

Modern Contraceptive Use among Orthodox Christian and Muslim Women of Reproductive Age Group in Bahir Dar City, North West Ethiopia: Comparative Cross Sectional Study

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Abstract

Background: Mothers are dying as a result of abortion associated with preventable unintended pregnancy. The objective of this study was to compare the prevalence of Modern contraceptive use and associated factors among Muslim and orthodox Christian women of reproductive age group in Bahir Dar city. **Methods:** Comparative Cross-sectional study was carried out on 504 participants selected through Simple random sampling technique from the list of households. Data were collected through a pretested interviewer administered questionnaire. The data were analyzed using logistic regression model to determine odds ratio as a measure of strength of association. **Result:** The prevalence of modern contraceptive use was higher among Orthodox Christian women by 0.28: 95% for the difference (0.19, 0.36). While 63.9% orthodox Christian women were using modern contraceptives only 36.1% of Muslim women were using Modern contraceptive. Age, Religion and education level were found to have a statistical association for modern contraceptive use in Both Orthodox Christian and Muslim women (p value < 0.05). **Conclusion:** The prevalence of modern contraceptive use among Muslim women was found to be significantly lower than that in Orthodox Christian. **Recommendation:** More efforts should be done to increase the number of Modern Contraceptive users, by focusing on awareness creation on Modern contraceptives with special emphasis on Muslims.

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Keywords

Modern Contraceptive Use, Christian, Muslim, North West Ethiopia

1. Introduction

Reducing the death of mothers in the process of giving birth by 2/3 was a global target for all nations worldwide [1]. However, the decline has been slow, stagnating or even reversing in many countries. Globally it is estimated that about 293,000 women died in 2013 as a result of pregnancy-related conditions [2]. Almost all maternal deaths (99%) occur in developing countries, more than half of which occur in sub-Saharan Africa [3].

Unsafe abortion as a result of unintended pregnancy is the third major direct cause of maternal death next to severe bleeding/hemorrhage and infections responsible for 8% of maternal deaths worldwide [3] [4].

It is a major public health problem particularly in developing countries. Of 182 million pregnancies occurring every year, an estimated 36% are unplanned, and 20% end in abortion [5].

The highest rate occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa, where about 86 unintended pregnancies occur for every 1000 women of reproductive age [6]. In Ethiopia, according to the 2011 EDHS, 25% of women with births in the five years before the survey and 32% of current pregnancies were reported as unintended [7].

Unintended pregnancy mainly results from the lack of, inconsistent, or incorrect use of effective contraceptive methods [8].

In Ethiopia even though an increase in the trend was observed for the past 10 years, the current contraceptive prevalence rate was very low (29%) as compared to the target set by 2015. This would have its own share for the death of 676 mothers (per 100,000 live births) and 88 children per 1000 live births [7].

2. Methods

2.1. Study Design

A Community based comparative cross sectional study was conducted among Orthodox Christian and Muslim women of reproductive age.

2.2. Study Area

This study was conducted in Bahir Dar City, 565 km northwest of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. The city has nine urban kebele administrations with a total population of 277,566 (135,441 are male and 142,125 Female) [9].

2.3. Sample Size Determination and Sampling Method

The sample size of the study was determined using Epi Info software based on Kelsey formula. The two sided-significance level (90%), power (90%), Sample size ratio (1), (35%) outcome in Muslim (non exposure), (50%) outcome in Christian and non response rate (10%) was considered to come up with sample size of 252 for each group.

Proportional households were selected by Simple random sampling technique from the list in two randomly selected. From each sample household, a woman with in the reproductive age group was selected through lottery method. All Women in reproductive age group residing in Bahirdar town at least for the last six month were included in the study. However those who were critically sick, Pregnant and in postnatal period were excluded.

2.4. Data Collection

Instrument and Procedure

Current use of modern contraceptives was the dependent variable. It was measured interms of the use of one of the modern contraceptive methods during the data collection time.

A pretested interviewer administered questionnaire was employed to collect data. Four health extension workers were involved in data collection and one health professional was also recruited to closely supervise

them. To assure its quality, the questionnaire was first prepared in English and then translated in to Amharic, training was given for data collectors and Supervisor, Supervision was carried out on daily bases and every day at the end of data collection questionnaires were reviewed and checked for completeness.

2.5. Data Analysis

At the end of data collection; it was cleaned, coded and entered in to SPSS version 16 statistical programs for analysis. Frequency and Percentages were calculated and used to describe the finding. To assess whether there is a significant difference in modern contraceptive use, difference between two population proportions with 95% CI were done. In order to assess the importance of each independent variable, multiple logistic regression analysis models were employed. P-value of 0.05 was used as a cut of point for the level of significance and Odds ratio with 95% CI was used to measure the strength of the association.

