

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. Socioeconomic position (N=683)		
	Yes	No
Ownership of household items		
Own television	73.0%	27.0%
Own cupboard	80.1%	19.9%
Own table	86.7%	13.3%
Own fan	96.1%	3.9%
Dwelling materials		
Flooring material of house		
Earth/Sand	9.4%	
Other	90.6%	
Walls of house		
Cement	81.7%	
Other	18.3%	
Roof of house		
Cement	72.2%	
Other	27.8%	
Cooking fuel used		
Liquid Petroleum Gas	76.5%	
Wood	19.8%	
Other	3.7%	

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Supplementary Table 2. Knowledge of contraceptive methods (N=683)		
Contraceptive methods	Yes	No
Female sterilization	78.6%	21.4%
Male sterilization	73.8%	26.2%
IUCD	76.5%	23.5%
Injectables (intramuscular)	91.2%	8.8%
Implants	73.3%	26.7%
Oral contraceptive pills	84.3%	15.7%
Male condoms	93.8%	6.2%
Emergency contraception	41.2%	58.8%
Lactational amenorrhea method	32.4%	67.6%

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Supplementary Table 3. Self-efficacy for contraception (N=683)						
Self-efficacy statements	1 [Strongly Disagree]	2	3	4	5 [Strongly Agree]	Mean score (\pm SD)
I have easy access to contraceptives	0.7%	6.5%	3.3%	61.2%	28.2%	4.1 (\pm 0.8)
I can discuss contraceptive methods with my husband/partner or anyone if I want	9.5%	26.4%	2.4%	42.8%	18.9%	3.4 (\pm 1.3)
I can seek SRH/FP information if I need them	0.6%	4.7%	1.9%	66.2%	26.6%	4.1 (\pm 0.7)
I can seek SRH/ FP services if I need them	0.6%	5.4%	1.7%	67.0%	25.3%	4.1 (\pm 0.7)

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Supplementary Table 4. Barriers to contraceptive use (N=683)		
Barriers	Yes	No
Individual barriers		
Embarrassment/shyness	80.1%	19.9%
Lack of awareness of adolescent friendly health services	73.3%	26.7%
Pressure to have child after marriage	56.0%	44.0%
Fear of infertility due to use of contraceptives	62.0%	38.0%
Family member/society barriers		
Fear of parents	69.3%	30.7%
Judgmental attitudes	63.4%	36.6%
Disapproval of community gatekeepers	45.7%	54.3%
Family pressure to have children/not to use a method	55.9%	44.1%
Son preference	59.0%	41.0%
Service provider barriers		
Inadequate counseling	51.9%	48.1%
Reluctance to provide contraceptive services	40.4%	59.6%
Biasedness	35.3%	64.7%
Cultural taboos	32.0%	68.0%
Health facility location and service-related barriers		
Poor physical access	18.7%	81.3%
Cost of services and transport	17.1%	82.9%
Lack of privacy	53.4%	46.6%
Long waiting time	34.2%	65.8%
Inconvenient opening hours	31.4%	68.6%
Stock out of commodities	37.4%	62.6%
Lack of female providers	55.2%	44.8%

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Supplementary Table 5. Exposure to contraception messaging in the past three months (N=683)		
Exposure through	Yes	No
Mass media		
Radio	47.9%	52.1%
Television	20.8%	79.2%
Newspaper/magazine	7.8%	92.2%
Mobile phone (voice or text message)	2.2%	97.8%
Brochure or flipchart	10.6%	89.4%
Poster/hoarding board/billboard	41.4%	58.6%
Internet	32.5%	67.5%
Street drama	11.4%	88.6%
Interpersonal sources		
Mother's group	12.8%	87.2%
Teachers	38.6%	61.4%
Government female community health volunteers	29.3%	70.7%
OK female community health volunteers (PSI volunteers)	4.3%	95.7%

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Supplementary Table 6. Fertility preferences among married women			
Desire for children	Pregnant (N=28)	Not pregnant (N=209)	Total (N=237)
Have another soon ¹	7.2%	15.8%	14.7%
Have another later ²	50.9%	44.7%	45.5%
Have another, undecided when	-	1.1%	1.0%
Undecided	22.9%	21.1%	21.4%
Want no more	15.7%	16.4%	16.3%
Declared infecund	3.2%	0.8%	1.1%

¹Wants next birth within 2 years²Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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Supplementary Table 7. Modern contraceptive use by fertility preferences among married women who are not currently pregnant (N=209)		
Desire for children	Prevalence	Total women
Have another soon ¹	22.5%	33
Have another later ²	41.9%	94
Have another, undecided when	31.6%	2
Undecided	26.8%	44
Want no more	36.7%	34
Declared infecund	-	1

¹Wants next birth within 2 years²Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years