CONNECTING THE DOTS BETWEEN

CONTRACEPTION USE & WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Exploring the associations between method-specific contraceptive use and sector-specific employment among married women in India using NFHS-4

Both contraceptive use and employment in married women declined between **2005-06 and 2015-16.**

Among married, potential contraceptive using women[1] aged **18-49** in India:

Only one in four women are employed.

Three in four women use some form of contraception, the highest levels of contraceptive use are in women employed in the agricultural sector.

PROFESSIONAL SECTOR

1.9x

Relative to women not using contraception, IUD users were 1.9 times more likely to be employed in the professional sector than to not be employed.

Only **18%** of women in the professional sector had 3 or more children

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

1.5x

Relative to women not using contraception, women who were sterilized were 1.5 times more likely to be employed in the agricultural sector than to not be employed.

56% of women in the agricultural sectorhad 3 or more children.



Sterilization was associated with agricultural employment even after adjusting for urban/rural residence and wealth → demand and preference for this method exists, and must be considered in addition to contraceptive access and availability.

[1] = Neither infecund nor pregnant at the time of interview, and hadn't given birth in the prior year.

For more details

McDougal, L., Singh, A., Kumar, K., Dehingia, N., Barros, A. J., Ewerling, F., ... & Raj, A. (2021). Planning for work: Exploring the relationship between contraceptive use and women's sector-specific employment in India. PloS one, 16(3), e0248391.

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