2.6. Ethical Considerations

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Ethical Clearance Committee of GAMBY College of Medical Sciences and a letter of support was also obtained from the Regional Health Bureau to precede the study. Informed consent was obtained from participants before collecting the data to confirm their willingness to participate. Privacy and confidentiality was assured throughout the study.

3. Result

3.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Participants

A total of 504 women of reproductive age group were interviewed giving a response rate of 100%. Regarding the age, 122 (48.4%) of orthodox Christian and 92 (36.5%) of Muslim women were between the age group of 25 to 34. Majority of the respondents 198 (78.6%) of orthodox Christian and 193 (76.6%) of Muslim women were married. With regard to the educational status of the respondents, 35 (13.8%) of orthodox Christian and 63 (25%) of Muslim women were not attended any formal education. The assessment of occupational status showed that 94 (37.3%) orthodox and 136 (54%) Muslim women were housewives (**Table 1**).

3.2. Reproductive and Other Characteristics of Participants

As portrayed in **Table 2**, 49.6% of orthodox and 39% of Muslim respondents have 1 - 2 children. When their intension for the need to have additional children were assessed majority (54%) Orthodox women need 3 - 4 children whereas majority of Muslims (50.4%) wants to have 5 and above children. Regarding their sex preference, more than half of the study participants, 235 (93.3%) orthodox Christian and 192 (76.2%) Muslim women responded that sex of children is not their big problem. The decision for the number of children in majority of the orthodox Christian (91.4%) and Muslim women (87.3%) were decided by discussion with their partner. Almost all of the participants in both groups knew at least one modern contraceptive method. A decision regarding contraceptive use in both orthodox Christian and Muslim women reported as it was determined by discussion with their husband. With respect to religious service attendance, 72.2% orthodox Christian and 75.4% Muslim women were religious. Moreover in the impact of religious philosophy of women on contraceptive 58.3% of orthodox Christian and 75.8% of Muslim women describe that their religion does not allow contraceptive.

3.3. Prevalence of Modern Contraceptive Use among Orthodox Christian and Muslim Women

In this study 232 (91.7%) orthodox Christian and 144 (57.1%) Muslim women have ever used one form of modern contraceptive methods in their life. The current modern contraceptive use was 63.9% in orthodox Christian women and 36.1% in Muslim women. The difference for modern contraceptive use in Orthodox Christian women with 95% CI was 0.28 (0.19, 0.36). Majority of Modern contraceptive users, 62.9% orthodox Christian and 65% of Muslim women were using injectables. Regarding their intention about 84.5% of orthodox Christian and 57.1% of Muslim respondents reported as they have the intention to use modern contraceptives. The need to have more children was the most frequently mentioned reason for 31.2% orthodox women and 36.6% Muslim women (**Table 3**).

Table 1. Socio-Demographic and Economic Characteristics of the respondents by religious Category, Bahir Dar, June, 2013.

Variables	Orthodox Christian		Muslim	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age				
15 - 24	83	32.9	87	34.5
25 - 34	122	48.4	92	36.5
35 - 49	47	18.7	73	29.0
Marital Status				
Single	54	24.4	59	23.4
Married	198	78.6	193	76.6
Educational Status				
Illiterate	35	13.9	63	25.0
Primary (grade1 - 8)	81	32.1	79	31.3
Secondary(>=grade 9)	136	54.0	110	43.7
Occupation				
Student	17	6.7	26	10.3
GO/NGO Employed	41	16.3	24	9.5
Merchant	48	19.0	43	17.1
Daily laborer	44	17.5	18	7.1
Unemployed	102	40.2	141	56.0
Income				
<500	27	10.7	33	13.1
501 - 1000	92	36.5	108	42.9
1001 - 1500	60	23.8	58	23.0
1501 - 2000	21	8.3	25	9.9
2001 - 2500	26	10.3	16	6.3
>=2501	26	10.3	12	4.8
Source of Family Income				
Husband	83	32.9	99	39.3
Wife	22	8.7	14	5.6
Both	126	50.0	107	42.5
Father and/mother	21	8.3	32	12.7

3.4. Factors Associated with Modern Contraceptive Use among Orthodox Christian and Muslim Women

Analysis of the independent variables in relation to the current use of contraceptive methods showed that religiosity, age and education were found to have significant association on contraceptive use (p value < 0.05). On the contrary, the multiple logistic regression result did not show significant relationship between the dependent variable and some independent variables such as occupation, marital status, income, sex preference of children, desire more children, discussion with husband on contraceptive and decision on contraceptive use.

