



PMA BURKINA FASO

Results from Phase 3 panel survey

December 2021–February 2022

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

18% of women who were not using a contraceptive method in 2020 reported that they started using one between Phase 1 and Phase 2 (2020 and 2021). This proportion is **16%** between Phase 2 (2021) and Phase 3 (2022).

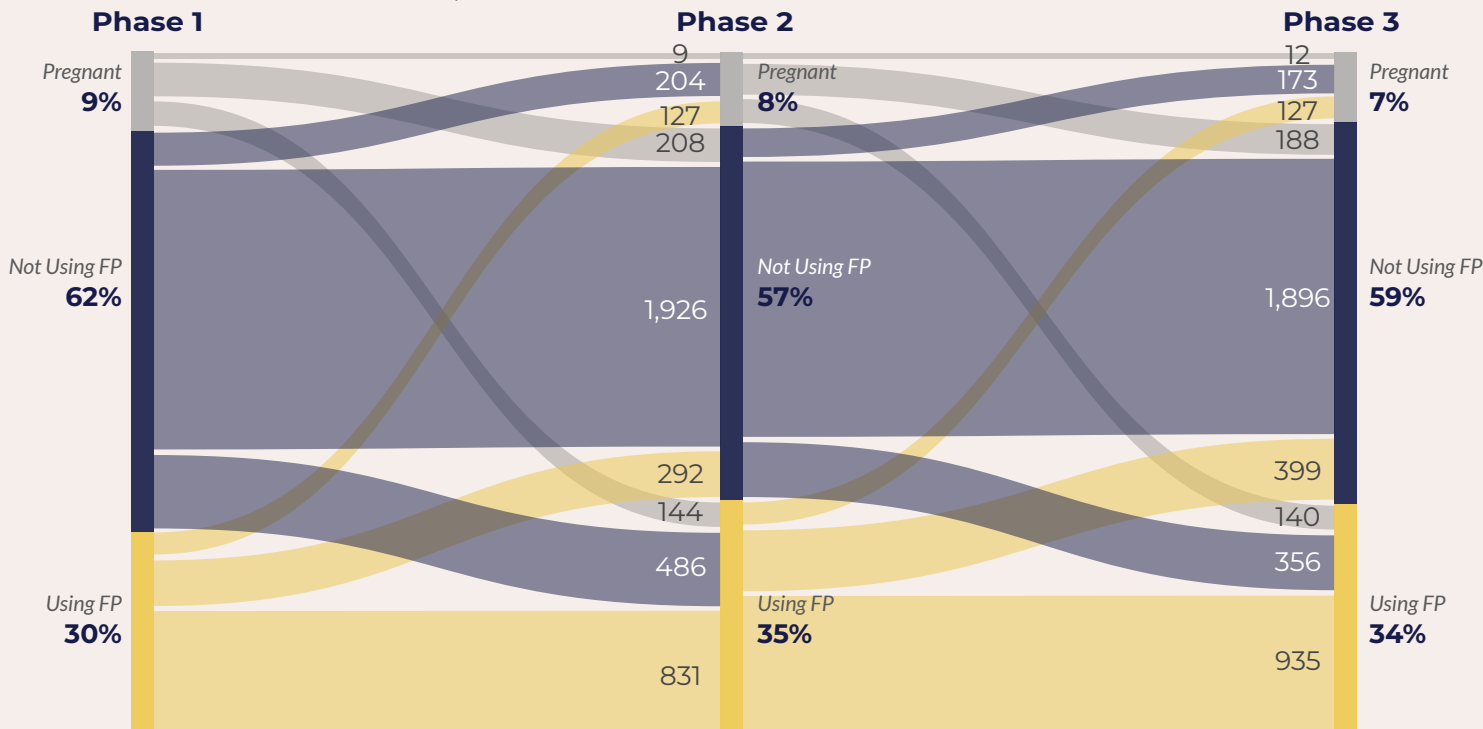
33% of women using a contraceptive method in 2020 reported that they stopped using their method between 2020 and 2021. Among women who stopped using a contraceptive method, **30%** stopped use because they became pregnant. Likewise, **36%** of women who were using a contraceptive method at Phase 2 reported that they stopped using a method between 2021 and 2022. Among women who reported that they stopped using a method, **24%** stopped using because they became pregnant.

