some key questions that Stat-Shot can help answer include:

- What methods do women use for spacing versus for limiting? Do these method choices match their stated fertility intentions?
- How does the method mix differ between the wealthiest and the poorest women? Between urban and rural women?
- Do parity and ideal number of children differ among users of different types of methods?
- Have family planning users met or exceeded their desired parity? Does this situation differ by type of method used?

Description of Stat-Shot Data

Stat-Shot includes secondary analyses from 40 DHS surveys conducted from 2000 through 2012. Countries were selected based on the ability to perform secondary analysis on all types of family planning users, which required an adequate sample size (more than 25 users in each method category). The Stat-Shot dataset includes information on all

women of reproductive age (unless otherwise specified) and focuses primarily on women using the following five types of family planning methods:

1. **LA/PMs:** Long-acting and permanent methods of family planning (the intrauterine device [IUD], the hormonal implant, and female or male sterilization)
2. **LAs:** Long-acting methods of family planning (the IUD or implant)
3. **PMs:** Permanent methods of family planning (female or male sterilization)
4. **SAs:** Short-acting methods of family planning (oral contraceptives, injectables, condoms, spermicides, the standard days method, lactational amenorrhea, etc.)
5. **TMs:** Traditional methods of family planning (withdrawal, periodic abstinence, or other traditional or folk methods)

However, there are also data for **nonusers** (women not currently using a family planning method) and for **nonusers with an unmet need** (women who are not currently using a family planning method but who either wish to delay their next birth for at least two years or do not wish to have any more children).

How to Access Stat-Shot

Stat-Shot can be accessed in two ways: by downloading the App to your computer, or by accessing its Flash-based web site online. The downloadable App will work on any computer with Windows XP or later. The web site is visible on any browser that supports Adobe Flash.

Downloading Stat-Shot

The Stat-Shot App is downloadable from the RESPOND web site (www.respond-project.org/pages/download/survey.php?fn=/StatShotInstall.EXE). There, a brief survey asks a few questions on how you plan to use Stat-Shot; then, you can simply click the option to download the file. Once Stat-Shot has been downloaded onto your computer, follow the directions to install.

Accessing the Web Site

To use the Flash-based Stat-Shot web site, go to www.respond-project.org/pages/stat-shot/. The web site is linked to the RESPOND web site and can also be accessed from there.

Differences between the App and the Web Site

There are no critical differences between the Stat-Shot App and the web site: In terms of content, the information is the same. However, differences do exist in the way in which the information is displayed. These differences are due to variations in both options and limitations for the two formats. For example, the graphs on the web site are smaller than the graphs in the App, which users may find more visually appealing. This manual explains other differences regarding the graphs in sections 3, 4, and 5 under Getting Started.

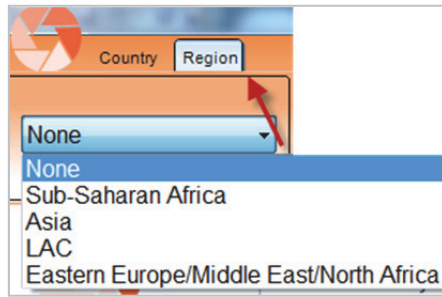
Getting Started

To get started, refer to the drop-down menus and check boxes across the top of the screen to navigate through the Stat-Shot database.



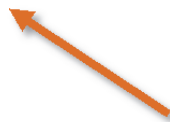
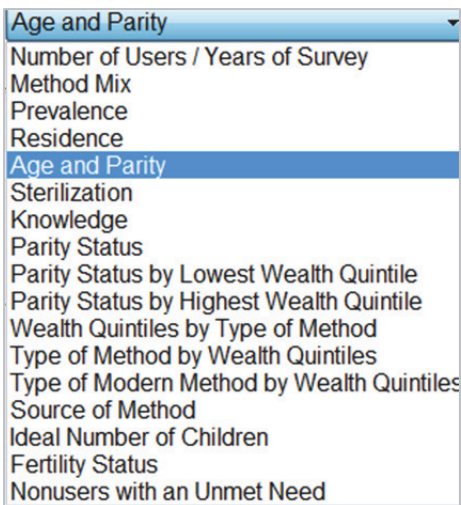
1. Selecting a Country or Region

To start using the database, decide if you want to see data displayed for an individual “country” or “region” and click the appropriate box. You have the option of displaying any of the 40 countries included in the database or of selecting one of four geographic regions—Sub-Saharan Africa; Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); or Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa.



