

Contraceptive use as limiters and spacers among women of reproductive age in southwestern, Saudi Arabia

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ABSTRACT

الأهداف: دراسة معدل انتشار استخدام وسائل منع الحمل والعوامل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسكانية المحددة لاستخدامها بين النساء في سن الإنجاب المقيمات في أبها، المملكة العربية السعودية.

الطريقة: جمعت البيانات من خلال دراسة مقطعية تم إجراؤه على الاحتياجات غير الملباة لتنظيم الأسرة في أبها، المملكة العربية السعودية في الفترة من مارس إلى مايو 2016م. تم اختيار ثلاثمائة وأربعين امرأة متزوجة من 6 مراكز للرعاية الصحية الأولية عن طريق أخذ عينات متتالية. جمعت البيانات من خلال الاستبيان الذي صمم من قبل الباحثين. تم عمل اختبار كاي لتحديد العوامل المرتبطة باستخدام موانع الحمل.

النتائج: كان معدل انتشار استخدام وسائل منع الحمل 58.8% ومن بين المستخدمين، كان 60% منهم عبارة عن «فواصل بين الحمل» و 40% «محددين لعدد الحمل». وكان أكثر من ثلثي النساء قد قرر استخدام طريقة تنظيم الأسرة قراراً مشتركاً بين الزوجين. و 25% أفادوا بأنه قرارهم الخاص. كانت حبوب منع الحمل واللولب أكثر الطرق استخداماً. وكانت أهم العوامل المرتبطة بها السن، وتعليم المرأة، وعدد مرات الحمل، وعدد الأطفال الأحياء، وجنس وعمر الطفل الأخير. ويرتبط عمر أصغر الأطفال مع استخدام موانع الحمل كفواصل بين الحمل بينما تقدم سن المرأة مرتبط باستخدام موانع الحمل كمحدد لعدد الولادة. أظهر مستوى تعليم المرأة ارتباطاً إيجابياً كبيراً مع استخدام موانع الحمل كفواصل (تباعداً) بين الولادات.

الخلاصة: أظهرت هذه الدراسة أن نسبة كبيرة من النساء في أبها تستخدم وسائل منع الحمل. وتشير هذه النتيجة إلى الحاجة إلى برنامج شامل لتنظيم الأسرة في المنطقة.

Objectives: To examine the prevalence, socioeconomic, and demographic determinants of contraceptive use among women of reproductive age residing in Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Methods: The data of this study was collected through a cross sectional survey conducted on unmet need for family planning in Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

between March and May 2016. Three hundred and seventy-four married women were recruited from 6 primary health care centers by a consecutive sampling technique. Data was collected via an interviewer-administered questionnaire. Chi-square test was carried out to identify the factors associated with contraceptive use.

Results: The prevalence of contraceptive use rate was 58.8%. Among users, 60% were spacers and 40% were limiters. Among more than two-thirds of the women, the decision to use a family planning method was a joint decision of the couple; and 25% reported it as their own decision. Oral pills and intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) were the most popular methods. The most significant associated factors were age, education of women, gravida, number of living children, gender, and age of the last child. Younger age was related with the spacers and older age with birth limiting. Woman's education level showed a significant positive association with birth spacing.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated that a sizable percentage of women in Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, are using contraceptions. This finding indicates the need of comprehensive family planning program in the region.

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The Middle East has long been known for placing enormous importance on families. Over the past few decades, the region has witnessed rapid changes in the socio-demographic pattern of its population. Most of these changes have occurred in the women, with many pursuing higher education and joining the workforce. These changes have revolutionized attitudes towards fertility beliefs and behaviors, with more couples opting the usage of contraceptive methods.¹ The rates of contraceptive use have risen across the regions, reflecting a desire among most married couples for planned families.^{2,3} The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has a high birth rate and a high total fertility rate.⁴ According to a report from the World Health Organization (WHO), the prevalence of contraceptive use rate in 2013 was 24%.⁵ Saudi studies from different regions have reported a variety of rates, ranging from 27-74.9%.^{6,7} The pattern of contraceptive use in the country is also changing. Whereas previous studies reported contraceptive use was restricted to the urban and educated population.^{8,9} Recent studies have shown general increase in the adoption of contraceptive methods across all groups of the population with no significant differences based on socio-demographic factors.¹ The national demographic survey in 2000 in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia concluded that there was no significant effect of women's participation in the labor force upon fertility.¹⁰ In Kingdom of Saudi Arabia several studies identified working status, maternal age, level of education, parity, family size, and breastfeeding as associated factors of family planning use.^{6,11,12}