Among women not using a contraceptive method in 2020, **8%** became pregnant between 2020 and 2021 compared to **10%** of women who reported using a contraceptive method in 2020. Between 2021 and 2022, the percentage of women who became pregnant was similar between the two groups (**7%** vs **8%**).

SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

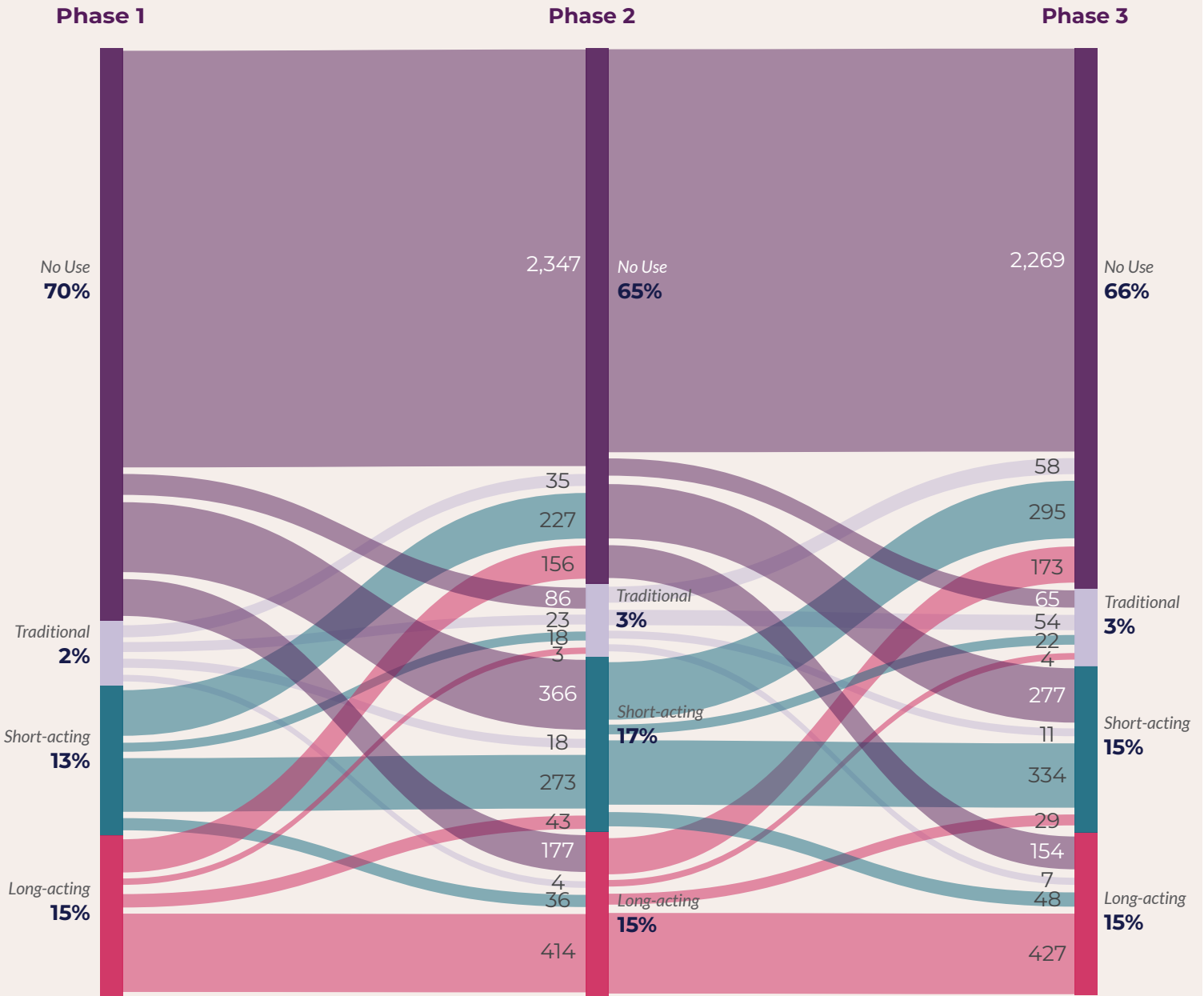
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019-February 2020), PMA Phase 2 (December 2020-March 2021), and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021-February 2022) (n=4 226)



