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TRAC FINAL REPORT

PSI DASHBOARD

Haiti (2012): TRaC FP Men

TRaC Study on the support of men to their partners (wives and partners of childbearing age) for the use of modern contraceptive methods in the department of Northwest

Round 2

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*PSI Research Division, "Haiti 2012: TRaC FP Men," PSI Social Marketing Research Series, (2012)
<<http://www.psi.org/resources/publications>>.*

SUMMARY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Population Services International (**PSI**) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) specialized in the social marketing of products and services for the prevention of HIV/AIDS, for Family Planning, and for Maternal and Child Health. PSI/Haiti has been working in Haiti since 1989.

Currently, PSI/Haiti runs several programs in the areas of HIV/AIDS, malaria prevention, Family Planning and Child Health. In order to expand its program of Family Planning across all layers of the Haitian population, PSI/Haiti has launched in 2010 a new family planning campaign targeting men, the goal of which is to encourage men to no longer be a factor blocking the use of modern contraceptive methods, but instead to provide support for their partners use of contraception.

The goal of the Family Planning program is to increase the use of modern contraceptive product among women aged 15-49. The program uses behavior change communications through the mass media and other channels, and uses social marketing strategies to increase access and availability of contraceptive products (*pills and injections*) throughout the country and especially in rural areas. This is a pilot project of PSI targeting men in two departments. A baseline study was conducted in the North-West and Grand'Anse in 2009.

This evaluation study was conducted in North-West and the only related part in the 2009 study is used in data analysis..

BACKGROUND & RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Family planning programs started in Haiti in the middle of the 70s and have not yet led to the results desired by the health authorities of Haiti. The total fertility rate is still high: 4.0 children per woman. The use of modern contraceptive methods among married women is 25% (Haiti **DHS 2005-2006**)¹ and 27.6% (**TRaC, 2007**)². According to the DHS-2005, 38% of married women have an unmet need for family planning and if these needs were met contraceptive prevalence would reach 70%. The maternal mortality rate is around 630 per 100,000. As a result, the growth rate of the population is still very high: 2.43%. More than three quarters of the population live below the poverty line.

Such a situation requires that family planning programs be developed and intensified in Haiti, given the related problems of poverty. PSI/Haiti is among institutions working alongside the MoH (*Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population -MSPP*) to increase the prevalence of modern contraception.

¹ Haiti – DHS: Morbidity, and Utilization of Services Survey, 2005-2006.

² Family Planning quantitative study implemented by PSI in 2007

This study aims to provide family planning program managers with objective information to track changes in indicators over time and to guide activities and decisions based on research evidence for this project targeting male partners of women of childbearing age.

As to the objectives of **PSI**, this survey of male partners of women aged 15-49 years constitutes a follow-up study in the department that has implemented the project as a whole. Specifically, this study will answer three fundamental questions related to monitoring, segmentation and evaluation.

- Monitoring: What are the behavior levels and patterns on "Male support for the use of a Modern Contraceptive Method (MCM)", the determinants (Opportunity, Ability, Motivation - OAM), and the exposure to messages related to family planning?
- Segmentation: Among male partners of women aged 15-49, what are the factors of Opportunity, Ability and Motivation (**OAM**) and socio-demographic characteristics that are significantly related to behavior "Man's support for using a **MCM**" ?
- Evaluation: Does exposure to activities of PSI/Haiti and REFANO cause a change or modification in the level of support of men for women for the current use of modern contraceptive methods, and in the factors of Opportunity, Ability and Motivation?

Specifically, the objectives of the study are to identify and describe the target population in terms of the support provided to women at risk in terms of the need for modern contraceptives.

METHODOLOGIY

The study was conducted in households with a sample of partners of women aged 15 to 49 years. The methodology called for data collection from a sample of 1,253 male partners of women of childbearing age.

The data collection was carried out in 2012 in the North-West department at Enumeration Areas (Sd'E)³ level according to the method of Probability Proportional to Size sampling. Collection agents tasked with this work were trained for this study and mobilized with appropriate equipment to carry out the field work. The collection tool for this research was a pre-coded individual questionnaire. The questionnaire was structured around the following four sections:

- Demographic characteristics of male respondents;
- Antecedents, behaviors and practices related to contraception;
- Behavioral Determinants: Opportunity, Ability and Motivation (**OAM**) ;
- Exposure to programs.

In the monitoring table, analysis of variance (UNIANOVA) is used to compare the change over time in key behavioral indicators, OAM factors, and exposure to PSI-Haiti

³ Enumeration Area (Section d'Énumération) represents a zone of intervention assigned to an Enumerator Agent when collecting. Within this area are located the object Census statistical units defined by IHSI, that is to say, buildings, premises used for residential purposes and to identify people.

programs. Socio-demographic characteristics and geographic location were controlled for in the analyses.⁴

In the segmentation table, logistic regression was used to identify the OAM factors that are associated to the main variable of interest for the program: men supporting their wife to use modern contraception. After identifying such factors, **UNIANOVA** was used to estimate the proportions or mean values of those factors, among the supporters and among non-supporters of wife's contraceptive use.

In the evaluation table, UNIANOVA analysis is used to identify the association between changes in behaviors or OAM factors with respect to exposure to inter-personal communication (IPC) activities of PSI-Haiti. All analyses were performed using SPSS.

⁴ For more details about the methodology and data collection, please contact the first author for a copy of the study design document.

