

Knowledge and Attitude Towards Family Planning Among Women of Reproductive Age in Emerging Regions of Ethiopia

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Background: Despite recent improvements in the use of contraceptives amongst married women in Ethiopia, the utilization rates are still far below the national figures in the emerging regions of the country. Therefore, there is a need to assess the level of knowledge and attitudes towards family planning, and associated factors among reproductive-age women in the four emerging regions of Ethiopia.

Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted among 2891 reproductive-age women from 01 to 30 June, 2017. The data were collected by open data equipped tablets with kit software using structured questionnaire. The collected data were exported to STATA version 14 for analysis. Knowledge and attitude were assessed using tools containing 12 and 9 questions, respectively. Mean scores were used as cut-off points. Internal consistency of the tool was checked using Cronbach alpha coefficient, and it was 0.87 for knowledge and 0.78 for attitude questions. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were done, and statistical significance was declared at $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$.

Results: Less than half, 1254 (43.4%), of the participants had good knowledge and 1511 (52.3%) had favorable attitude towards FP. Positive predictors of good knowledge of family planning were: being from Benishangul-Gumuz region, urban residence, older age, high level of education, being Christian and merchant, high household monthly income, and listening/watching radio/TV. On the other hand, high family size and ideal desired children were negative predictors. For a favorable attitude, the positive predictors include older age, high level of partner education, listening/watching radio/TV, being from BG region and having a good knowledge of FP. Desiring high number of ideal children and being a student by occupation were negatively associated with a favorable attitude.

Conclusion: The study revealed that significant number of women had poor knowledge and attitude towards FP. Multiple socio-demographic factors contributed to knowledge and attitude of FP. Therefore, the health sectors of the regions and other stakeholders should strengthen the health extension program to disseminate messages related to FP to improve the knowledge and attitude of women.

Keywords: attitude, emerging regions, Ethiopia, family planning, knowledge, reproductive-age women

Background

Family planning (FP) helps couples and individuals realize their basic right to decide freely and responsibly if and when to have children, as well as how many children to have. The use of contraceptive methods results not only to improvements in health-related outcomes but also advance educational and economic

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outcomes, especially for girls and women.¹ More specifically, the use of contraceptives can save an estimated 2.7 million infant deaths and the loss of 60 million healthy lives globally each year.² Similarly, contraceptive use can prevent at least 25% of all maternal deaths by preventing unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions and also protect against sexually transmitted infections.³

The international community is committed to reducing the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 as per the third Sustainable Development Goal.^{1,4,5} Pregnancy-related complications like abortion account for a large number of deaths amongst mothers and infants, particularly in developing nations.⁶

However, irrespective of its considerable benefits, FP practices are not being carried out by most of the developing countries.⁷ Worldwide in 2017, 63% of married or in-union women were using some form of contraception, yet one in ten married or in-union women still have an unmet need for FP.¹ The most rapid growth in the prevalence of contraceptive use in 2015 occurred in Asia (61%) and Latin America (69%).⁸

In Africa, as many as one in five women have an unmet need for FP and just 36% of married or in-union women were using contraception in 2017.¹ The prevalence of contraceptive use in sub-Saharan Africa increased at a much slower pace reaching only 25% in 2015.⁸ Unmet need in 2017 was the highest (above 20%, double the world average in 2017) in the regions of Eastern Africa, Middle Africa, Western Africa, and Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, where contraceptive prevalence ranged from 20% in Western Africa to 43% in Eastern Africa.¹

Evidence reveals several reasons for the lack of utilization of FP: lack of accessibility to contraceptive methods; minimal knowledge of contraceptive methods; fear of side effects; approbation based on social and religious sentiments; and provider bias.^{7,9} Most women of reproductive-age know very little or have incorrect information about FP methods. Even when they know some names of contraceptives, they do not know where to get them or how to use them properly. These women may also possess negative attitudes regarding FP, whereas some have heard false and misleading information.^{10,11}

The Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) has undertaken many initiatives to reduce maternal mortality. Among these initiatives, the most important is the provision of FP at all levels of the health care system.^{12,13} Currently, short-term modern FP methods are available at all levels of governmental and private health facilities,

while a long-term method is being provided in health centers, hospitals and private clinics.¹³ However, the total fertility rate is 4.6 per woman, and the modern contraceptive prevalence rate for married women is strikingly low (35%), especially in the emerging regions of the country such as Somali (1%) and Afar (12%) regions.¹⁴ Moreover, about one in every three births are unintended in Ethiopia as a consequence of unmet needs for family planning.¹⁵ These high levels of unintended pregnancies can pose serious health risks to mothers and their infants.¹⁶

Despite all the commitments of the Ethiopian FMOH to improving FP services, including information dissemination, the contraceptive prevalence rate in the emerging regions is far below the national average. This indicates as there are greater regional variations in FP utilization mainly in the emerging regions. Poor knowledge and unfavorable attitudes of FP methods could be among the reasons for the poor accomplishments of FP utilization in the emerging regions because most of the areas in the emerging regions are inaccessible with poor or no roads and few social services including schools and clinics. There are also very limited personnel in the specialist fields. Furthermore, literacy levels are very low particularly in the pastoral regions and not much different in the agro-pastoral regions as well.¹⁷

To our knowledge, there is a shortage of concrete information on the contraceptive knowledge and attitude among women in the emerging regions of Ethiopia. Therefore, this study was designed to assess the level of knowledge and attitudes of FP, and associated factors among reproductive-age women in the four emerging regions of Ethiopia.