The ribbons of the Sankey represent the flow of women from one contraceptive use status to another among panel women who completed all three PMA Phases. The left side of the Sankey shows the flow between Phase 1 and Phase 2, and the right side between Phase 2 and Phase 3. The color of each ribbon represents the contraceptive use status at the initial Phase of the two Phases (e.g., a grey ribbon flowing from Phase 2 to Phase 3 represents women who were pregnant at Phase 2). The N on each ribbon is the weighted number of women who went from the contraceptive use status at the initial Phase to the use status at the next Phase. The width of the ribbon is proportional to the number of women represented.

CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TYPE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive method or use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019-February 2020), PMA Phase 2 (December 2020 -March 2021), and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021-February 2022) (n=4 226)



The ribbons of the Sankey represent the flow of women from one contraceptive use status to another among panel women who completed all three PMA Phases. The left side of the Sankey shows the flow between Phase 1 and Phase 2, and the right side between Phase 2 and Phase 3. The color of each ribbon represents the contraceptive use status at the initial Phase of the two Phases (e.g., a blue ribbon flowing from Phase 2 to Phase 3 represents women who were using a short-acting method at Phase 2). The N on each ribbon is the weighted number of women who went from the contraceptive use status at the initial Phase to the use status at the next Phase. The width of the ribbon is proportional to the number of women represented.

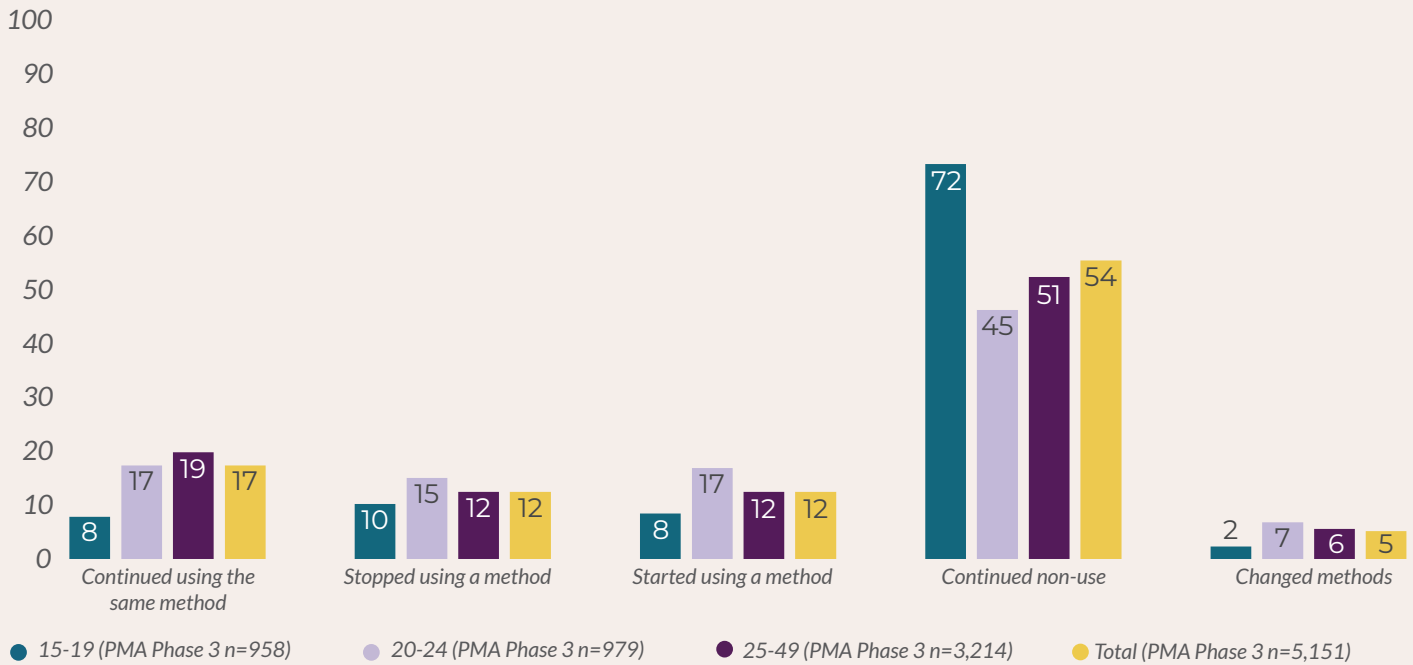
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- Between 2020 and 2022, the proportion of contraceptive users increased from 30% to 33%, while the proportion of non-users decreased from 70% to 66%.
- The proportion of women using long-acting contraceptives remained stable at 15% between 2020 and 2022.
- The proportion of short-acting method users increased from 13% to 17% between 2020 and 2021. However, this proportion decreased from 17% to 15% between 2021 and 2022.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

