

Examining inequities in
access to FP:

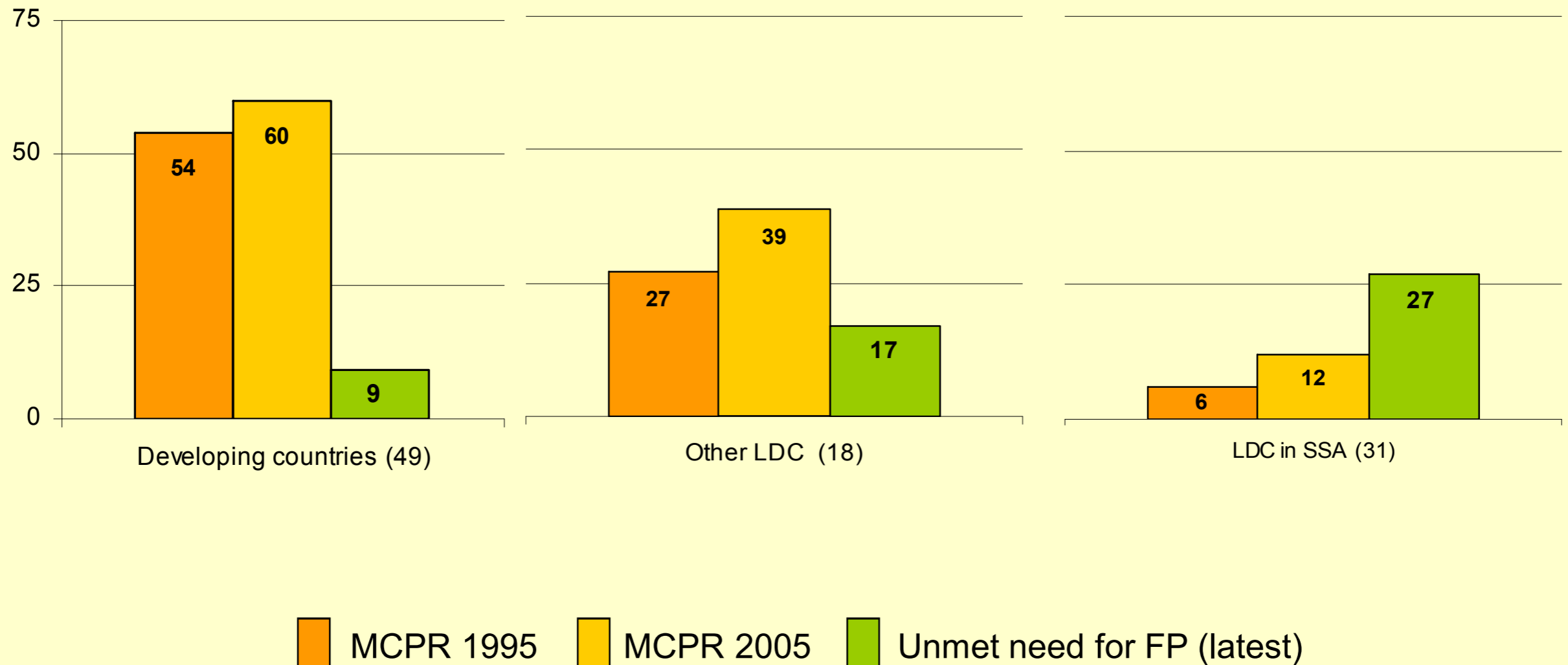
Who is left behind?

Nuriye Ortayli and Shawn Malarcher
UNFPA

Overview

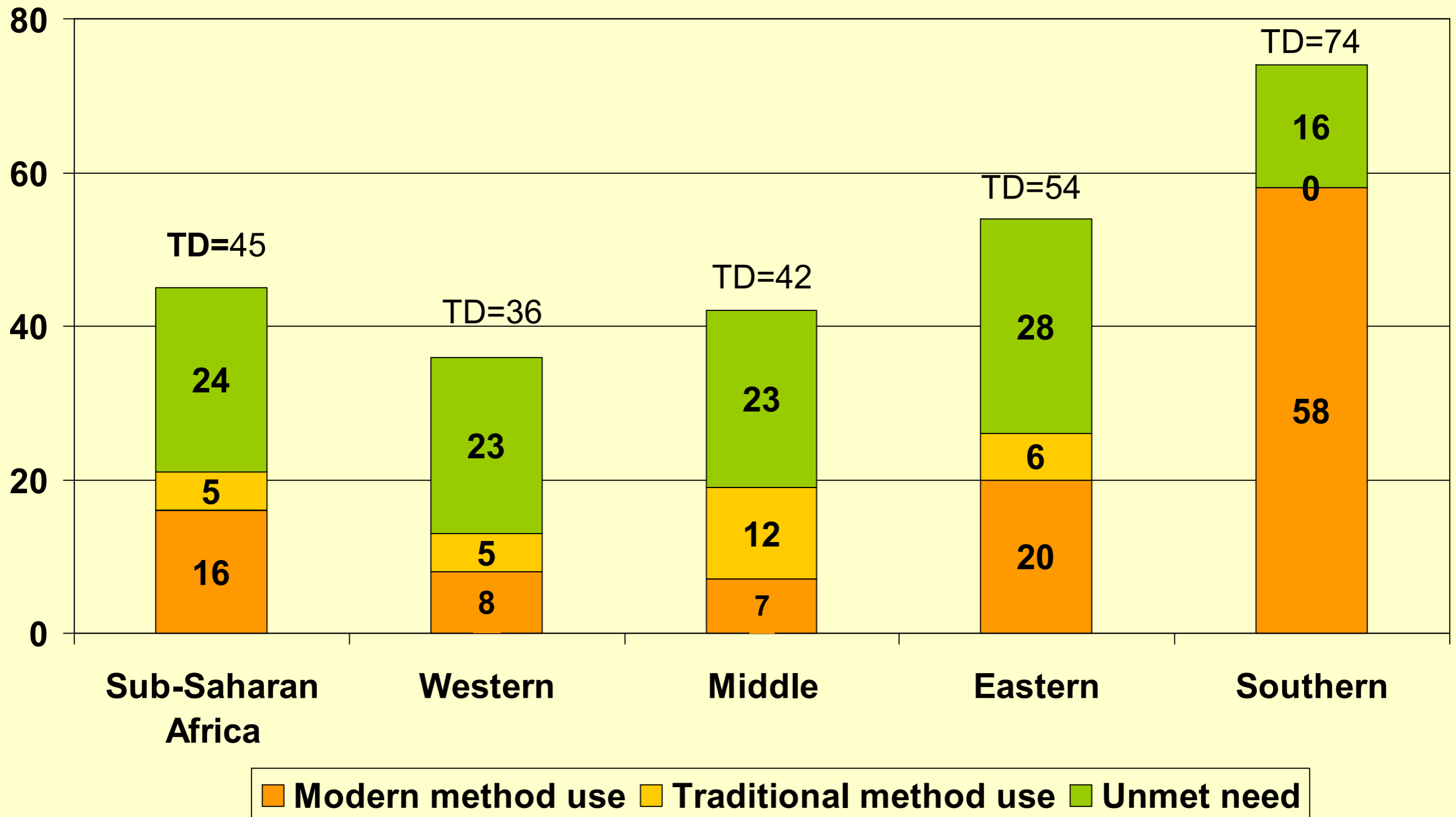
- ◆ Intercountry differences in contraceptive use and unmet need
- ◆ Intracountry differentials
 - ◆ Trends in PDS by wealth quintile differences
 - ◆ Patterns of inequity in PDS by wealth quintile, residence, and age
- ◆ Probable consequences of limited access to FP

