

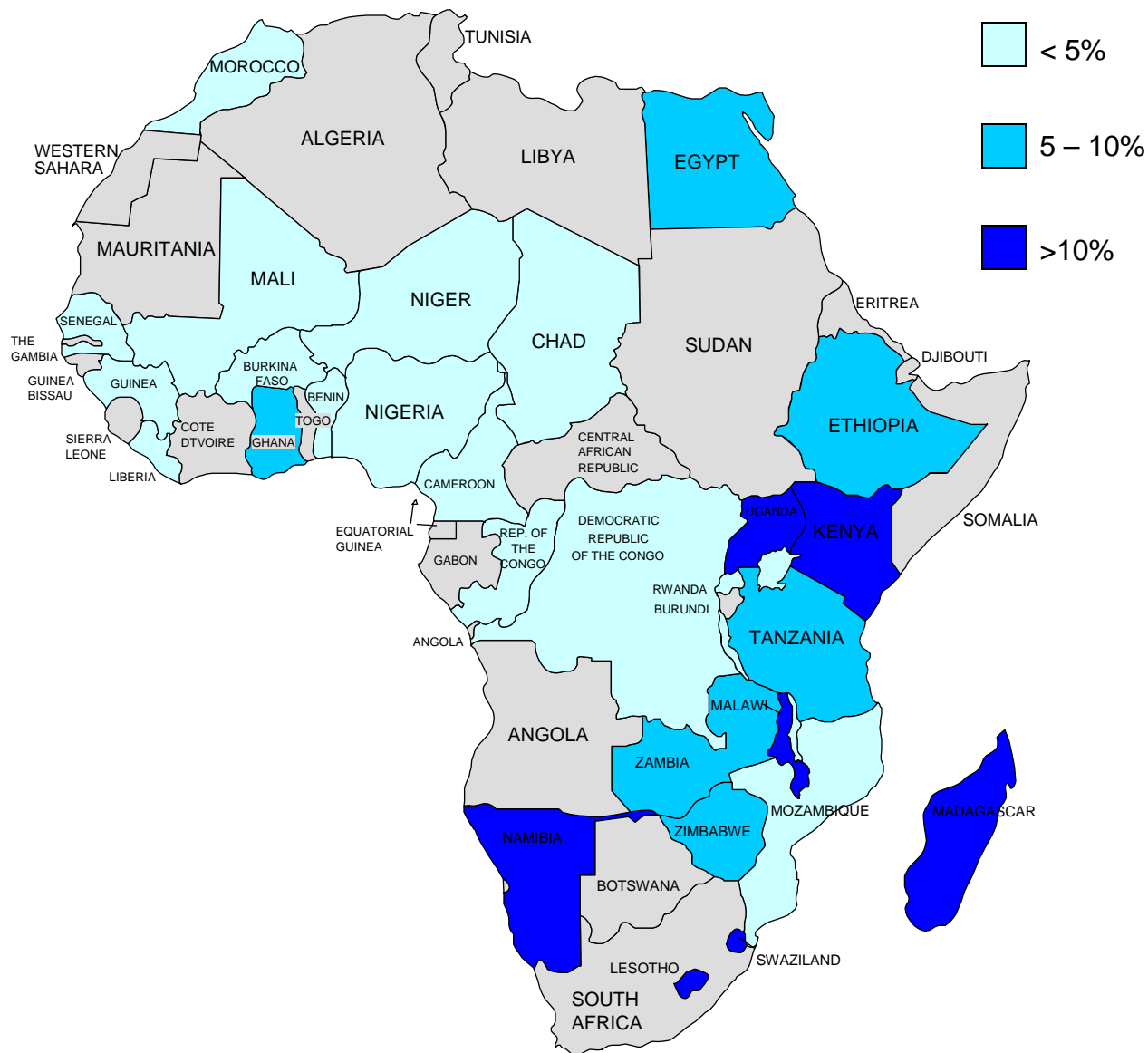
Injectable contraception: Wave of the future or tsunami