In a study from Qassim, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the majority of respondents indicated a desire to have at least 5 and as many as 10 children, while reporting a contraceptive prevalence of 40%. These facts indicate the acceptance of the concept of birth spacing and the use of contraceptives in order to have the desired birth interval rather than to limit the number of births. Oral and intra-uterine contraceptives have been reported as the most preferred choices of contraceptives in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.^{6,12,13} With the current Saudi vision for development, the country needs to focus on its fertility indicators, as some studies have linked high fertility rate with underdevelopment.¹⁴ It is noteworthy that contraception is an essential tool for improvement in reproductive health and women's empowerment.¹⁵

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In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a considerable number of fertile, married women do not use contraceptive methods. Moreover, many women who are using contraceptive methods do not have adequate knowledge of the proper use.^{12,16,17} Family planning is not extensively popular in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the use of contraceptives are low compared to that in other developing countries.^{4,18} This study in Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, would help to provide a clearer portrait of the contraception use situation in southwestern Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which could then be used to add depth to knowledge about the situation throughout Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The aim of the study is to identify the prevalence of contraceptive use in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in terms of "spacer" and "limiters". It does so by examining the effect of different demographic, social, economic, and reproductive determinants on the fertility behavior of Saudi women. Such information would help health care managers to plan programs and promote the service of family planning in the country.

Methods. This is a cross sectional study conducted among 374 reproductive women in Abha city, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between March-May 2016. Using simple random sampling, 6 out of 12 primary health care centers (PHCCs) were chosen. Assuming 50% contraceptive user rate, the calculated sample size was 384.¹⁹ Then, following consecutive sampling technique 384 women were chosen, keeping equal number from each PHCC. Ten women refused to participate later, leading to final sample of 374. In this study 'Limiters' are women who are using a method to avoid the birth of any more children while 'Spacers' are defined as women using a contraceptive method who want to wait 2 or more years before having their next child.²⁰

An English questionnaire was developed after literature review, translated into Arabic, and retranslated to English to ensure its validity and consistency. The questionnaire included sociodemographic variables, reproductive history, and different aspects of contraceptive practice including types of contraceptive use, duration, and purpose of contraception. The purpose of using contraception is to either space the next pregnancy or limit the number of children.

Prior to conduct the final survey, a pilot study was conducted on 15 women to test the questionnaire's comprehensiveness and language as well as time required for the interview. According to the participants' feedback, the questionnaire was modified to fit the study objectives within the cultural ethos of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The results of the pilot study were

excluded from the main study. Ethical permission was given from the research and ethical committee of King Khalid university in Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Data was collected by face-to-face interviews with the women by the researchers in the primary health care center during their waiting time for appointment. Confidentiality and anonymity were maintained through all research steps. Prior to the interview, respondents were informed about the aim and methodology of the study and verbal consent was taken.

Data analysis was performed using SPSS version 22.0 (IBM corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Descriptive statistics including frequency distribution and percentages, mean, range, and standard deviation were calculated. A Chi-square test was used to examine the relationship between variables. P -values < 0.05 were considered significant.

Results. Table 1 represents the basic demographic and reproductive information of the respondents related to their contraceptive use. The mean age of the respondents who were using contraception was 32.7 ± 6.8 years, while for those who were not using contraception was 33.2 ± 6.9 years. Among women aged 30 years or less, 59.2% used contraception, as compared to 58.5% of those above 30 years. More than half of the women (55%) with secondary school education reported using contraception as compared to 62% with a university degree. More working women (63.2%) than housewives (55.9%) were shown to use contraception. Regarding the husbands, no differences in the proportion of users were evident across different educational and occupational groups. Contraceptive use among different income groups showed no significant difference.