MAIN FINDINGS

Concerning indicators related to the behavior of men in the Northwest, and other behavioral antecedents :

- ❖ 41.0% of men say they could support the use by their partners of a FP method. This is a positive development compared to the 35.1% in the baseline survey.
- ❖ In 2009, it was found that 75.5% of men surveyed had heard of contraceptive methods while in 2012, this percentage rose to 88.9% - a significant change of more than 13 percentage points. In 2012, 65.4% of men and their partners have already used a modern method vs. only 50.6% in 2009.
- ❖ The study found a significant decrease in current use of condoms among men, down from 65.1% in the baseline to 37.8% at the time of this follow-up survey (among those with no fertility problems). Some of this is related to the sample in the latest survey, which more closely followed our target group (more rural, more likely to be in a formal union); for this group higher use of oral and injectable contraceptives offsets the lower condom use.
- ❖ Only 47.6% and 48.2% of the men interviewed had heard of PSI's socially marketed contraceptive brands **Pilplan** and **Confiance**. This is a relatively large decrease from 2009 when these two statistics were respectively 64.3% for "**Pilplan**" and 64.6% for the "**Confiance**". The project does not appear to have placed a significant emphasis on activities related to brand.
- ❖ Regarding knowledge of where FP methods are available, there was also a significant decrease from 2009. The data show that only 63.4% of men interviewed knew where modern FP methods are available, compared to 73.9% in 2009. Some of this effect may be related to the more rural nature of the latest sample group.

Regarding Opportunity, Ability and Motivation (OAM), it should be noted that :

- ❖ Determinants related to opportunities are relatively low (Mean 2.4 on a scale of 1 to 4 where 1 is strongly disagree and 4 is strongly agree);
- ❖ Those related to Ability are somewhat higher, but with no clear positive evolution between the two periods;
- ❖ And those related to motivation are also acceptable, although in comparing the two periods, only one indicator evolved positively.

The sociodemographic profile of the male participants in the survey in the north-west:

- ❖ The population of men interviewed as part of this follow-up survey is a little younger than the baseline survey. On average, men interviewed 28.8 years in 2012, while the average was 29.4 in 2009. In addition, there was a significant decrease in men living in urban areas, as only 22.2% of them live in urban areas against 47.8% in 2009.
- ❖ In 2012, slightly more than half of men (50.4%) did not reach the secondary school level, which was lower than in 2009 when more than 55% had reached this level.

- ❖ Access to the media was clearly improved; this rose from 49.4% in 2009 to 61.2% in 2012.
- ❖ 63.3% of men who participated in the survey lived in formal union (marriage) in 2012 vs. only 49.4% in 2009. The study observed a decrease in membership in the Catholic religion 63.7% to 51.5% respectively from 2009 to 2012 and an increase in the Protestant religion from 25.0% to 32.8%.

Finally, regarding the exposure to FP messages

- ❖ Approximately 67.3% of men have received messages on a topic related to the issue of family planning.
 - 17.2% of men have heard of the activities REFANO / PSI on FP methods ;
 - 20.8% of men who know REFANO have participated in activities conducted by REFANO / PSI on FP methods
- ❖ 6.2% of men have watched a “Ciné mobile” or other film discussing FP methods over the last 12 months film.
- ❖ 66.4% of men have heard radio spots about FP methods, and 18.4% have seen television commercials.

The segmentation table shows that:

The support men provide to their partners for the use of a modern method of contraception is closely linked to Ability (social support), motivation (attitudes), and sexual history (number of children and history of use), as well as to sociodemographic variables such as religion and access to media.

- ❖ **Social support:** *Social support of family and in-laws*, men who report that in their families discussions on FP are numerous have a better chance of supporting their partners in using FP. Scores related to social support are respectively 3.12 for those who support and 3.07 for those who do not support ($p=0.008$). (on a scale from 1 to 4 where 1=totally disagree and 4=totally agree).
- ❖ **Motivation:** In terms of attitudes, those who agree that *contraceptive use is appropriate and reliable for the prevention of pregnancy* are more favorable to provide support for the use of FP, compared to those who disagree. Scores relating to family support are respectively 3.3 for those who support and 3.2 for those who do not support ($p<0.05$).
- ❖ **Contraceptive history:** Men who have ever used family planning methods were more supportive of their wife using a modern methods of contraception: 85.9% of men supporting their wife had use family planning methods in the past, compared to 53.6% of men not supporting their wife ($p<0.001$).
- ❖ **Religion:** Being protestant was associated to a lower likelihood of supporting wife to use modern contraception. A higher percentage of men not supporting modern contraception were protestants, compared to supporters of contraception: 36.8% vs 29.7%, respectively ($p<0.05$).
- ❖ **Exposure to mass media:** Men who had heard messages of family planning on the radio, had higher likelihood of supporting their wife to use modern contraception. A higher percentage of men supporting modern contraceptive use reported to have heard a family planning message on the radio, compared to non-supporters: 69.7% vs 65.1% ($p<0.05$).

The evaluation table shows that exposure to PSI messages (REFANO Inter Personal Communications (IPC), as well as mass media and Cine Mobile), have a positive impact on:

- ❖ The support that men provide to their wife to use modern contraception. Significantly higher percentages of men with high and low levels of exposure reported being supportive of contraceptive use, compared to men not exposed in 2012 or men interviewed in 2009.
- ❖ The current use of modern contraception. Significantly higher percentages of men with high and low levels of exposure reported that they or their wife used modern contraception at the time of the interview, compared to men not exposed in 2012 or men interviewed in 2009: 52.7%, 48.5%, 39.5% and 40.6%, respectively ($p < 0.01$).
- ❖ The social support that family and in-laws provide to contraceptive use. Men with high level of exposure reported significantly higher levels of support by family and in-laws in contraceptive use, compared to men not exposed in 2012 or men interviewed in 2009: mean values of 3.31, 3.03, and 2.84, respectively ($p < 0.001$).
- ❖ The perception that contraceptive use is a reliable way to prevent pregnancy. Men with high levels of exposure reported significantly higher levels of agreement to the idea that contraceptive use is a reliable way to prevent pregnancy, compared to men not exposed in 2012 or men interviewed in 2009: mean values of 3.50, 3.30 and 2.94, respectively ($p < 0.001$).