Methods and Materials

Study Setting and Population

A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted among women of reproductive-age (aged 15–49 years) from 01 to 30 June, 2017 in the four emerging regions of Ethiopia; namely Benishangul-Gumuz (BG), Gambela, Afar, and Somali regions. Benishangul-Gumuz (BG) and Gambela are agro-pastoral regions found in the western part of the country, whereas, Afar and Somali are pastoral regions and located in the eastern part. The total female population for Afar, BG, Gambela and Somali regions were 755,000, 481,000, 189,000, and 2,420,000, respectively. Afar and Somali regions are with the lowest family planning uptake in the nation and tend to be in a declining

trend.^{12,14,18–20} In contrast, BG and Gambela have relatively better contraceptive utilization that is close to the national average, but the urban-rural divide is unknown.

The study population includes all women of reproductive-age (aged 15–49 years) living in the emerging regions of Ethiopia. Women who were unable to communicate due to serious medical or mental health problems, immigrant and visiting women were excluded from the study to get appropriate and accurate data from the participants.

Sample Size Estimation and Sampling Technique

Considering the socio-cultural differences between the regions, the sample size was estimated independently for each emerging region. Since there was no similar literature showing the proportion of knowledge and attitude on FP in the same context, we used $p=50\%$ that provides the maximum sample size. Single population proportion formula was used by considering confidence level= 95% , margin of error= 1% , design effect= 2 and 10% for anticipated non-responders. Mathematically, $n_h = (z^2) (p) (1-p) (d) (r)/(c) (a) (e^2)$, where n_h =sample size in terms of number of households to be selected, z =level of confidence, p =proportion, d =design effect, r =multiplier to account for the anticipated rate of non-response, c =proportion of total population contributed by the target population of the survey, a =average household size, and e^2 =margin of error. Based on the formula, the final sample size was fixed at a total of 2929 women (i.e., 683, 805, 678 and 753 women for Afar, BG, Somali and Gambela regions, respectively).

Regarding the sampling procedure, all districts in each region were first listed. Accordingly, there were 30, 20, 53 and 13 districts in Afar, BG, Somali and Gambela regions, respectively. Then, from each region, 20% of all districts were randomly selected by lottery method (i.e., 6, 4, 10 and 3 districts for Afar, BG, Somali and Gambela regions, respectively). At the second stage, five kebeles (kebele is the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia) from each selected district were randomly selected; and lastly, ten enumeration areas per district or two enumeration areas per selected kebele were included in the study. One enumeration area is expected to have an average of 80 households. A fresh household listing was recorded by the research team, and systematic random sampling was used to reach the actual participants. Sampling intervals of 7, 4, 12 and 3 were calculated for Afar, BG, Somali and

Gambela regions, respectively, by dividing the total household list to the expected sample per enumeration areas. Lottery method was used to select the first household from the interval for each region. In case a household has two or more eligible women, one of them was selected using lottery method for interview.

Data Collection Tool and Procedure

The study used a drafted questionnaire adapted from the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2016¹⁴ and similar previous studies,^{3,21,22} and slightly modified to the context of the study. The questionnaire includes socio-demographic characteristics, reproductive history, knowledge, and attitude questions. After developing, the questionnaire was reviewed by the FMOH for any redundancy, vagueness, and illogical flow. Comments and suggestions from FMOH reviewers were incorporated and an advanced assessment tool was developed. After extensive revision, a final English version of the questionnaire was adopted and translated into the local languages (Amharic, Somali, and Afar languages) by respective language experts. The questionnaire was pretested in similar respondents living in non-study areas whose important feedbacks were incorporated.

Four days of training were given for field staff (data collectors and supervisors). They were health professionals, who had the skills of the local languages. The data collection was supervised, reported, and managed by the investigators. The data were collected by face-to-face interviews using a mobile installed with open data kit (ODK) application in an android tablet. The application allows saving and sending the completed questionnaire whenever data collectors get internet connections if data submission is not possible instantaneously (owing to poor connectivity). The data were submitted to a centralized data storage system as soon as the interview was completed. During the data collection period, closed households were visited three times and replaced randomly if not available.

