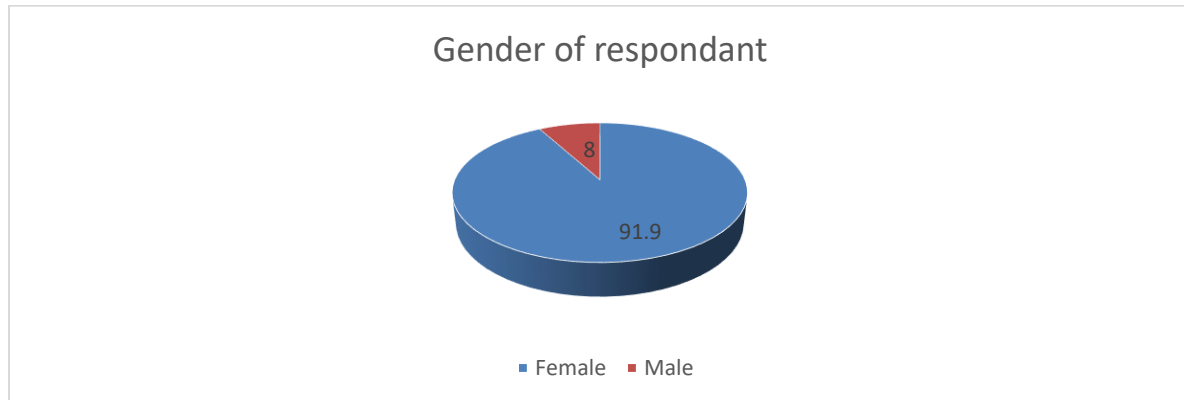


Date of family planning survey 2022

Areas

the family planning survey has been implemented inside syria, where the gender of respondent was 91.9% for female, while 8.1% was for male, as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1



The total sample size of the FP survey is 2500 observations, where it was distributed on two main regions; Aleppo and Idleb.

Figure 2 introduces the age at marriage according to the date of birth, where for those have early marriage (13-17 years old at marriage) consist of 11% of women who born between 1999-2003, 23% of women who born between 1994-1998, 27% of women who born between 1986-1993, 20% of women who born between 1976-1985, 12% of women who born between 1966-1975, and only 6% of women who born before 1965.

Figure 2

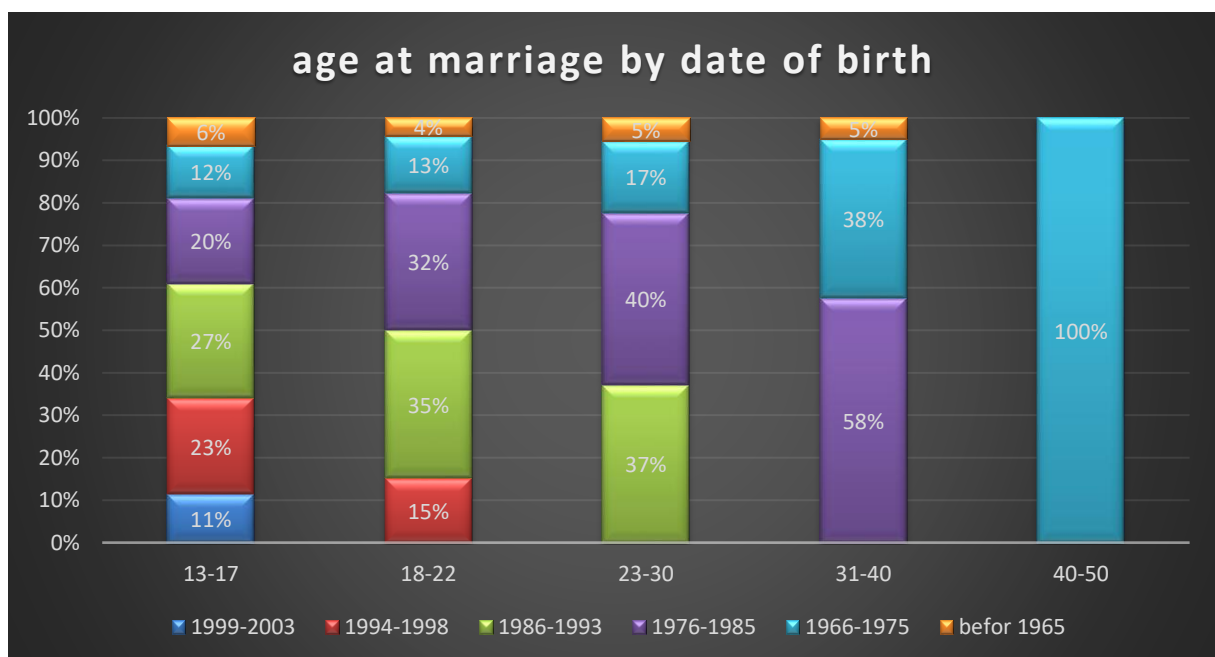


Figure 3 introduces a modification, assuming that all age categories are equally weighted and try to give a prediction based on previous waves of age categories, there are an attempt to simulate reality, where new percentages generated for the age categories 1999-2003, 1994-1998 and 1986-1993. Based on that, for those have early marriage (13-17 years old at marriage) consist of 17% of women who born between 1999-2003, 17% of women who born between 1994-1998, decreasing to 15% of women who born between 1986-1993, continue decreasing 13% of women who born between 1976-1985, returned to raised 16% of women who born between 1966-1975, and as expecting the highest ratio 22% of women was for who born before 1965.

Figure 3

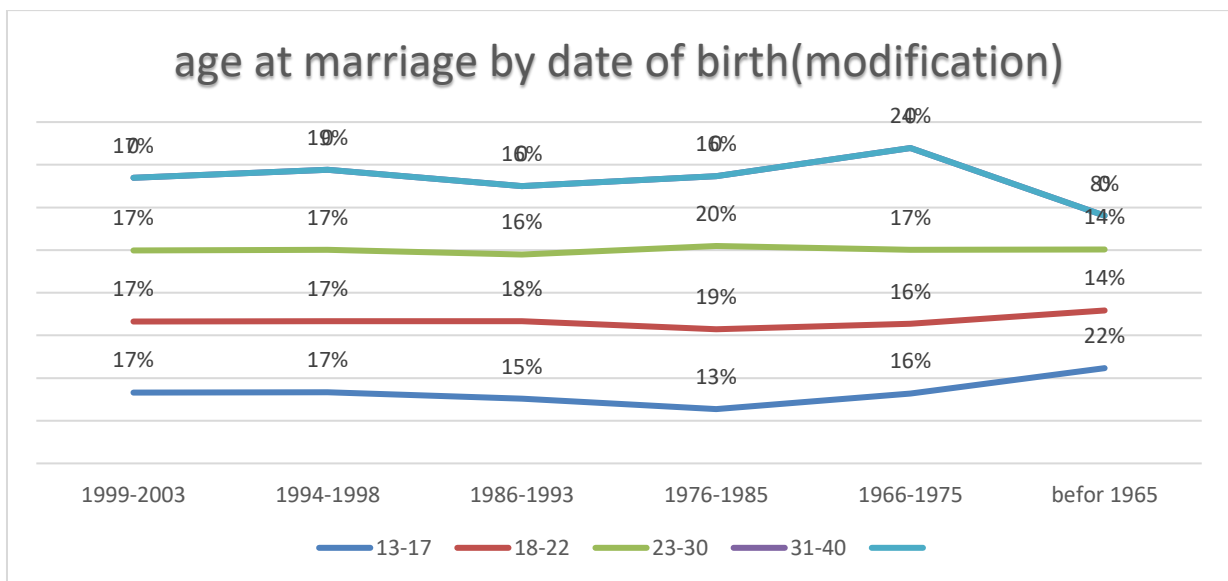


Figure 4 exploring the relation between the age and the education level.

Figure 4

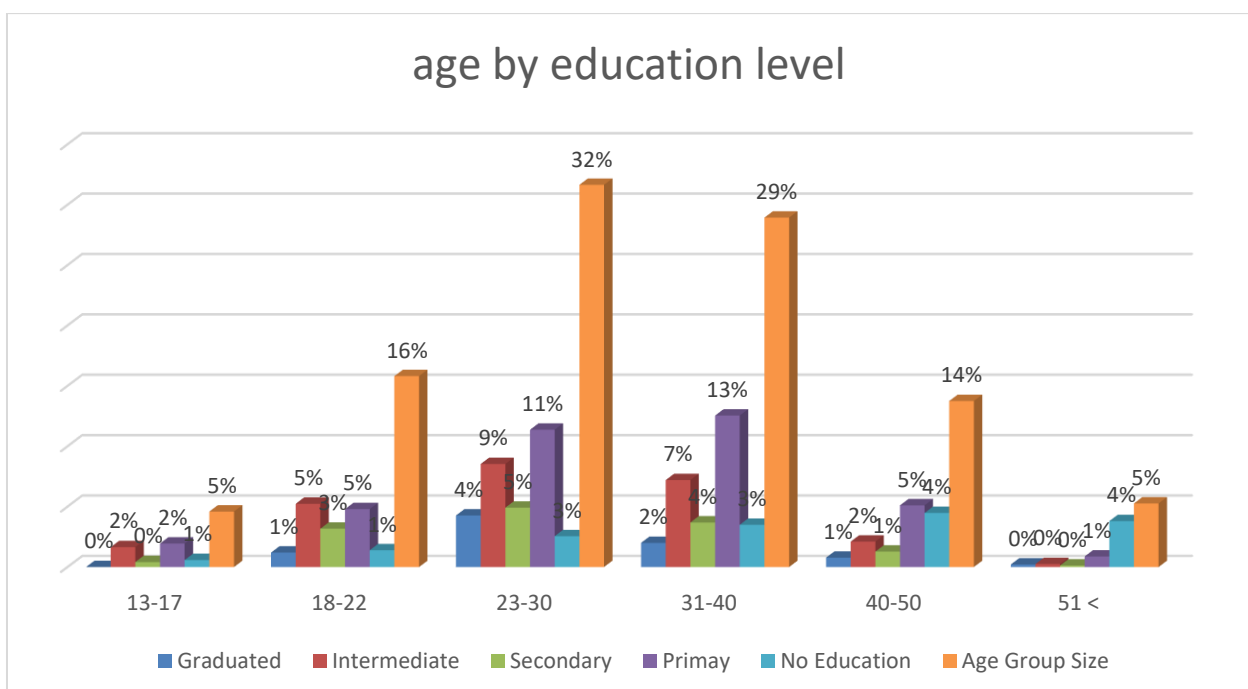


Figure 5 exploring the relation between the age at marriage and the education level.