2. Selecting an Indicator

After you have chosen the appropriate country or region, select from the drop-down menu the indicator that you would like to see. (For an explanation of each indicator, refer to the Appendix.)

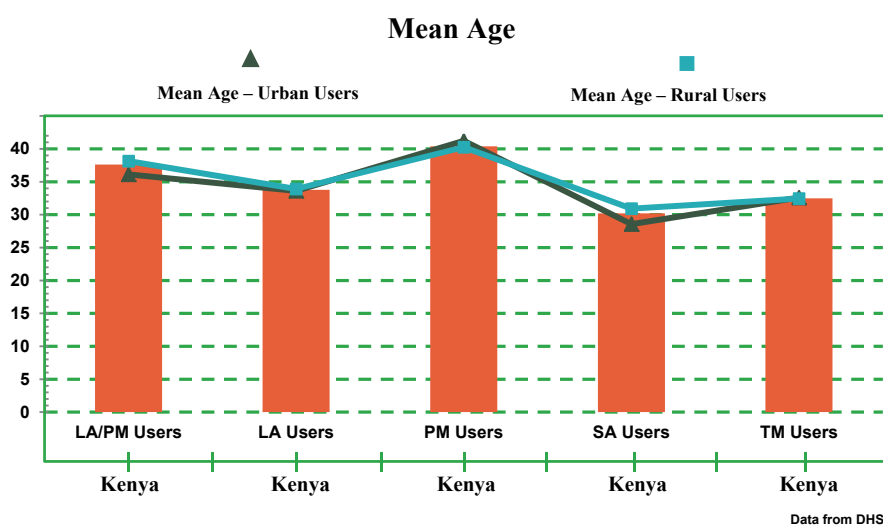


After you have selected the indicator, the corresponding data for that country will appear on-screen. Depending on the type of indicator you choose, the data will be in the form of a table or graph. For most of the indicators, more than one graph is available. The first indicator, “Number of Years/Years of Survey,” provides basic information about the data used in the analysis, such as the year of the survey and the sample size for each type of family planning method. It also provides national-level data for contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) and modern-method CPR. For example, if you select “Kenya” for your country and “Number of Years/Years of Survey” as your indicator, a table with the appropriate data will appear on the screen (Table 1). If you select another indicator, such as “Age and Parity,” a graph will appear on the screen (Graph 1) showing the age results.

Table 1. Number of Years/Years of Survey for Kenya

	Kenya
Total Women Sampled in Dataset	8,444
LA/PM	464
LA	195
PM	269
Short Acting Methods (SA)	1,897
Traditional Methods (TM)	344
Total Users (traditional and modern)	2,705
Total Modern Users	2,361
CPR (married women)	45.50%
Modern CPR (married women)	39.40%
TFR	4.6
Year of DHS Survey	2009

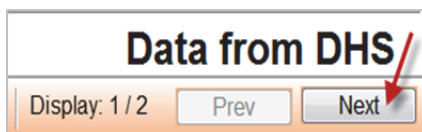
Graph 1. Age Results for Kenya



Accessing Additional Graphs

App

To access additional graphs, go to the bottom right-hand corner of the screen, where it says “Data from DHS” (see below).