The unmet need for FP



Source: UN Population Division Policy Brief. March 2009. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Total demand and unmet need for FP



Source: PRB 2008. 2008 Africa Population Data Sheet

A closer look:

Differences within countries by wealth quintile

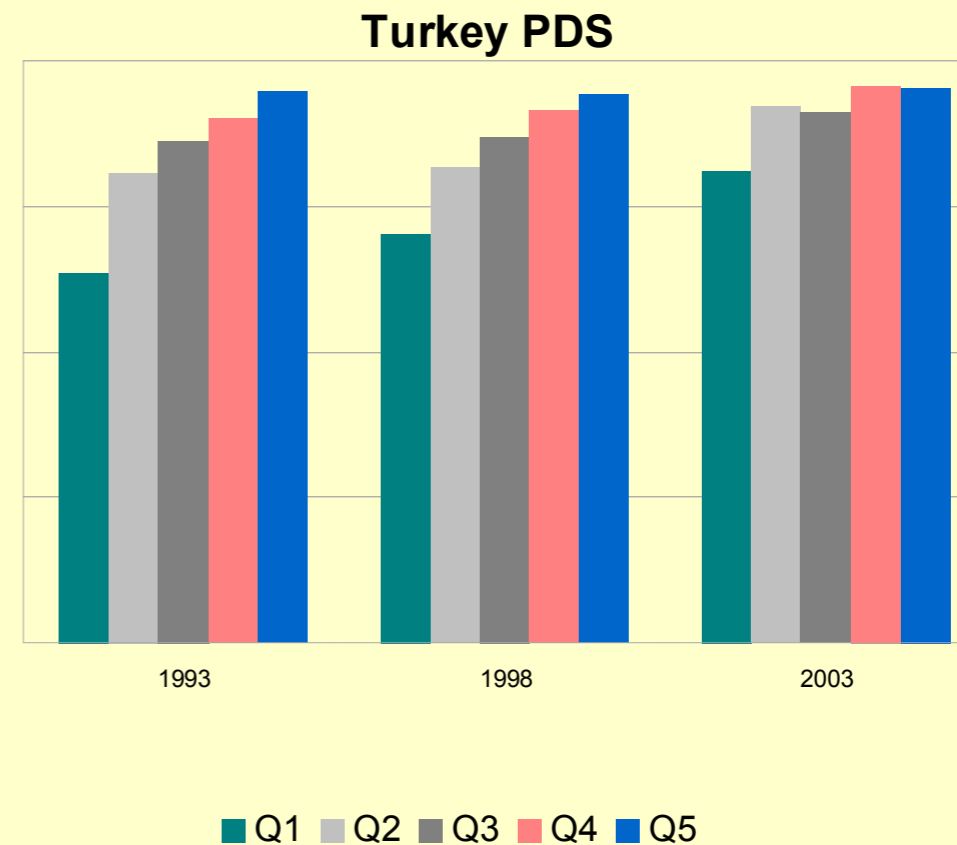
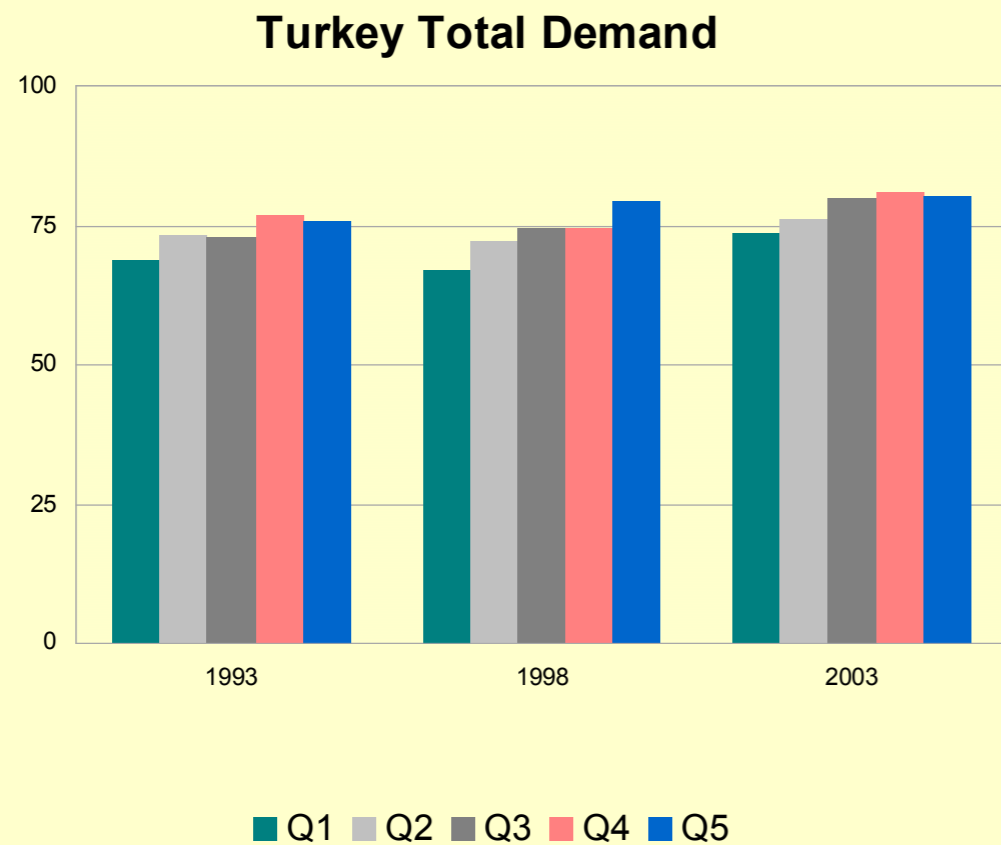
- ◆ Methods

- ◆ 37 countries examined with multiple DHS during 1993-2007
- ◆ Total demand and proportion of demand satisfied by wealth quintiles

