



University of Jordan
Faculty of Medicine



Medical Committee
The University of Jordan





Community Medicine



Lecture Title:	Family Planning				
Date:	6	11	2013	Lecture Number:	26
<input type="checkbox"/> Slides	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sheet		<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
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In the name Of Allah , the most gracious , the Most merciful

** This sheet will be provided with timeline property; all new property I did create to facilitate reaching to the targeted information from the record ^_^.

** Hotspots stars (^*^), a property I created to mark a past paper question or an info the Dr said it is important and you will find this symbol after such info (^*^).

****Sheet contents:**

- 1- Family planning in Jordan . 2- Total Fertility rate Jordan . 3- Fertility in Jordan . 4- Fertility Indicators . 5- Blots and graphs

****Family Planning In Jordan**

- 1- The low Infant mortality and high levels of immigration {{coming inside}} make Jordan one of the fastest growing countries in the world. (0:45-1:11)
- 2-Current Jordan total population exceeds 6.5 Million compared to less than 600,000 in the early 1950s and by this it became 12 times as it was in early 1950s. (1:11-1:34)

3-This rapid growth puts severe pressure on scarce water supplies (especially that in Jordan, we already have poor water supplies), it also makes it harder and harder to generate a sufficient employment and finance essential health, education, and other social services and by that, the load on the resources increase more and more. (1:34 – 2:05)

****Total Fertility Rate:**

- The total fertility rate in Jordan approximately is 3.5 according to the latest survey done in 2012 while it was around 3.6 in 2007. This rate is almost constant since 2002 till 2012, compared to the Dramatic drop between the period of (1983- 2002).(2:05 – 3:16)

- The 1997 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) was 52.6 (\approx 53.00) percent (CPR is the percentage of women who are using a contraceptive method at certain time). It reached 61 % in 2012. So it increases by almost 10%. it almost reached the target set by the National Population Commission three years ahead of time .** How did they reach the target? The fertility rate was planned to be decreased to one third (.33 %) or one- half (50 %) of the total fertility rate number according to a strategy set in 1979 (concentrating on a contraception plan). Remember that total fertility rate was 7.4 at 1976. While at current or at 2002 it represents around 50 % of that rate.(3:16-3:45) (*^*)

-“ Effective family planning is increasingly seen as an important part of Jordan's overall development strategy”. (Just reading from the slides) (3:45-4:00).

-“ In contrast to several years ago, such programs are openly discussed and rarely encounter public opposition”. (Nowadays there is Nothing called 7aram in relation to family planning, now

it is something 7alal according to many Islamic countries) .(her comment after reading) .(4:00-4:27)

-“ According to survey research, 83 percent of the Islamic religious leaders in Jordan believe that family planning is permitted under Islam” (this is just reading from the slides). (4:27-4:36)

- “The private sector (nongovernmental organizations) is leading the way in making family planning and services available to the Jordanian public and it contributes with around 70 % of family planning services and offers provided . Seventy two percent of married women of reproductive age purchase family planning services in the private sector. “((She commented saying: this nongovernmental organization in Jordan is ”جمعية تنظيم الأسرة” which has branches all over the country and it is funded by USAID)). (4:27-5:06)

- Prices have not increased since 1994, they are supported from the government and all four modern methods are available at private pharmacies throughout the country. (5:06 – 5:42)

****Fertility in Jordan**

The JPFHS (Jordan population Fertility Health Survey) – done every 5 years - looks at a number of fertility Indicators, including

1-Patterns, and trends in both cumulative fertility.

2- The length of birth intervals.

3-Age at which women marry and initiate child bearing. ((This is important because the fertility decreases with late marriage because of shorter period the women have for child bearing and vice versa. (*^*)

--- Continue reading from the slides: “Information on current and cumulative fertility

Is essential in monitoring the progress and evaluating the impact of the population programs in Jordan”. (5:43 – 6-35)

****Fertility Indicators:**

1st)Levels and Trends:

- “At current fertility levels in Jordan (in 2012), the women in Jordan have an average of 3.5 children – ((a total fertility rate that is **around** 50 percent lower than the rate recorded in 1976 (7.4 children per woman) ”.