There was decreasing trend for using contraceptives as age increases. Those orthodox Christian women whose age was found between 15 - 24 found to have statistically significant difference towards the use of modern contraceptives as compared to those in the age group of 35 - 49 AOR: 11.39, 95% CI (3.03, 42.7) Similarly those Muslim women whose age was found between 15 - 24 found to have statistically significant difference towards

Table 2. Reproductive Characteristics of the respondents by religious category, Bahir Dar, North West Ethiopia, June 2013.

Variables	Orthodox Christian		Muslim	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Living Children				
0	54	21.4	48	19.0
1 - 2	125	49.6	99	39.3
3 - 4	58	23.0	70	27.8
>=5	15	6.0	35	13.9
Number of Desired Children				
1 - 2	54	21.4	24	9.5
3 - 4	136	54.0	101	40.1
>=5	62	24.6	127	50.4
Sex Preference				
Have sex preference	15	6.0	43	17.1
Sex Does not matter	235	93.3	192	76.2
GOD/ALLAH knows	2	0.8	17	6.7
Family Size Decision				
Husband	8	3.6	16	7.5
Wife	11	5.0	10	4.7
Both	203	91.4	187	87.8
Decision to Use Contraceptive				
Husband	11	5.0	10	4.7
Wife	41	18.6	31	14.6
Both	169	76.5	172	80.8
Religiosity				
Religious	182	72.2	190	75.4
Less religious	70	27.8	62	24.6
Religious Permission				
Yes	2	0.8	2	0.8
No	147	58.3	191	75.8
Don't know	103	40.8	57	23.4

the use of modern contraceptives as compared to those in the age group of 35 - 49 AOR: 5.30, 95% CI (1.46, 19.19).

The finding has also shown that there is significant difference between religious and less religious women with regard to modern contraceptive use. Compared with religious women, less religious women were about 5.56 times more likely to use modern contraceptive (AOR: 5.56, 95% CI (1.4, 21.3)) in Orthodox Christian women and 5 times more likely to use modern contraceptives in Muslim women (AOR: 5, 95% (1.9, 14.8)).

The results of the study also showed that women's literacy status significantly associated with contraceptive use: women who have attended secondary education and above were illiterate women were 6.25 (AOR: 6.25, 95% CI (1.2, 33.3)) and 16.7 (AOR: 16.7, 95% CI (4.5, 50)) more likely to use modern contraceptives as compared to those who are illiterate in Orthodox Christian and Muslim women respectively (Table 4).

4. Discussion

Of 504 participants participated in the current study, majority 237 (47%) had a desire for having three to four children. This was similar with the report of EDHS 2011 [7]. However difference was observed in the proportion of women who wants to have three to four children. While, 136 (54.0%) Orthodox Christian women has the

Table 3. Respondents knowledge and practices of contraceptive Method by religious category, Bahir Dar City, North West Ethiopia, June, 2013.

Variables	Orthodox Christian		Muslim	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ever use FP methods				
Yes	232	91.7	144	57.1
No	20	8.3	108	42.9
Current use of Modern Contraceptives				
Yes	175	69.4	99	39.3
No	77	30.6	153	60.7
Type of Modern Contraceptive				
Inject able	110	62.9	65	65.7
Implants	29	16.6	8	8.1
IUD	7	4.0	2	2.0
Pills	21	12.0	24	24.2
Condom	8	4.6	0	0
Future Intention				
Intend to use	213	84.5	144	57.1
Not intend to use	39	15.5	108	42.9
Reason for Non Use				
Use of natural Method	7	9.1	35	22.9
Desire to have more children	29	37.7	62	40.5
Being single	16	20.8	2	1.3
Religious prohibition	12	15.6	43	28.1
Husband disapproval	1	1.3	8	5.2
Drug effect	12	15.6	3	2.0

Table 4. Factors affecting contraceptive use of women's by study category, North West Ethiopia, Bahir Dar City, June 2013.

Variables	Current Contraceptive Use					
	Orthodox Christian			Muslim Women		
	Yes	No	AOR (95% CI)	Yes	No	AOR (95% CI)
Age						
15 - 24	66	17	11.39 (3.03, 42.7)	44	43	5.30 (1.46, 19.19)
25 - 34	86	36	1.91 (0.73, 4.98)	41	51	3.24 (1.05, 10.00)
35 - 49	23	24	1**	14	59	1**
Religiosity						
Religious	111	71	1**	58	13	1**
Less religious	64	6	5.56 (1.4, 21.3)	41	2	5 (1.9, 14.8)
Educational Status						
Illiterate	17	18	1**	6	57	1**
Primary (Grade 1 - 8)	53	28	2.12 (3.7, 32.0)	34	45	12.2 (8.1, 14.5)
Secondary (grade 9)	105	31	6.25 (1.2, 33.3)	59	51	16.7 (4.5, 50)

desire to have a family size of 3 - 4 children, only 101 (40.1%) Muslims have the desire for having three to four children.