Regarding the reproductive characteristics of women, 63.3% multigravida women (> 4 times conception), 63% of women with more than 4 children, and 64.2% of women with their youngest child more than 2 years of age reported contraceptive use. None of the studied factors had a significant effect on the use of contraceptives except discussion of desired family size with the husband. Women who discussed desired family size with their husband had a significantly higher use rate of contraceptive method (63.5%, $p < 0.001$) than those who did not (36.9%).

Table 2 illustrates the characteristics of family planning use among the study participants. From a total of 374 women, 220 (58.8%) were found to be current contraceptive users, while 41.2% were not using contraception. The proportion of spacers among this group was 60%, and limiters was 40.0%. The

ratio of spacers to limiters was approximately 3:2. A vast majority of women (82.1%) reported that they discussed desired family size with their husband. More than two-thirds of the participants (70.9%), reported that the decision to use a family planning method was a joint decision of the couple while around one fourth of the participants (25.5%) reported it as their own decision. More than half of the women (55.5%) who were using contraception reported having used it for less than a year. Regarding the type of contraceptive method, oral pill was the most popular choice (48.6%) users, followed by intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) (33.2%), natural methods (8.2%), and condoms (5.5%). Terminal method of ligation was used by only 4.5% women.

Table 3 represents factors associated with the use of family planning method among the study participants. All sociodemographic factors and obstetric characteristics were analyzed for their association with the purpose of family planning, namely, for spacing or limiting of births. The factors that were found to have a significant association with the purpose of family planning are age, women's education, gravid, number of living children, gender and age of the last child. Younger age was related with the birth spacing and older age with birth limiting. Women's educational level showed a significant association with birth spacing. Both women with a secondary education and women with a bachelor's-level education opted for birth spacing; however, the proportion is significantly higher among those women holding a bachelor's degree and above educated women (65.9%, $p = 0.028$). Regarding the obstetric characteristics, almost three-quarters of women (73.4%) with lower gravidity chose birth spacing, which was significantly different than the proportion of multigravida women using birth spacing (25.8%). A much larger proportion (74.2%) of multigravida women had opted for birth limiting. The number of living children showed a significant relation with the purpose of family planning. Seventy-one percent of women with 4 children or less children used family method for spacing, while more than 82% of women with more than 4 children used family planning for limiting births. There was a significant difference in using the births spacing, if the gender of the last child was male ($p = 0.019$) as compared to female. A significantly higher proportion of women whose last child was 2 years of age or younger reported using family planning for birth spacing (75.6%) as compared to women whose last child was more than 2 years of age (40.2%).

Table 1 - Basic sociodemographic and obstetric characteristics of the study population (N=374).

Variable	Contraceptive (user)	Contraceptive (non-user)	Chi-square	p-value
<i>Age</i>				
≤30	93 (59.2)	64 (40.8)	0.019	0.89
>30	127 (58.5)	90 (41.5)		
<i>Education of woman</i>				
Up to secondary	88 (54.7)	73 (45.3)	2.05	0.169
Graduate and above	132 (62.0)	81 (38.0)		
<i>Education of husband</i>				
Up to secondary	95 (59.7)	64 (40.3)	0.098	0.832
Graduate and above	125 (58.1)	90 (41.9)		
<i>Woman's occupation</i>				
Housewife	124 (55.9)	98 (44.1)	1.98	0.15
Working	96 (63.2)	56 (36.8)		
<i>Husband's occupation</i>				
Unemployed	15 (57.7)	11 (42.3)	0.015	1.00
Working	205 (58.9)	143 (41.1)		
<i>Monthly Family Income</i>				
≤10000 SR	135(60.0)	91(40.0)	0.323	0.59
>10000SR	85 (57.0)	63(43.0)		
<i>Gravida</i>				
≤4	158 (57.2)	118 (42.8)	1.08	0.29
>4	62 (63.3)	36 (36.7)		
<i>Outcome of last pregnancy</i>				
Live birth	202 (58.9)	141 (41.1)	0.008	1.00
Other than live birth	18 (58.1)	13 (41.9)		
<i>Any abnormal child</i>				
No	212 (59.1)	147 (40.9)	0.194	0.79
Yes	8 (53.3)	7 (46.7)		
<i>Age of the last child</i>				
≤2 years	123 (55.2)	100 (44.8)	3.06	0.08
>2 years	97 (64.2)	54 (35.8)		
<i>Gender of the last child</i>				
Boy	110 (57.3)	82 (42.7)	0.382	0.59
Girl	110 (60.4)	72 (39.6)		
<i>Number of living children</i>				
≤4	174 (57.8)	127 (42.2)	0.657	0.415
>4	46 (63.0)	27 (37.0)		
<i>Discussed the desired family size with husband</i>				
Yes	196 (63.6)	112 (36.5)	16.69	<0.001
No	24 (36.4)	42 (63.5)		