- ◆ Findings

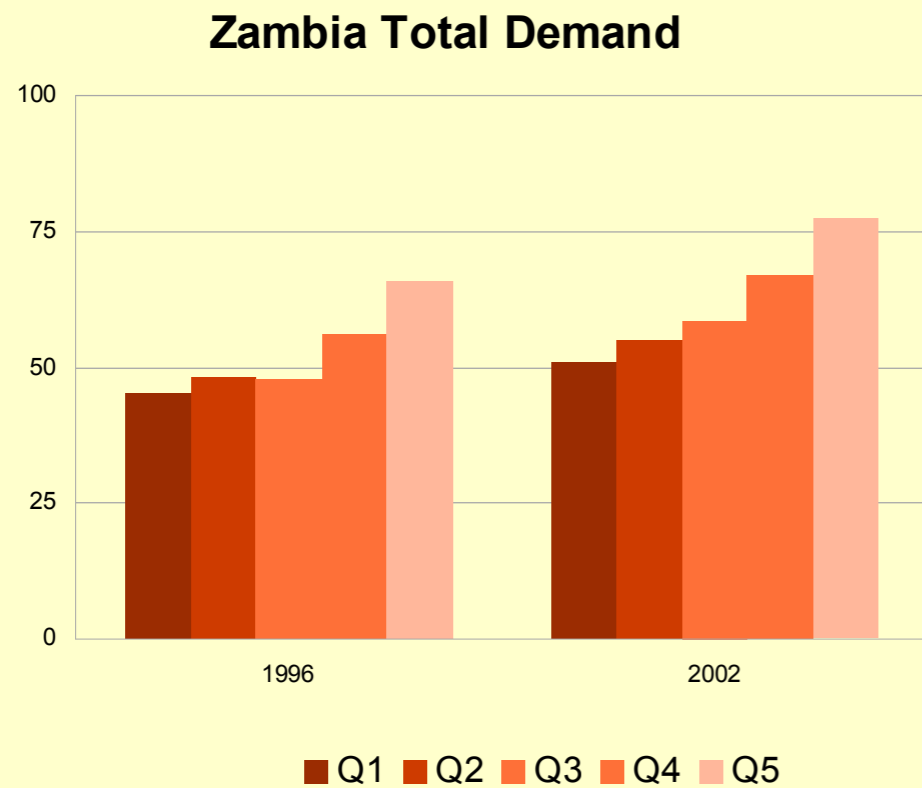
- ◆ In most countries (24) PDS increased in time.
- ◆ Only half of these countries (12) experienced improvements in PDS across all wealth quintiles.

