**“Determinants of Modern Contraceptive Choice:**

**The Case of Married women"**

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**Project Description**

The topic of my Capstone's Project is related to family planning. Controlling the desired number of children and avoiding unplanned pregnancies has become a socio-political issue for households, Haitian government and some International NGOs operating in the country. According to EMMUS VI, the total demand for family planning is 72%, which means almost three quarters of women in union want to delay or stop having a child.

In particular, the proportion of women in union using contraception increased from 22% in 2000 to 32% in 2012. In spite of all this, Haiti is still the country with the highest level of unmet need for family planning and lowest use of modern contraception in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

For some personal reasons, this project targets married women. Indeed, just 35% of currently married women are using any method and 31% are using a modern method. Married women are of interest to us because of their socio-economic constraints:

* Financial contraints ;
* Marital contraints ;
* Sexual contraints ;
* Social contraints ;
* Family contraints

**Interests**

In my neighborhood (Brochette-Carrefour), some married women use modern contraceptive method but others not. Using modern contraception is a challenging choice in the life of a married woman. It’s sometimes a source of conflict, due to the socio-economic characteristics of the two partners. It is important to profile their socioeconomic status to better understand the evolution of modern contraceptive prevalence in this category. This is why my project proposal is entitled: Determinants of Modern Contraceptive Choice; The Case of Married women"

**Data Source**

The data that will be used comes from the Mortality, Morbidity and Service Utilization Survey (EMMUS VI) conducted in 2016. These data are available upon request from the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MPHP). During this project, we will be required to use Machine Learning process to modelling the available data.

**The issue**

My project aims to question married women's choice to use modern contraceptive methods. In other words, it asks whether the socio-economic characteristics of the household could influence the choice of women using these methods.

**The Public**

This project targets public authorities, especially the MSPP, international organizations/donors and NGOs working in reproductive health and family planning.

**Analysis Goals**

In terms of analysis, the objective is to verify the following hypotheses: The married woman’s choice of a modern contraceptive method (MCM) is characterized by:

* + The educational level (+)
  + Number of children (+)
  + Number of partners (+)
  + Woman's age (-)
  + Husband's age (-)
  + Professional activity (-)
  + Sexual activity (+)
  + Religion ()
  + Number of household members (+)
  + Perception about contraception (+)
  + Fertility preference (-)

**Project’s Contribution**

Appropriate analyses will provide further insights into this project, which could provide a socioeconomic profile that clinicians, pastors, registrars and fieldworkers could use to counsel the unmarried and the soon-to-be-married ones about their family planning.