Operational Definitions

Emerging region: the emerging regions in Ethiopia are least developed regions characterized by poor level of infrastructure and services; border and internal (clan) conflicts; strongly traditional in social practices; predominantly rural with small, scattered and nomadic population; dominated by pastoral and agro-pastoral as the basic means of livelihood; gender inequalities; poor

capacity of regional and local government systems to deliver basic infrastructure and services.¹⁷

Knowledge of FP: to assess the knowledge of the participants, 12 questions related to the types of contraceptive methods were asked. Each question's response was coded as "1" for "yes" and "0" for "no". The internal consistency (α) of the items was checked and found to be 0.87, which indicates an acceptable level of reliability. Then, the score was computed for each participant, which ranges from 0 to 12. Finally, a composite knowledge variable was created from the score using the mean as a cut-off-point after the score was checked for normality. Participants with scores of mean and above were classified as having "good knowledge", and those with scores of below the mean were categorized as having "poor knowledge".

Attitude towards FP: the attitude of the participants towards modern contraceptive methods was assessed using 9 attitude related questions. Some of the questions were in the form of a Likert scale while others were not. Thus, all of the questions were recoded into binary form, and coded as "1" for "agree or yes" response and "0" for "disagree or no" response. The internal consistency (α) of the items was found to be 0.78, indicating acceptable reliability. Then, attitude scores were computed for each participant, ranging from 0 to 9. Finally, a composite attitude variable was created from the score using the mean as a cut-off-point upon checking normality of the scores. Participants with scores of mean and above were classified as having a "favorable attitude," whereas those with scores of below the mean were categorized as having an "unfavorable attitude."

Data Processing and Analysis

The data were coded and cleaned before analysis. The cleaned data were exported from the server to STATA version 14 for analysis. Descriptive statistics were described and presented using frequencies, summary measures, and tables.

Binary logistic regression analysis was done to see the association between each independent and dependent variables. Variables with p -value ≤ 0.25 from the bivariate analysis were included in the multivariate analysis model to control for the possible confounding factors after the collinearity of the variables was checked by using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). Variables with VIF of ≥ 10 were dropped from the final model. In addition, a goodness-of-fit model was checked by the Hosmer-

Lemeshow test. An insignificant p -value of this test indicates well-fitted model. Odds ratios with 95% confidence interval (CI) were reported to show the direction and strength of the association. The level of significance was considered at p -value ≤ 0.05 .

Results

Socio-Demographic and Reproductive History of Participants

In total, 2891 participants were interviewed with a response rate of 98.7%. Region-wise, 643 (22.2%), 794 (27.5%), 752 (26%), and 702 (24.3%) of the respondents were from Afar, BG, Gambela, and Somali regions, respectively. The mean age of participants was 26.8 (± 7.5 SD) years. Nearly three-fourth (73.8%) of the participants were rural residents. More than half, 1525 (52.7%), had no formal education, and regarding partner education, 1150 (50.5%) had no formal education; 2211 (76.5%) participants were married/cohabited. More than half, 1713 (59.3%), of participants were Muslim. The mean family size was 6 persons (± 2.9 SD); 41.8% with a family size of 3–6, and 36.8% with ≥ 7 . Concerning occupation, 2038 (70.5%) of them were engaged in labor works. More than half (58.5%) of respondents had at least one communication media (radio or TV or cell phone) in their homes (Table 1).

The majority of the women (85.6%) had experienced sexual intercourse with a mean age of 17.1 (± 3.1 SD) years at the time of first sexual intercourse. More than three-quarter of participants (76.5%) had a history of pregnancy with 296 (13.4%) ever undergoing an abortion and 120 (5.43%) experiencing a stillbirth. For 1672 (75.6%) of the respondents, their last pregnancy was wanted. The average number of pregnancies and live children were 4.2 (± 2.8 SD) and 3.22 (± 2.42 SD), respectively. In addition, 2003 (69.3%) of the women reported wanting to have additional children. The average ideal number of children was reported at 7.07 (± 4.14 SD).

Knowledge and Attitude of Women on Family Planning

The study showed that 2394 (82.8%) of the participants had knowledge of at least one contraceptive method. Only one-third (33%) knew six or more (half of the list) contraceptive types. Overall, the mean knowledge score of FP was 4.3 (± 3.4 SD), and 1254 (43.4%, 95% CI: 41.6%, 45.2%) of the respondents had good FP knowledge. Good

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics by Region (in Percentage) Among Reproductive-Age Women in the Four Emerging Regions of Ethiopia, 2017