Gradual Leveling of Differentials: Turkey

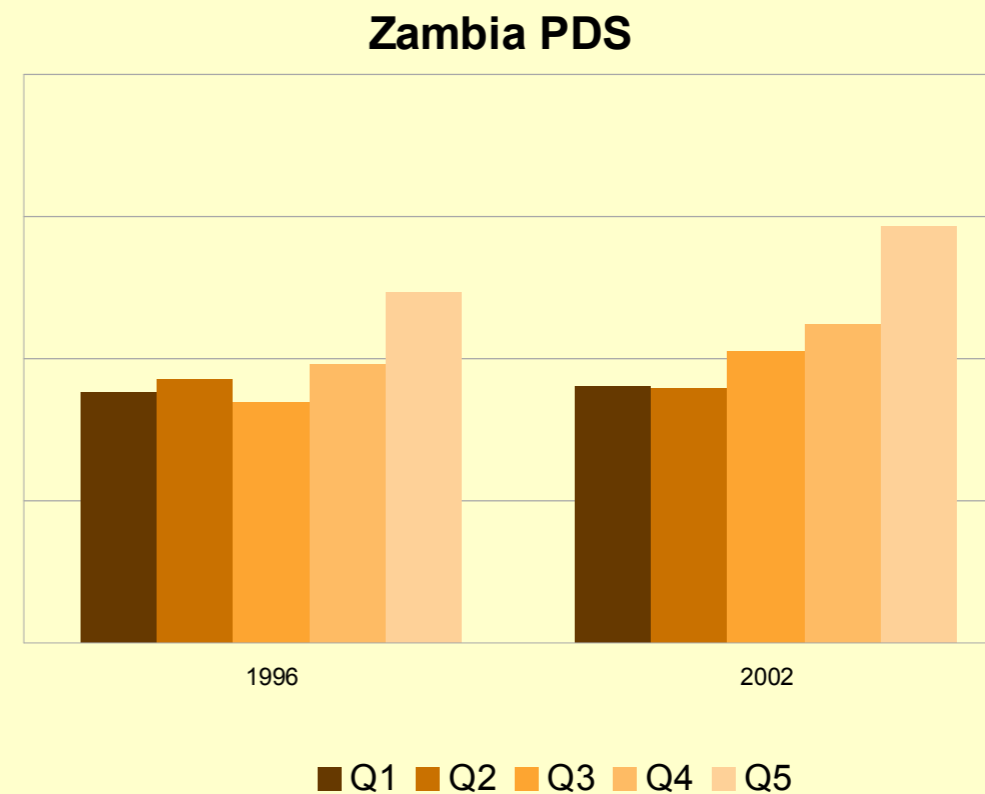


2003
TD: 79%
PDS: 92%

Gap between poorest and richest increasing: Zambia

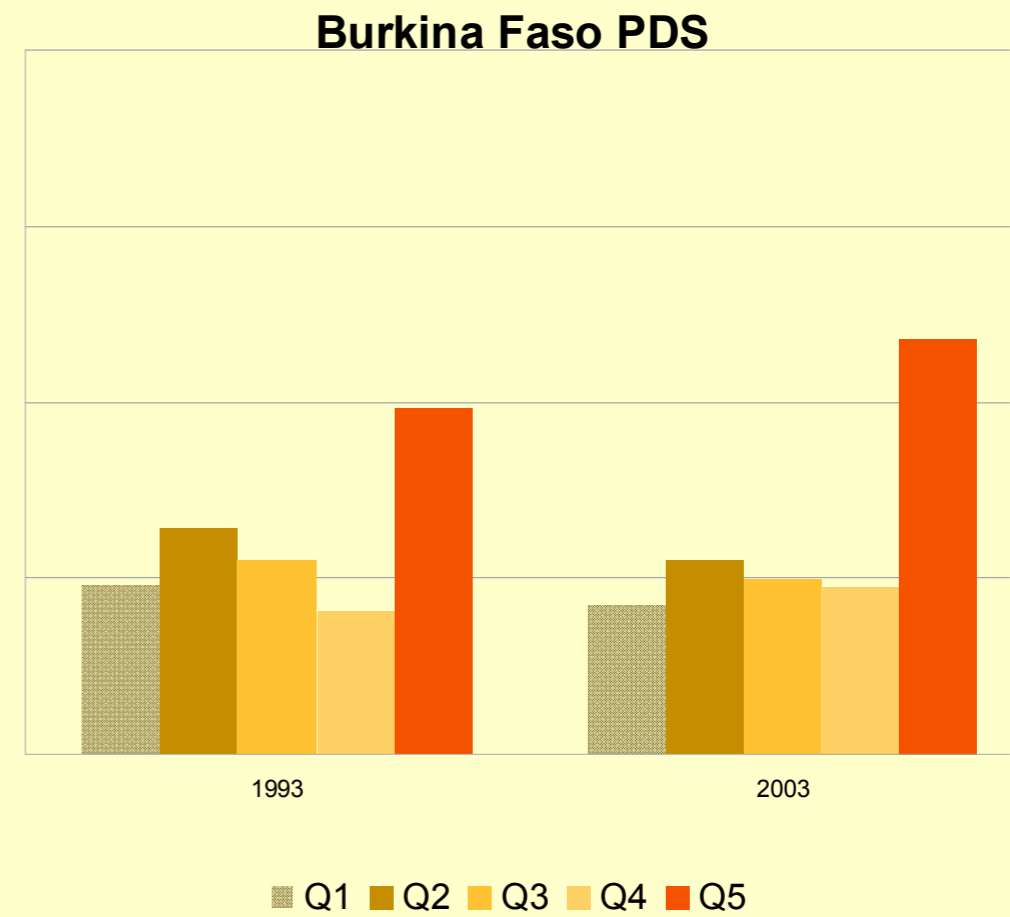
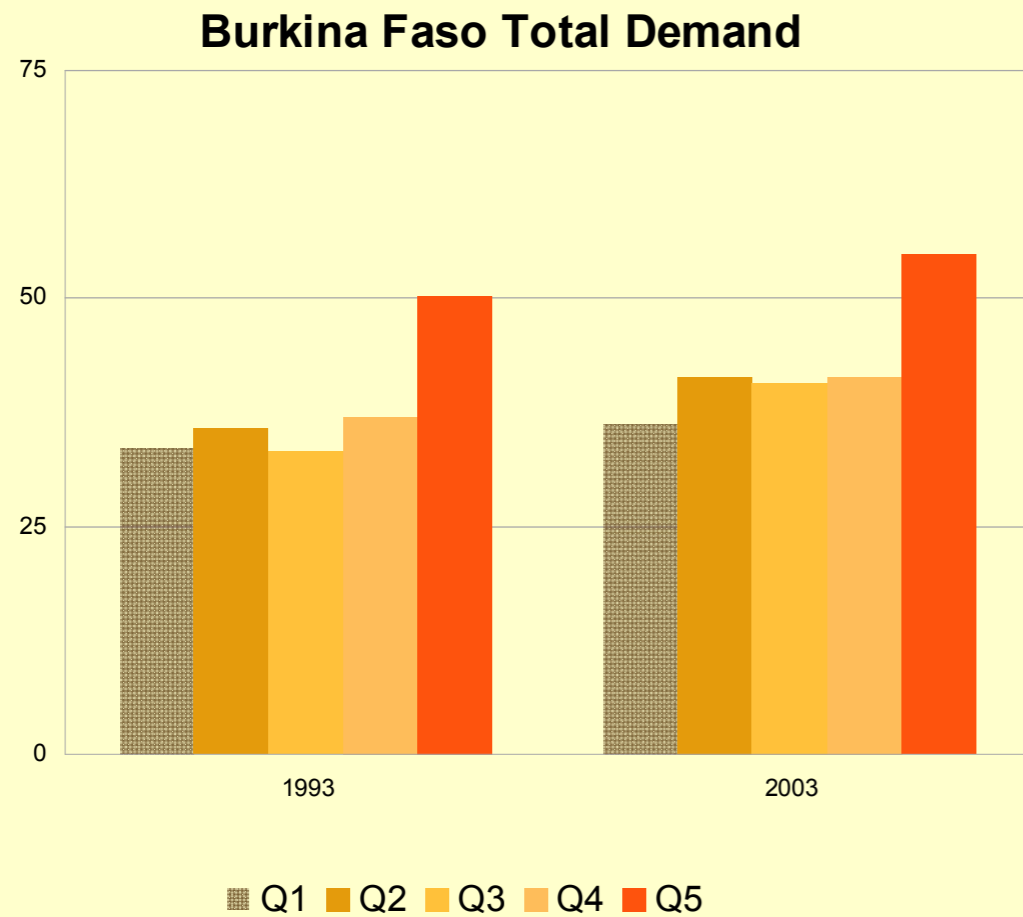