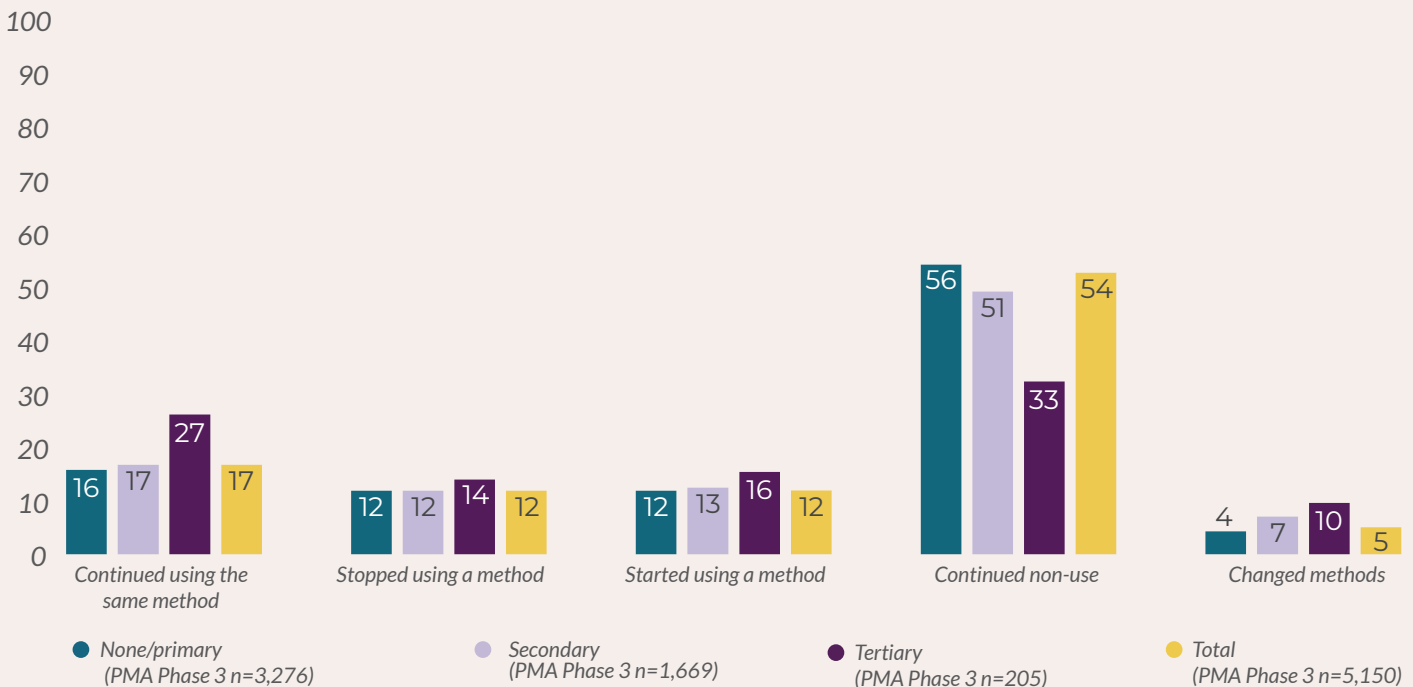
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (December 2020-March 2021) and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021-February 2022), by age