RECOMMENDATIONS PROGRAMMATIC

Based on the results of this study, we would suggest that programs consider the following recommendations in the orientation of future activities and decision-making.

- ❖ Regarding the determinants of the support and the use of FP methods, programs should continue to educate men to support their partners in the use of modern methods of family planning. Programs should also intervene to improve the relevant factors identified in the analysis of segmentation: social support of family and in-laws, and negative perceptions related to the expected results of FP.
- ❖ The evaluation table shows that PSI communications are a relevant factor which should be intensified improves outcomes. It may be necessary to pay particular attention to Protestants who show negligence regarding the use of family planning methods.
- ❖ It will also be important to send stronger messages about our brands and about product availability.
- ❖ In future programs PSI should continue to use Inter Personal Communications activities to communicate, and work with REFANO to improve impact (normally we would expect IPC to have more impact than mass media, but the study showed similar effect). Mass media (particularly radio – less television) is also effective, and should play an important role.

Tables

Table 1 : Monitoring

Percentage of men reporting support to their partner for the use of a modern method of contraception in Haiti, 2012

Risk: Men partners of women of childbearing age.

Behaviors: Support given to the use of a modern method of contraception.

INDICATORS	December 2009 N = 410	October 2012 N = 1253	Sig. * / ** / ***
BEHAVIOUR	% Or Mean	% Or Mean	
Percentage of men reporting they could support their partners using a contraceptive method	35.1%	41.0%	*
Percentage of men reporting currently have fertility problems	4.8%	5.1%	ns
Percentage of men who have heard of contraceptive methods in general	75.5%	88.9%	***
Contraceptive history: Men who have ever used family planning methods or wife using modern methods of contraception	50.6%	65.4%	***
Current use of any FP method among men in need of contraceptives or their partners	46.1%	49.9%	ns
Current use of a modern method of contraception by men needing contraceptives or their partners ⁵	41.2%	46.2%	ns
Method currently used by them or their wives ⁶			
Pill	4.6%	7.5%	
Injection	12.5%	47.1%	
Condom	65.1%	37.8%	
Implant / Norplant	4.6%	0.6%	
Female sterilization	1.3%	0.2%	
Extended breastfeeding	2.0%	0.3%	
Abstinence	4.6%	1.4%	
Periodic abstinence	2.6%	1.4%	
Intrauterine device (IUD)	0.7%	0.2%	
Removing / coitus interrupted	2.0%	2.2%	
Other traditional methods	...	1.4%	
Men who have heard of Pilplan	64.3%	47.6%	***
Men who have heard of Confiance	64.6%	48.2%	***
Knows a place where modern FP methods are available	73.9%	63.4%	***
Number of live births total	1.30	1.73	***

⁵ Only condom. No male sterilization for example.

⁶ Out of men using, or whose wives are using, any contraceptive method.

INDICATORS	December 2009 N = 410	October 2012 N = 1253	Sig. * / ** / ***
OPPORTUNITY	Mean	Mean	Sig. * / ** / ***
Availability of FP methods : Accessibility in my area		2.2	N / A
Availability of FP methods : Contraceptives are always available in my area		2.6	N / A
ABILITY	Mean	Mean	Sig. * / ** / ***
- Personal Effectiveness to support partner		3.2	N / A
- Social support of friends My friends talk about the use of Family Planning*	2.5	2.3	**
- Social support of family and in-laws	2.9	3.1	***
MOTIVATION	Mean	Mean	Sig. * / ** / ***
- Attitudes : Contraceptive use is appropriate for the prevention of pregnancy and reliable		3.2	N / A
- Wrong beliefs about contraceptives : Children born to women who used contraception in the past will not have all kinds of malformations*	2.8	2.4	***
- Expected Results Contraceptives that we have in our country are effective against unwanted pregnancies*	2.7	2.5	**
Contraceptive use is a reliable way to prevent pregnancy	2.9	3.3	***
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS	% Or Mean	% Or Mean	
- Age of respondents in completed years	29.4 years	28.8 years	
Age groups			*
Less than 30 years	57.8%	58.7%	
30 and over	42.2%	41.3%	
- Area of residence			***
Urban	47.8%	22.2%	
- Level of education			ns
No schooling or barely literate	20.4%	16.5%	
Primary	35.0%	33.9%	ns
Secondary and tertiary level	42.7%	49.6%	*
- Marital status			***
Formal union	49.4%	63.3%	
- Religion			***
Catholic	63.7%	51.5%	
Protestant	25.0%	32.8%	**
- Access to the mass media	49.4%	61.2%	***
EXHIBITION PROGRAMS	% Or	% Or Mean	