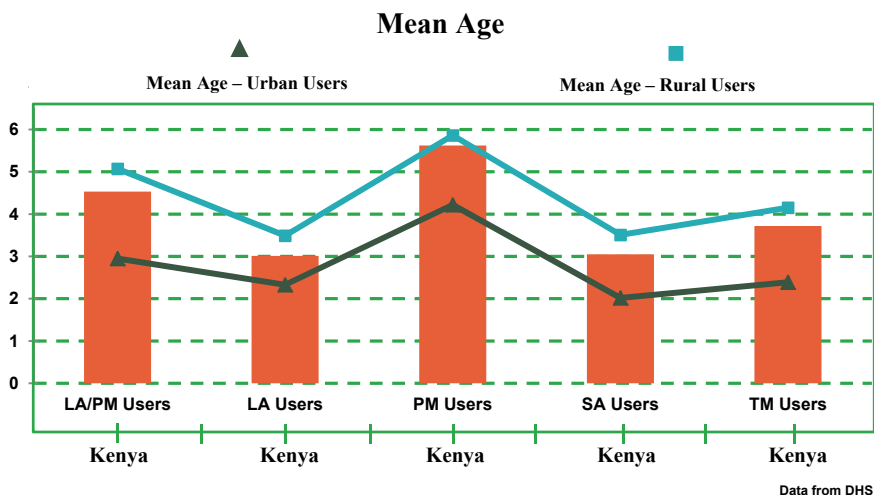


Below it, you will see something like “Display 1/2,” which means that you are currently viewing the first of two graphs. To access the next graph, simply click the “Next” button; the Display indicator will then change to “Display: 2/2”. In this case, Graph 2 displays the parity results.

Web Site

On the web site, you can view the additional graphs simultaneously on one page. Users may find this setup more appealing, especially if they are interested in making comparisons between graphs.

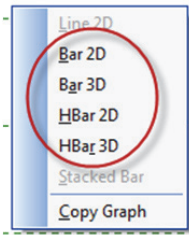
Graph 2. Parity Results for Kenya



3. Changing Graph Format

App

To change the type of graph, simply right-click on the graph and make your selection. Since not all types of graphs are appropriate for each indicator, some display options have been disabled for certain graphs. Another option that appears when you right-click on a



graph is an option to copy the graph. This function can be used to copy the graph into a presentation or document.

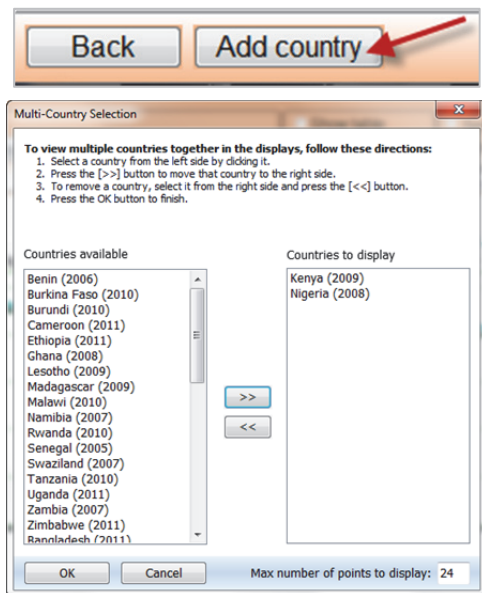
Web Site

It is not possible to change the type of graph or copy the graph in the web site version.

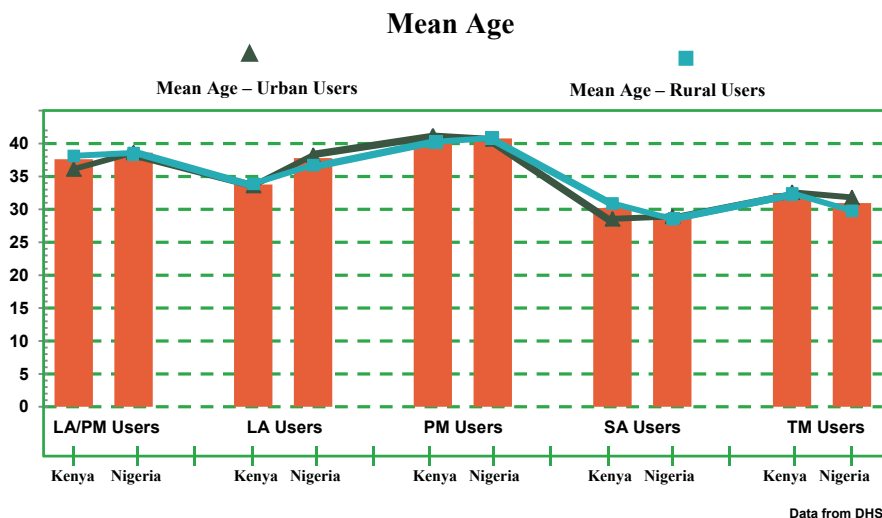
4. Viewing Multiple Countries

App

If you would like to view multiple countries at a time, go to the bottom left-hand corner of the screen and click on the “Add Country” box. A pop-up window will appear listing all of the countries in the database on the left side and those that you want to display on the right. (Notice that the first country you selected is already on the list.) To add countries, click on a country name and then click the arrow pointing to the right. To deselect, click the country name and click the arrow pointing left. In the example below, Nigeria is being added to the list of countries to display. A graph with both countries appears on the screen (Graph 3).