Figure 5

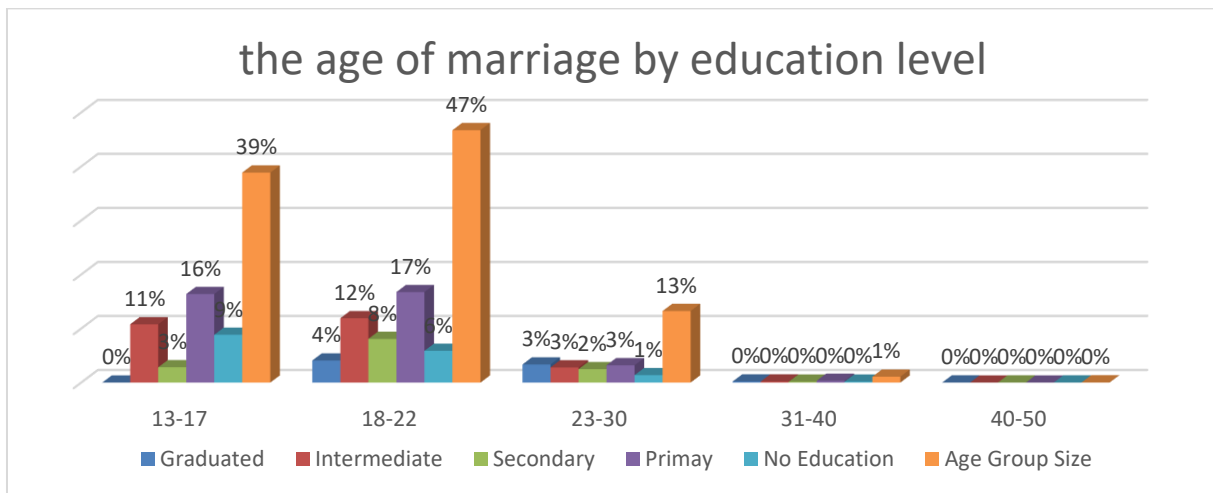


Figure 6 show the percentage of each age category of the women involved in the survey according to male female child they have. women located in age 31-40 have the highest percentages among other age categories, where they have 18% of the total male and 17% of the total female. In general male were 51% of the total children while female percentage were 49%.

Figure 6

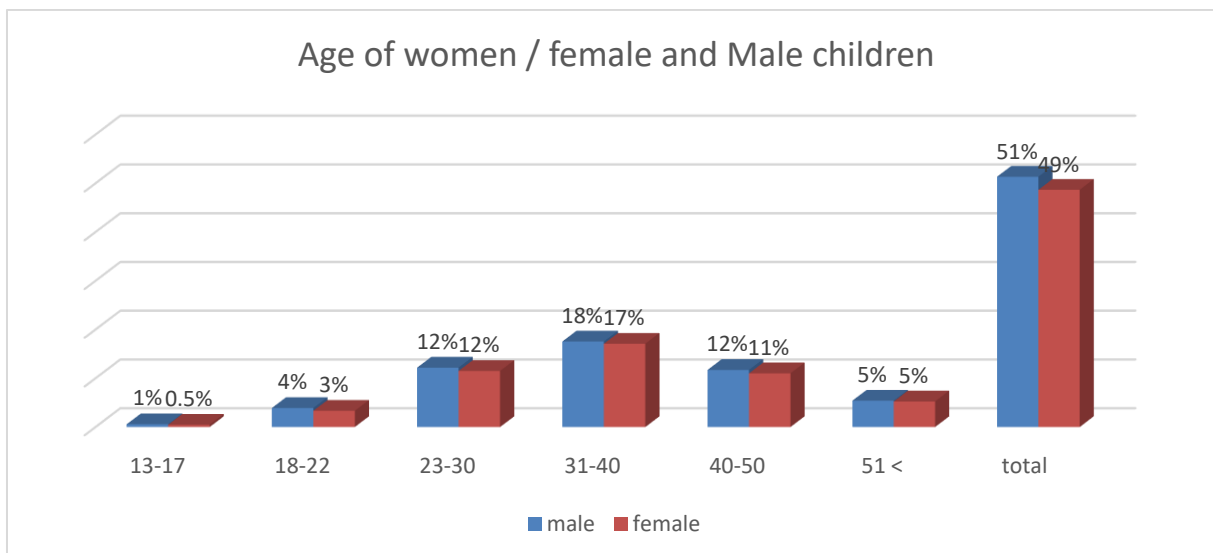


Figure 7 show the percentage of each age of marriage category of the women involved in the survey according to male female child they have. women located in age 18-22 have the highest percentages among other age categories, where they have 24% of the total male and 23% of the total female.

Figure 7

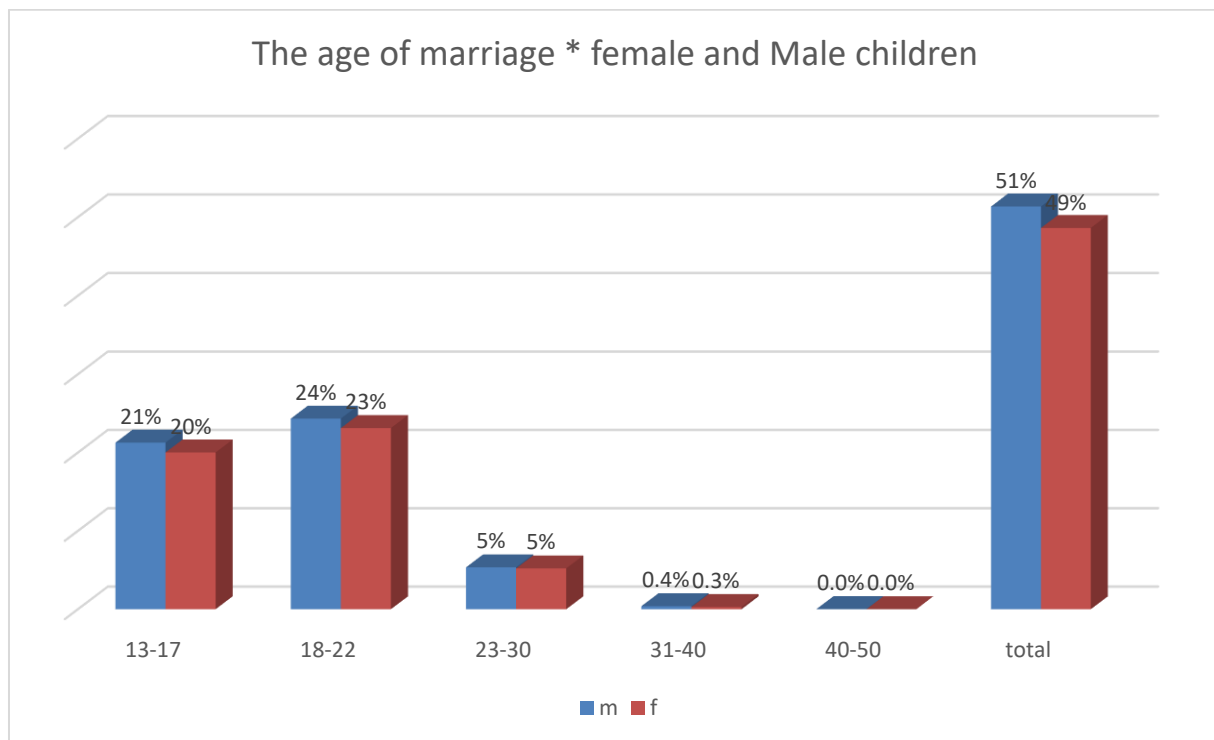


Figure 8 shows the association between mother's education level and the number of children they have. It found that graduated mothers have less number of children comparing with the other education level, while the number of children increasing for the mothers have less education level.