- “While fertility has continued to decline in recent years, its pace of decline (16 percent) has slowed since the 1997 survey, which showed a 21 percent decline

between 1990 and 1997". (This means; the decline in fertility decreased a lot from 2002 – 2012 (الفرق صار بحدود ٠.١ من سنة لسنة) compared to what happened in the years before 2002 when it was decreased up to 50 % (الفرق كبير)). (6:35- 7:40)

*** Under the category of trends and levels Fertility Indicator In Jordan we have these following indicators (refer to slides):**

A- Rural /urban (refer to blotted graphs in the slides may be handout slides)

- The fertility rates in (rural – Urban) areas are approximately identical. There is a small different between them. It just a kind of higher fertility rates in rural areas so if rural 3.8 in urban it is 3.6 for example. Q/ what does this indicate? It indicates that family planning services are distributed all over Jordan. (note the slide content is not written cause she didn't read it refer to slide 4 full content . (7:40 – 8:26)

B-wealthy / Fertility

- It is an important indicator. The fertility in wealthy people is less than poor people.
- " in general, Women living in the poorest households have almost twice as many children as women who live in the wealthiest households. (This is an amazing info she added which is Wealthiest households have half number of children compared with poorest households :P (4 .8 for poorest, 2.5 for wealthiest per woman) . (8:26 – 9:05).

2nd indicator) Birth intervals :

-About two-fifths of children are born at least three years after their siblings. Half of children are born after an interval of 31.2 months or more. (=2.7 years) (9:05 – 9:33)

*) **Desired family size:** is very important because whatever the family planning organization services are, it still belongs to the woman to decide how many children she desires to have. Women reported that the ideal family size is 3.9... For that reason we find the small decline in fertility rates in the last ten years; no matter how improved the family planning services are. (^*^) (9:33-10:04)

-Ideal family size is slightly higher among women in rural areas than urban areas (3.9 for urban compared to 4.2 for rural so they are even close in the desired family size (10:04-10:15)

***) Education:**

- It is related to fertility by which Ideal family size decreases as women's education increases women with no education would like to have 4.7 children compared to only 3.8 among those with higher education (not that big difference it is nearly 1). (10:15 -10:44)

Third Indicator) Age at the first marriage:

-it is an important indicator all around the world not only in Jordan. It is higher in the developed countries more than developing countries. The age at the first marriage in Jordan is becoming higher (whereas in some developing countries, people still marry at the age of 16-17). Even though there is a huge presence for illegal children in the developed world, the fertility rate is measured per a married woman.

-One of the factors influencing the fertility decline has been the rising age at which Jordanian women marry.

- " In Jordan, half of women are married by age (Average median age) is 22.2. Only 18 percent are married by age 18.

- " The median age at first marriage ranges from 21.1 in Aqaba to 23.8 in Karak (it varies from region to another but you should only know the avg median age in Jordan, which is 22.2). Women with high education get married five years later than those with no education (median age of 24.7 compared to 19.7).

- age of marriage affects the fertility period ;the older age of marriage ,the less fertility period ,less period of using family planning services.(10 :44 – 12:02)

****Childbearing age**

-Childbearing begins at a relatively late age in Jordan and it s higher than the marriage age.

- Half of women have their first birth by age 23.9 (median age) (<> she said we can consider it 24). Only 8 percent of women had their first birth by age 18.

-Women with more education wait much longer to have their first birth.

-Women with higher education have their first birth at a median age of more than 25 years, compared to only 21.6 among those who have had no education. (12:04-13:10)

***) Teenage fertility)**

-Teenage fertility is not a problem in Jordan and its proportion is lower than other developing countries. But it (teenage pregnancy) is a problem in developing world because the age of marriage is lower.

- Although the age of marriage in developed countries is higher than Jordan. But they have illegal children (Children outside marriage).

-in Jordan, age of marriage is in the middle – neither high nor low - & pregnancy outside marriage is very rare.

-“In Jordan, Only 3 percent of teenage girls (age 15-19) have already had a birth, and another 1 percent is pregnant with their first child.