Shawn Malarcher

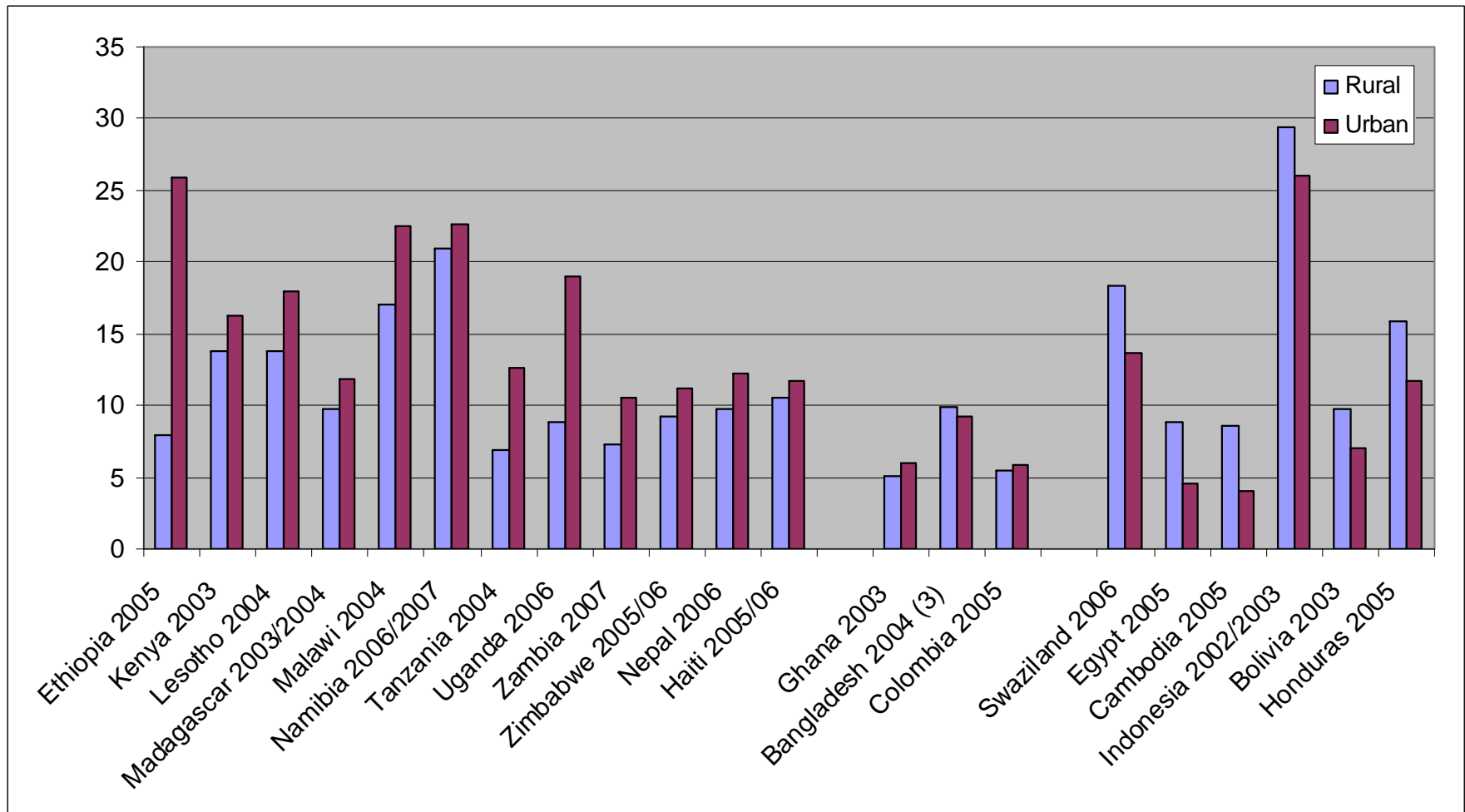
Barbara Janowitz

Conrad Otterness