Figure 8

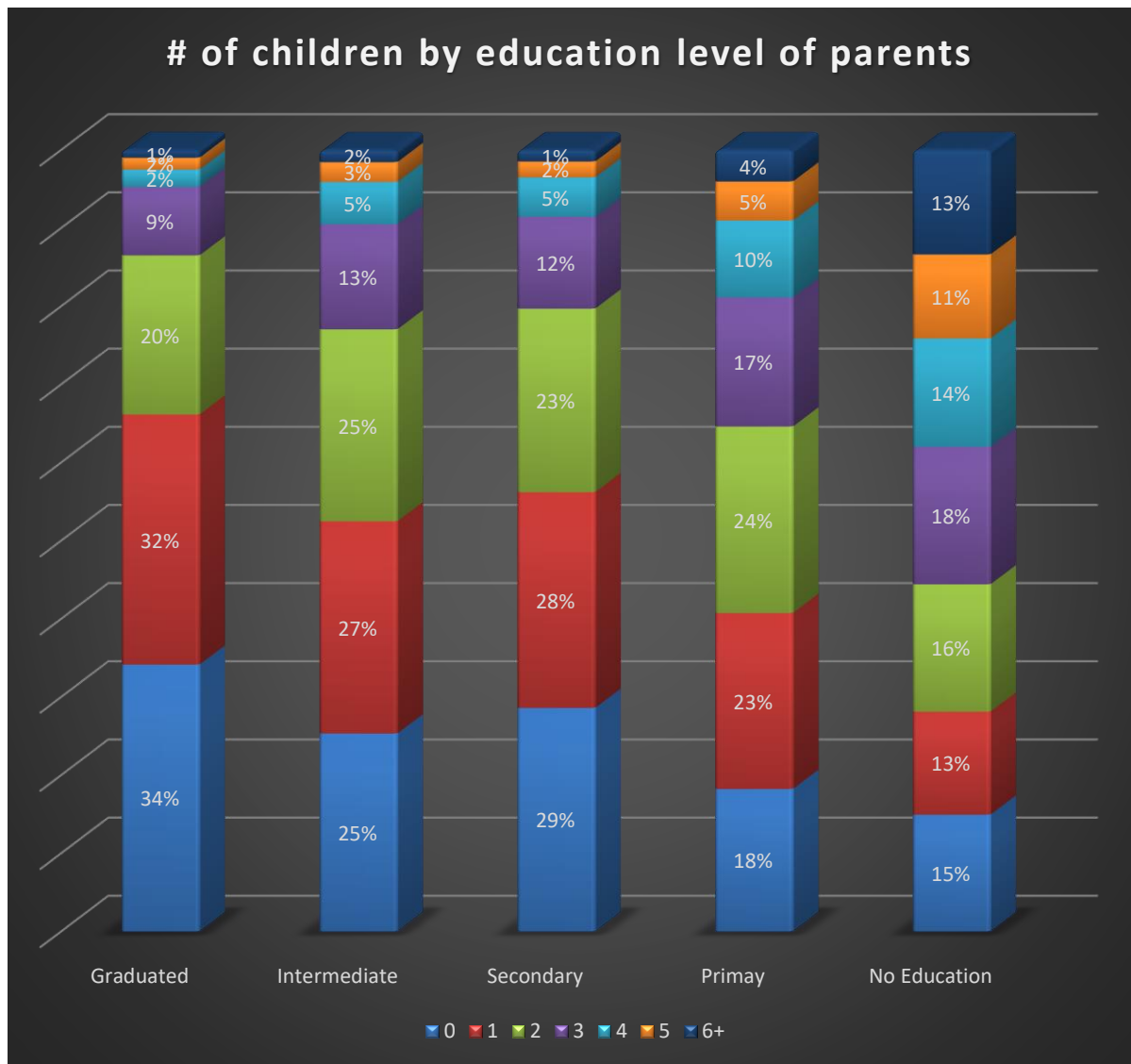


Figure 9 shows the perfect number of children from the point of view of women, also there is an inverse association, where the most educated women prefer the less number of children while the less educated women prefer that to have more than 5 children from both gender.

Figure 9

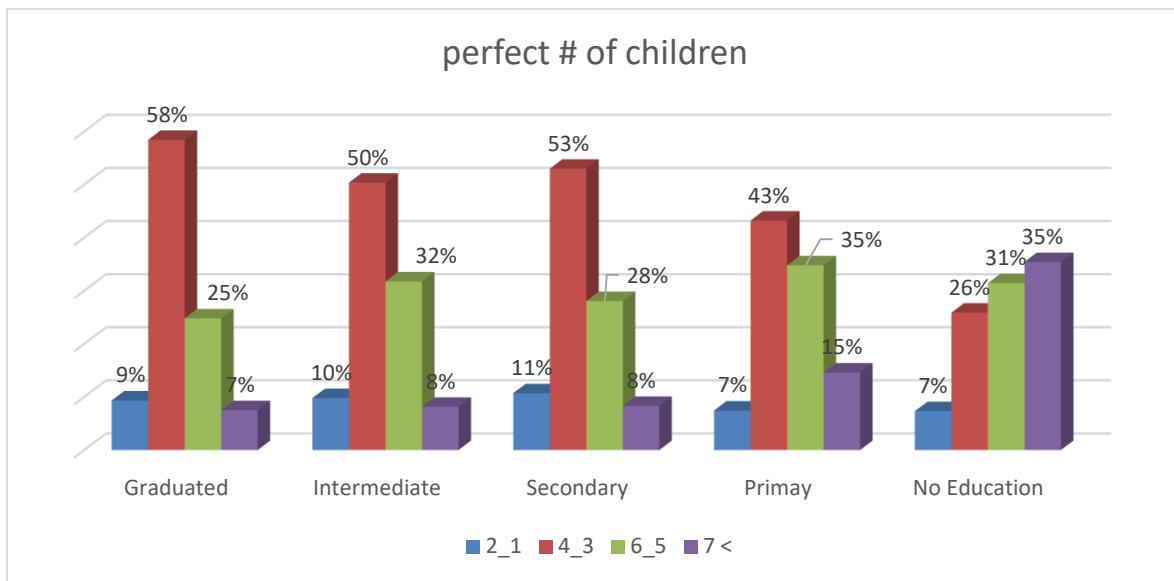


Figure 10 explore the association between the education level of women with their views about the affection of the number of children on the economic status of family, there a slight association between them, where most of women with different level of education except not-education level answered with yes as 65% of graduated, 59% of intermediate, 63% of secondary, 60% of primary and finally 50% of non-educational women.

Figure 10

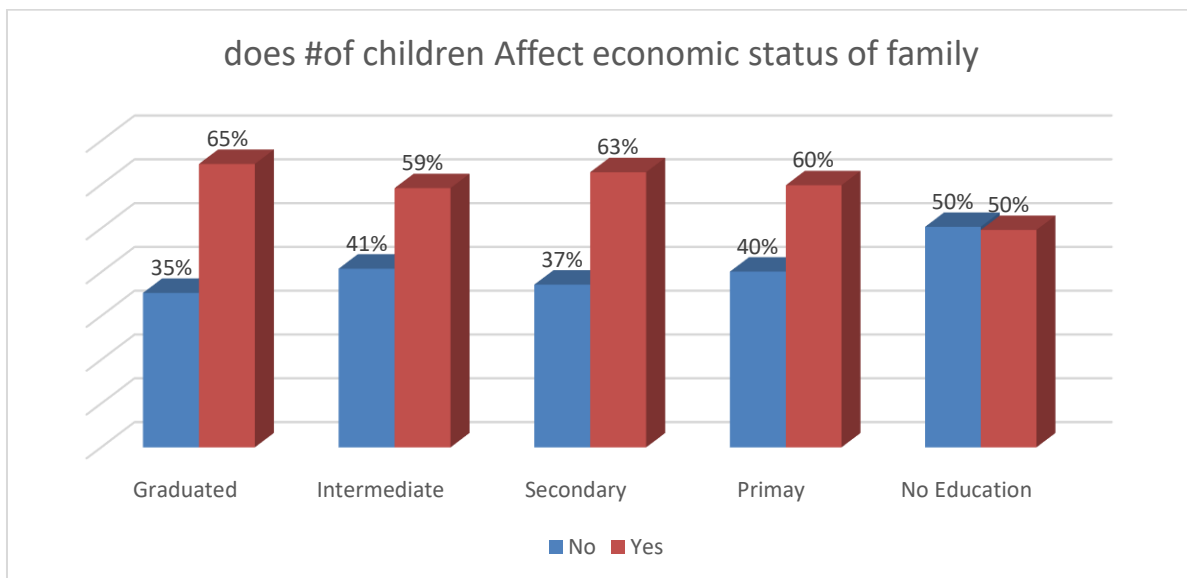
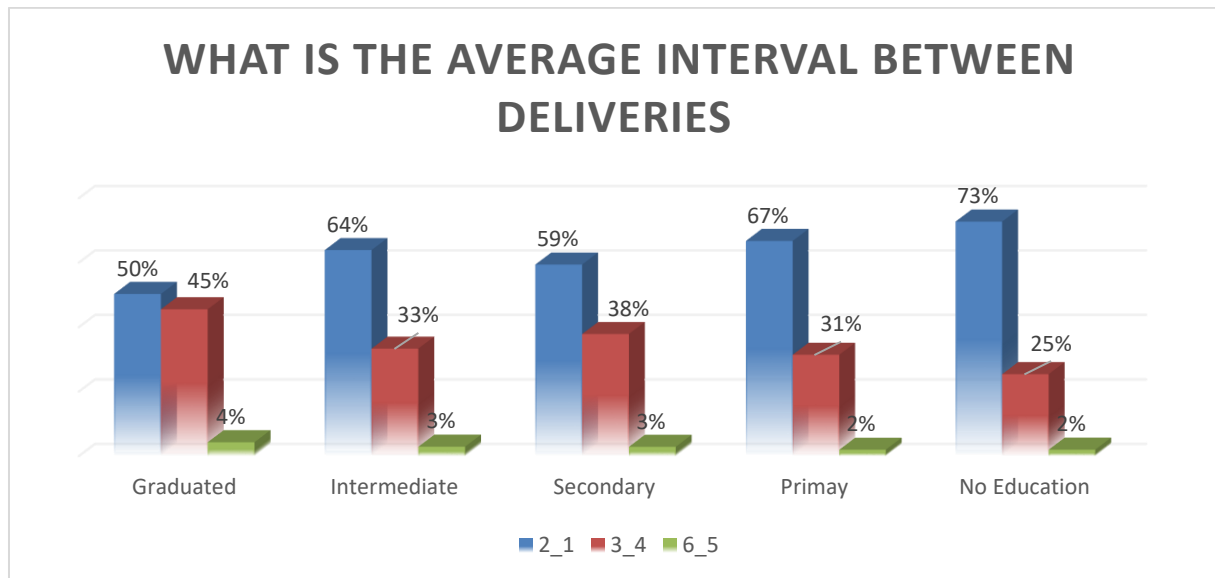


Figure 11 exploring the interval between deliveries and its association with education level , it found that more educational women took more time interval between births.