-“ In general, teenage” childbearing is much more common among women with less education (16 percent among those with only elementary) and among those in the poorest households (8 percent)”.why? That’s because the age of marriage is less than educated so the first pregnancy at younger age and if we have 3 % more, it is for non-educated women (14;20 -14;40).....

***knowledge of Family Planning:**

-a survey concerning how much do women know about family planning ,they discovered that 100 % of women knows about pills and IUD at least .

-reading from the slides “ the most commonly known methods are the IUD and pill (99 percent each) ”. (14; 45-14; 55)

- The Use of family planning methods represented by contraceptive prevalence rate are divided into, traditional and modern.

- At 2012, the prevalence rate is 61 and this is the recent number, while it was 58 in 2007.

- 42 percent are using a modern method. 19 % are using traditional contraceptive methods.. Q/ Do you think the ratio representing women using traditional contraceptive methods is accurate? –no, it is not accurate; because women using these methods usually don’t go to family planning services clinics (Without reaching the service) ,so it couldn’t be accurate ,and it is underestimated, whereas the studies that show the ratio

of women using modern methods are higher and more accurate; because these women need to see a doctor, they can't do the methods at home just as easy ... so they will be recorded (*^*)

-The IUD is the most popular method, with 22 percent of married women, followed by the pill (8 percent).

-“Use of modern family planning does not vary significantly by residence or governorate. Modern methods are used by 43 percent of married women in urban areas, compared with 36 percent in rural areas. Modern contraceptive use ranges from a low of 34 percent of married women in Ma’an and Mafrq to a high of 46 percent in Zarqa”. You should know that these numbers are close to each other because of distribution of family planning service all over the Governates.

- Modern contraceptive use increases slightly as women’s education increases, from 36 percent of women with no education to 42 percent among those with higher education. ((And the doctor will not ask about the number comparison between wealthy and poor, or between educated and non- educated, but we should know the general idea, that the wealthier a woman is, the less fertility rate she has and vice versa, and the more educated the less fertility rate too and vice versa)).(14:55-18:05)

- According to slides with recording time interval (18; 05 -18; 10) “ Fifteen percent of married women use a traditional method of family planning. -_-

-“ Withdrawal is used by 11 percent and 4 percent use periodic abstinence (18:11-18:19).

***Source of Family planning services:**

1- Public. 2-private. (Refer to slides she didn't mention everything here)

*private sector contributes around 70 % of family planning services (18:19-18:26). (It is mentioned before that Seventy two percent of married women of reproductive age purchase family planning services in the private sector.

***Unmet Need for Family Planning**

-Fertility Gap (Unmet need): the difference between the desired number of children the women wants and the real number of children she has. e,g ((if the preference of family is 4 children and she has 5, then the fertility gap is 1 , which is under the unmet need .

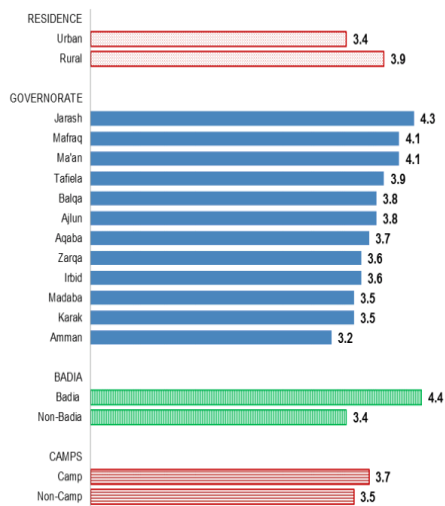
-She continue reading “ Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of married women who want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. (18:30 – 19:36).

-The unmet need in Jordan is almost 1-1.1, based on the latest survey done here. The Dr. said that you don't have to memorize the unmet need percentages in Zarqa or Ma'an; because the percentages all over governorates are close to each other. All what you should know is that at 2007, 12% of married women had an unmet need for family planning. (19:38-20:06).