Background Characteristics	Region				
	Afar (%)	BG (%)	Gambela (%)	Somali (%)	Total (%)
Education (n=2891)					
No education	78.38	38.41	29.12	70.80	52.75
Primary	16.64	40.05	37.10	13.53	27.64
Secondary	2.64	11.71	23.67	10.26	12.45
Above Secondary	2.33	9.82	10.11	5.41	7.16
Husband education (n=2276)					
No education	75.82	32.55	28.86	71.09	50.5
Primary	14.10	37.42	19.19	7.13	20.4
Secondary	4.95	15.25	21.22	11.29	13.44
Above Secondary	5.13	14.78	30.73	10.50	15.64
Religion (n=2891)					
Muslim	96.73	48.74	3.46	96.58	59.25
Christian	3.27	51.26	96.54	3.42	40.75
Employment status (n=2891)					
Labor work/farmer	89.42	75.94	58.24	75.07	74.13
Merchant	3.42	6.30	4.65	9.69	6.05
Employee	3.27	6.05	9.84	4.84	6.12
Student	3.89	11.71	27.26	10.40	13.70
Family monthly income (n=2891)					
≤ Median(1000 ETB)	100.00	44.46	51.20	32.38	55.64
> Median(1000 ETB)	0.00	55.54	48.80	67.62	44.36
Have Radio (n=2891)	32.19	30.35	8.51	16.24	21.65
Have Television (n=2891)	14.31	18.39	14.89	27.64	18.82
Have personal cell phone (n=2891)	41.84	45.72	47.21	54.99	47.49
Desired ideal children (n=2891)					
1–4 children	16.64	49.50	23.80	5.13	24.73
≥5 children	83.36	50.50	76.20	94.87	75.27

Abbreviations: BG, Benishangul-Gumuz; ETB, Ethiopian Birr.

knowledge was significantly higher among women from BG region (62.7%, $p < 0.001$) followed by Gambela (41.1%, $p < 0.001$). The most commonly known contraceptive methods amongst participants were injectables (72.3%), followed by pills (67.6%) and implants (51.7%). Health Extension Workers (HEWs) were the major source of family planning for 45.2% of the respondents, with health-care providers (28.8%) and friends (24.7%) following as sources for the participants (Table 2).

The mean score for overall attitude of FP was 4.0 (± 2.5 SD), and more than half (52.3%, 95% CI: 50.5%, 54.1%) of the respondents had a favorable attitude (above mean score) towards FP. The mean attitude score of FP also differed by location of residence where 4.5 (± 2.4 SD) for urban residents and 3.8 (± 2.5 SD) among rural

dwellers. Meanwhile, there was a high regional variation in attitude mean score of FP with the lowest score in Somali (2.4 ± 1.8 SD) and highest score in BG (5.8 ± 2 SD) (Table 3).

Factors Associated with Knowledge and Attitude of FP

Women in the age group of 25–34 years were 1.5 times [AOR (Adjusted Odds Ratio) = 1.5, 95% CI (1.2, 1.8)] more likely to have good knowledge than those aged 15–24 years. In addition, the odds of good knowledge was 1.4 times higher among Christian women [AOR = 1.4, 95% CI (1.1, 2.0)]. Concerning educational status, women who were educated to the secondary level and above were 3.6 times [AOR = 3.6, 95% CI (1.6, 7.9)]

Table 2 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods (in Frequency and Percentage) Among Reproductive-Age Women in the Four Emerging Regions of Ethiopia, 2017

Variables		Region				
		Afar (n=643)	BG (n=794)	Gambela (n=752)	Somali (n=702)	Total (n=2891)
Know at least one contraceptive method		581(90.4)	761(95.8)	538(71.5)	514(73.2)	2394(82.8)
Know male condom		313(48.7)	475(59.8)	397(52.8)	200(28.5)	1385(47.9)
Know pill		462(71.9)	664(83.6)	428(56.9)	400(57.0)	1954(67.6)
Know injectable		506(78.7)	730(91.9)	446(59.3)	407(58.0)	2089(72.3)
Know IUD		95(14.8)	471(59.3)	153(20.3)	96(13.7)	815(28.2)
Know implants		211(32.8)	696(87.7)	336(44.7)	252(35.9)	1495(51.7)
Know tubal ligation		73(11.4)	204(25.7)	132(17.6)	47(6.7)	456(15.8)
Know vasectomy		56(8.7)	97(12.2)	115(15.3)	38(5.4)	306(10.6)
Female condom		77(12.0)	173(21.8)	256(34.0)	71(10.1)	577(20.0)
Know LAM		349(54.3)	244(30.7)	158(21.0)	368(52.4)	1119(38.7)
Know rhythm		230(35.8)	388(48.9)	285(37.9)	224(31.9)	1127(39.0)
Know withdrawal		109(17.0)	171(21.5)	72(9.6)	76(10.8)	428(14.8)
Know emergency contraceptive		141(21.9)	187(23.6)	181(24.1)	122(17.4)	631(21.8)
Good overall knowledge (composite)		222(34.5)	498(62.7)	309(41.1)	225(32.1)	1254(43.4)
Source of contraceptive Information	Friends	170(26)	208(26.2)	174(23.1)	163(23.2)	715(24.7)
	School	90(14)	186(23.4)	158(21)	77(11)	511(17.7)
	Family	73(11)	95(12.0)	44(5.9)	47(6.7)	259(9)
	HEWs	310(48.2)	561(70.7)	276(36.7)	159(22.6)	1306(45.2)
	Healthcare providers	220(34.2)	300(37.8)	124(16.5)	190(27.1)	834(28.8)
	Radio	107(16.6)	93(11.7)	4(0.5)	25(3.6)	229(7.9)
	Television	62(9.6)	92(11.6)	40(5.3)	63(9)	257(8.9)
	Printed-materials	8(1.2)	3(0.4)	0(0.0)	1(0.1)	12(0.4)
	Internet/Social Media	8(12)	1(0.1)	4(0.5)	20(2.8)	33(1.1)