Discussion. For the past several decades family planning programs and contraceptive prevalence rates have received increasing attention. Many countries in the Middle East, including Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, have witnessed increased contraceptive prevalence rates. The growing acceptance of contraception among Arab populations could be attributed to the increase in girls' education and participation in wider society, which is an adjunct to social changes such as delays in child bearing and the use of modern contraceptives.¹⁵

In the Middle Eastern context, most regional studies conducted outside Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have reported higher rates of contraceptive use than Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Studies from Iran, Egypt, and Iraq also showed a high use of contraceptives.²¹⁻²³ A study of

1130 Qatari women reported that 47.8% were using contraceptives.²⁴ Moreover, previous studies conducted in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia showed that contraceptive use varies by region. A study in Al-Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia showed high use of contraceptives among Saudi women (74.8%).⁷ In Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the contraceptive prevalence rate among women of reproductive age was 67.7%.²⁵ In contrast, low levels of contraceptives use were reported from Qassim region (44.4%) and Abha (27%) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.^{6,12} In the current study, from a total of 374 women, 220 (58.8%) were found to be contraceptive users. This is in accordance with the prevalence found in other regions, except Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The difference of prevalence in the same region

may be explained by difference in methodology and participants.

Contraception is practiced by individuals for 2 reasons: to delay or space the next pregnancy or to limit the number of children. This idea has led to the development of 2 terms, “spacers” and “limiters” to identify, characterize, and distinguish the 2 primary types of contraceptive users. In surveys of contraceptive prevalence it is now a practice to break down the contraceptive prevalence rate into these 2 subcomponents. This information is important for family planning program managers and will be useful in selecting the appropriate methods for meeting the demand of contraceptive users.²⁶ In the present study, 40% of the contraceptive users were limiters and 60% were spacers. Younger women opt for spacing while older women decide to limit the number of children. In the present study, this is clearly noticeable. As expected, the present study revealed that the number of spacers was greater among women of younger age, women with lower gravidity, lesser number of living children, and last child younger than 2 years of age. Women’s educational level has also been demonstrated to be correlated with contraceptive use and our study findings are in concordance. Higher education has an indirect influence on contraceptive practices, as marriage is delayed and there are changes in reproductive behaviors.^{27,28} The

positive association found between female education and contraceptive uses has been consistently reported in several studies.^{29,30} Significantly higher use of spacing methods among women having sons indicates a desire for having more sons. Studies indicate that son's preference effects fertility, as couples continued to have children until they have had their desired number of boys.³¹⁻³³ Al-Sheeha,¹² stated that Saudi women accept the concept of birth spacing and use contraceptives in order to have the desired interval rather than to have fewer children. Contrary to this, our study found a positive association of birth limiting with higher gravida and higher number of living children. Total number of living children shows the same relation with contraception. A higher number of women with fewer children select methods for temporary contraception or spacing. By contrast, women with more children use or adopt permanent methods.

A noteworthy finding of this study is that a vast majority of women reported that they discussed desired family size with their husband; more than two-thirds of couples took this decision to use a family planning method jointly. This signifies that close communication between couples can influence contraceptive use. Our finding is in concordance with earlier studies that have established that couples who discuss family planning are more likely to use contraception and achieve their family planning goals than those who do not.³³⁻³⁵ In this study, one-fourth of the women confirmed that their contraceptive use was their own decision. This may be associated with the role of female education in empowering women and enhancing their autonomy and participation in decision-making. This is expected to be associated with increased use of modern contraceptives.