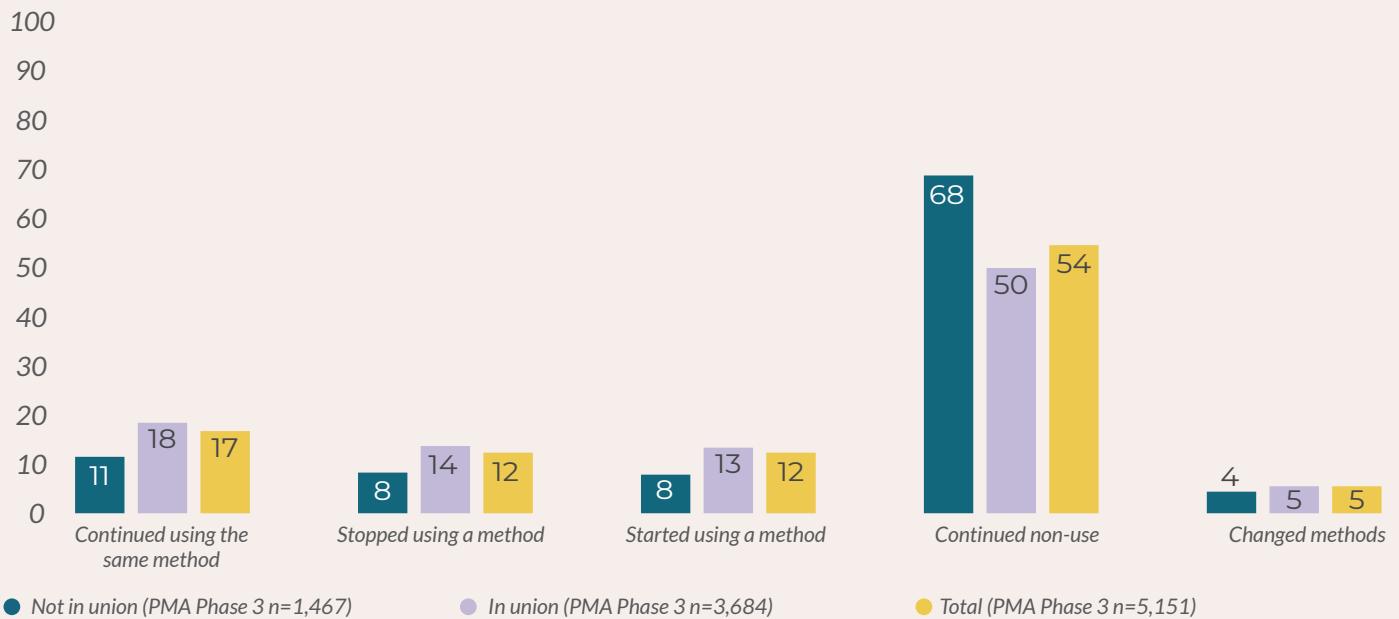
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (December 2020-March 2021) and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021-February 2022), by education level