Figure 11



For using the internet and the smart phones, cellphones were the most using with 28.9%, while internet was using with 21.8%, also telephone was common to use with 12.8%. As shown in figure 14 and 15

Figure 12

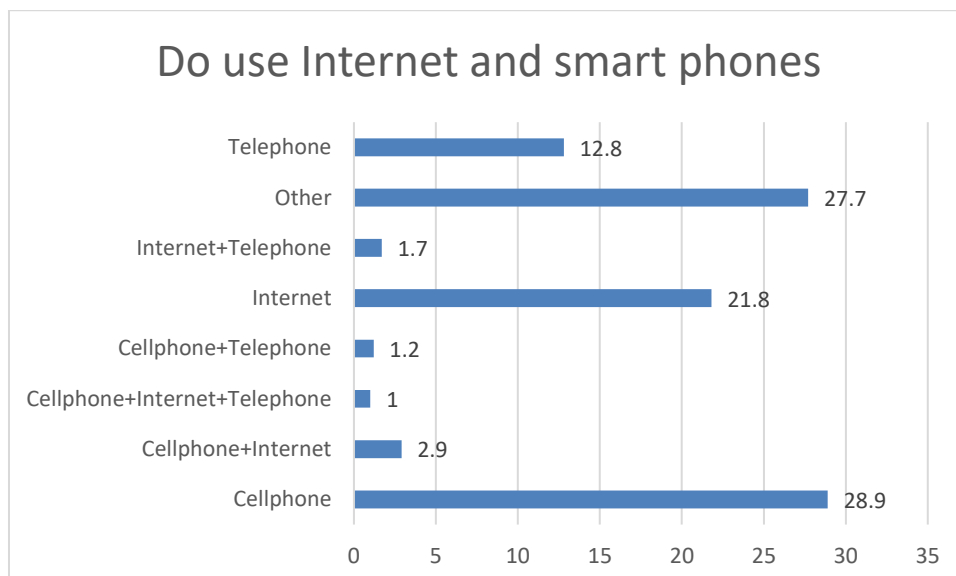
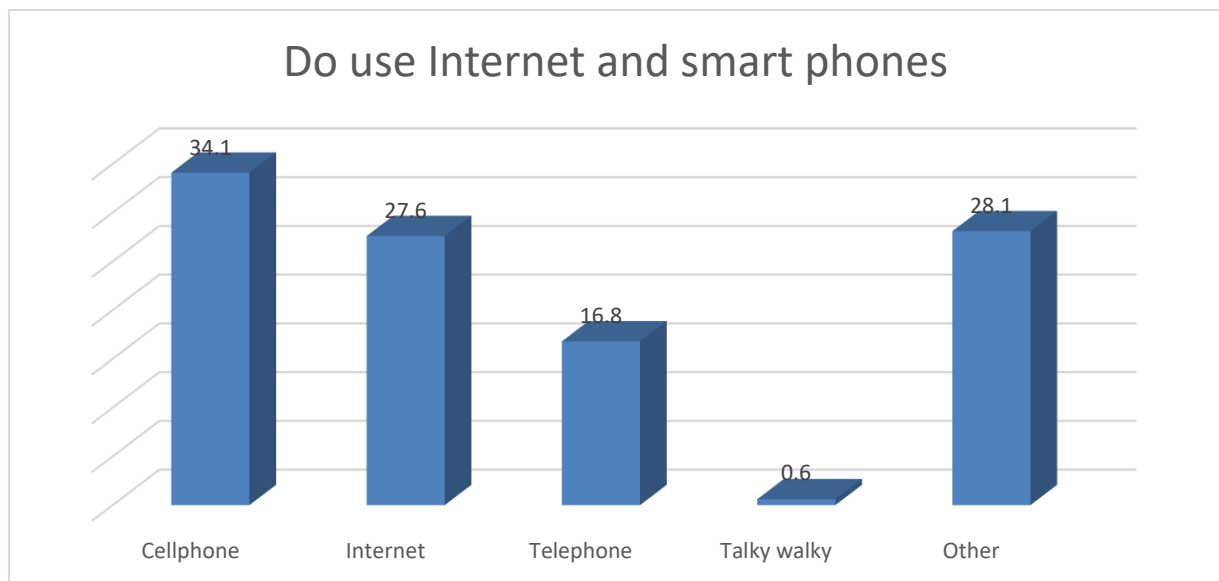


Figure 13



WhatsApp application was the most prefer method for communications 43.1%, while Facebook and YouTube were 6.6% and 1.5%, respectively. See figure 16 and 17

Figure 14

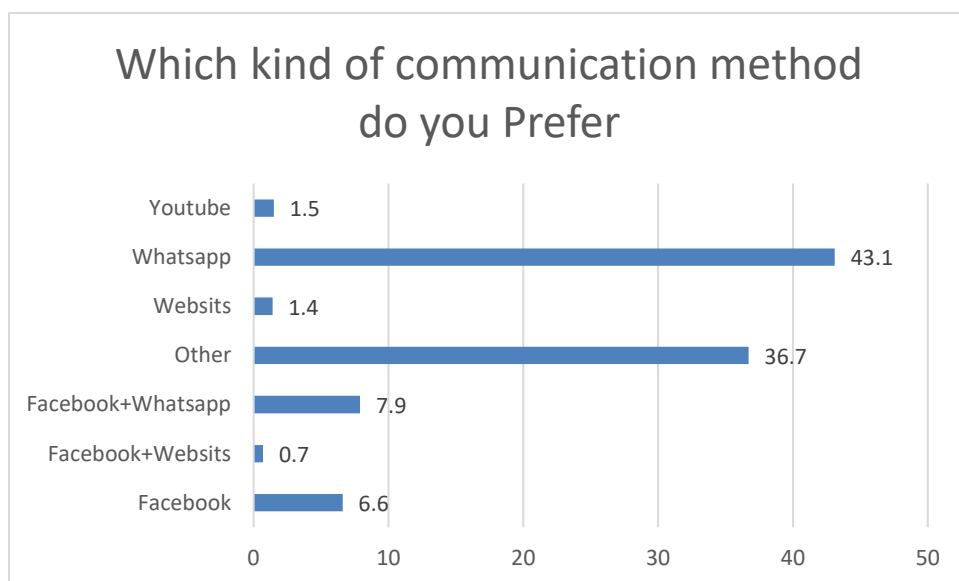


Figure 15

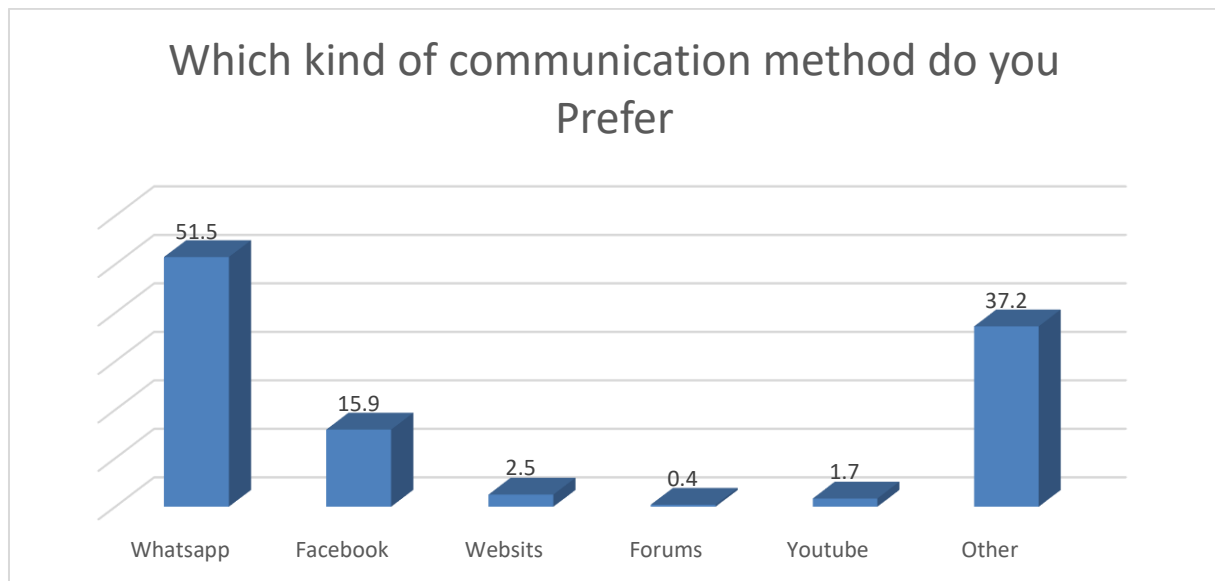


Figure 16 shows the percentages of professional antenatal care that they asked for, there are 76% answered yes, while 24% answered no.

Figure 16

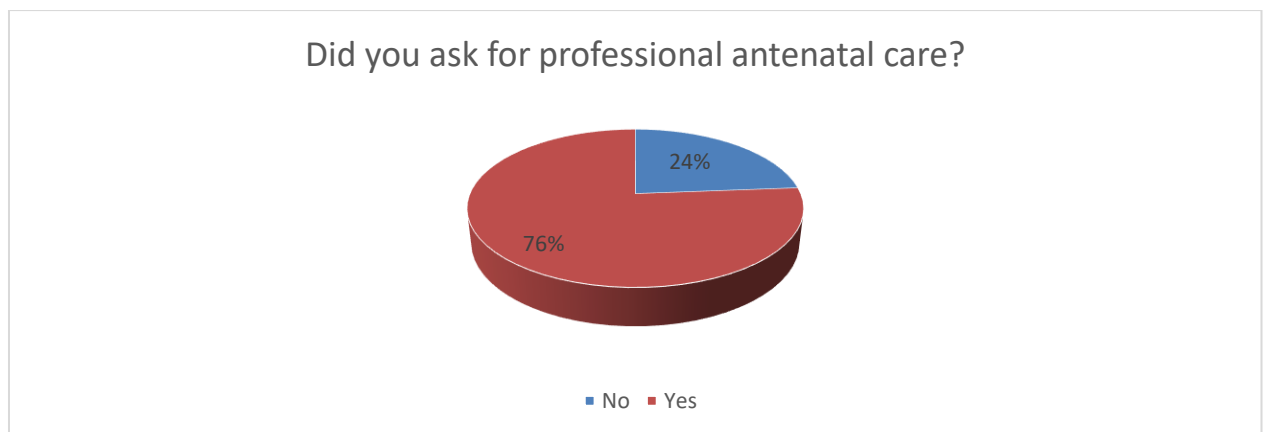


Figure 17 shows how many time they sked for professional antenatal care.