-explaining graphs:

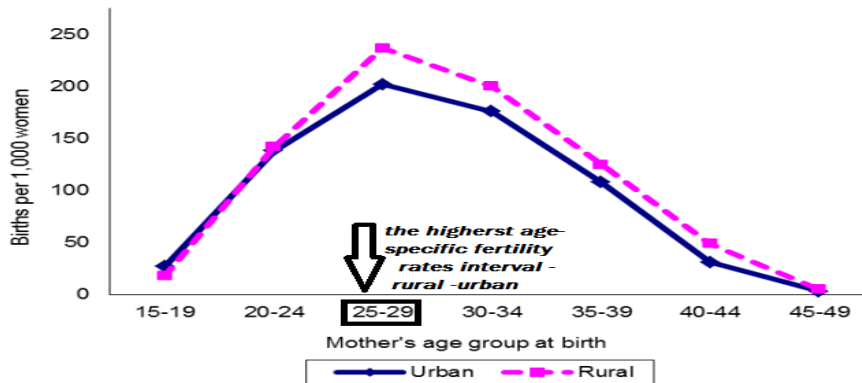
***First graph: what you should know is the near fertility rates between rural and urban areas and these numbers you shouldn't memorize (20:06-20:27)**

Differentials in total fertility rates, 2012



Second graph: look at the approximate values of fertility rates in urban and rural area. This is according to the most recent reports in 2012. look at the curve, you will find the highest fertility rates is in (25-29) age interval. note it is near the age of marriage !!! -_- (20:30-20:55).

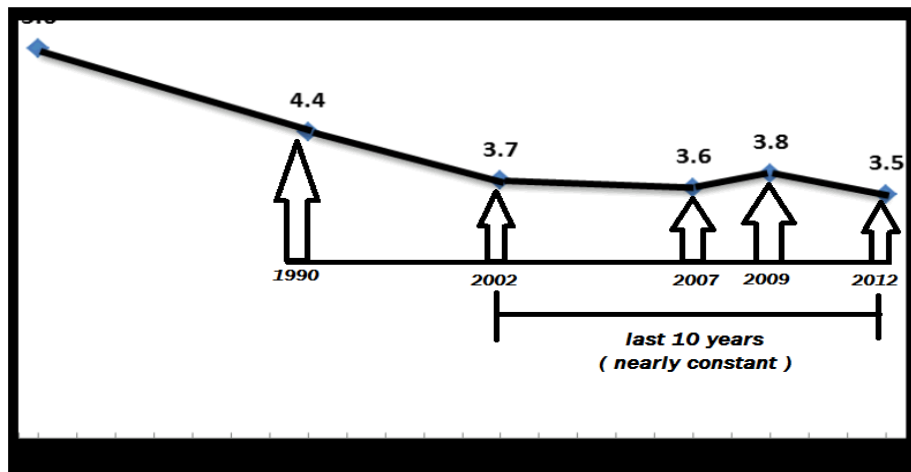
Age-specific fertility rates by urban-rural residence, 2012



*3rd Graph:

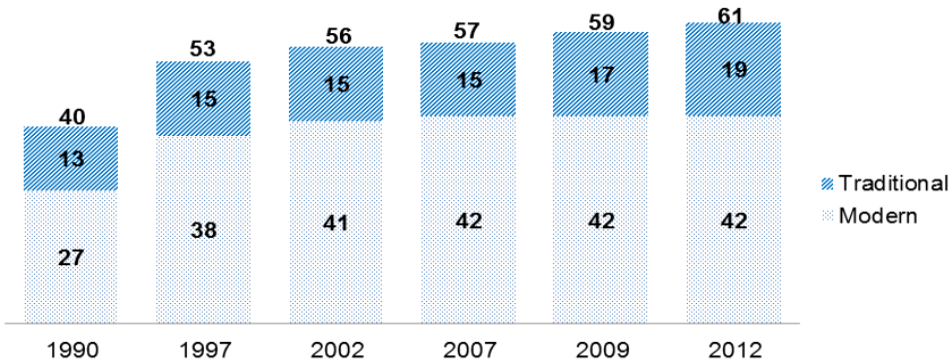
- This plot shows the trends in total fertility rate from 1990 -2012
- Look at the last ten years the total fertility rate was (3.7) in 2002. While it is (in the last one (most recent) 2012 it is 3.5. Note that it is nearly remain constant or it is a small change. (20:55 -21:21)