Graph 3. Age and Parity Results for Kenya and Nigeria

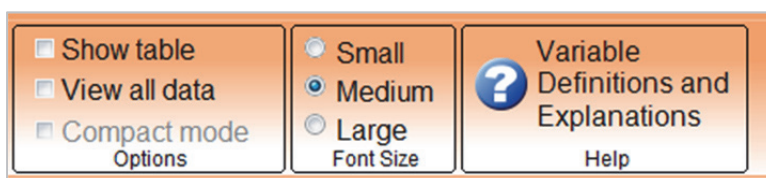


Web Site

Viewing multiple countries together, other than in the already organized regions, is not available in the web site version.

5. Additional Options

To change how the tables or graphs are displayed, go to the top of the screen, where you will find three boxes (Options, Font Size, and Help).

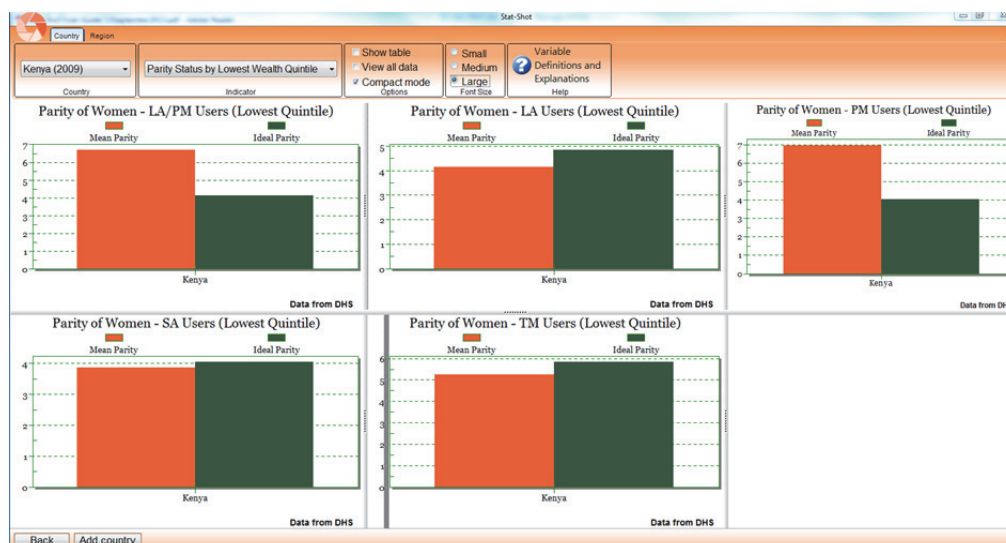


Options

This box allows you to view the data in three different formats. Below is an explanation of each format.

- **Show table** adds a display page to the indicator showing the raw data for that indicator.
- **View all data** adds a display page to the indicator showing the raw data for all of the indicators included in the database.
- **Compact mode** puts all of the graphs for the indicator on the same display screen, so you can see everything at once (Graph 4).

Graph 4. Mean and Ideal Parity among Women in the Lowest Wealth Quintile, by Type of Method Used, Kenya



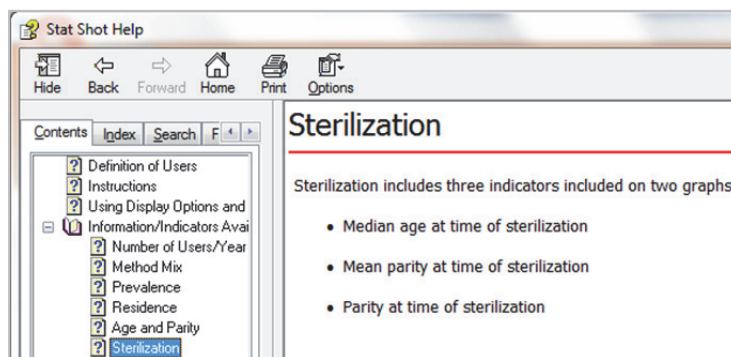
Font Size

This box allows you to change the size of the fonts used in the graphs. Changing the fonts will improve the display when it is viewed on a small screen or is projected onto a screen.