Figure 17

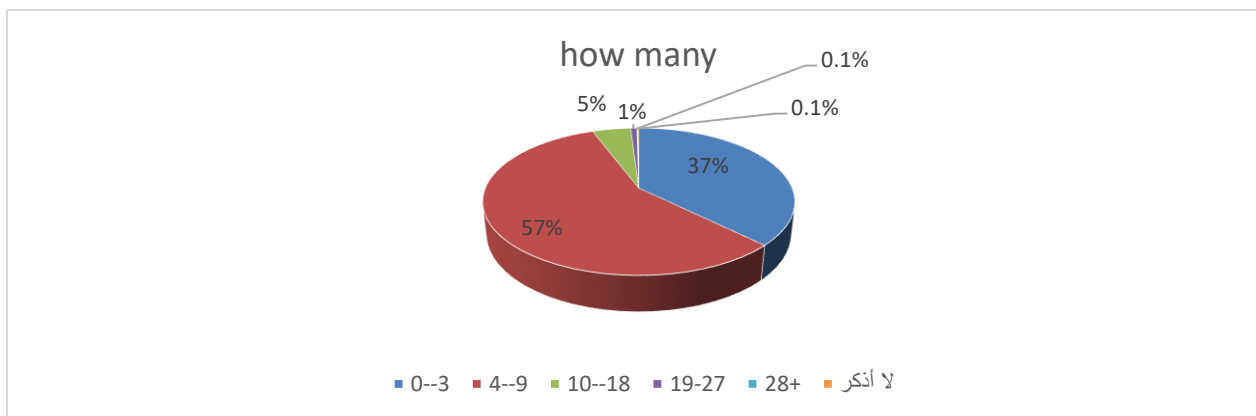
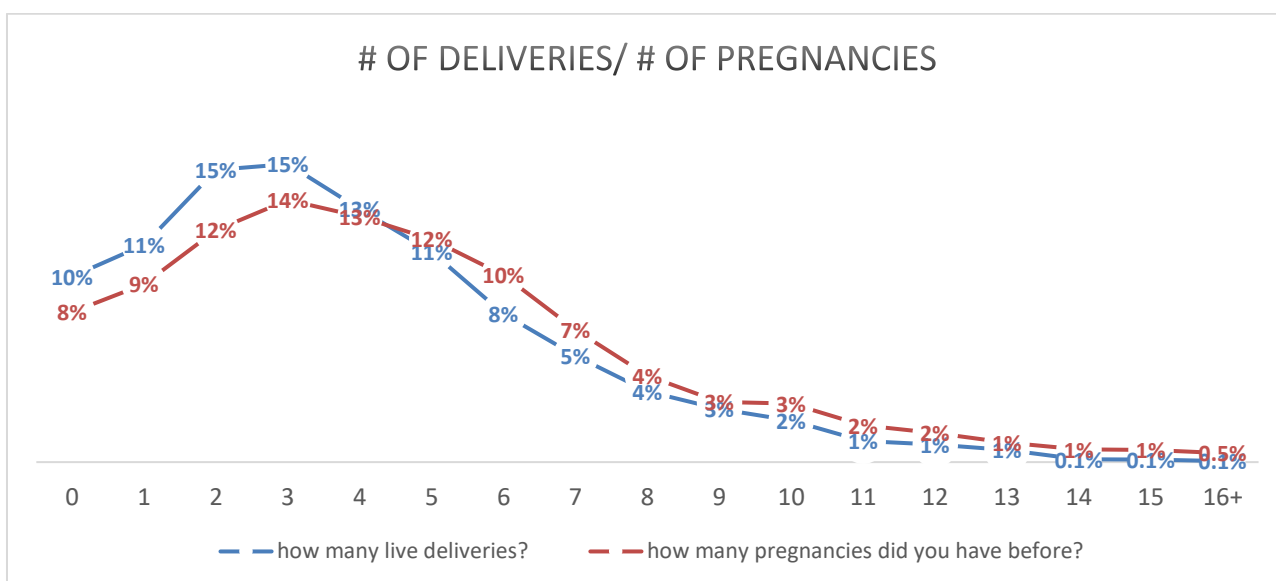


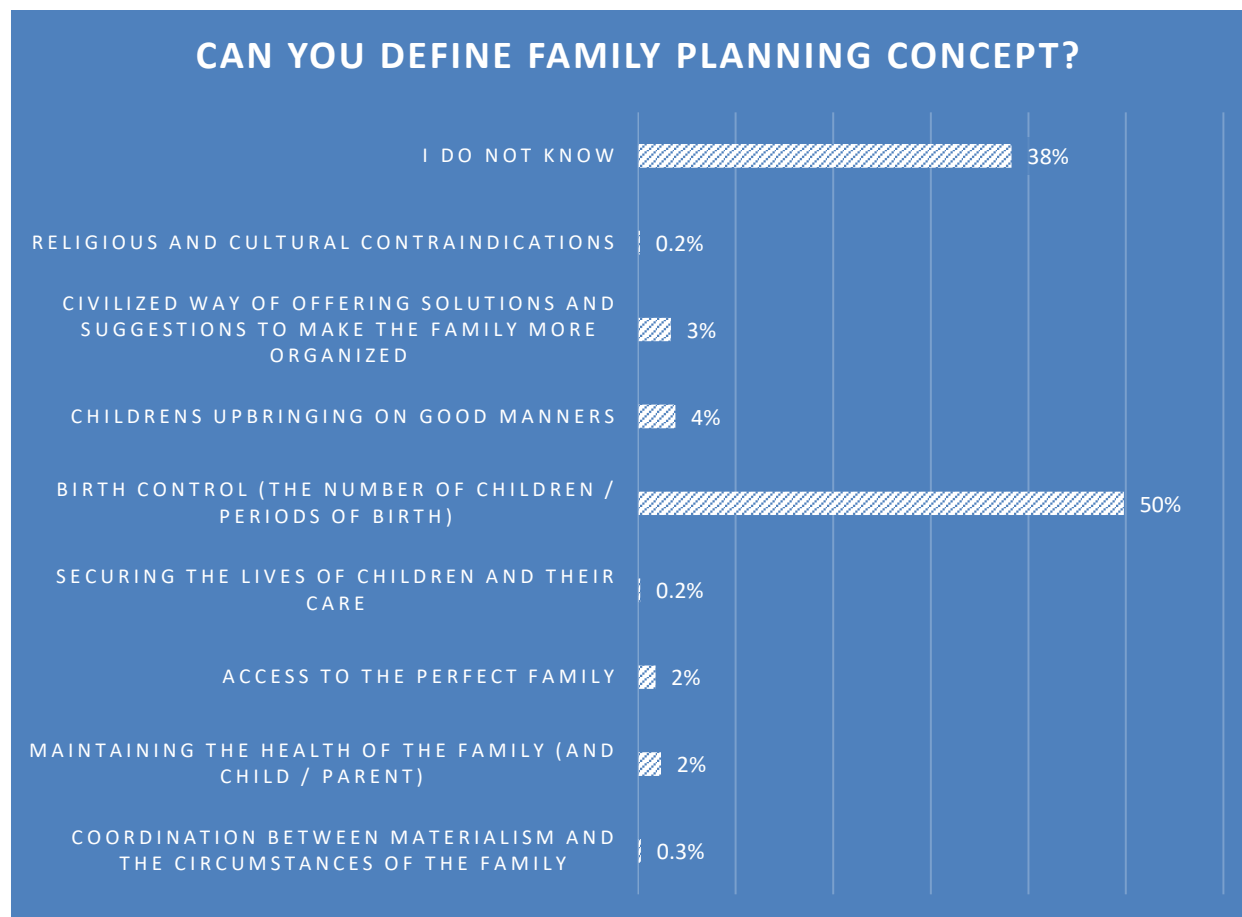
Figure 18 exploring the number of live deliveries and pregnancies, there an increasing of number of live deliveries more than pregnancies until the first three children, while there is a similarity in the fourth child order, pregnancies increasing more than live deliveries after the fifth birth order. It is mean that the chance of having live delivery decreasing through the high number order of pregnancy.

Figure 18



There are a lot of definition that interviewees used to define family planning concept. Where around half of them used birth control (the number of children / period of birth) as a definition. As shown in figure 19

Figure 19



The majority of interviewees support the idea of family planning 81% as shown in figure 22.

Figure 20

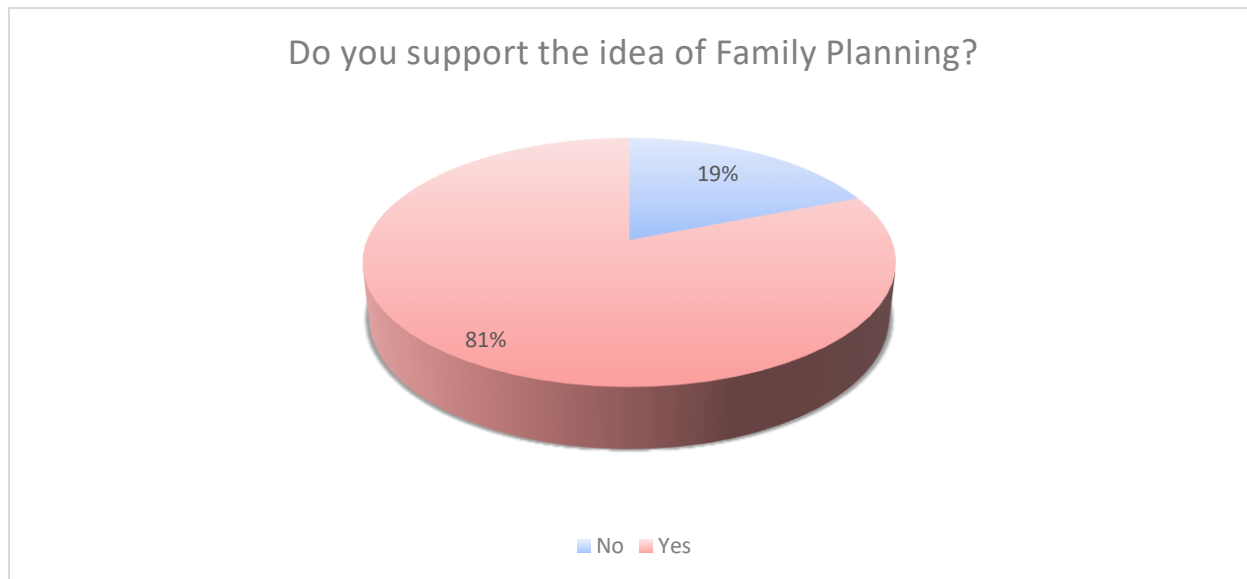


Figure 21 and 22 exploring the previous and current method they use for contraceptive, IUDs was the most using method with 18.5% and 23.8% for previous and current, respectively. Followed by OCPs with 14.9% and 14% for previous and current, respectively.