Trends in total fertility rates, 1990-2012



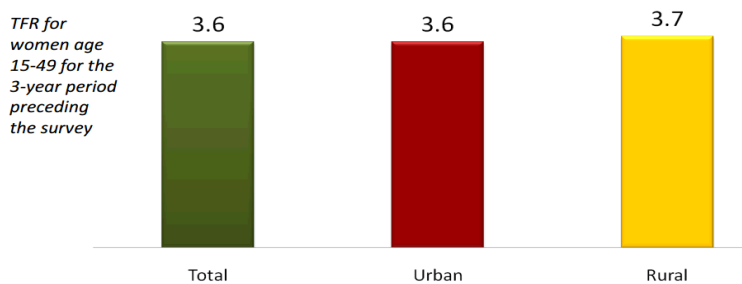
*4th graph: Trends in contraceptive use, 1990-2012 (Percentage of currently married women in age 15-49 years that use contraception methods) (21:21-21:55):

- note it is small change from 2002 to 2012.in addition in 1997 it was exactly 52.6 but you can consider it 53.



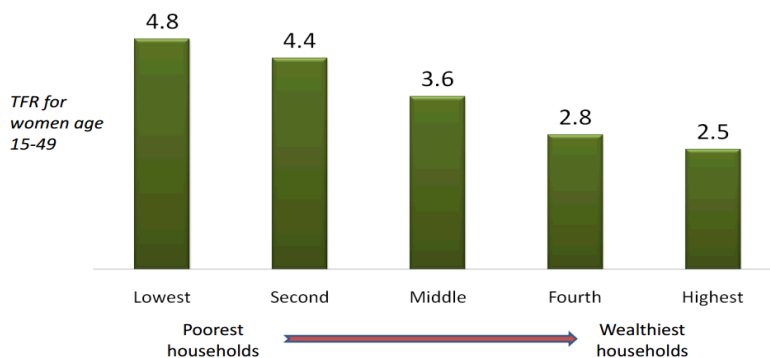
- **Then she referred to the slides in the handout.**

-concerning the graph related to rural and urban the fertility is not that much different (just 0.1) because the family planning services centers are distributed all over Jordan. There is another graph after this in the handout concerning region. You should notice the small difference and close values. ((22:50 -23:22))



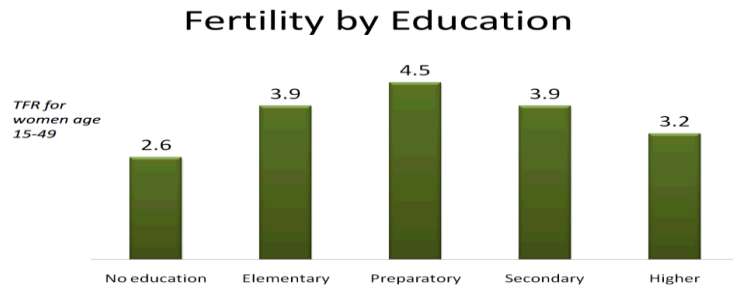
* **concerning wealth:** the words on the “X” axis of the graph are wrong “lowest & highest are misplaced “; because the wealthier, the less fertility rate (lowest) than the poorest (highest fertility rate)

Fertility By Wealth



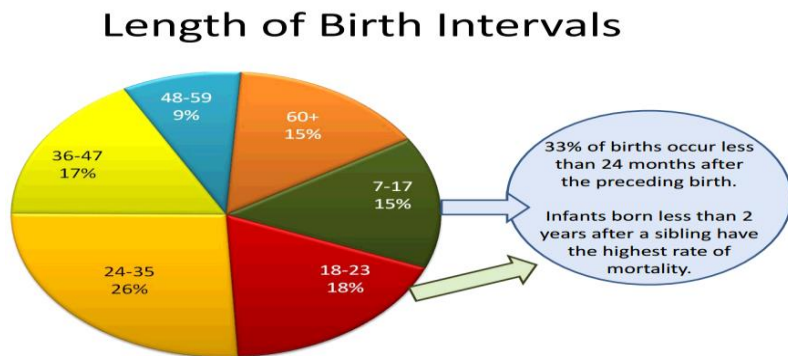
***fertility rate by education :**

- You have to know that fertility rate decreased with more educated people .but in this slide here it shows that non educated is even less than the higher educated, but this is not the right indicator . the right thing is that the more educated., the less fertility.(23:24-24:00)