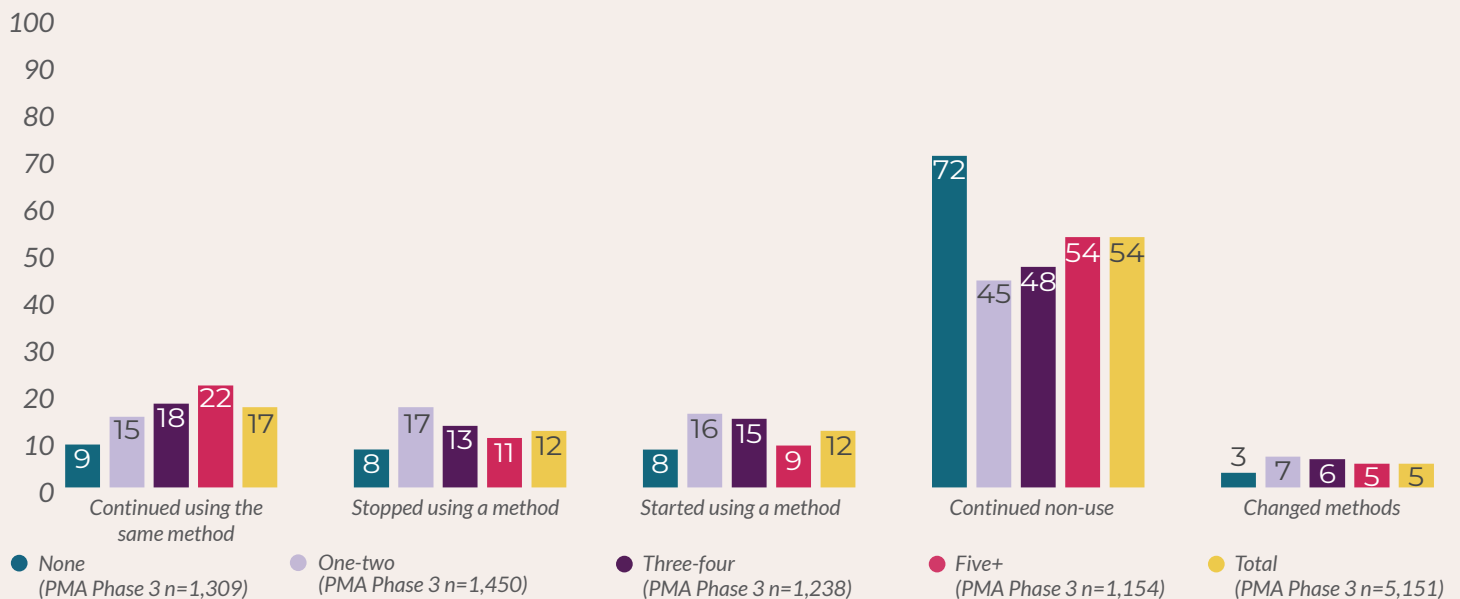
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (December 2020-March 2021) and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021-February 2022), by marital status



CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY PARITY

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (December 2020-March 2021) and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021-February 2022), by parity



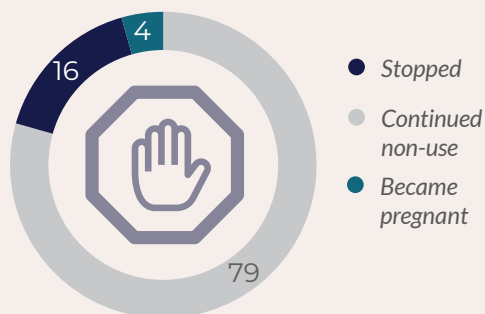
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- The proportion of women who continued using the same contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3 increased with age.
- The proportion of women who continued to not use contraception between Phase 2 and Phase 3 decreased with level of education.
- The proportion of women who stopped using a contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3 was higher among women in union compared to women who were not in union.

SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

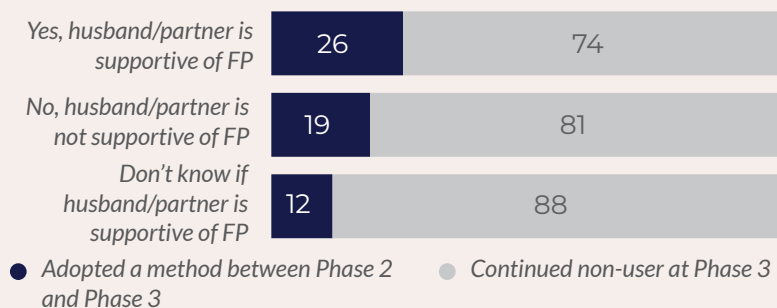
METHOD DISCONTINUATION

Among women 15-49 with unmet need at Phase 3, the percentage that stopped using a contraceptive method or became pregnant since Phase 2 (n=681)



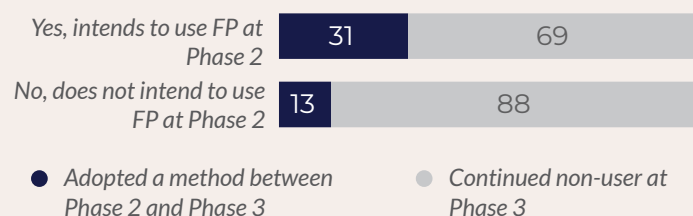
PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women in union age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 2 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 2 and Phase 3, by husband/partner's support for FP at Phase 2 (n=1,934)



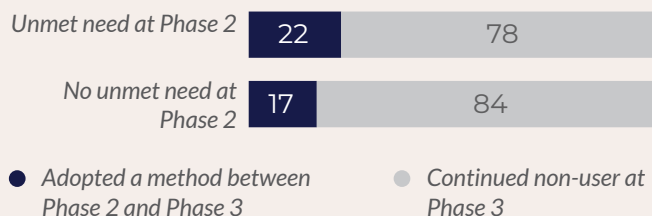
INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 2 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 2 and Phase 3, by their intention to use FP at Phase 2 (n=3,150)



UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 2 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 2 and Phase 3, by their unmet need status at Phase 2 (n=3,150)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- The proportion of women who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3 was higher among women whose partners were favorable to family planning during the Phase 2 survey.
- The proportion of women who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3 was higher among women who reported an unmet need during the Phase 2 survey.
- The proportion of women who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3 was twice as high among women who reported that they intended to use family planning at the time of the Phase 2 survey.

SUMMARY TABLE

	Total	Completed Phase 1	Completed Phase 2	Completed Phase 3	Completed Phase 2 and Phase 3	Completed All Three Phases
Enrolled at Phase 1	6,532	6,354	5,310	4,601	4,308	4,231
Enrolled at Phase 2	1,400	N/A	1,343	885	851	N/A
Total Panel Women	7,932*	6,354	6,653	5,486	5,159	4,231

*This figure includes de jure women, and women who have since left the study

PMA Burkina Faso collects nationally (and regional) representative data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 167 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design using urban and rural areas and/or large regions as the sample stratum. The PMA Panel Survey was conducted among 13 regions with 7,439 women interviewed in Phase 1 and Phase 2 surveys, who had consented to follow-up, and who were between the ages of 15 and 49 at the time of the Phase 3 survey. 81.2% of women were enrolled in Phase 1 between December 2019 and February 2020, and 18.8% of women were enrolled in Phase 2 between December 2020 and March 2021. Of the 7,439 eligible respondents, 20.3% were not contacted during follow-up. Of those contacted, 5,650 (76%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 96.6% among the women approached. The survey results presented in this report are for the de facto women who completed the panel surveys in each phase. The results presented in Section 1 of the report are representative of the Phase 1 population. The estimates presented in Sections 2 and 3 are representative of the Phase 2 population. The sociodemographic data used for disaggregating the indicators were collected in Phase 2. For more information on sampling and full data sets, visit www.pmadata.org/countries/burkina-faso.

Percentages presented in this brief have been rounded and may not add up to 100%.

PMA Burkina Faso is led by l'Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population de l'Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Overall direction and support are provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins University and Jhpiego. Funding is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.