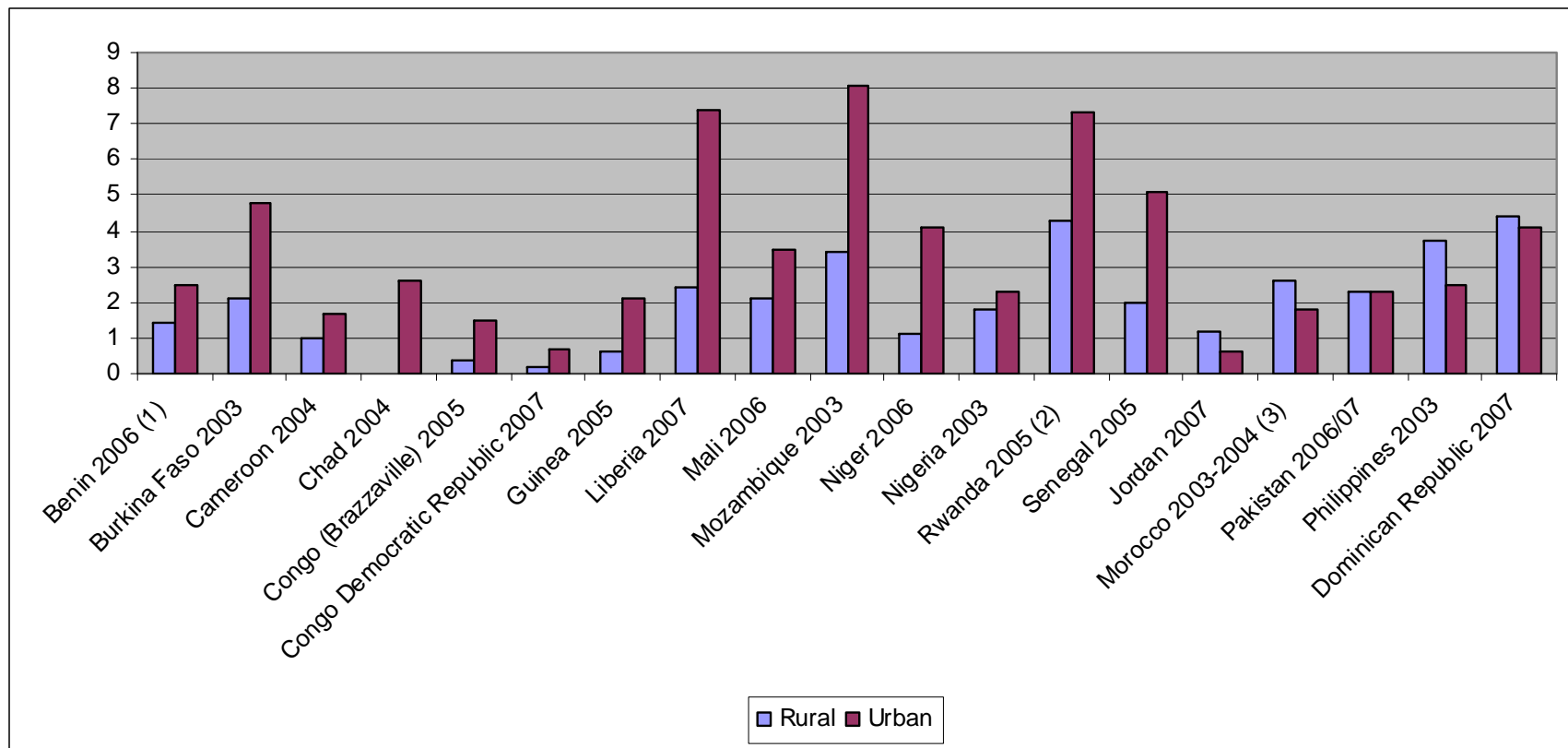
Injectable use among married women of reproductive age in Africa