In the current study, 100% of orthodox Christian and 99.6% of Muslim women's knew at least one contraceptive method and its importance, which showed that Knowledge of respondents were nearly universal. The findings of 2011 DHS report also showed that Knowledge of at least one method of contraception were nearly universal among women in Ethiopia [7].

The overall prevalence of modern contraceptive use in current finding (54.3%) was in line with the finding in Arba Minch (51.1%) [10]. However it was higher than the finding in Hossana (47.6) [11]. This might be associated with educational status of participants. Participants in the current study and those in Arba Minch might be better educated than those in Hossana.

The prevalence of modern contraceptive use among Orthodox Christian (63.9%) and Muslim women (36.1%) had shown major variation. The prevalence in Orthodox Christian women was higher by 0.28, 95% CI: (0.19, 0.36). A significance difference was also observed towards their future intension on the use of modern contraceptives (Orthodox Christian (84%) and Muslim women (57%)). The possible reason might be difference in educational status of orthodox Christian and Muslim Women. As mentioned in **Table 1**, highest number orthodox Christian (54.0%) were completed secondary education compared with Muslim women (43.7%).

Though Modern contraceptives are effective compared with natural methods, significant proportion of Orthodox Christian (9.1%) and Muslim women (22.9%) were using Natural methods [12]. This might be associated with the educational status. Those women who were using Natural methods might be the less educated ones. Fear of side effect of modern contraceptives was also another reason mentioned for the non use of modern contraceptives. Twelve (15.6%) Orthodox Christian and Three (2%) Muslim women had mentioned drug side effect as a reason for nonuse.

Though long acting modern contraceptives are effective and have less side effects than short acting contraceptives, the proportion of women who were using IUCD and implants were very low [12]. Majority, 110 (62.9%) Orthodox Christian and 65 (65.7%) Muslim women were using injectables.

This was in line with EDHS 2011 report [7]. The low use of long acting contraceptives observed in this study was in contradiction with participant's future intension. The highest proportion of orthodox Christian (84.5%) and Muslim women (97.1%) had intension for future use of modern contraceptives. The reason might be the knowledge of participants on long acting modern contraceptives. Women of the study area might have limited knowledge on the advantage of long acting modern contraceptives.

One of the factors which was found to have associated with Modern contraceptive use was age of participants. Participants of both groups who were in the age group between 15 - 24 and 25 - 34 were using Modern contraceptives compared with those in the age group between 35 - 49. The possible reason might be difference in the desire for having child. Women in the age group between 15 - 49 and 25 - 34 might not have the desire to have children as compared with women in the age group between 35 - 49. The probability that women get answer for their economical constraints to carry a child increases as their age increases. Women in the age group between 35 - 49 might lead stable life compared with those in other groups.

Religiosity was also identified as one of the factors which determine Modern contraceptive use. Compared with religious women, less religious women were about 5.56 times more likely to use modern contraceptive (95% CI: 1.4, 21.3) in Orthodox Christian women and 5 times more likely to use modern contraceptives (95% CI: 1.9, 14.8) in Muslim women. On this regard, a study conducted on the influence of religiosity on contraceptive use among Roman Catholic Women in the United States in 2007, showed that, Low Church attending women were 38% more likely to use contraceptive than high church attendants [13].

The educational status of women has appeared to be significant predictors of contraceptive use. Compared to women with no education, women who attend secondary education had greater odds of utilizing family planning service in orthodox Christian (AOR = 6.25) and Muslim women (AOR = 16). This is true that as the level of education of women increases their level of understanding towards the complications of unintended pregnancy also increases.

5. Conclusions

The result of this study showed that Modern contraceptive prevalence rate among Muslim women was significantly lower than that in Orthodox Christian women. Modern Contraceptive use in both groups has shown significant association with age, education and religiosity of women.

To reduce the problem governmental and nongovernmental organizations who are working in the area of family planning need to focus on awareness creation on modern contraceptive use with special emphasis for Muslim Women.

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Conflict of Interests

Authors declared that they have no conflict of interests.

Author's Contribution

D. Walelign conceptualized the research problem, designed the study, conducted field work, collected and analyzed data. A. Mekonen was involved in supervision of the field work, revision of the research design, data analysis. M. Netsere contributed in the supervision of the research, revision of the research design and data analysis, and M. Tarekegn Contributed in revision of the the document and preparation of manuscript. All authors of the manuscript have read and agreed to its content.

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