TD
1996 52%
2002 61%



PDS
1996 49%
2002 55%

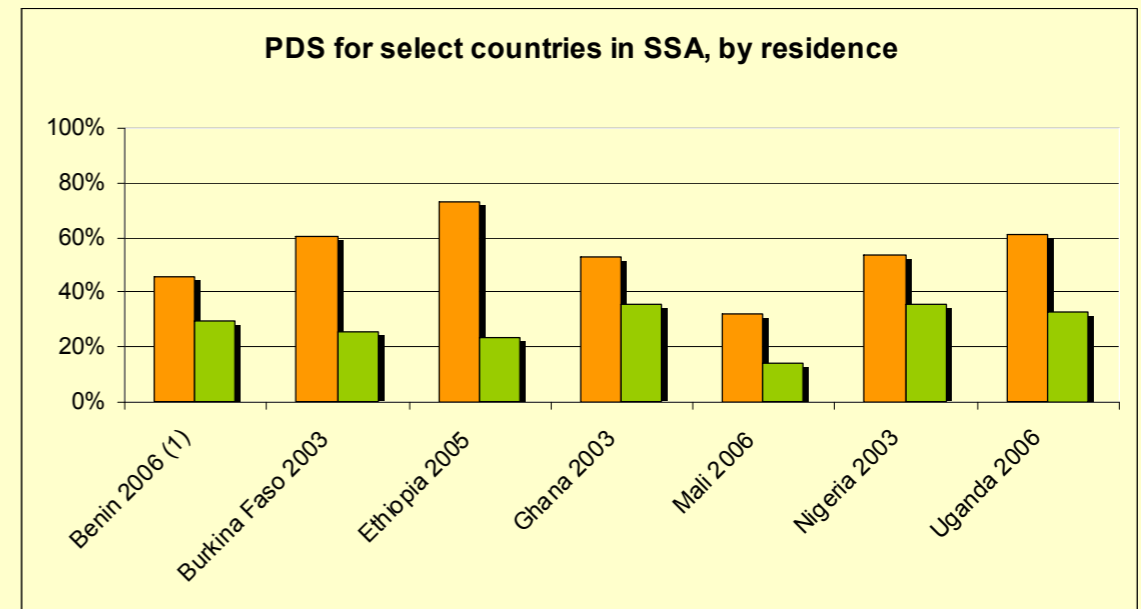
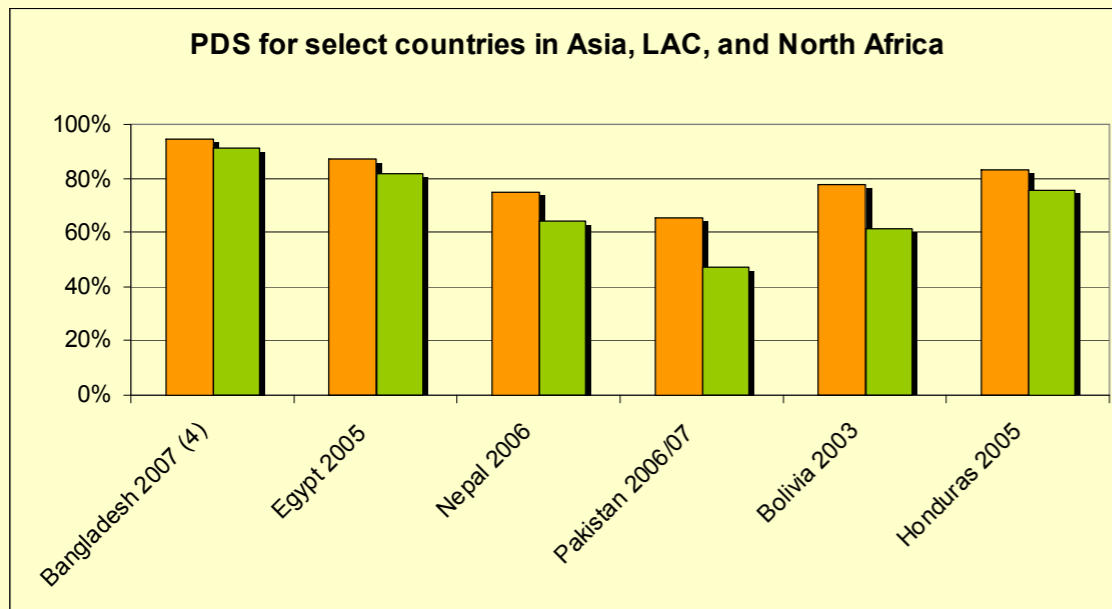
Only the wealthiest benefit: Burkina Faso