Variable Definitions and Explanations

This box provides information about the analysis and data used in the database. When you click on this button, a pop-up help screen displays descriptive information about the indicator that you are viewing. This information can include:

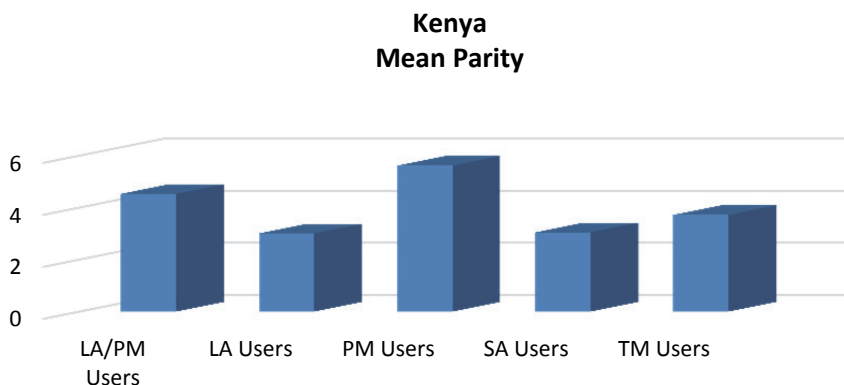
- A description of the data used in estimating the indicator
- Information about missing data (Some countries do not have data for all indicators, and this screen will help you distinguish between a value being zero and a country having missing data.)



Creating Graphs in Microsoft Excel

Users can create their own graphs in Excel by accessing the data for one or more countries in table form and then copying the data into Excel (Graph 5). Throughout the App, it is possible to copy data related to an individual graph (or to copy the entire spreadsheet that contains all of the data used in the App) and paste these data into Microsoft Excel. By creating graphs in Excel, users can decide how they want their graph to be displayed (i.e., type of graph, with/without a legend, etc.).

Graph 5: Sample Graph Using Excel



Attribution

It is always important to provide attributions to the sources of information used in papers, presentations, etc. For charts or tables created using Stat-Shot, we recommend that you attribute the information to:

RESPOND Project. 2012. *Stat-Shot: Focused family planning data at your fingertips*. New York: EngenderHealth. Data accessed MONTH Day, YEAR. Stat-Shot measures are based on Demographic and Health Survey data collected and tabulated by MEASURE DHS.

6. Frequently Asked Questions

Is it possible to change or add graphs to Stat-Shot?

It is not possible to change or add graphs to Stat-Shot. Stat-Shot is not a data analysis tool; it is a data display tool.

How do I use graphs in Stat-Shot in my presentations or reports?

It is easy to transfer the graphs included in Stat-Shot into presentations and/or reports. If you like the way that a graph is displayed in Stat-Shot, you can simply right-click on the graph and select “Copy Graph.” Then, simply paste the graph into the presentation or document. If you would like to change the type of graph that is being displayed, you can right-click on the graph and select a different graph type before copying the graph. If the type of graph you would like to create is not one of the options that appears when you right-click on the graph, select the “Show Table” radio button at the top of the screen. This allows you to copy the data used in the graph into an Excel spreadsheet and create the type of graph that you want.

I changed the type of graph being displayed in Stat-Shot and can't remember the original graphing format. How do I change it back?

Reselect the graph from the drop-down menu and the graph will return to its original format.

How do I know if the data displayed in Stat-Shot are from the most recent DHS?

Next to the name of each country included in Stat-Shot is the year of the DHS that is being displayed in the graphs. You can verify the year of the most recent DHS by looking on the MEASURE DHS web site.

