

The Study of Unmet Needs in Family Planning

Aims of the Study

- 1- Assessing the percentage of those with unmet needs within the sample of the study
- 2- Studying the demographic and socioeconomic factors of those with unmet needs
- 3- Listing the determining factors of the unmet needs among the sample of the study
- 4- Studying induced apportion as an indicators of unmet needs
- 5- Listing the determining factors of induced apportion and the conditions conducted under and its complication.

Main findings of the study

- 1- The percentage of unmet needs reached up to 14.5%
- 2- Rural areas have higher percentage of unmet needs
- 3- The percentage of unmet needs is higher among illiterate
- 4- Induced apportion as an indicator of unmet needs reached a percentage of 3.9%
- 5- Induced apportion was linked directly to not using family planning techniques or to its failure
- 6- Unwanted pregnancies are the main reason behind induced apportions
- 7- Most induced apportion are conducted under the supervision of physicians and in a private hospitals
- 8- Psychological and social sequels of induced apportion outweighed its medical sequels
- 9- Most women know little about the legality of induced apportion
- 10- Most women knew about the religious verdict on induced apportion
- 11- Overall there was an increase in the use of family planning methods and techniques from previous studies