Abbreviations: BG, Benishangul-Gumuz; HEWs, health extension workers; IUD, intrauterine device; LAM, lactational amenorrhea method.

more knowledgeable than those who had no formal education. Likewise, women having partners educated to the primary level were 1.4 times [AOR=1.4, 95% CI (1.1, 1.9)] more likely to have good knowledge compared to those with no formal education. Occupation was also a predictor—merchant women were 2.4 times more knowledgeable than women engaged in daily laborer [AOR=2.4, 95% CI (1.3, 4.3)].

Women from the BG region were 1.6 times [AOR=1.6, 95% CI (1.1, 2.3)] more likely to have good knowledge compared to women from the Somali region. Similarly, women who lived in urban areas were found 1.6 times [AOR=1.6, 95% CI (1.2, 2.2)] more knowledgeable than their counterparts. Women from households with a monthly income of 1000 Ethiopian Birr (ETB) and above were 1.4 times more knowledgeable than those with less than 1000 ETB [AOR=1.4, 95% CI (1.1, 1.8)]. Regarding media exposure, women who listen to radio/

watch TV were 2.2 times [AOR=2.2, 95% CI (1.6, 2.8)] higher to have good knowledge compared to their counterparts.

Size of family was a consistent predictor of knowledge of FP; women from a family size of 6–10 persons were 30% less likely to have good knowledge compared to those from a family size of less than five [AOR=0.7, 95% CI (0.5, 0.9)]. Similarly, women who wanted to have five and above children were found to be 40% [AOR=0.6, 95% CI (0.5, 0.8)] less likely to have good knowledge compared to those who wanted to have less than five children.

The results of the attitude assessment showed that women who were in the age group of 24–35 years had 1.9 times [AOR=1.9, 95% CI (1.4, 2.6)] more favorable attitude than those in the age group of 15–24 years. Furthermore, women whose husbands were educated up to the secondary level and above were found to have 2.6

Table 3 Attitude of Contraceptive Methods (in Frequency and Percentage) Among Reproductive-Age Women in the Four Emerging Regions of Ethiopia, 2017

Variables	Region				
	Afar (n=643)	BG (n=794)	Gambela (n=752)	Somali (n=702)	Total (n=2891)
Discussion with one's partner on FP					
Frequently	29(6.1)	177(28.0)	115(24.1)	35(7.1)	356(17.1)
Sometimes	51(10.7)	239(37.8)	109(22.8)	30(6.0)	429(20.6)
Rarely	78(16.3)	58(9.2)	20(4.2)	36(7.3)	192(9.2)
Never	320(66.9)	159(25.1)	234(49.0)	395(79.6)	1108(53.1)
Discussion with family/relative on FP					
Frequently	14(2.2)	52(6.5)	25(3.3)	6(0.9)	97(3.4)
Sometimes	53(8.2)	220(27.7)	108(14.4)	29(4.1)	410(14.2)
Rarely	68(10.6)	116(14.6)	64(8.5)	70(10.0)	318(11.0)
Never	508(79.0)	406(51.1)	555(73.8)	597 (85.0)	2066(71.5)
Discussion with friends on FP					
Frequently	23(3.6)	66(8.3)	51(6.8)	14(2.0)	154(5.3)
Sometimes	67(10.4)	239(30.1)	180(23.9)	53(7.5)	539(18.6)
Rarely	77(12)	143(18.0)	79(10.5)	73(10.4)	372(12.9)
Never	476(74.0)	346(43.6)	442(58.8)	562(80.1)	1826(63.2)
Contraception has benefit for women					
Yes	264(41.1)	691(87.0)	452(60.1)	323(46.0)	1730(59.8)
No	194(30.2)	45(5.7)	95(12.6)	110(15.70)	444(15.4)
Do not know	185(28.8)	58(7.3)	205(27.3)	269(38.3)	717(24.8)
Large family size affects economic condition negatively					
Strongly agree	54(8.4)	257(32.4)	163(21.7)	37 (5.3)	511(17.7)
Agree	174(27.1)	417(52.5)	259(34.4)	123(17.5)	973(33.7)
Neutral	52(8.1)	31(3.9)	91(12.1)	51(7.3)	225(7.8)
Disagree	269(41.8)	69(8.7)	178(23.7)	349(49.7)	865(29.9)
Strongly disagree	94(14.6)	20(2.5)	61(8.1)	142(20.2)	317(11.0)
Large family size earns respect by the husband					
Strongly agree	129(20.1)	32(4.0)	78(10.4)	138(19.7)	377(13.0)
Agree	226(35.1)	237(29.8)	144(19.1)	324(46.2)	931(32.2)
Neutral	69(10.7)	77(9.7)	99(13.2)	79(11.3)	324(11.2)
Disagree	182(28.3)	419(52.8)	325(43.2)	119(17.0)	1045(36.1)
Strongly disagree	37(5.8)	29(3.7)	106(14.1)	42(6.0)	214(7.4)
Large family size earns the respect of the community					
Strongly agree	107(16.6)	26(3.3)	75(10.0)	157(22.4)	365(12.6)
Agree	212(33.0)	252(31.7)	164(21.8)	327(46.6)	955(33.0)
Neutral	92(14.3)	87(11.0)	111(14.8)	81(11.5)	371(12.8)
Disagree	183(28.5)	406(51.1)	294(39.1)	105(15.0)	988(34.2)
Strongly disagree	49(7.6)	23(2.9)	108(14.4)	32(4.6)	212(7.3)
Large family size earns respect by a religious leader					
Strongly agree	156(24.3)	18(2.3)	98(13.0)	122(17.4)	394(13.6)
Agree	169(26.3)	253(31.9)	163(21.7)	297(42.3)	882(30.5)
Neutral	120(18.7)	171(21.5)	101(13.4)	122(17.4)	514(17.8)
Disagree	152(23.6)	329(41.4)	248(33.0)	135(19.2)	864(29.9)
Strongly disagree	46(7.2)	23(2.9)	142(18.9)	26(3.7)	237(8.2)