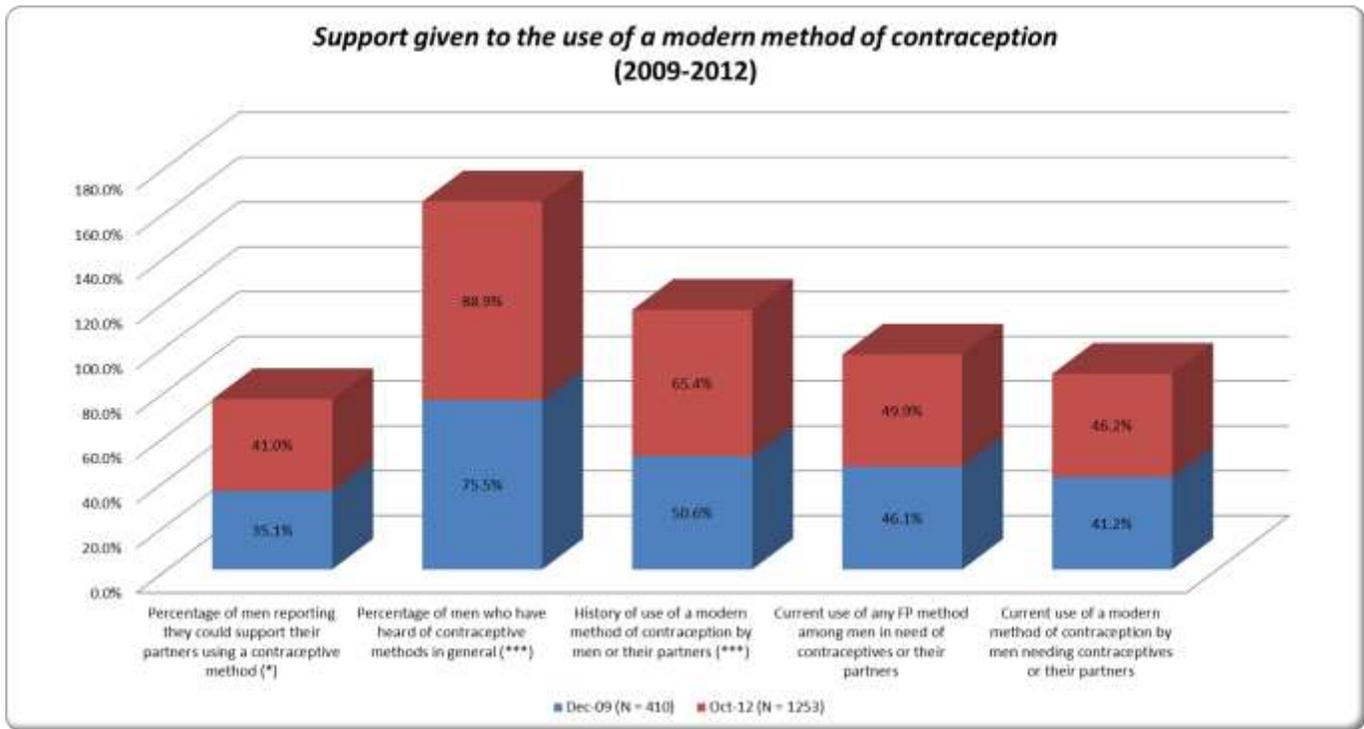
INDICATORS	December 2009 N = 410 Mean	October 2012 N = 1253	Sig. * / ** / ***
<i>Percentage of men who heard messages inviting men to support their partners to use FP methods</i>		67.3%	N / A
<i>Percentage of men who have heard of activities REFANO/PSI on FP methods</i>		17.2%	N / A
<i>Percentage of men who participated in activities REFANO/PSI on FP methods</i>		20.8%	N / A
<i>Percentage of men who received materials after activities⁷</i>		48.9%	N / A
<i>Percentage of men who attended a film "Ciné mobile" or speaking FP methods over the last 12 months film.</i>		6.2%	N / A
<i>Percentage of men who heard radio spots on FP methods</i>		66.4%	N / A
<i>Percentage of men who have heard of TV spots on FP methods</i>		11.8%	N / A

- Scale value range: 1 = totally disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = agree, 4=totally agree.

* This particular question and score are reversed in this table; for the survey the question was asked as a negative.

⁷ Based on those who have participated in activities.

MONITORING GRAPH 1:



MONITORING GRAPH 2:

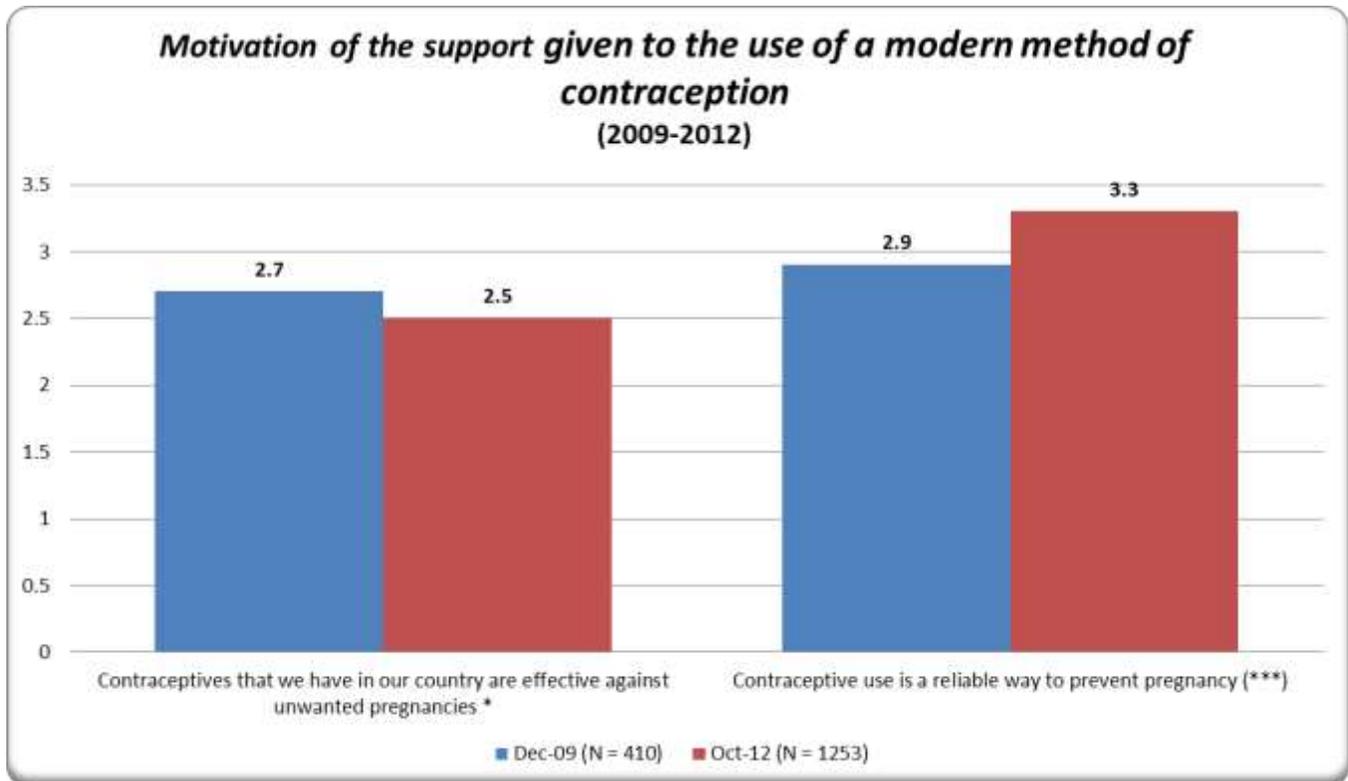


Table 2: Segmentation Table

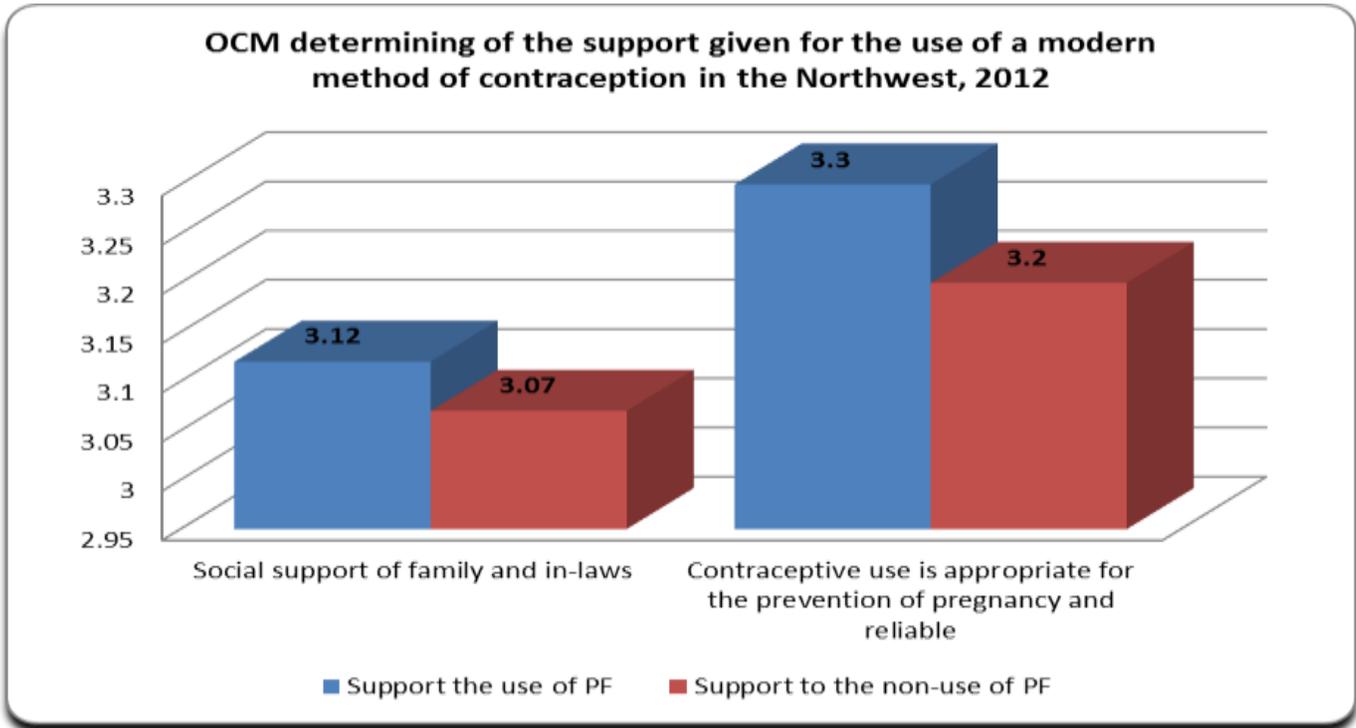
Opportunity, Ability and Motivational (OAM) factors associated to men supporting their wife to use modern method of contraception in the Northwest of Haiti, 2012

Risk: Men partners of women in childbearing age.

Behaviors: Support given for the use of a modern method of contraception.

INDICATORS	Men Who Support the use of PF % Or Mean	Men Who Do Not Support the use of PF % Or Mean	Odds Ratio (OR)	Sig. * / ** / ***
Opportunity, Ability and Motivation (OAM)				
<i>Ability : Social Support</i>				
Social support of family and in-laws	3.12	3.07	1.85	**
<i>Motivation : Attitude</i>				
Contraceptive use is appropriate for the prevention of pregnancy and reliable	3.3	3.2	2.1	**
SEXUAL AND CONTRACEPTIVE HISTORY	% Or Mean	% Or Mean	OR	Sig.
Number of children	2.1	1.6	1.14	***
Have ever used a modern method PF	85.9%	53.6%	10.8	***
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	% Or Mean	% Or Mean	OR	Sig.
General exposure to messages on the support to be given to partners PF	69.8%	64.7%	1.6	*
Heard commercials on the radio PF	69.7%	65.1%	1.7	*
Religion : Protestant	29.7%	36.8%	0.7	*
Media Access	66.1%	60.6%	1.45	*
Cox & Snell R Square = 0.309 Nagelkerke R Square = 0.414				
<i>Hosmer and Lemeshow Test</i>				
Chi-square = 4.009 df = 8	Sig. = 0 .856			
<i>Omnibus Test</i>				
Chi-square df = 440 369 = 61	Sig. = 0 .000			
<u>Sig</u> : * P <0.05, ** P <0.01, *** P <0.001				
<u>Scale value range:</u> 1 = totally disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = agree, 4=totally agree.				
To obtain the Odds Ratios, in the logistical model, the Enumeration Areas were used as control variable (study design variables).				