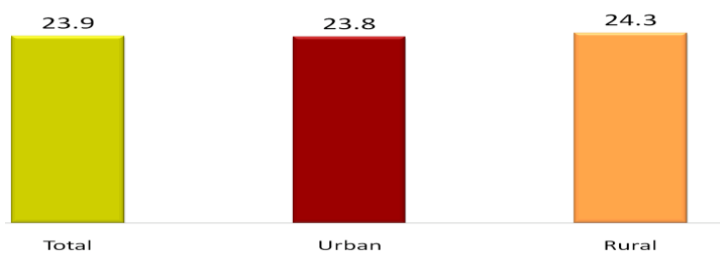
***Birth intervals :**

- you will find 33 % have birth interval < 2 years
- the rest (67 %) have more than 2 years as a birth interval . (24:00-25:30)



* Median age at first birth for women 25-29.

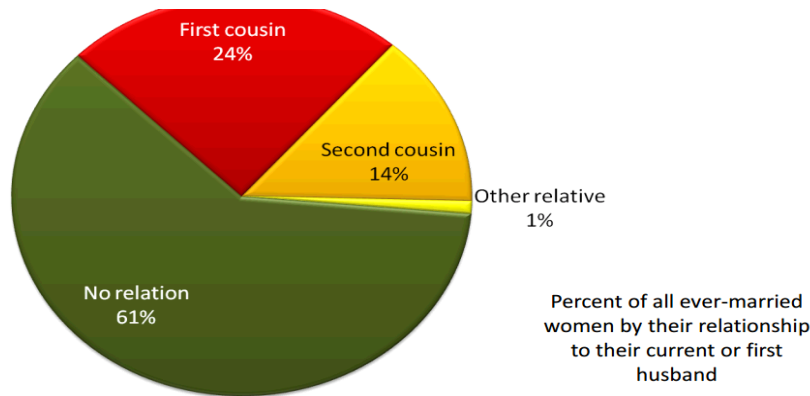
- what you should know is the total . – Attention : this is for women and not (men and women) .



*please refer to the handout for further statistics.

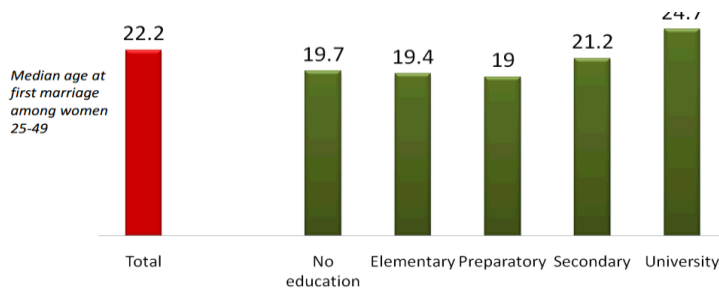
*Consanguinity (relatives marriage) (26:26 -26:46):

You should know that it is decreasing more and more in Jordan. – She read the numbers.



• **Age at first Marriage by education :**

-You should know the total median first age of marriage which is (22.2). (26;50 27:15)



***The Unmet need: (it is important) (27:00-28:18)**

-12 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning:

1) 5% for spacing .2) 7% for limiting... What is the difference between them?

1-spacing: want to delay the next birth.

2-limiting: stop childbearing altogether.

- Limiting is higher because we don't do it in Jordan unless there is a Necessary need due to a condition affecting the woman's health.-Tubal ligation in Jordan is done rarely in certain cases.