(Continued)

Table 3 (Continued).

Variables	Region				
	Afar (n=643)	BG (n=794)	Gambela (n=752)	Somali (n=702)	Total (n=2891)
Large family size affects maternal and child health					
Strongly agree	78(12.1)	190(23.9)	125(16.6)	46(6.6)	439(15.2)
Agree	168(26.1)	455(57.3)	263(35.0)	266(37.9)	1152(39.8)
Neutral	79(12.3)	44(5.5)	106(14.1)	88(12.5)	317(11.0)
Disagree	250(38.9)	94(11.8)	198(26.3)	240(34.2)	782(27.0)
Strongly disagree	68(10.6)	11(1.4)	60(8.0)	62(8.8)	201(7.0)
Overall attitude (composite)					
Favorable	214(33.3)	687(86.5)	464(61.7)	146(20.8)	1511(52.3)
Unfavorable	429(66.7)	107(13.5)	288(38.3)	556(79.2)	1380(47.7)

Abbreviations: BG, Benishangul-Gumuz; FP, family planning.

times [AOR=2.6, 95% CI (1.5, 4.3)] more favorable attitude than women whose husbands had no formal education. Occupation wise, student women were 60% less likely to have a favorable attitude compared to daily laborers [AOR=0.4, 95% CI (0.2, 0.7)]. Women from the BG region had 8.8 times [AOR=8.8, 95% CI (5.6, 13.8)] more favorable attitude than those who were from the Somali region. On the other hand, women who had exposure to radio/TV were 1.6 times [AOR=1.6, 95% CI (1.2, 2.3)] more likely to have a favorable attitude than those who had no exposure. In addition, women who want to have five and more children were found 40% [AOR=0.6, 95% CI (0.4, 0.8)] less likely to have favorable attitude of FP compared to those who want to have less than five children. Moreover, women with better knowledge of contraceptives had 4.3 times [AOR=4.3, 95% CI (3.3, 5.7)] more favorable attitudes than women with poor knowledge (Table 4).

Discussion

Increasing program coverage and access of FP will not be enough unless all eligible women have adequate awareness or favorable attitude, and correctly and consistently practicing as per their need. Increasing awareness/knowledge and favorable attitude for practicing FP activities at all levels of eligible women are strongly recommended.¹³

The present study revealed that participants with good knowledge and favorable attitudes of FP account for 43.4% (95% CI: 41.6%, 45.2%) and 52.3% (95% CI: 50.5%, 54.1%) of the sample size, respectively. The multivariate logistic regression revealed that being from BG region, urban residence, older age, higher levels of

education including one's partner, being Christian and merchant, earning a higher household monthly income and listening/watching radio/TV were found positive predictors of good knowledge of FP. On the other hand, large family size and a higher desired number of children were negative predictors. The positive predictors for those with a favorable attitude of FP included older age, higher level of partner education, exposure to TV/radio, being from the BG region, and possessing quality knowledge about FP. Interestingly, being a student by occupation was negatively associated with a favorable attitude.

Overall, the mean knowledge score was 4.3 (\pm 3.4 SD), and 43.4% of the respondents had good knowledge of contraceptive methods. This was similar to two previous studies conducted in Ethiopia^{23,24} and one study from Nepal.²² However, the results from other studies in Ethiopia, Nigeria, and India revealed better knowledge of contraceptives compared to the present study.^{14,23,25–35} The variations observed can be explained by the differences in socio-economic status, cultural norms, study setting, and access to information and health-care services.