SEGMENTATION GRAPH 1: Ability & Motivation



SEGMENTATION GRAPH 2: Demographic characteristics

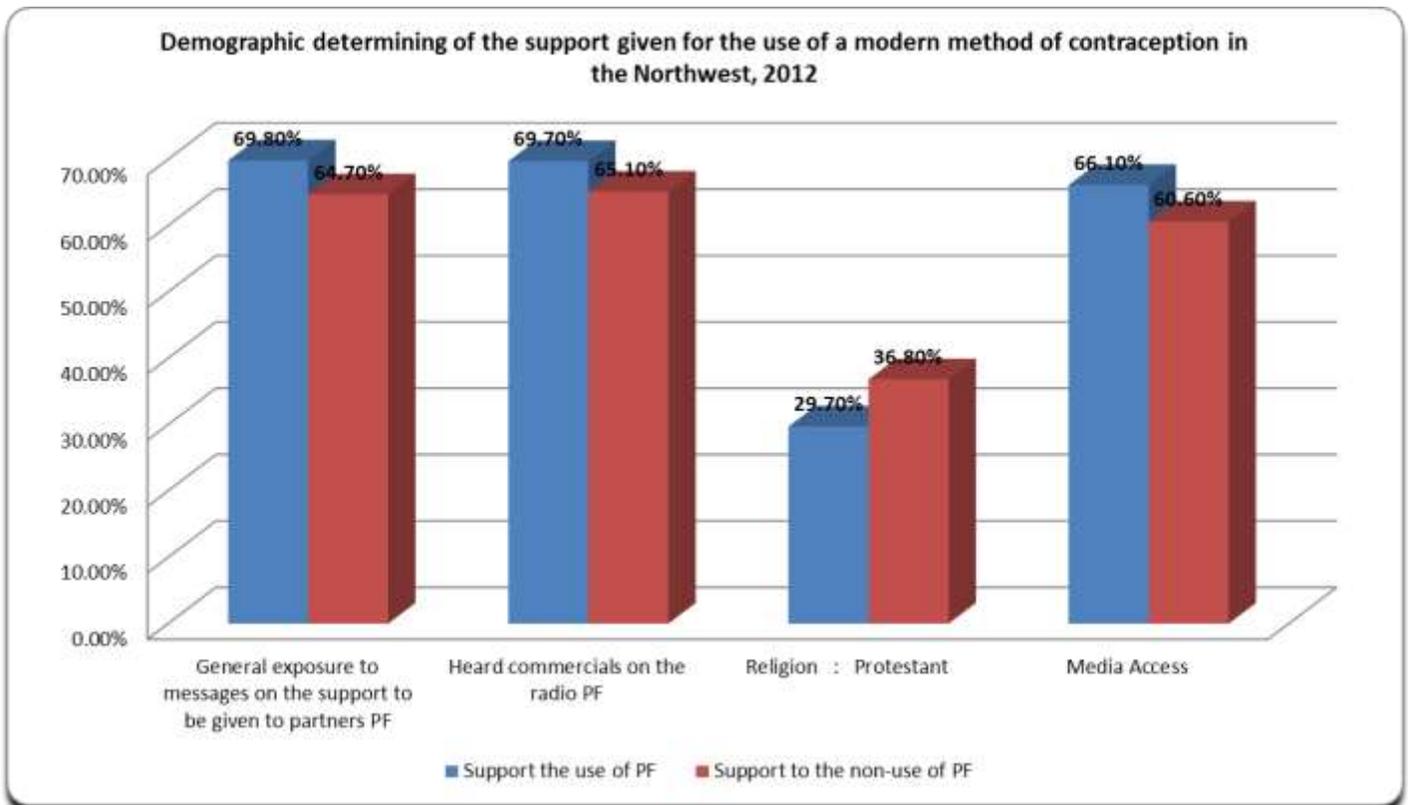


Table 3 : Evaluation

Association between key behaviors and associated OAM with exposure to PSI interventions in the Northwest of Haiti, 2012

Risk: Men partners of women of childbearing age.

Behaviors: Support given to the use of a modern method of contraception.

INDICATORS	Baseline December 2009 N = 410	Exhibition in 2012			Sig.
		Not Exposed N = 387	Low level (IEC) N = 650	High level (CPI) N = 216	
BEHAVIOUR	μ or %	μ or %	μ or %	μ or %	* / ** / ***
Percentage of men reporting they could support their partners using a contraceptive method	34.5% ^a	29.4 % ^a	44.3% ^b	52.7% ^c	***
Percentage of men who have heard of contraceptive methods in general	74.9% ^a	79.9% ^b	93.7% ^c	91.8% ^c	***
Contraceptive history: Men who have ever used family planning methods or wife using modern methods of contraception	45.0% ^a	53.2% ^b	72.4% ^c	75.2% ^c	***
Current use of any FP method among men in need of contraceptives or their partners	45.7% ^a	44.4% ^{ab}	51.2% ^{ac}	56.8% ^d	**
Current use of a modern method of contraception by men need contraceptives or their partners	40.6% ^a	39.5% ^a	48.5% ^b	52.7% ^b	**
ABILITY	or μ%	or μ%	or μ%	or μ%	* / ** / ***
- Social support of friends <i>My friends talk about the use of Family Planning</i> *	2.46 ^a	2.30 ^b	2.33 ^b	2.32 ^{ab}	*
- Social support of family and in-laws	2.84 ^a	3.03 ^b	3.05 ^b	3.31 ^c	***
MOTIVATION	or μ%	or μ%	or μ%	or μ%	* / ** / ***
- Expected Results <i>Contraceptive use is a reliable way to prevent pregnancy</i>	2.94 ^a	3.30 ^b	3.25 ^b	3.50 ^c	***

* This particular question and score are reversed in this table; for the survey the question was asked as a negative.