I am not able to download Stat-Shot because I get an error message. What should I do?

If you encounter an error message when trying to install Stat-Shot, repeat the installation process and very carefully read the information in each dialogue box that opens during the process. Ensure that the default installation selections are appropriate for your computer. If you still encounter problems, verify that you have the authority to install programs on your computer. If you are using a workplace computer, it may be necessary for you to have administrator privileges to install new programs. If you are still having problems, send an e-mail using the “contact us” option at the bottom of the Stat-Shot installation page on the RESPOND Project web site.

Appendix 1: Definitions of Indicators

Number of Users/Year of the Survey

This indicator provides basic information about the data for each of the countries included in the analysis. The year of the DHS survey included in the analysis is specified, and the sample size for each type of method user is listed. Only countries with a sample size of more than 25 for both long-acting method users and permanent method users have been included in this database.

Method Mix

Method Mix provides two indicators:

- Method mix for all users, modern plus traditional
- Method mix for modern method users only

Method mix information sums to 100% and disaggregates all family planning users within a country by the type of method they are currently using. The numerator is the number of women using one of the specific types of methods (LA, PM, SA, TM), and the denominator is women using any type of method.

Prevalence

Prevalence information is provided in two ways:

- Prevalence, by type of method, for women using family planning to space births
- Prevalence, by type of method, for women using family planning to limit births

Prevalence sums to the total number of women using family planning to space and limit births. The numerator is the number of women using any of the specific types of methods (LA, PM, SA, TM), and the denominator is all women of reproductive age.

Residence

The residence indicator provides information on the distribution of family planning users by urban and rural residence. The data are separated into the type of method women are currently using (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM), and the percentages of urban women and of rural women sum to 100% for each method. The numerator is the number of women in a rural or urban area using any of the specific types of methods (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM), and the denominator is all women using one of the specific types of methods.

Age and Parity

Two indicators are included for age and parity. The age graph displays the mean overall age, mean age of urban women, and mean age of rural women for each type of method currently being used (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM).

The parity graph displays the mean overall parity, mean parity of urban women, and mean parity of rural women for each type of method currently being used (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM).

Sterilization

Sterilization includes three indicators included on two graphs:

- Median age at time of sterilization
- Mean parity at time of sterilization
- Parity at time of sterilization

The first two indicators, median age and mean parity at time of sterilization, include all women who are currently using sterilization (either male or female).

The third indicator, parity at time of sterilization, looks at all women currently using sterilization (either male or female), divided into their lifetime number of births at the time of sterilization. The six possible responses for this category (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5+) sum to 100%. The denominator for all three indicators is all women currently using sterilization (male or female) for family planning.

Knowledge

Multiple indicators are included in the knowledge section, and they are each repeated for all women and for currently married women. The indicators included are:

- Ability of LA users to:
 - Name both the IUD and implant
 - Name one PM
- Ability of PM users to:
 - Name at least one LA
- Ability of SA users to:
 - Name at least one LA
 - Name at least one PM
- Ability of TM users to:
 - Name at least one LA
 - Name at least one PM
 - Name at least one SA
- Ability of nonusers to:
 - Name at least one LA
 - Name at least one PM
 - Name at least one SA

These indicators attempt to “unpack” knowledge and provide information on women’s awareness of specific types of methods. The denominator for all of the indicators is all women currently using one of the types of methods (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM) or

women not using any type of method (nonusers). The numerator is the number of women who named the specified type of method.

Note: To limit the potentially huge number of knowledge variables in the tool, we chose to focus on a hierarchical approach, in which respondents' awareness of methods was examined only for method categories considered generally more effective than the respondents' current method use. Thus, for nonusers and for users of TMs, knowledge data on SAs, LAs, and PMs were included here. For users of SAs, knowledge data on LAs and PMs were included. For users of LAs, knowledge data on PMs were included. The exception to this pattern was for users of PMs: The tool includes data on their knowledge of LAs.

Parity Status

This indicator includes five graphs showing the comparison of mean and ideal parity for women using each type of method (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM).

Parity Status in Lowest Wealth Quintile

This indicator includes five graphs showing the comparison of mean and ideal parity among women in the lowest wealth quintile for women using each type of method (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM).