This study revealed that women in the age group of 25–34 years were 1.5 times more likely to have good knowledge compared to those aged 15–24 years. This is in agreement with a study done in India.³⁵ Besides, the odds of good knowledge was 1.4 times higher among Christian than Muslim women.

Women with a secondary level of education and above were 3.6 times more knowledgeable than those who had no formal education. Similarly, women with partners educated to the primary level were 1.4 times more likely to have good knowledge compared to those with no formal

Table 4 Factors Associated with Knowledge and Attitude of Contraceptive Methods Among Reproductive-Age Women in Emerging Regions of Ethiopia, 2017

Independent Variables	Categories	Knowledge		Attitude	
		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
Region	Afar BG Gambela Somali	1.00 3.1(2.5,3.9)** 1.3(1.1,1.6)* 0.8(0.71,1.1)	1.00 1.6(1.1,2.3)* 0.6(0.3,1.1) 0.8(0.5,1.2)	1.00 12.8(9.9,16.7)** 3.2(2.5,4.0)** 0.5(0.4,0.7)**	1.00 8.8(5.6,13.8)** 2.5(1.4,4.6)* 0.4(0.3,0.6)**
Residence	Rural Urban	1.00 2.6(2.2,3.1)**	1.00 1.6(1.2,2.2)**	1.00 1.4(1.2,1.7)**	1.00 0.7(0.5,1.1)
Age (in years)	15–24 25–34 35–49	1.00 1.5(1.2,1.8)** 1.4(1.1,1.7)*	1.00 1.6(1.2,2.0)** 1.3(0.9,1.9)	1.00 1.5(1.2,1.8)** 1.5(1.2,1.9)**	1.00 1.9(1.4,2.6)** 2.1(1.4,3.1)*
Family size	1–5 6–10 >11	1.00 0.47(0.40,0.54)** 0.33(0.23,0.47)**	1.00 0.7(0.5,0.9)* 0.4(0.2,0.7)*	1.00 0.5(0.4,0.6)** 0.3(0.2,0.4)**	1.00 0.9(0.7,1.2) 0.8(0.5,1.4)
Religion	Muslim Christian	1.00 1.8(1.5,2.1)**	1.00 1.4(1.1,2.0)*	1.00 3.7(3.2,4.4)**	1.00 1.2(0.8,2.0)
Level of education	No Primary Secondary Above secondary	1.00 3.1(2.6,3.7)** 6.1(4.7,7.9)** 19.3(12.6,29.6)**	1.00 1.5(1.1,2.0)* 3.4(2.1,5.7)** 3.6(1.6,7.9)*	1.00 4.2(3.5,5.1)** 5(3.8,6.4)** 9.3(6.4,13.6)**	1.00 1.4(0.9,1.9) 1.4(0.8,2.6) 1.4(0.7,3.3)
Husband education	No Primary Secondary Above secondary	1.00 3.2(2.5,4.0)** 3.9(3.0,5.1)** 6.8(5.3,8.9)**	1.00 1.4(1.1,1.9)* 1.3(0.9,2.0) 1.5(0.9,2.3)	1.00 4.9(3.8,6.2)** 4.8(3.7,6.4)** 7.6(5.7,10.1)**	1.00 1.4(1,1.9) 2(1.2,3.2)* 2.6(1.5,4.3)**
Occupation	Laborer Merchant Employee Student	1.00 2.9(2.1,4.0)** 8.4(5.6,12.6)** 1.9(1.5,2.4)**	1.00 2.4(1.3,4.3)* 1.2(0.6,2.2) 0.9(0.5,1.5)	1.00 1.6(1.2,2.2)* 4.2(2.8,6.0)** 1.8(1.5,2.3)**	1.00 1.9(0.9,3.8) 1.4(0.7,3.1) 0.4(0.2,0.7)*
Household monthly income	<1000 ETB ≥1000 ETB	1.00 2.0(1.7,2.3)**	1.00 1.4(1.1,1.8)*	1.00 1.6(1.4,1.8)**	1.00 1(0.7,1.4)
Listening/watching radio/TV	No Yes	1.00 4(3.4,4.8)**	1.00 2.2(1.6,2.8)**	1.00 2.9(2.4,3.4)**	1.00 1.6(1.2,2.3)*
Total live children	≤ 4 >4	1.00 0.38(0.32,0.46)**	1.00 0.8(0.6,1.1)	1.00 0.4(0.3,0.5)**	1.00 0.8(0.6,1.2)
Ideal desired children	<5 ≥5	1.00 0.29(0.24,0.35)**	1.00 0.6(0.5,0.8)*	1.00 0.18(0.15,0.23)**	1.00 0.6(0.4,0.8)*
Knowledge	Poor Good	— —	— —	1.00 6.8(5.8,8.1)**	1.00 4.3(3.3,5.7)**

Notes: *p-value<0.05; **p-value<0.001.