Note

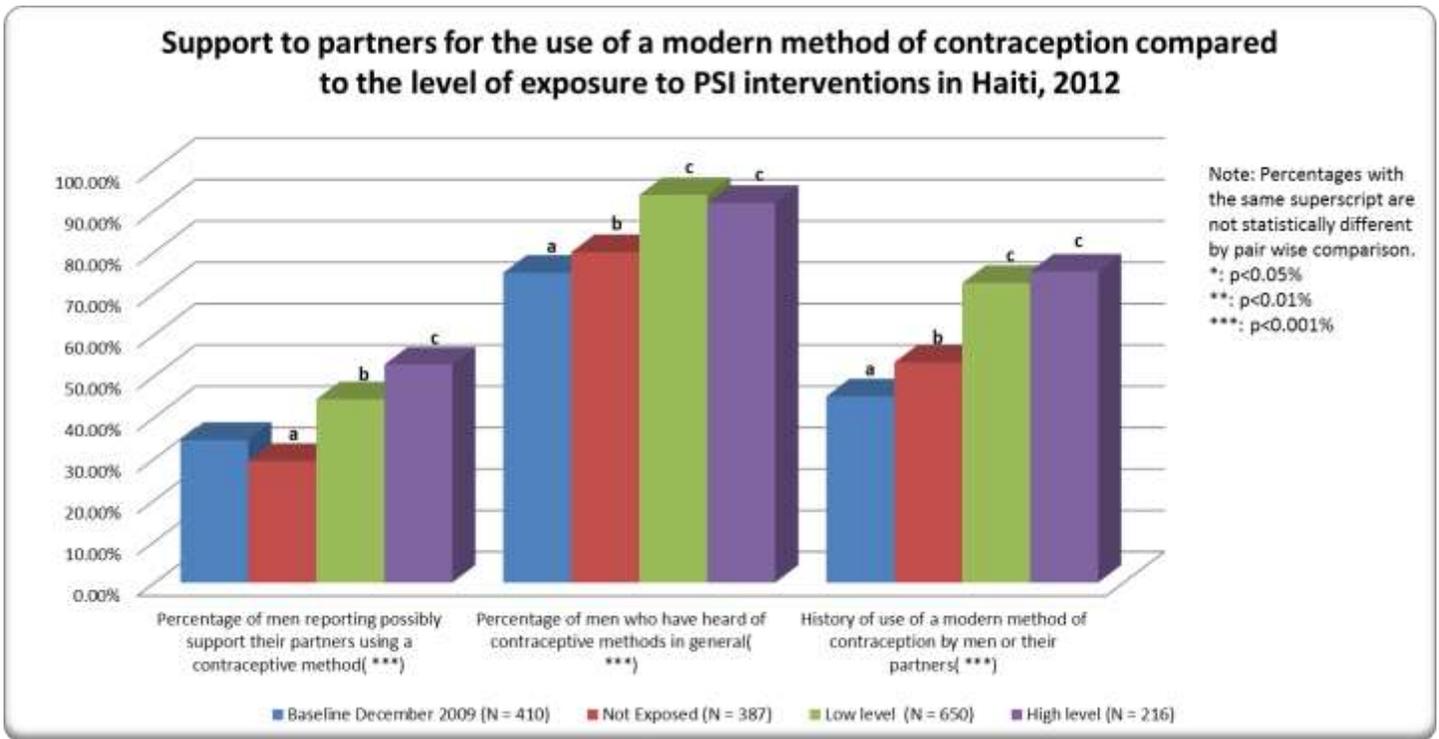
Exposure to PSI activities: High: REFANO Inter Personal Communications (IPC) / Low: Mass media and Cine Mobile

