Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey related to Family Planning and Reproductive Health

KAP Dissemination Event
September 30th, 2015
10 – 11:30
Agenda

- Welcoming Remarks and Acknowledgements
- Introduction to JCAP
- KAP study methodology and main findings
- Questions and Answers
- Closing Remarks
The Jordan Communication, Advocacy, and Policy (JCAP) Project
5 year USAID-funded activity that aims to:
- Increase demand for and use of modern FP methods
- Build capacity of government, civil society, and other partners for social behavioral change communication, policy & advocacy
- Improve the enabling environment for FP programs
1. Irbid: Bani Obeid District
2. Irbid: Al-Koura District
3. Mafraq: Qasabah District
4. Jerash: Qasabah District
5. Amman: Quaismeh District
6. Amman: Na’oor Sub-district
7. Tafileh: Hasa District
8. Ma’an: Huseineiya District
Survey Purpose

- Measure knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) related to Family Planning and Reproductive Health
- Measure social and cultural norms and behavioral determinants related to gender roles, empowerment, decision making and sources of information on FP
- Use findings to inform JCAP programmatic decisions
- Create a rigorous baseline to enable future assessment of JCAP impact
Survey Sample

- Population-based survey
- Sample of 4076 MWRA
- 8 intervention, 8 control sites
- Findings represent district level (not governorate or national level)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention Districts</th>
<th>Control Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bani Obeid</td>
<td>Ajlun Qasabah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koorah</td>
<td>Ramtha **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafraq Qasabah**</td>
<td>Hashemiyah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jarash Qasabah</td>
<td>Salt Qasabah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quaismeh **</td>
<td>Russeifa **</td>
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<tr>
<td>Na’oor *</td>
<td>Theban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hissa</td>
<td>Qatraneh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huseiniya</td>
<td>Eil *</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Pop.: 963,740</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total pop.: 845,770</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Selected sites are sub-districts
** Jordanians & Syrians are included
Sample Demographics

Age Group
- 22% 19%
- 16% 11%
- 20% 10%
- 11% 2%

Residence
- Urban: 30%
- Rural: 70%

Nationality
- Jordanian: 19%
- Syrian: 81%
Demographic Characteristics

Region
- North: 40%
- Central: 40%
- South: 20%

Education
- No Education: 5%
- Primary: 49%
- Secondary: 24%
- Higher: 22%

Job
- Currently Working: 10%
- Worked in the Past: 7%
- Never Worked: 83%

Income Quintiles
- Q1: 14%
- Q2: 20%
- Q3: 29%
- Q4: 26%
- Q5: 11%
Survey Thematic Areas

- Marriage and Fertility
- Fertility Preferences
- Knowledge of FP Methods Used
- Use of FP Methods
- FP Messages and Services
- Benefits of Family Planning
- Women’s Empowerment and FP
20 years
median age at first marriage

25% agreed it is desirable to delay
the first birth, by an average of one year
of desired delay

Marriage to first birth interval

- 52% within one year
- 31% within 2-3 years
- 9% after 4 years
- 8% have never given birth
Fertility Preferences

3.7 was the average desired number of children

61% desired more than three children

82% would like to space at least two years between births

71% reported no child sex preference

45% who reach their desired family size will continue to bear children to get a son

40% of last pregnancies were undesired at the time
46% expressed their current desire to limit childbearing.

Contraceptive Use of Women Who Want to Limit Childbearing:

- 56% Not using
- 25% Use of Any modern
- 19% Use of Any traditional
Knowledge of FP Methods

95% recalled at least one family planning method

33% did not think modern FP methods are more effective than traditional methods

77% believed that use of modern FP by newlyweds would reflect negatively on future pregnancies
Use of FP Methods

% Users of FP Methods

- 42% - Any Modern Method
- 41% - Any Traditional
- 17% - Not Using
Factors Affecting FP Use

56% reported that it was their sole decision to practice or not practice FP, not based on anyone’s advice.

Factors cited why a woman might not use, or continue to use a modern FP method:

- **47%** Side effects
- **13%** Opposition to use (by self, husband, family)
- **4%** Religious or cultural
- **1%** Access and cost
- **1%** Provider related
Type of FP Method Used

- Implants: 1%
- Injectables: 1%
- Female Sterilization: 2%
- Rhythm: 2%
- Male Condom: 6%
- Pills: 10%
- Withdrawal: 14%
- IUD: 21%
Sample includes both Syrians and Jordanians.
Family Planning Messages

83% have been exposed to at least one source of FP messages

Trusted Sources for Information on FP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media sources</th>
<th>Classical Media</th>
<th>Other Print Material</th>
<th>Social Media</th>
<th>Web Sources</th>
<th>Community Lectures</th>
<th>Community Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classical Media</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Print Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Media</td>
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<tr>
<th>Non-media sources</th>
<th>Medical providers</th>
<th>Outreach workers</th>
<th>Female family members</th>
<th>Husbands</th>
<th>Religious Leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical providers</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach workers</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
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87% knew where to obtain an FP method

30% Visited an FP Service in the Last 12 Months

- Public: 63%
- Hospital: 16%
- Doctor: 9%
- Pharmacy: 5%
- JAFPP: 2%
- UNRWA: 2%
- Other NGOs: 3%
### Benefits of FP to a Woman

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Improves woman’s health</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improves children’s health</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More attention to each child</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finances are easier</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More resources per child</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced risks from too many pregnancies</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced worry about unwanted pregnancies</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced stress and demands to meet</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More time to do things for herself</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More time to do other work</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefits of Family Planning

Benefits of FP to the Family

- Reduced stress and demands to meet: 24%
- More time for husband and wife: 25.5%
- Improves infant and child health: 32%
- Improves woman's health: 34.5%
- More attention to each child: 37%
- Finances easier: 63%
Benefits of Family Planning

Benefits of FP for Jordan

- National security: 14.7%
- Reduces drain on natural resources: 17.3%
- Reduces crowding roads/transport: 23.4%
- Enhances economic development: 27.3%
- Improves access to public services: 30.9%
- Improved employment opportunities: 39.6%
- Reduced population growth: 50.6%
Women’s Empowerment

72% contribute to making decisions related to visits to healthcare, visits for FP/RH and major household purchases.

52% agree woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together.

94% cited joint decision making on number of children.

73% cited joint decision making on FP use, 20% the decision as their own and 6% their husband’s.
Characteristics of Syrian Sub Sample
### Syrians & Jordanians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SYRIAN MWRA</th>
<th>JORDANIAN MWRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Younger (15 - 24 years)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Urban (live in urban areas)</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Educated (completed Primary School or less)</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poorer classified in Q1 or Q2</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Employed (have never worked)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fertility Characteristics

**SYRIAN MWRA**
- Median Age of First Marriage: 19
- Desired No. of Children: 3.7
- No. of Children (40-49 year women): 5.1
- Not Living with Husbands: 11%
- Currently Pregnant: 13%
- Desire to Limit Births: 49%
- CPR: 39% modern, 12% traditional

**JORDANIAN MWRA**
- Median Age of First Marriage: 21
- Desired No. of Children: 3.7
- No. of Children (40-49 year women): 5.5
- Not Living with Husbands: 2%
- Currently Pregnant: 11%
- Desire to Limit Births: 45%
- CPR: 41% modern, 18% traditional

45% modern, 18% traditional
Concluding Highlights

- Concerns about side effects and method safety remain prevalent
- One third do not believe that modern methods are more effective than traditional methods
- Desire to have more children and larger families remains a social norm
- Minor differences between Syrian and Jordanians with respect to fertility, attitudes and behavior towards use of FP