TD
1993 38%
2003 43%

PDS
1993 32%
2003 32%

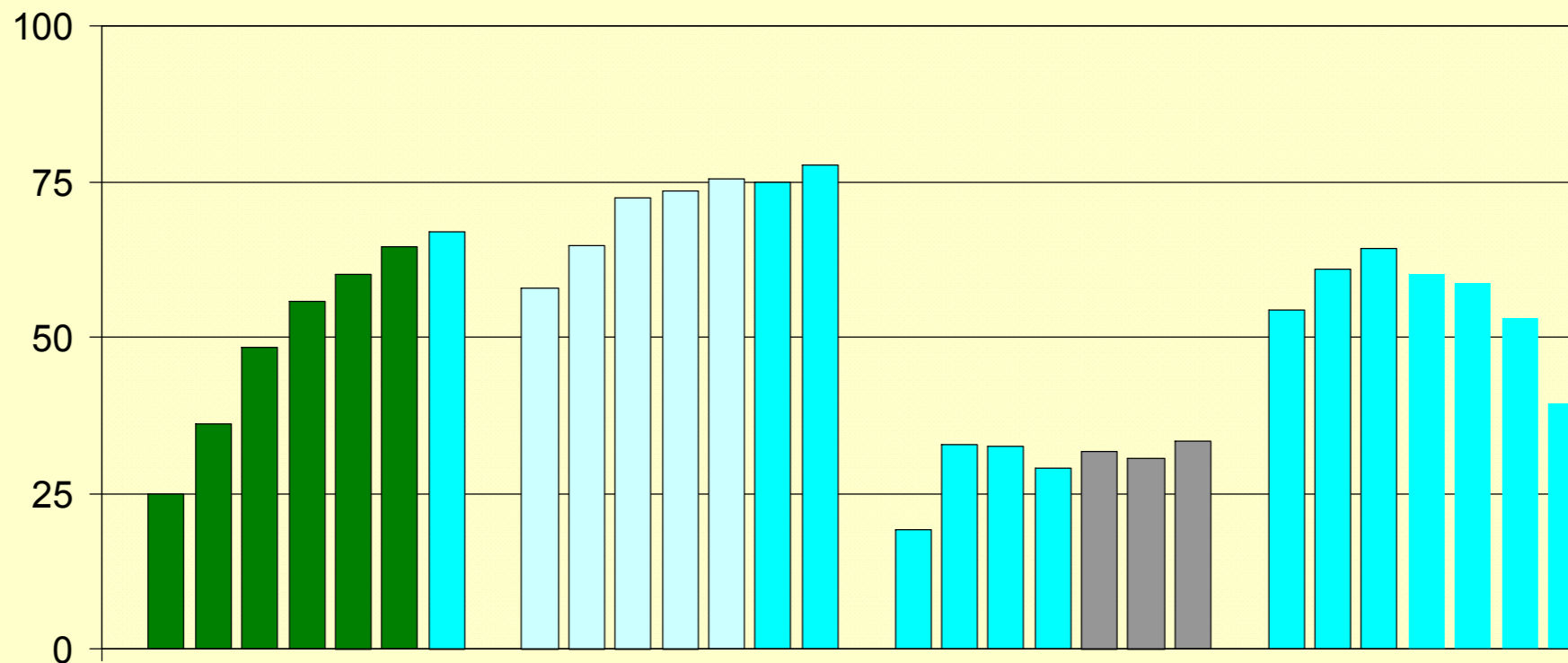
Differences in PDS by residence



Urban Rural

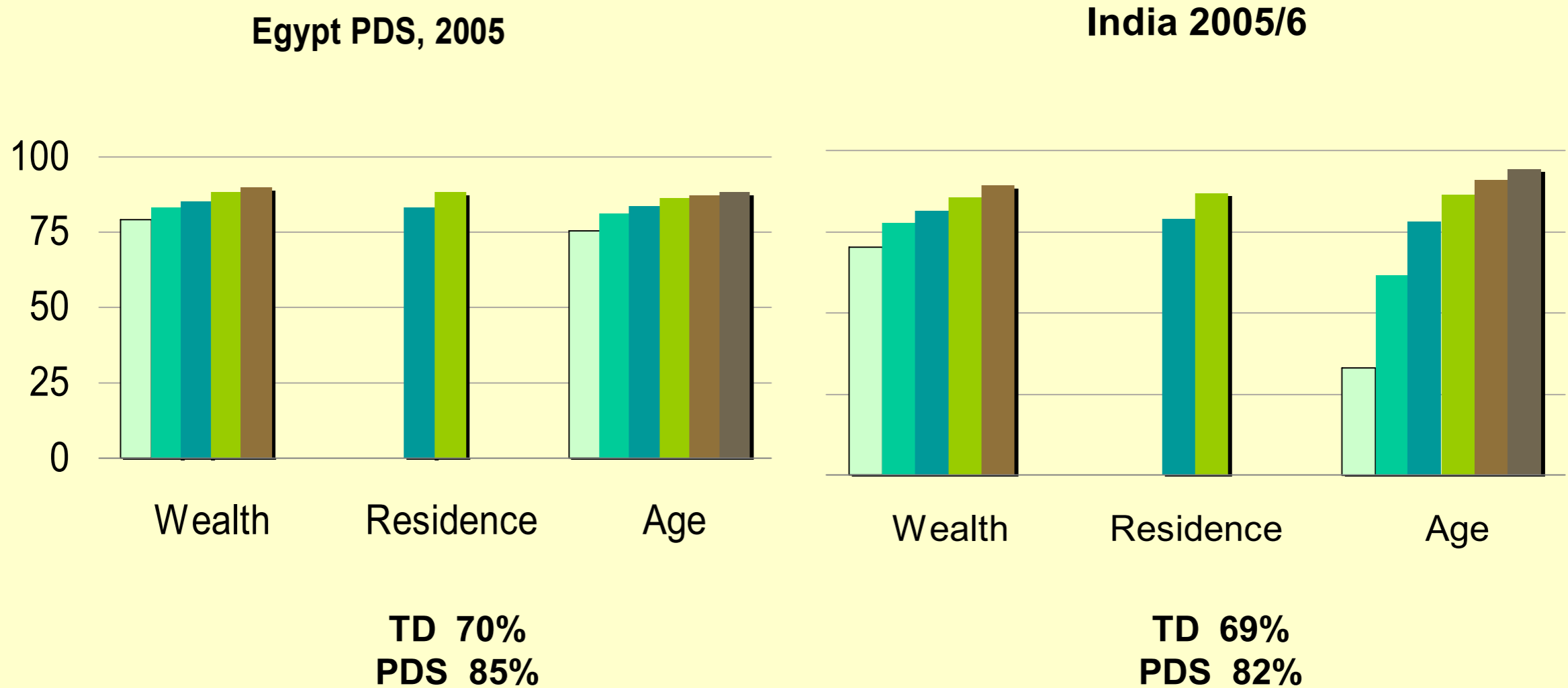
Difference in PDS by age group

PDS for select countries by age group



Source: DHS Statcompiler, 2009

Inequities show different patterns in different countries



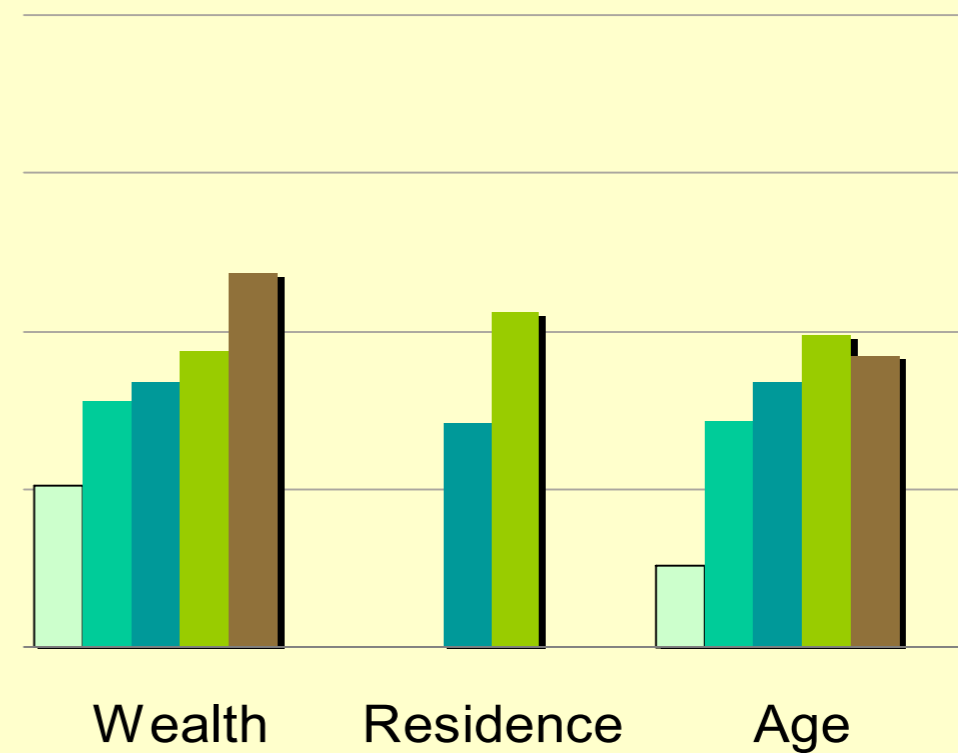
Different patterns of inequities

Cameroon, PDS, 2004



TD: 46%
PDS: 56%

Ghana PDS, 2003

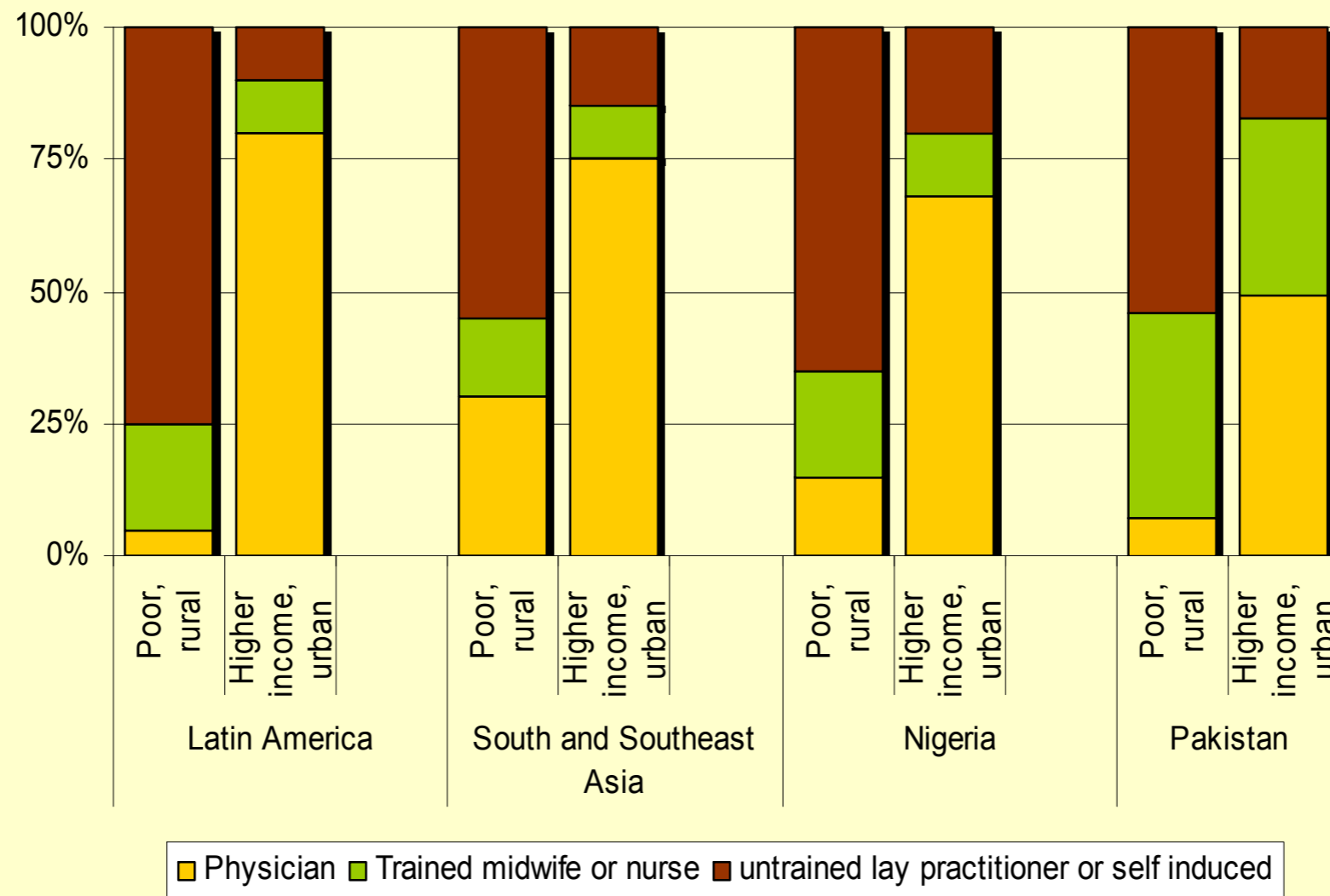


TD: 59%
PDS: 43%

Why is it important to address
inequities in access to FP ?

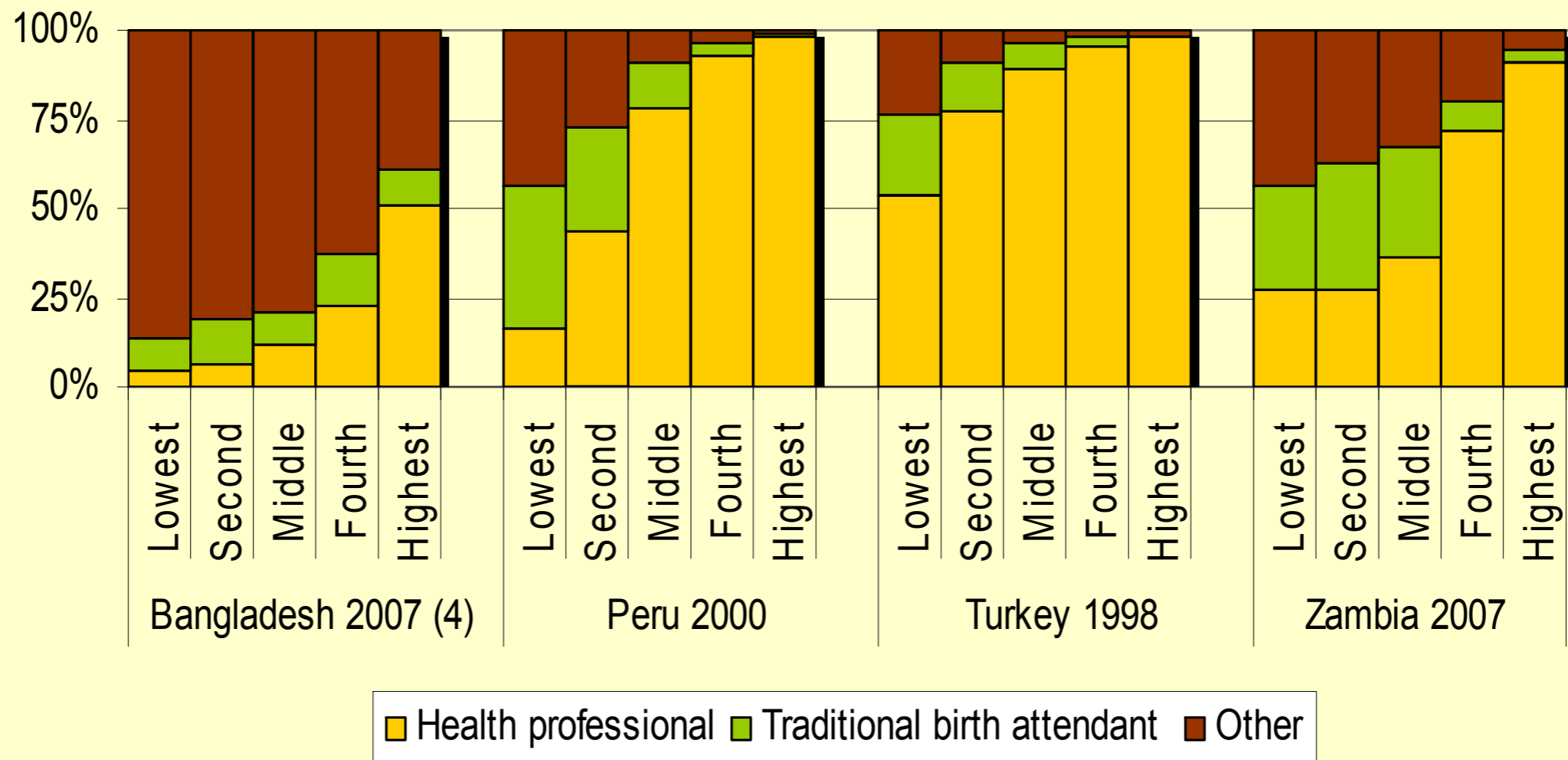
Differential risk of unsafe abortion

Type of abortion provider by women's status in selected regions and countries



Differential access to Skilled Birth Attendance

Type of attendance at birth for select countries by wealth quintile



Conclusions

- ◆ Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region where majority of women with a demand for FP do not use contraception.
- ◆ Within Sub-Saharan Africa proportion of demand satisfied shows huge differentials across wealth quintiles, residence, and age groups.
- ◆ There are important inequities also within countries with relatively more mature FP programmes.
- ◆ Each country has a different pattern of inequities which need to be identified and addressed locally.
- ◆ Addressing inequities in FP is a quick step to improving maternal health, as the same groups which suffer limited access to FP are prone to limited access to maternal care.