*- Ideal family size is 3.9 children; that's why fertility rate became within a range of (3.4-3.5) in the last 10 years.

*--Fertility Gap, which is between wanted an actual fertility rates (review the slide in the handout) (-30:00)

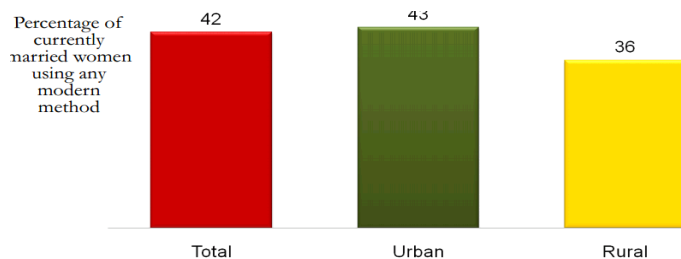
*Focus on the key findings slides, because mainly they contain the numbers we are required to memorize.

-“More than 99% of all ever-married women know at least one modern method of contraception”

_” Pill and IUD are the most common contraceptive methods.

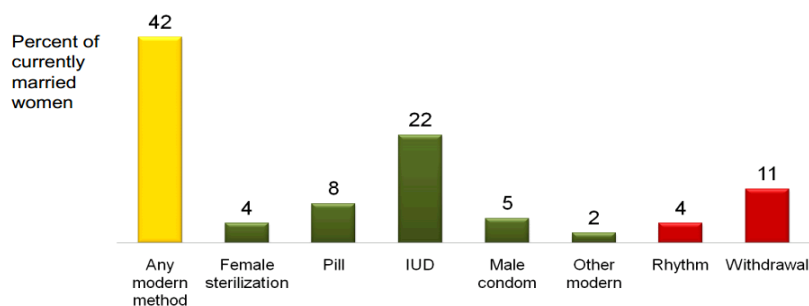
-CPR contraceptive prevalence rate is around 62 (61 or 62 not that big difference any way, because in some slides it’s mentioned 61 and others 62) 42 modern.. 19 traditional. (30:56 – 30:53)

*when we talk about residency, know that urban is very close to rural.



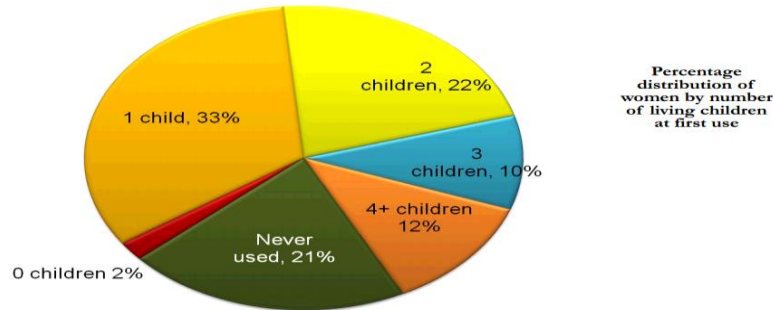
***Current Use of Family Planning (this is very important graph): (30:51 - 31:14)**

- The most common modern used method is IUD, then pills.



*more educated and wealthier, less fertility rate, more use of contraceptive methods.

- When women start using contraception ; (31:30 – 32:31)
 - In the graph. The portion represented by 0 children it means that the women start using contraceptive methods before having any child (after marriage directly).



***Knowledge of the Fertile Period: (32:31-**

- After making surveys about fertile period they found 78 % of women knew about the fertile period. 78% of women who use the rhythm method correctly identified the fertile period as the time halfway between the two periods.

***Do Family Planning Users have informed Choices?**

-“72% of modern contraceptive users were informed of side effects or problems of methods they used”

-30% of users were not informed of other methods they could use. So the overall will be 102 % Yes it is community medicine ...

*Future use of contraception, just know that *about* 60% of currently married women intend to use them.

هي مسألة الحياة. فللحياة أن تقدرنا ان شاءت

، وأن تعزلنا ان شاءت . فنحن لم نبخل بأنفسنا يوماً في صراع الحياة .

Your colleague: Bara Subaih ^_^