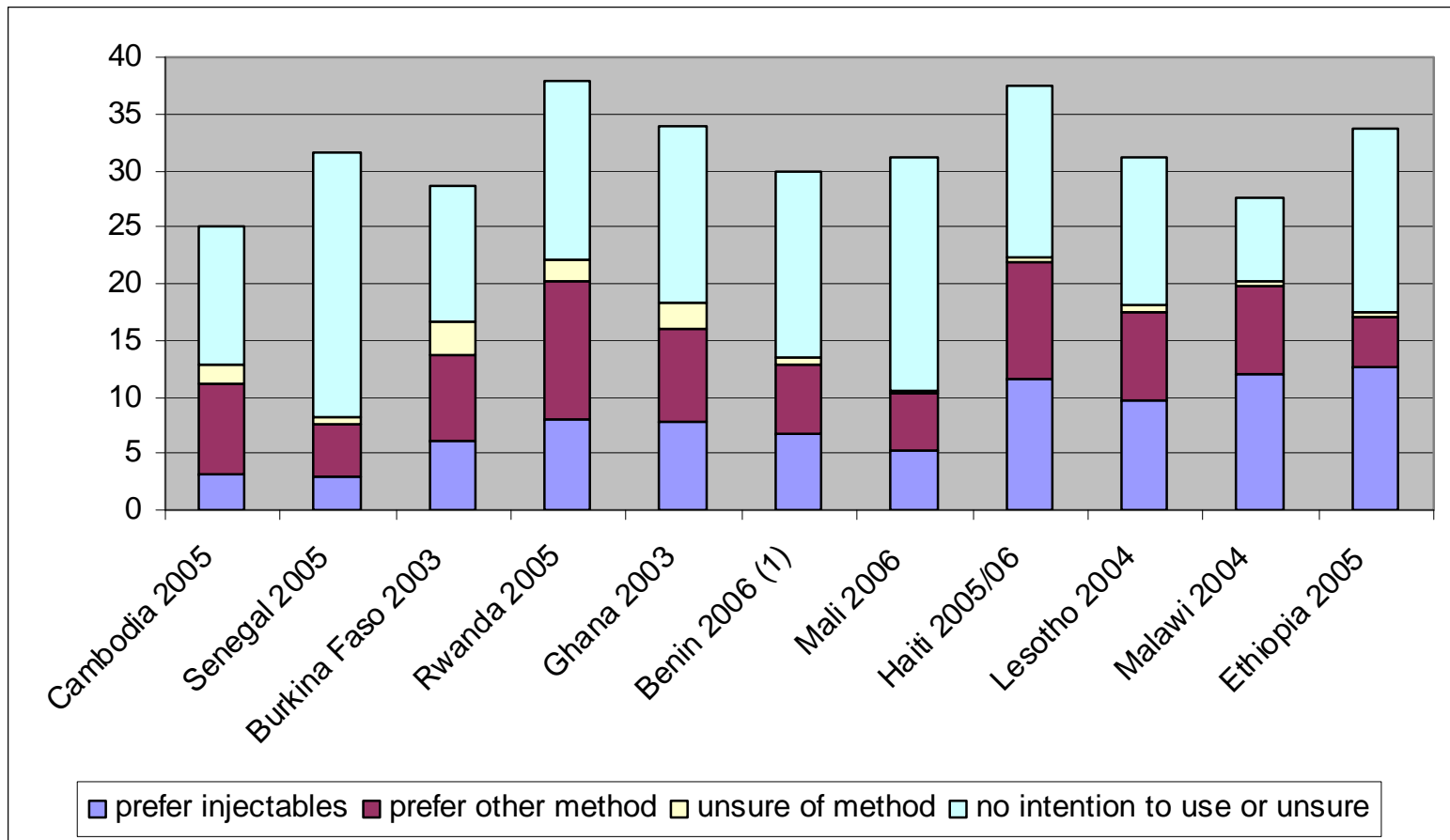
In many countries, women in urban areas are more likely to use injectables



