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## **Assessment of sexual functioning among college teachers**

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Sexual satisfaction plays a major role in marital relations. Active participation of women is responsible for making the relationship sexually fulfilling. In order to assess the sexual functioning among working women a study was conducted in two local colleges of Chandigarh. Total 42 randomly selected postgraduate women teachers in age group of 30-56 years have filled a standardized questionnaire of Rosen and Taylor on sexual satisfaction. Findings revealed that the subjects appeared to be sexually well adjusted. Two third (61.9%) women were found to be sexually active, 47.6% expressed that both the partners equally initiated the sexual act. Majority of the women have not answered the frequency of engaging in the different sexual experiences like kissing, sexual fantasy, masturbation, foreplay, oral sex and vaginal intercourse. Half of the women were very satisfied with their sexual relationship. One third of women felt that sexual activity was very important part of their life. It was concluded that working women were well adjusted, sexually active and satisfied with their sexual life.

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## **Determinants of modern contraceptive use among women of reproductive age in Tanzania: Evidence from Tanzania demographic and health survey data**

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**Introduction:** Tanzania is among of the African countries with high maternal and child mortality rates and fast growing population. It also has high fertility rate and huge unmet need for family planning. Contraceptive use reported to avert more than 1 million maternal deaths in sub-Saharan Africa due decline in fertility rate thereby help achieving MDG 4 and 5. Therefore, this study aimed to determine factors influencing modern contraceptive use among women aged 15-49 years in Tanzania.

**Methods:** This was a secondary analysis of Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (TDHS), 2010. A total of 475 clusters (urban and rural) composed of 9,663 households were selected. During the survey, a total of 10,139 women aged 15-49 years were interviewed about sexual and reproductive matters using a standardised questionnaire. We restricted our analysis to married/cohabiting women (n=6,412 responded for in individual records and domestic violence=4,471). Univariate and multiple logistic regression analysis were performed using Stata version 12.0. Odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals for determinants of modern contraceptive use were estimated. A P value of 5% (2 tails) was considered statistically significant.

**Results:** Women empowerment (OR= 1.4; 95%CI: 1.13-1.63), male-female age difference of less or equal to nine (OR=1.6; 95%CI:1.01-2.66), and advised at health care facilities on family planning (OR=1.6; 95%CI:1.37-1.96) were predictors of modern contraceptive use. Child desire especially when husband wants more children and woman sexual violence were not associated with modern contraceptive use.

**Conclusions:** The predictors of modern contraceptive use in our study correspond with previous studies in low and middle income countries. Modern contraceptive prevalence among currently/cohabiting was 27%. Multiple logistic regression models revealed that women empowerment, male-female age difference, child desire were important predictors for use of modern contraceptives. This highlights the need to promote contraceptive use among women of reproductive age.

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