Sig : * P <0.05, ** P <0.01, *** P <0.001

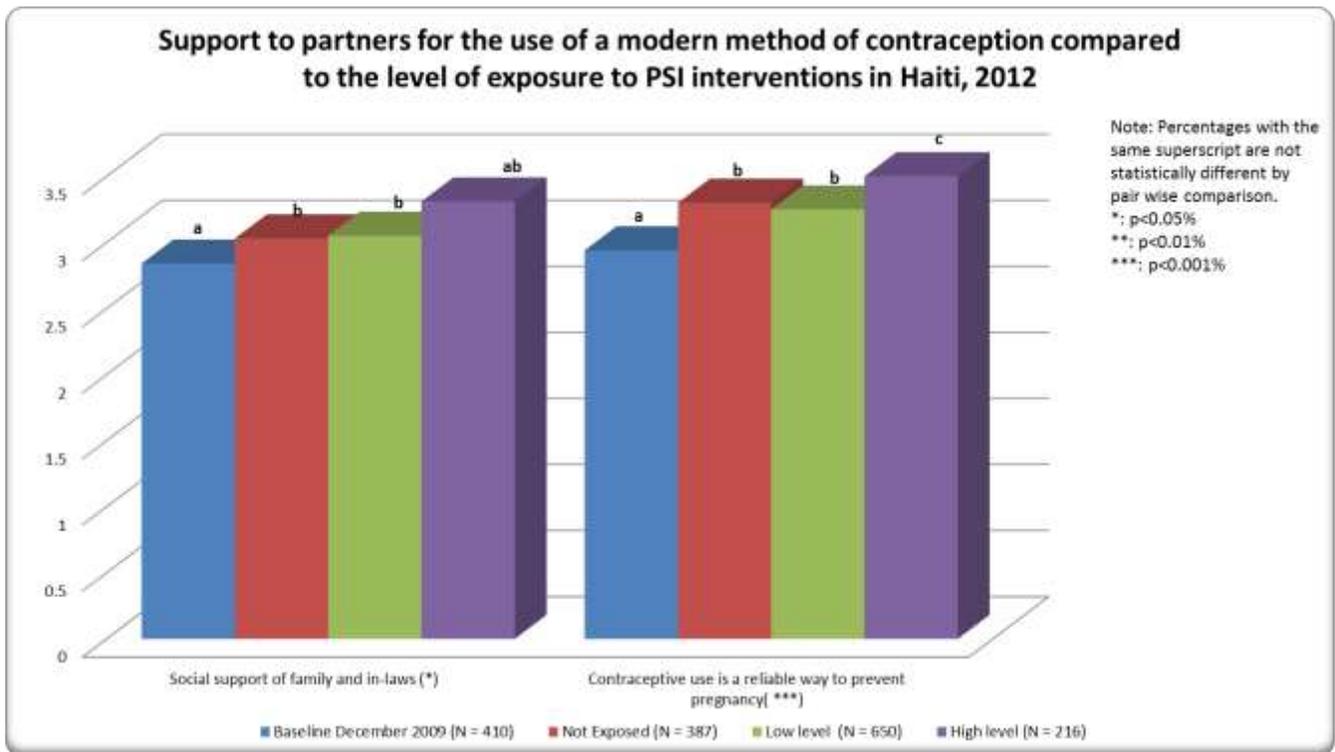
a, b, c, d: Percentages with the same superscript are not statistically different by pair wise comparison

- Scale value range: 1 = totally disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = agree, 4=totally agree.
- Results of UNIANOVA analysis are shown, with controls including socio-demographic variables region, education, marital status and SES.

EVALUATION GRAPH 1:



EVALUATION GRAPH 2:



SUMMARY OF EFFECT TABLE: DASHBOARD INTERPRETATIO

INDICATORS	Change over time (Monitoring)	Association with program exposure (Evaluation)	Programmatic effect
	+, -, or not sig.	+, -, or not sig.	Positive, Negative, or no impact
BEHAVIOUR			
Percentage of men reporting they could support their partners using a contraceptive method	+	+	Positive
Percentage of men who have heard of contraceptive methods in general	+	+	Positive
Contraceptive history: Men who have ever used family planning methods or wife using modern methods of contraception	+	+	Positive
Current use of any FP method among men in need of contraceptives or their partners	ns	ns	No impact
Current use of a modern method of contraception by men needing contraceptives or their partner	ns	ns	No impact
OPPORTUNITY			
ABILITY			
- <i>Social support of friends My friends talk about the use of Family Planning*</i>	-	ns	No impact
- <i>Social support of family and in-laws</i>	+	+	Positive
MOTIVATION			
- <i>Wrong beliefs about contraceptives : Children born to women who used contraception in the past will not have all kinds of malformations*</i>	-	ns	No impact
- <i>Expected Results</i> Contraceptives that we have in our country are effective against unwanted pregnancies*	-	ns	No impact
Contraceptive use is a reliable way to prevent pregnancy	+	+	Positive

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

CONTAINED BUBBLES (ITEMS) / RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

VARIABLE COMPOSITES - subscales	μ	Cron-bach's α	Number of items
Opportunities			
Availability of condoms	2.17	0.821	5
(1) Some contraceptives are hard to find here (2) All pharmacies in the area sell contraceptives (3) One can easily find contraceptives at any time in the surrounding area (4) There are a variety of different kinds of contraceptive methods that women can obtain in the entourage. (5) There are many contraceptive methods that women or their partner may obtain around here			
Ability			
Social Support	3.1	0.795	3
(1) A woman who uses contraception generally has the support of her husband (2) A woman who does not have the side effects associated with contraceptive methods generally has the support of her husband (3) A woman who does not have the side effects associated with contraceptive methods generally has the support of her husband's family			
Personal Effectiveness	3.20	0.861	6
(1) I feel comfortable supporting my wife or my partner when we use methods of contraception (2) I have the ability to initiate a discussion on PF with my spouse / partner (3) I am able to persuade my partner to accept that I use a family planning method (4) I am able to use contraceptives with my partner (5) I am able to negotiate contraceptive use with my partner (6) I am able to speak with a service provider (<i>clinic, pharmacy, etc.</i>) about contraception			
Motivation			
Attitudes	3.23	0.802	6
(1) Contraceptive use is appropriate (for the prevention of pregnancy) (2) Use contraceptives, it is appropriate to limit births (3) Contraceptives are effective (4) Contraceptive use is useful (5) The use of contraceptives is reliable (6) If my wife / partner decides to use contraception, I would accept her decision			
Outcomes-PF-	2.90	0.122	4
(1) The use of contraceptives reduces a woman's the risk of becoming pregnant (2) Contraceptives that we have in our country are not effective against unwanted pregnancy (reversed in Tables) (3) The use of contraceptive methods is a good way to prevent pregnancy (4) A woman can get pregnant even if one uses contraceptives			

Scores: 1 Strongly Disagree; 2 Disagree; 3 Agree; 4 Strongly Agree