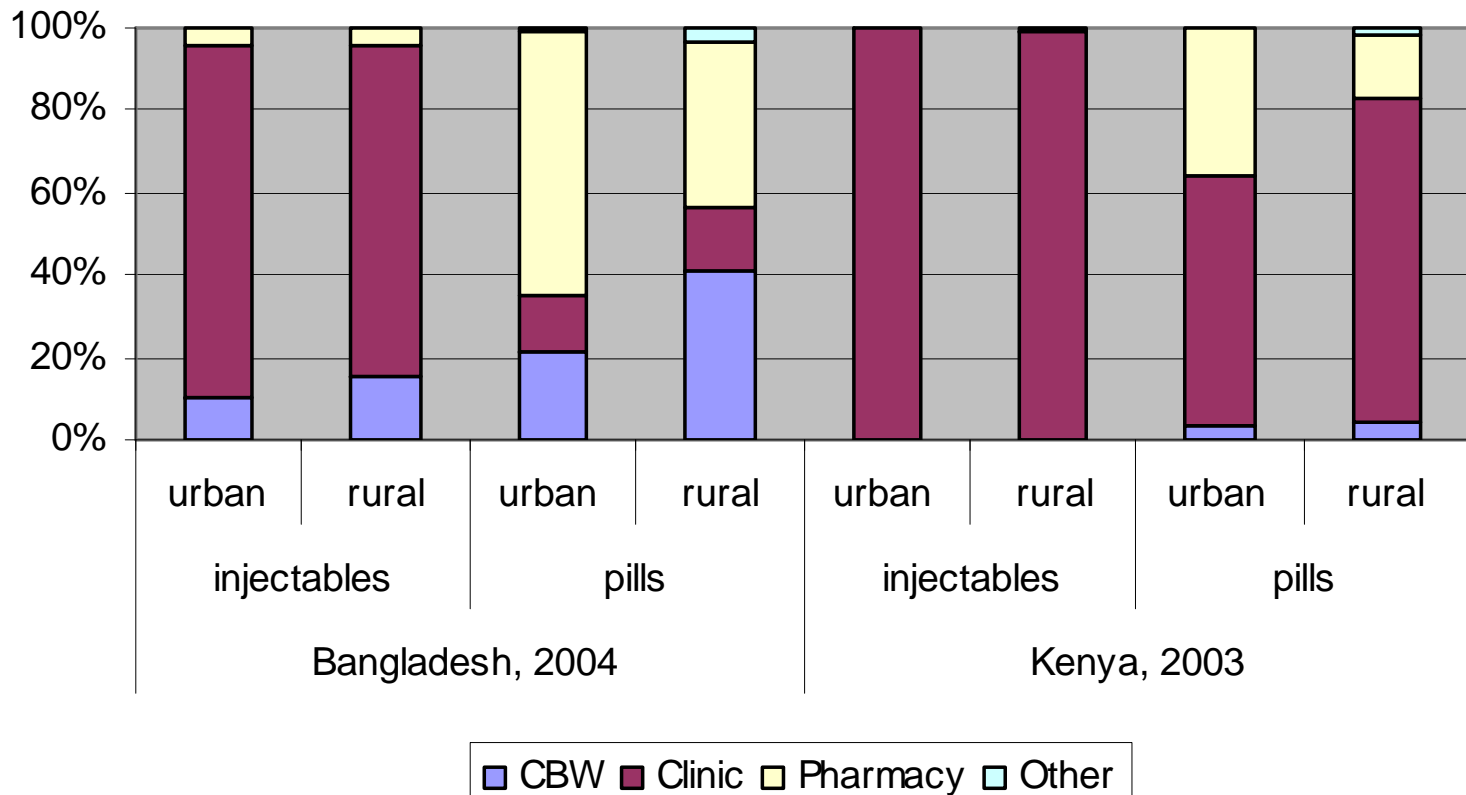
Urban/rural differences in injectable use are even greater in many low prevalence countries



