# Empirical Review

### Demographic

### Age

Chandra et al. (2019) in their study of factors affecting uptake of contraceptives among women aged 15 - 25 in the context of early pregnancy and HIV/AIDS prevention in Uganda. They used a sample of 110 respondents. They found that the women aged 20-25 are more aware of use of contraceptives than younger women aged 15-19 years. Whereas Chandra studies used data as ordinal; 15-19 and 20-25, the current study used different categorization; <20 coded 0, 20–29 coded 1, 30–39 coded 2 and ≥ 40 years coded 3.

Ungodly

Tadele and Berhanu (2021) studied the Trends and factors influencing long-acting contraceptive utilization among contraceptive users in Ethiopia: repeated cross-sectional study. like in the current, they used PMA2020 data from round 1 in January 2014 to round 6 in July 2018, sample size 2035. Like in the current study, the measured age as ordinal but with different class interval; 15-19, 20-24, up to 44-49. The current study used a 9-point class interval instead. In the logistic regression, they modeled age as confounding variable. They found ~~age~~ that age is a significant confounding factor of the relation between sociodemographic factors and uptake of contraception by women in Ethiopia.

Oluwafemi et al. (2020) studied the Factors influencing the use of modern contraceptive in Nigeria: a multilevel logistic analysis using linked data from performance monitoring and accountability 2020. Sample size of 9126 sexually active women. They categorized as below 20, 20–29, 30–39 and at least 40 years for analysis, a significant association between age and uptake of contraceptive was found. Older women have higher probability to use contraceptive compared to a younger woman, holding other factors constant.

References

Tadele A, Berhanu M.

Trends and factors influencing

long-acting

contraceptive

utilisation among contraceptive

users in Ethiopia: repeated

cross-sectional

study. *BMJ Open*

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**EDUCATION**

In the current study, education of women of reproductive age was measured as qualitative outcome of three classifications; below secondary, secondary and Tertiary. The empirical review concentrated most on studies that used the PMA2020 dataset or national surveys like the KDHS. This is important so that the findings of this study are appropriately compared across studies from other countries.

In Nigeria, Olofabemi et al. (\*\*\*) studied the Factors influencing the use of modern contraceptive in Nigeria: a multilevel logistic analysis using linked data from performance monitoring and accountability 2020. Like in the current study, Olofabemi and colleagues also measured education level in three categories. A sample size of 9126. Applied a 2-level logistic regression to investigate influence of sociodemographic variables on uptake of contraceptives and found that women with higher education have higher odds of uptake of contraceptives than less educated ones, holding other factors constant. They recommended for strategies to reduce inequalities between FP utilization across women with different socio-economic status as well as increasing the awareness for modern contraceptive methods.

Other empirical studies in Ethiopia that also used the PMA2020 data set is by

evidence …..