Parity Status in Highest Wealth Quintile

This indicator includes five graphs showing the comparison of mean and ideal parity among women in the highest wealth quintile for women using each type of method (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM).

Wealth Quintiles, by Type of Method

This indicator displays the wealth quintile of women currently using each type of method (LA/PM, LA, PM, TM, SA). For example, for LA users, it shows the percentage of current LA users who fall into each of the five wealth quintiles (poorest, poorer, middle, richer, richest). It repeats this for each type of method. Each type of method sums to 100%.

Type of Method, by Wealth Quintile

This indicator divides women into wealth quintiles (poorest, poorer, middle, richer, richest) and then looks at each of the quintiles separately and disaggregates all of the women currently using family planning by type of method (LA, PM, SA, TM) within that quintile. For example, it shows what types of methods women in the poorest quintile are using, what types are used in the poorer quintile, etc. Each quintile sums to 100%.

Type of Modern Method, by Wealth Quintile

This indicator divides women into wealth quintiles (poorest, poorer, middle, richer, richest) and then looks at each of the quintiles separately and disaggregates all of the women currently using family planning by type of modern method (LA, PM, SA) within

that quintile. For example, it shows what types of methods women in the poorest quintile are using, what types are used in the poorer quintile, etc. Each quintile sums to 100%.

Source of Method

This indicator shows where women currently using an LA, a PM, or an SA last obtained their method. The percentage for each type of method (LA, PM, SA) sums to 100%.

Ideal Number of Children

There are two indicators for showing data on the ideal number of children:

- **Ideal Number of Children, by Method Type (%):** This indicator groups the number of children women would ideally like to have into five categories (0, 1–2, 3–4, 5+, and nonnumeric response [such as “it is up to God”]). The graph displays these choices for each type of method (LA, PM, SA, TM). The percentages for each type of method sum to 100%.
- **Mean Ideal Number of Children, by Method Type:** This indicator shows the mean ideal number of children women say they want, by the type of method they are currently using (LA, PM, SA, TM).

Fertility Status

This indicator contains three graphs. The first graph compares the mean parity and mean ideal number of children for women in the lowest wealth quintile using each type of method and for women in the lowest quintile who are not currently using contraception (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM, and nonusers).

The second graph compares the mean parity and mean ideal number of children for women in the highest wealth quintile using each type of method and for women in the highest quintile who are not currently using contraception (LA/PM, LA, PM, SA, TM, and nonusers).

The third graph includes three indicators:

- Married women of reproductive age whose actual parity is higher than their ideal number of children (i.e., they have exceeded the number of children they want)
- Married women of reproductive age whose actual parity is the same as their ideal number of children (i.e., they currently have the number of children they want)
- Married women of reproductive age whose actual parity is lower than their ideal number of children (i.e., they have not yet had as many children as they want)

Each of the three above indicators is shown for women currently using the four types of methods (LA, PM, SA, TM), for women not currently using family planning (nonusers), and for women not using any method but reporting that they either want to delay their next birth for at least two years or do not want any additional births (nonusers with an unmet need).

These three categories sum to 100% for each type of method (LA, PM, SA, TM), for nonusers, and for nonusers with an unmet need.

Nonusers with an Unmet Need

This category includes multiple indicators for women of reproductive age who report that they either want to delay their next birth for at least two years or do not want any additional births and are not using a method. The variables included are:

- Mean age of this group of women
- Mean age of this group of women who are living in an urban area
- Mean age of this group of women who are living in a rural area
- Mean parity of this group of women
- Mean parity of this group of women who are living in an urban area
- Mean parity of this group of women who are living in a rural area
- Mean ideal number of children for this group of women
- Mean ideal number of children for this group of women who are living in an urban area
- Mean ideal number of children for this group of women who are living in a rural area
- Percentage of these women living in an urban area
- Percentage of these women living in a rural area
- Mean parity of this group of women if they are in the poorest wealth quintile
- Mean parity of this group of women if they are in the richest wealth quintile
- Mean ideal number of children of this group of women if they are in the poorest wealth quintile
- Mean ideal number of children of this group of women if they are in the richest wealth quintile

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