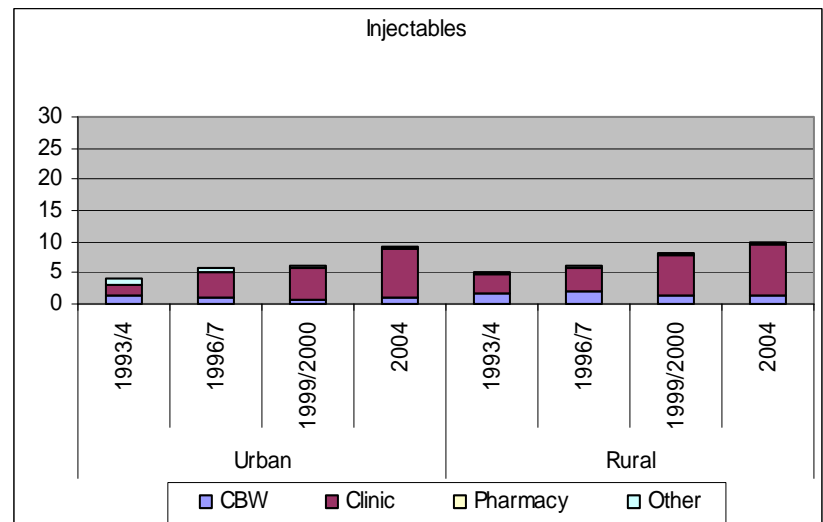
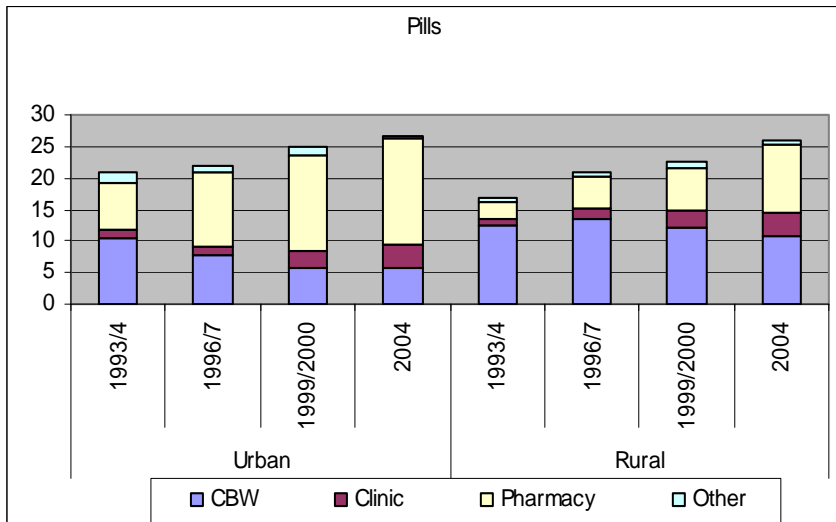
Demand for injectables is high among women with an unmet need for family planning