Figure 23

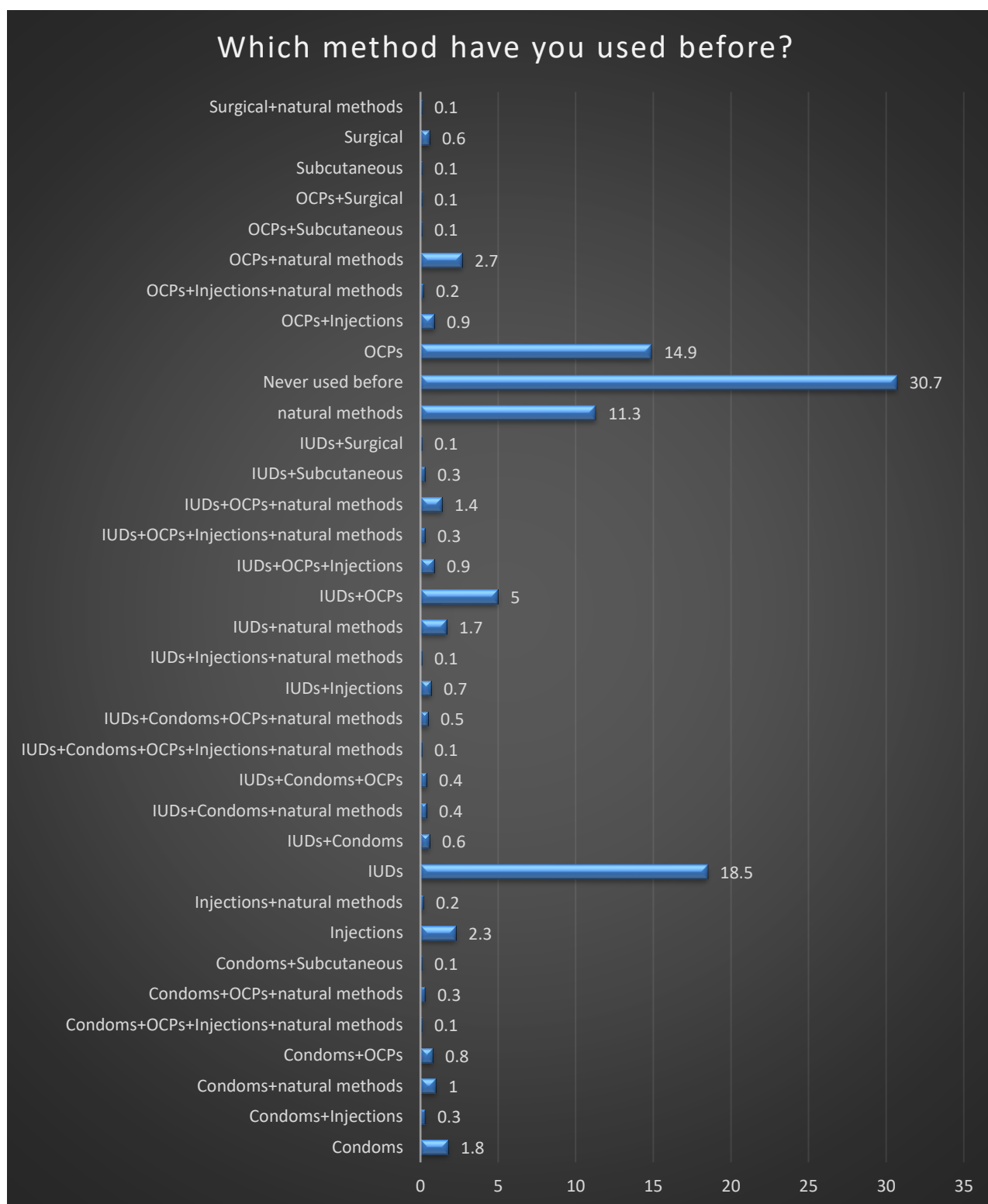


Figure 23

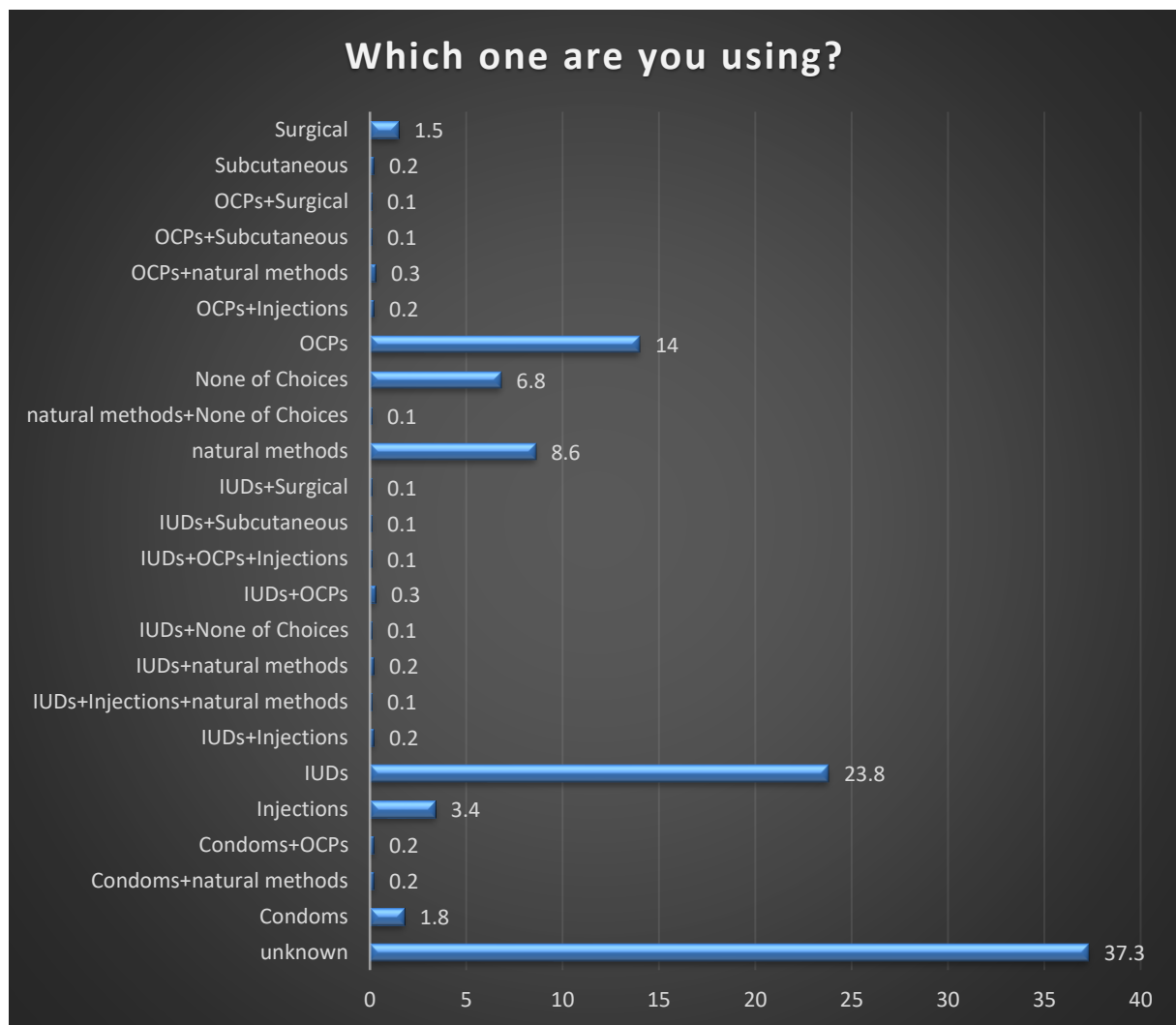
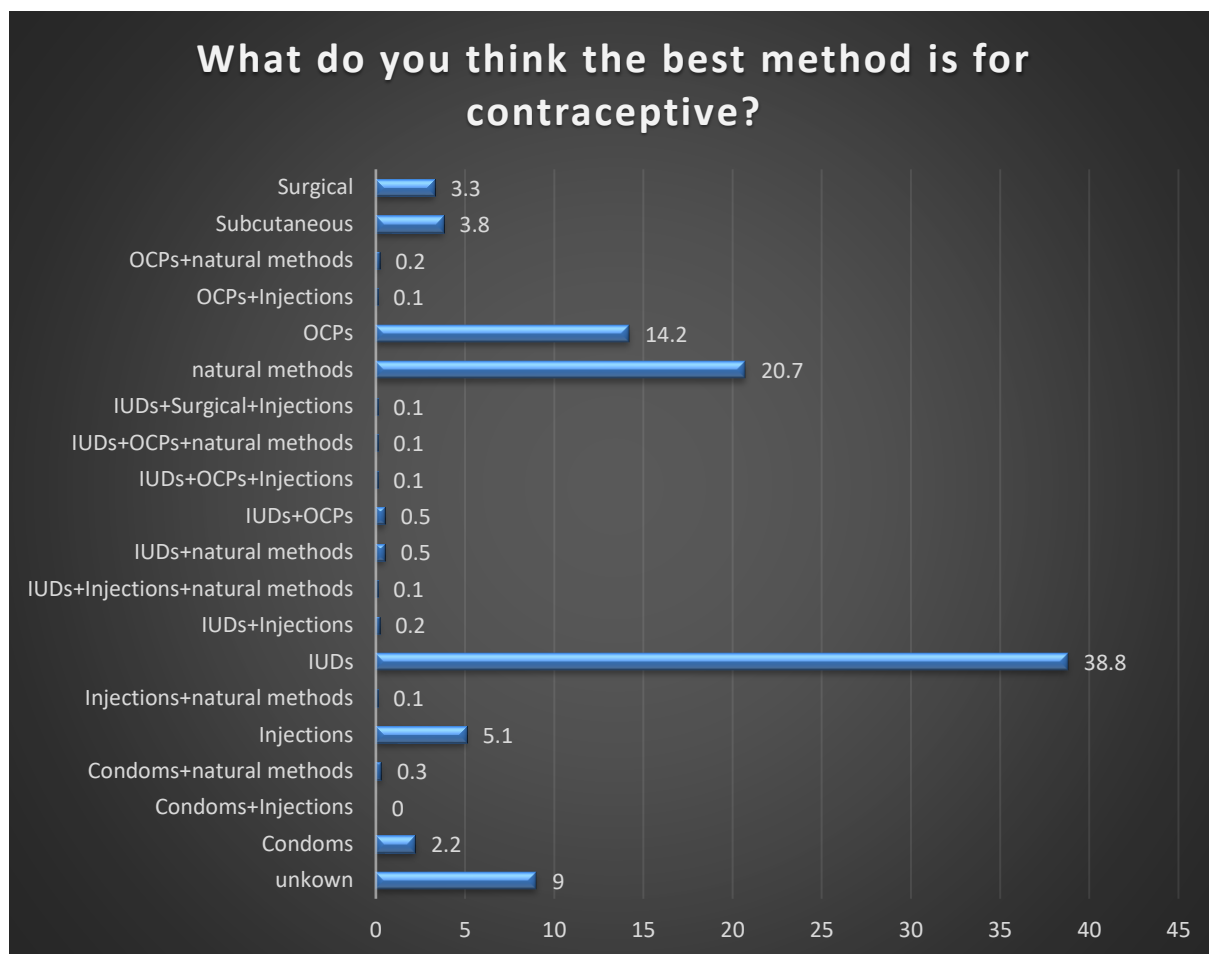


