My title*

My subtitle if needed

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Abstract

First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

1 Introduction

The usage of contraception has become an important part of modern society. Various contraceptive methods have been invented throughout the years to aid couples in their family planning efforts. These contraceptive methods range from hormonal methods and intrauterine methods to barrier methods, providing many options for both male and female users. Notably, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the barrier method known as condom was the most popular male contraceptive used in the United States a few years ago, with it being around 8.7% of total contraceptives used (Daniels and Abma 2018). This is also the case in the country of Kenya, with around 1% of the surveyed individuals reporting to have used condoms, as denoted in the 1998 DHS report (The Demographic and Health Surveys Program 1999).

Another interesting statistic in the studies mentioned above are the high usage rates of female hormonal contraceptives. 12.6% of contraceptive methods used in the United States are of the oral hormonal type (Daniels and Abma 2018), and around 9% of surveyees in Kenya report using oral contraceptives as well (The Demographic and Health Surveys Program 1999). This statistic is perplexing in that the usage rate of hormonal contraceptives are rather high despite the noticeable side effects: Various studies have suggested in the past that female contraceptives often lead to high-risk side effects. For example, the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services notes that oral contraceptives that rely on hormonal controls can lead to higher blood pressure and more blood clots (Office on Women's Health 2019). As such, one would wonder why male contraceptives do not see more wide usage despite a relative lack of harmful side effects in comparison to female hormonal contraceptives.

This paper attempts to analyze potential reasons for the relative lack of condom usage as a contraceptive method in Kenya utilizing statistics presented in the 1998 DHS final report on Kenya (The Demographic and Health Surveys Program 1999). Specifically, the paper focuses on finding a, of lack thereof, relationship between the age, geographical location, and the knowledge of condom(TODO)

WRITE SOMETHING ABOUT FINDINGS; WRITE SOMETHING ABOUT THE STURCTURE OF THE PAPER

You can and should cross-reference sections and sub-sections. For instance, Section 2. R Markdown automatically makes the sections lower case and adds a dash to spaces to generate labels, for instance, Section 5.1.

*Code and data supporting this paper are available at: AOIWDJAWOIDJ

2 Data

The dataset used in this paper is obtained from the PDF "FR102," titled "Kenya Demographic and Healthy Survey 1998" and published in 1998 by the Demographic and Health Surveys Program.[1]

Talk more about it.

Also bills and their average (Figure **??**). (Notice how you can change the height and width so they don't take the whole page?)

Talk way more about it.

3 Model

$$Pr(\theta|y) = \frac{Pr(y|\theta)Pr(\theta)}{Pr(y)} \tag{1}$$

Equation (1) seems useful, eh?

Here's a dumb example of how to use some references: In paper we run our analysis in `R` (R Core Team 2020). We also use the `tidyverse` which was written by Wickham et al. (2019) If we were interested in baseball data then Friendly et al. (2020) could be useful.

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance θ.

4 Results

5 Discussion

5.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

5.2 Second discussion point

5.3 Third discussion point

5.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

[1]The PDF can be obtained at https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr102-dhs-final-reports.cfm?csSearch=456440_1.

Appendix

A Additional details

References

Daniels, Kimberly, and Joyce C. Abma. 2018. *Current Contraceptive Status Among Women Aged 15–49: United States, 2015–2017*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db327.htm#:~:text=The%20most%20common%20contraceptive%20methods,and%20male%20condom%20(8.7%25).

Friendly, Michael, Chris Dalzell, Martin Monkman, and Dennis Murphy. 2020. *Lahman: Sean 'Lahman' Baseball Database*. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=Lahman.

Office on Women's Health. 2019. *Birth Control Methods*. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. https://www.womenshealth.gov/a-z-topics/birth-control-methods.

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Wickham, Hadley, Mara Averick, Jennifer Bryan, Winston Chang, Lucy D'Agostino McGowan, Romain François, Garrett Grolemund, et al. 2019. "Welcome to the tidyverse." *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686.