Pill users depend less on clinic-based services compared to injectable users

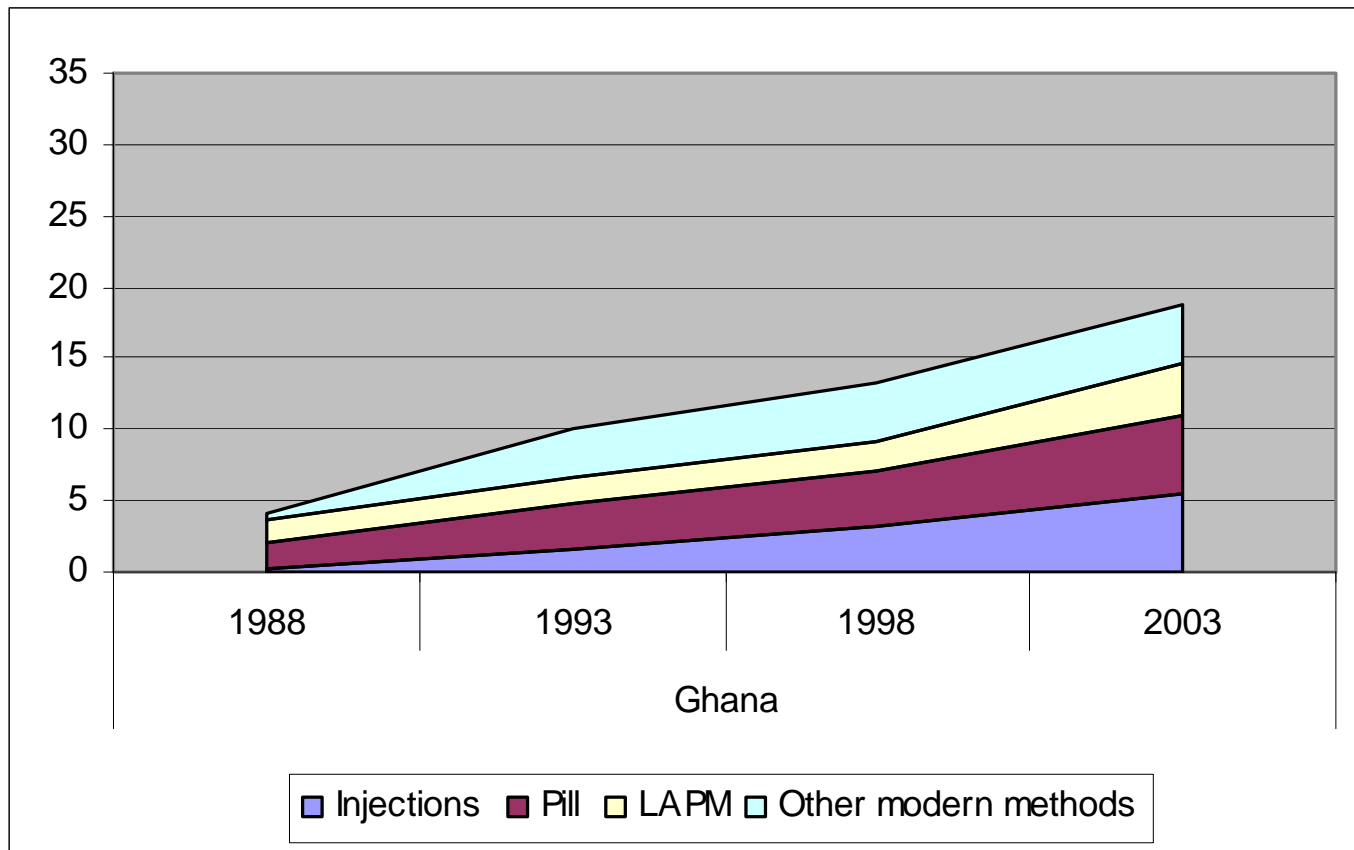


Increased use of injectables relies almost exclusively on clinic-based services

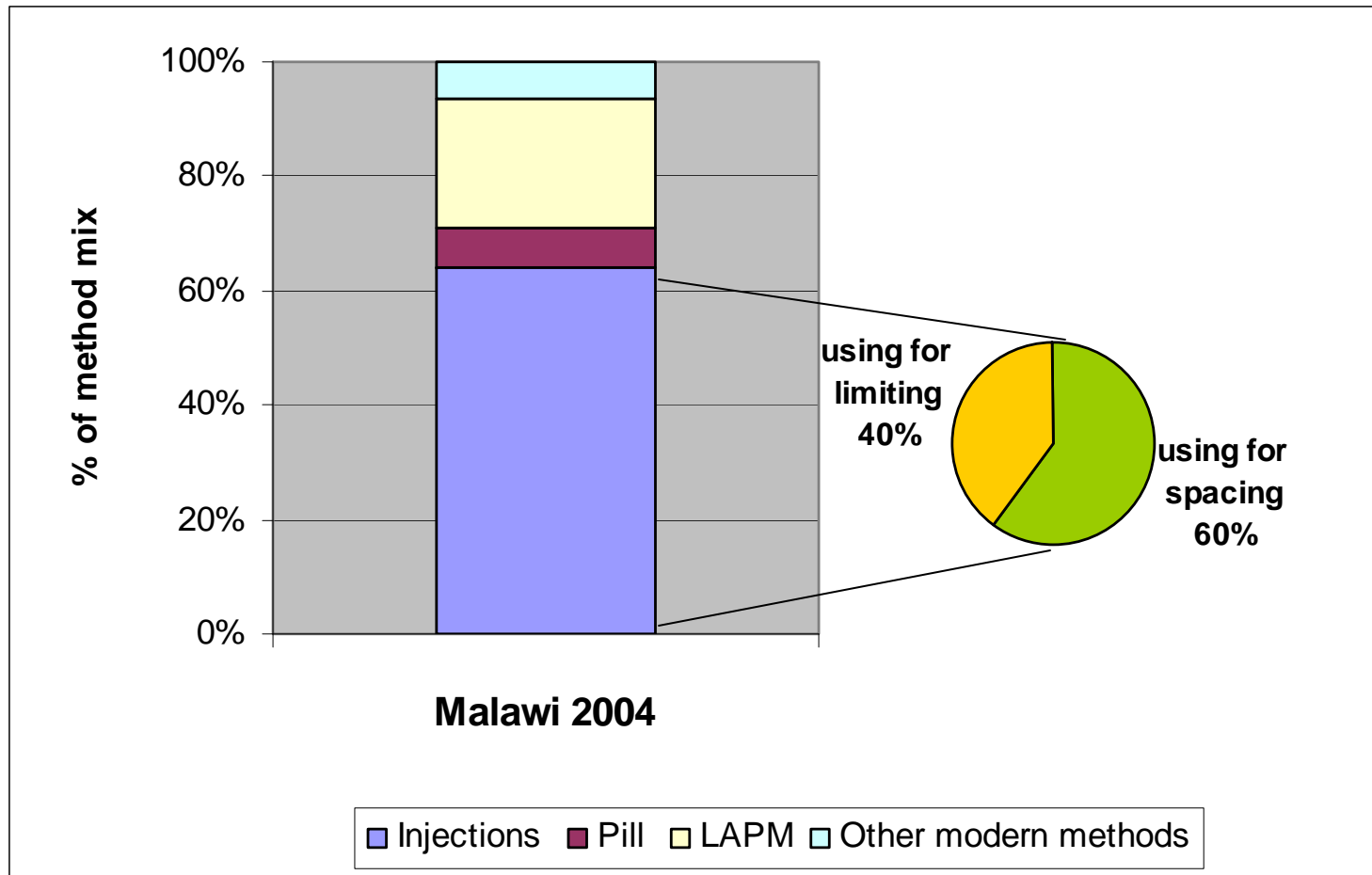


Bangladesh

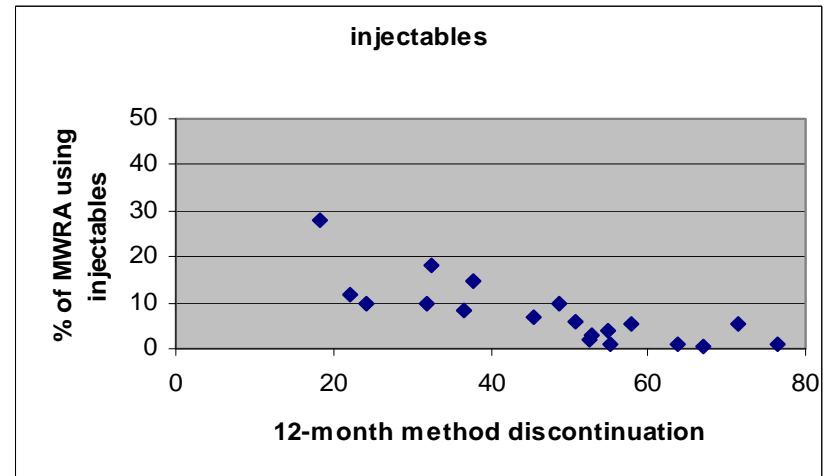
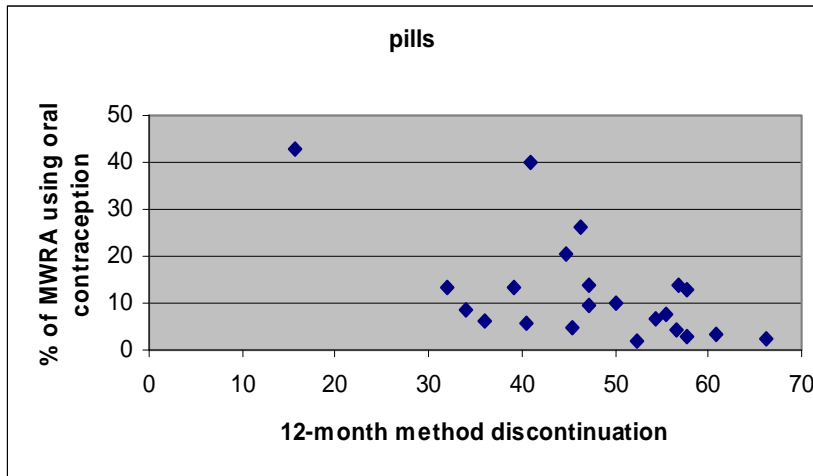
In most countries, increased injectable use is not associated with decreased use of other modern methods



Many women are using injectables for limiting, placing a larger burden on health systems



12-month all reason discontinuation rates for injectable users are similar to pill users and are inversely related to prevalence rates



Source: EngenderHealth, 2007 and STATCompiler, 2009