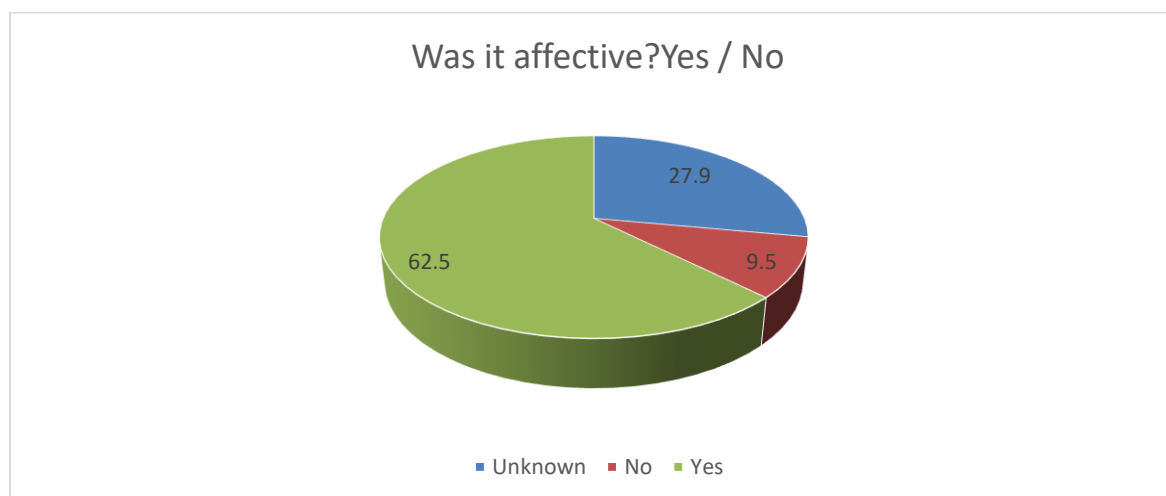
Figure 24 shows what's the best method of contraceptive they thought, according to their answer there were increasing of those prefer to use IUDs 38.8%, also natural method as a preferred method they think about it increased to become 20.7%, while OCPs remained the same around 14%.

Figure 24



About 62.5% of women used one the contraceptive method affected by it ,as shown in figure 26.

Figure 25



14.2% of women noticed any of the side effects caused to stop the contraceptive, as shown in figure 27.

Figure 26

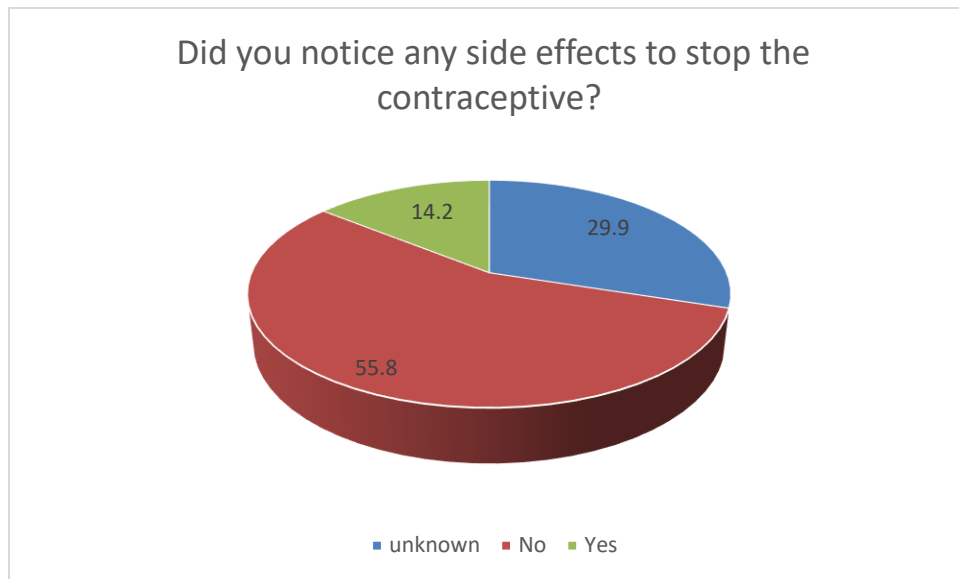
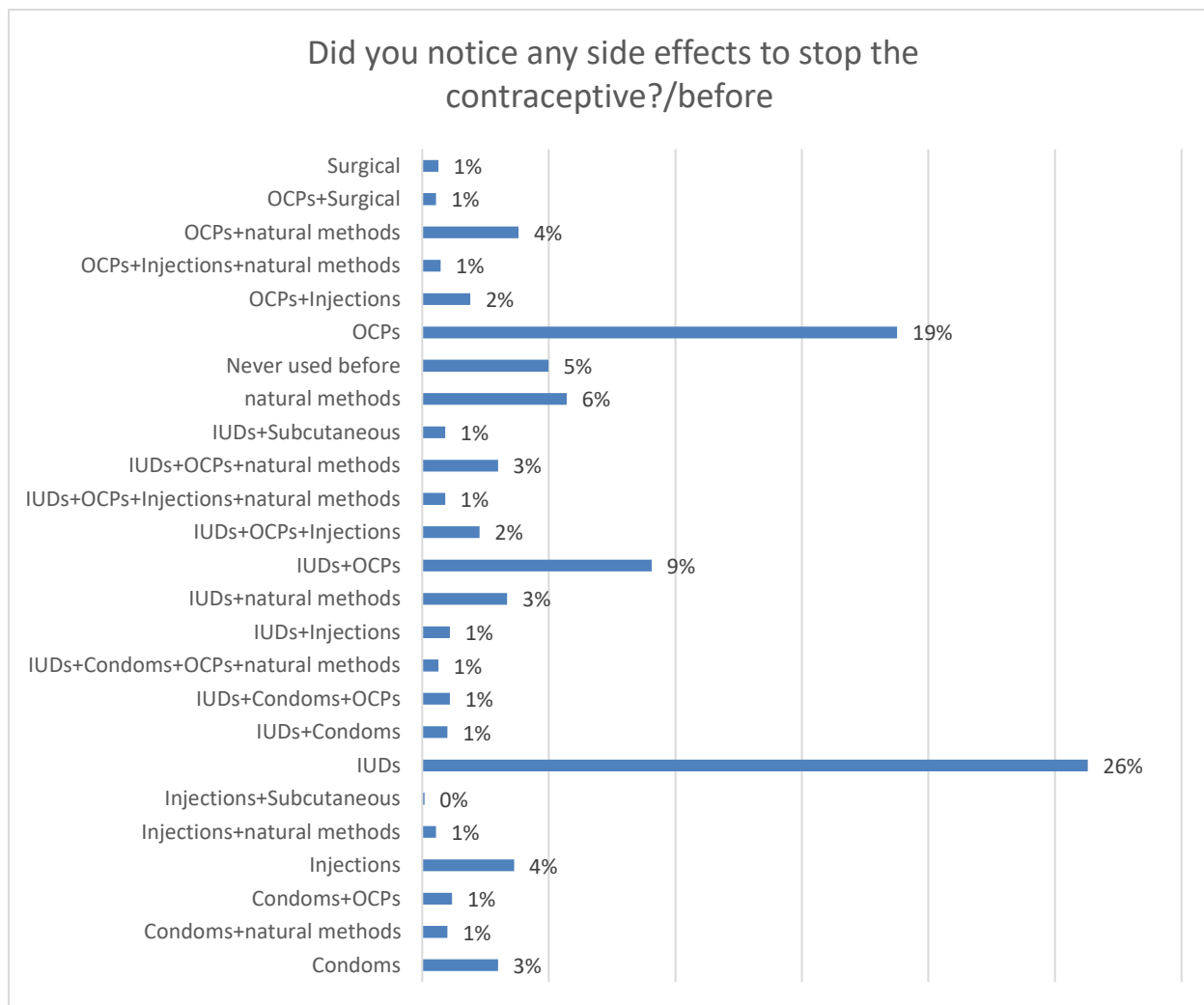


Figure 27 exploring the method that affected women which caused to stop it, IUDs and OCPs were in the top of the list with 26% and 19%, respectively.