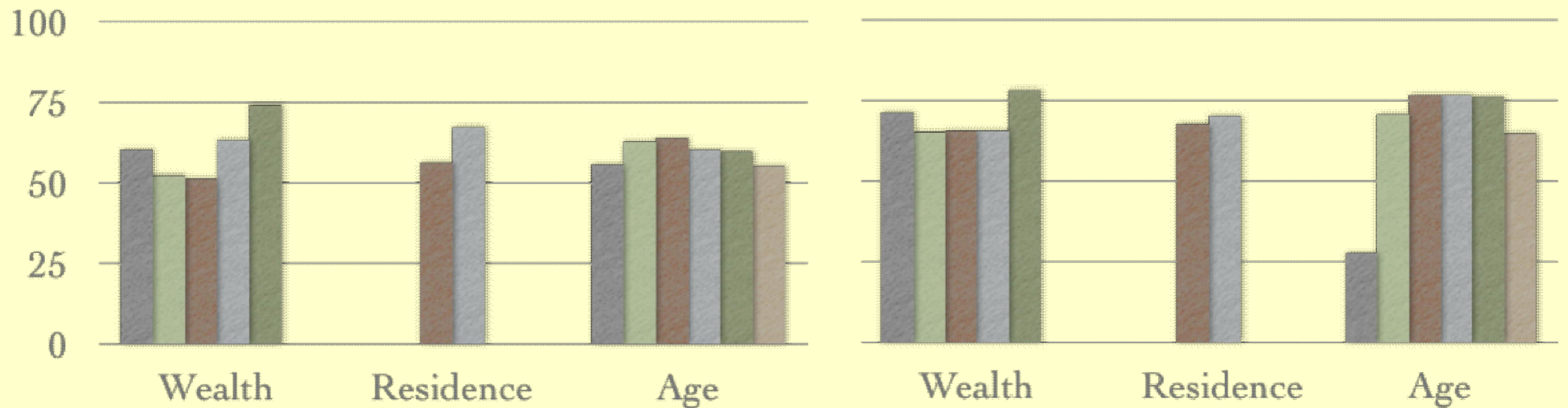
THANK
YOU



Different patterns of inequities

Zambia, 2007

Azerbaijan, 2006

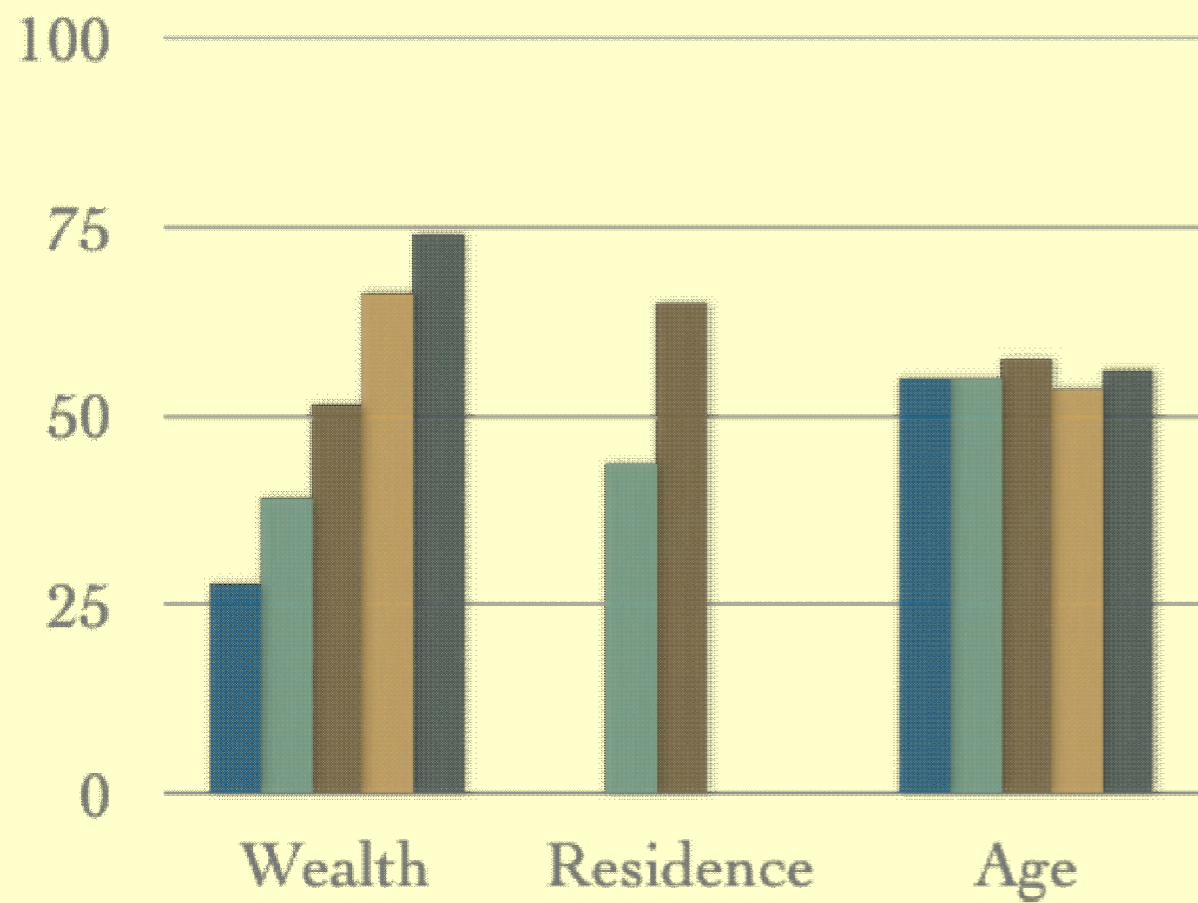


	Zambia	Azerbaijan
T.Demand	67.2	73.9
PDS	60.6	69.4

List of Least Developed Countries

Afghanistan #	1
Madagascar	26
Angola	2
Malawi #	27
Bangladesh	3
Maldives *	28
Benin	4
Mali #	29
Bhutan #	5
Mauritania	30
Burkina Faso #	6
Mozambique	31
Burundi #	7
Myanmar	32
Cambodia	8
Nepal #	33
Cape Verde *	9
Niger #	34
Central African Republic #	10
Rwanda #	35
Chad #	11
	36

Cameroon, PDS, 2004



Ghana PDS, 2003