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odds ratio; BG, Benishangul-Gumuz; CI, confidence interval; COR, crude odds ratio; ETB, Ethiopian Birr.

education. This is in line with other study reports.^{22,35,36} Women who listen to radio/watch TV were 2.2 times more likely to have good knowledge compared to those with no exposure to radio/TV. The possible explanation for these

associations could be that women with a higher level of education and those exposed to media are more likely to have more information, understand the message easily, and might have received lessons on contraceptive methods in

the curricula at school. The access to educational resources as well as media exposure is typically improved in urban areas, which can potentially explain why participants from the BG region were 1.6 times more knowledgeable than women from the Somali region. In the Somali region, which is more rural, information access to FP is limited. This trend is consistent with a study report from India.²⁵

Women who desired five or more children were 40% less likely to have good knowledge than those with four and below. Likewise, women with a family size of 6 or more were 30% less likely to have good knowledge of FP than those with less than six. This indicates that women with large families are less exposed to FP education. Such women may also be more religious, non-educated, and living in rural areas. Similarly, those who are merchants by occupation and earn a high monthly income were 2.4 and 1.4 times more likely to have good knowledge compared to those who are farmers/laborers and less monthly income, respectively. This is similar with other different studies.^{22,35,36} Some possible reasons are that being a merchant allows for mobility, which as a result, may provide more information from different sources. Similarly, merchants mostly live in urban areas which are easy for information access from the television or radio as well as from healthcare providers.

The mean attitude score was 4.0 (± 2.5 SD), and 52.3% of the respondents had a favorable attitude towards FP. This was consistent with studies done in Eastern Ethiopia²³ and India.^{35,37} However, this is lower compared to other different studies done in Ethiopia,^{14,24,25} India³⁸ and Nepal.²² This might be due to differences in study scale (sample size), socio-cultural practices, and access to information on FP.

Women from BG and Gambela were at higher odds (AOR=8.8 and 2.5, respectively) to have a favorable attitude than women from Somali region. Similarly, older women (age 25–49) had more favorable attitudes than women from the lowest age sector of 15–24 years. This finding is consistent with studies done in the Jimma zone of Ethiopia²⁷ and Nepal.²² This can be explained as age increases, information through experience may increase thereby influencing attitude. Additionally, as women get older they may become less eager to bear more children.

Interestingly, while educational level positively predicted one's knowledge of FP, it did not seem to influence a women's attitude. However, the education level of their husbands/partners significantly influenced their reported attitude towards FP. As the level of the partner's education increased, the participant's attitude towards FP

improved. Women with a partner of primary education were 1.4 times more likely to have favorable attitude compared to those having no formal education. In addition, women with partner education of secondary level and above were 2 and 2.6 times, respectively, at higher odds of having favorable attitude than partners with no education. This finding was consistent with a study conducted in Turkey.³⁹ Moreover, women who had listening radio/TV were 1.6 times more likely to have a favorable attitude than those who were not exposed.

Women with ideal desire children of ≥ 5 were at lower odds (0.6) to have favorable attitude than their counterparts. Participants with good knowledge of contraceptive were 4.3 times more likely to have favorable attitude than women with poor knowledge that was in line with a study conducted in Turkey.³⁹

Occupation wise, student women were 60% less likely to have favorable attitude compared to daily laborers. Similarly, women who want to have five and above children were found 40% less likely to have a favorable attitude compared to those who want to have less than five children. This is straight forward that women who want to have many children will not have favorable attitude on FP.

Conclusions

The overall score of knowledge and attitude was found to be low. Different socio-demographic and reproductive health characteristics were significantly associated with good knowledge and favorable attitude of FP. Stakeholders concerned on family planning should work together to bring behavioral change on FP in the emerging regions of Ethiopia through providing information, education and communication. Community/religious/clan leaders should be integral parts in all of the efforts.

Abbreviations

AOR, Adjusted Odds Ratio; BG, Benishangul-Gumuz; CI, Confidence Interval; COR, Crude Odds Ratio; EDHS, Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey; ETB, Ethiopian Birr; FMOH, Federal Ministry of Health; FP, Family Planning; ODK, Open Data Kit; SD, Standard Deviation; VIF, Variance Inflation Factor.

Data Sharing Statement

Data are available from corresponding author upon reasonable requesting.

Ethical Clearance

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical clearance was secured from Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Saint Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College (SPHMMC) on 09 July, 2016 with a reference number P.M/23/29/2016. Before the initiation of the data collection, informed voluntary written and signed consent was obtained from each participant. For participants aged less than 18 years, the informed voluntary written and signed consent was obtained from their parents/guardians. The interviews were carried out privately in separate rooms/places. All possible identifiers were excluded from the data collection tools to ensure participants' confidentiality.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest for this work.

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