Figure 27



IUDs and OCPs still in the top of the list which caused bad side effect for woman who using it with 45% and 23%, respectively, as shown in figure 29/

Figure 28

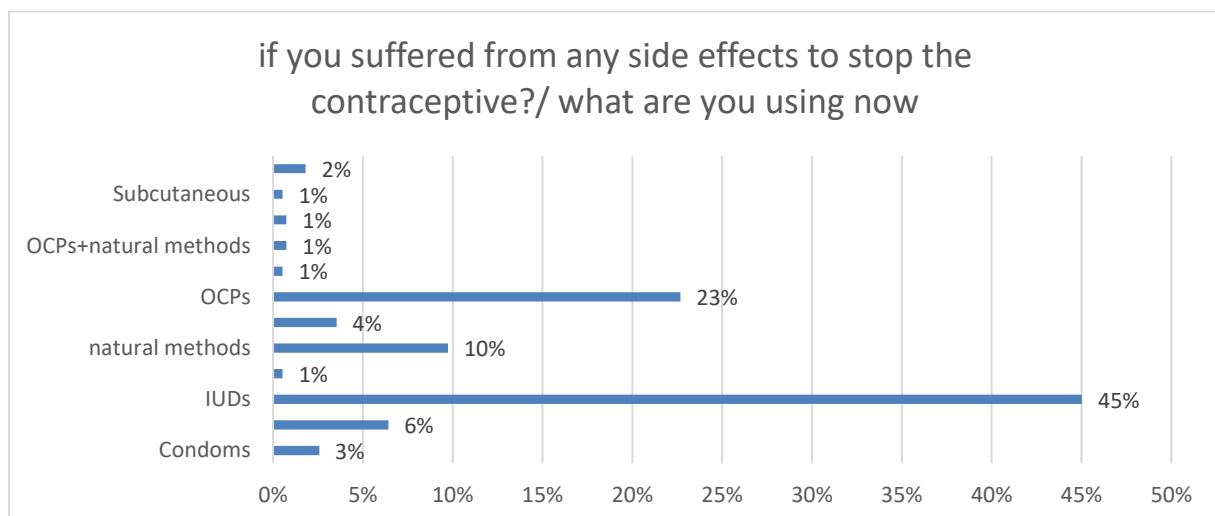


Figure 28 exploring the used method before and if they still working with it or change to another method, for example for those used IUDs before around 63% of them still using while the rest of them change to OCPs 8%, natural method 5%, injections 2%, and 20% none of choices.

Figure 28

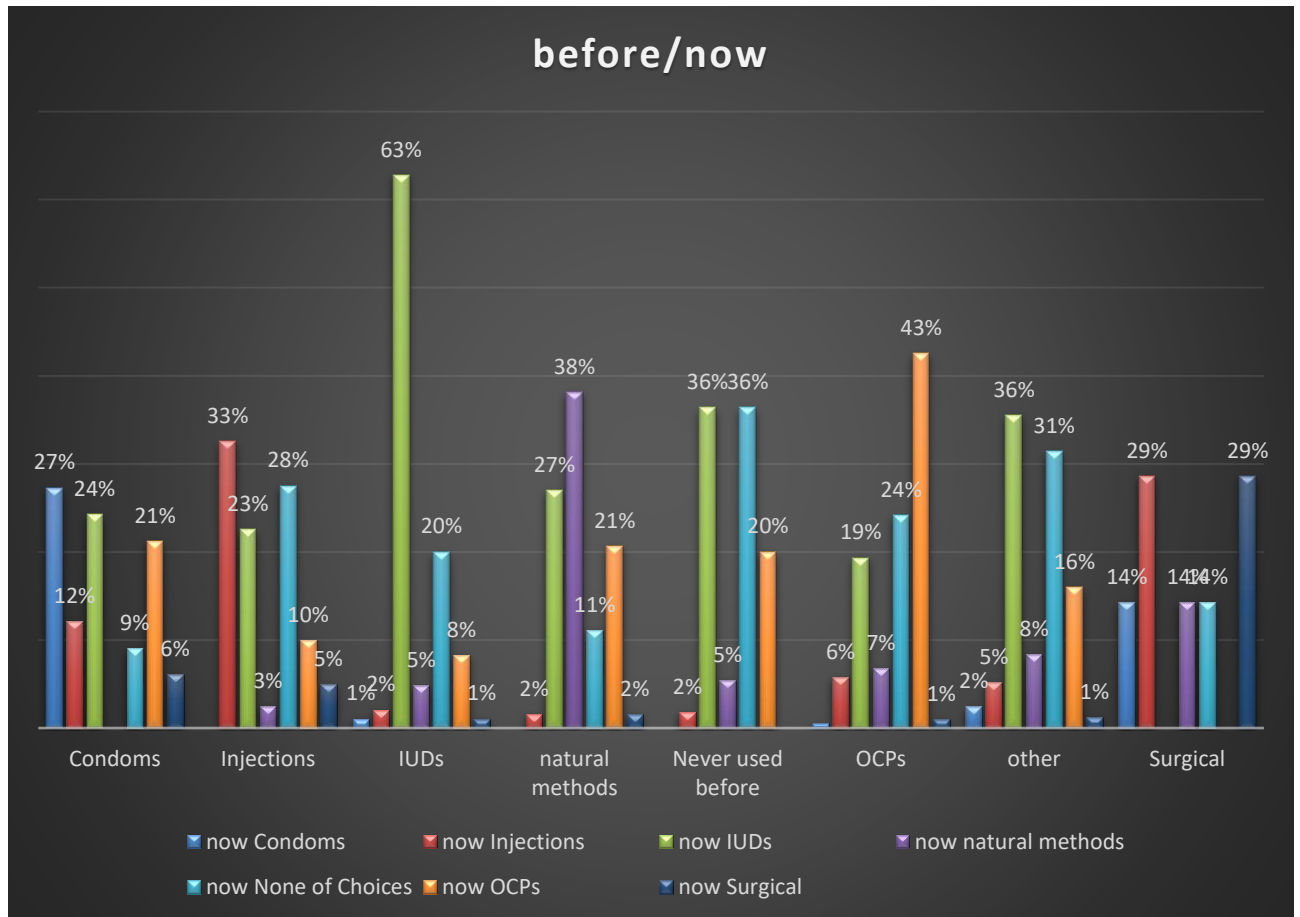


Figure 29 exploring the used method now and if they still working with it in the future or change to another method, for example for those used IUDs now around 67% of them will remain using while the rest of them change to OCPs 5%, natural method 9% and injections 3%.

Figure 29

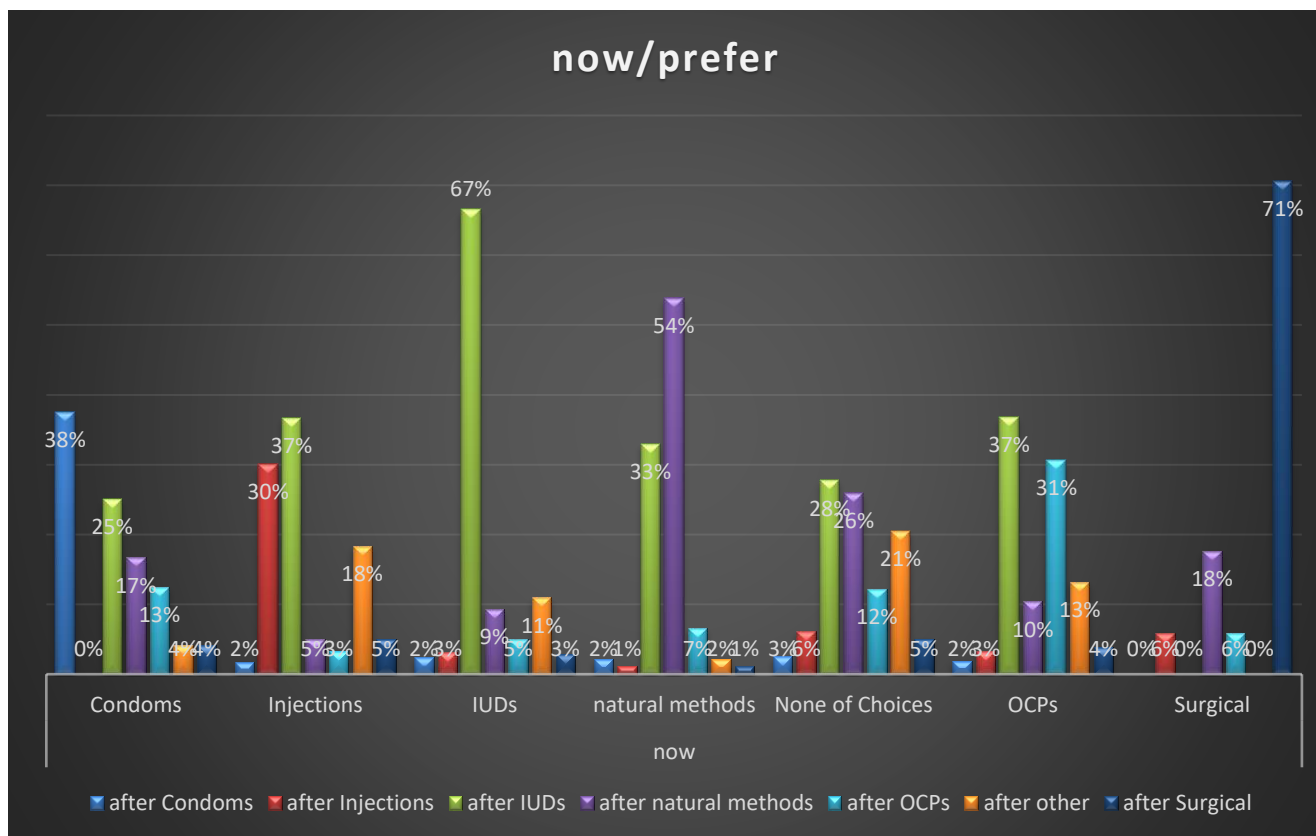


Figure 30 exploring the resources if the women want to get FP methods, where clinic was 51.3%, hospital 22.6% and private 16.2%.

Figure 30