At the individual level, the factors reported to be associated with increased likelihood of using contraceptives are high parity, level of female education, level of husband’s education, and the income level.³⁶ A similar relationship has been reported by regional studies in Oman and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.^{13,37} However, our study did not find such association. This may be due to differences in the population and data collection methods.

In this study, an oral pill was revealed as the most popular contraceptive choice, followed by IUCD and then natural methods. This reflects the pattern of contraceptive use in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.^{6,12,13,25} oral contraceptive pills (OCP) and intrauterine device (IUD) are the most effective, easily available, and easy-to-use spacing methods, leading to their popularity among women. This study, like other studies in the Middle East, reported a low rate of condom use. The reason for low condom use could be that condoms

Table 2 - Characteristics of family planning use among respondents.

Variables	n (%)
<i>Contraceptive use (n=374)</i>	
Yes	220 (58.8)
No	154 (41.2)
<i>Purpose of contraceptive use (n=220)</i>	
Spacing	132 (60.0)
Limiting	88 (40.0)
<i>Discussion of the desired family size (n=374)</i>	
Yes	307 (82.1)
No	67 (17.9)
<i>Decision on family planning use (n=220)</i>	
Both	156 (70.9)
Woman	56 (25.5)
Husband	8 (3.6)
<i>Duration of contraceptive use (n=220)</i>	
≤1year	122 (55.5)
>1year	98 (44.5)
<i>Type of contraceptive method used (n=220)</i>	
Oral pill	107 (48.6)
IUCD	73 (33.2)
Condom	12 (5.5)
Ligation	10 (4.5)
Natural methods	18 (8.2)
IUCD - intrauterine contraceptive device	

Table 3 - Factors associated with purpose of family planning (n=220).

Variables	Purpose of family planning		Chi-square	P-value
	Limiting births	Spacing births		
	n (%)			
<i>Age</i>				
≤30 years	17 (18.3)	76 (81.7)	31.67	<0.001
>30 years	71 (55.9)	56 (41.1)		
<i>Education of women</i>				
Up to secondary level	43 (48.9)	45 (51.1)	4.80	0.028
Bachelor and above	45 (34.1)	87 (65.9)		
<i>Gravida</i>				
≤4	42 (26.6)	116 (73.4)	42.06	<0.001
>4	46 (74.2)	16 (25.8)		
<i>Number of living children</i>				
≤4 children	50 (28.7)	124 (71.3)	43.99	<0.001
>4 children	38 (82.6)	8 (17.4)		
<i>Gender of last child</i>				
Boy	35 (31.8)	75 (68.2)	6.14	0.019
Girl	53 (48.2)	57 (51.8)		
<i>Age of last child</i>				
≤2 years	30 (24.4)	93 (75.6)	28.32	<0.001
>2 years	58 (59.8)	39 (40.2)		

are stigmatized in Middle Eastern culture due to their perceived connection with illicit sexual activities or the notion that they are incompatible with the teachings of Islam. In a Jordanian study, a majority of women reported that they were afraid to ask their partners to use a condom, and most of them reported that their partner refused to use condoms.³⁸

The need for family planning services is increasing throughout the region because the number of women of reproductive age is growing and a large share of married women are using contraceptives.³⁹ Several Middle Eastern countries have policies to improve rates of contraceptive use. Some countries have increased the availability of contraceptives, even subsidizing them, however not so in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Family planning should not be considered as a fertility control measure; it is critical for women's health and their families and has an impact on a country's economic development. Currently, Saudi women in need of family planning methods obtain it from pharmacies or private clinics because of the absence of government-sponsored services. Despite the absence of a national family planning program, there is ample evidence to support that there is a growing demand for family planning that indicates a need.⁴⁰ The factors that act as a barrier to contraceptions can be eliminated by providing appropriate information, counseling, and contraceptive choices to married couples through a comprehensive national family planning program.

Study limitation. This study was limited to one city in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Thus the findings of the study cannot be generalized to all Saudi women. Further research over a wider area is recommended.

In conclusion, despite the absence of an organized family planning services in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, this study demonstrated that a sizable percentage of women are using contraceptions. This finding emphasizes that comprehensive family planning services is the need of the hour in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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