

TABLE 2. Percentage distribution of currently married women using contraceptives, by type of method, according to socioeconomic status

| Type | All | Extremely poor | Moderately poor | Better off |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Modern | (N=15,335) | (N=2,003) | (N=1,669) | (N=11,663) |
| Short-term hormonal | 72.7 | 76.1 | 74.5 | 72.1 |
| Long-term | 25.8 | 23.4 | 25.4 | 26.1 |
| Barrier | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| <i>Design-based F=3.1, p<.05</i> | | | | |
| Any | (N=16,458) | (N=2,152) | (N=1,766) | (N=12,540) |
| Short-term hormonal | 68.2 | 67.9 | 70.5 | 67.9 |
| Long-term | 24.2 | 20.9 | 24.0 | 24.6 |
| Barrier | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Traditional | 6.2 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| <i>Design-based F=3.3, p<.05</i> | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Notes: Short-term hormonal methods are the pill and injectables. Long-term methods include the IUD, the implant and sterilization. Barrier methods include condoms and vaginal methods. Traditional methods include withdrawal, periodic abstinence and the lactational amenorrhea method.