



KENYA (NATIONAL)

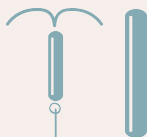
Results from Phase 2 panel survey

November–December 2020

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



Overall, there was an increase in the proportion of women using contraceptives between Phases 1 and 2.



Women who intended to use contraception in the future in Phase 1 were twice as likely to adopt a method of FP in Phase 2 as women who had no intention of using contraception in Phase 1.

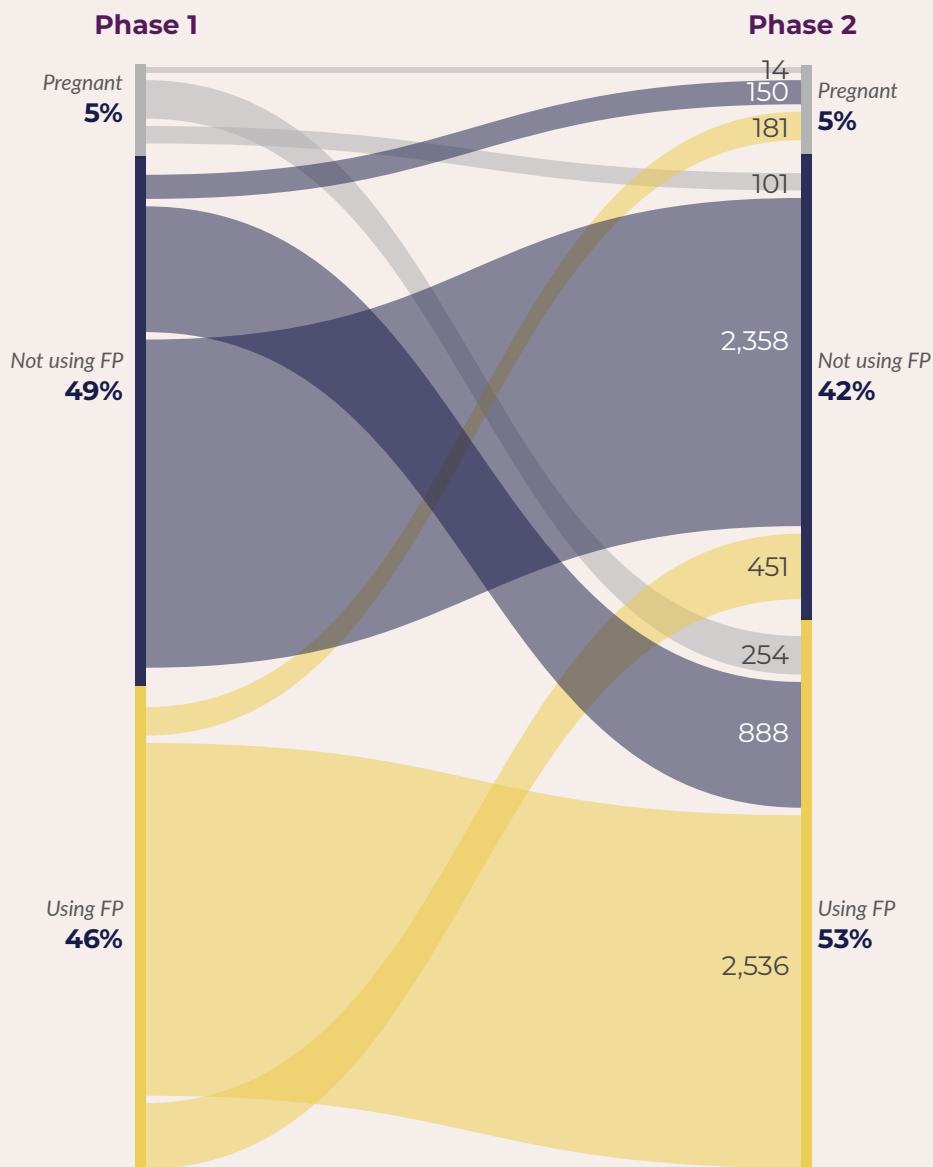


40% of the women in union who were not using an FP method but their husband/partner was supportive for FP in Phase 1 reported adopting a method by Phase 2.

SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

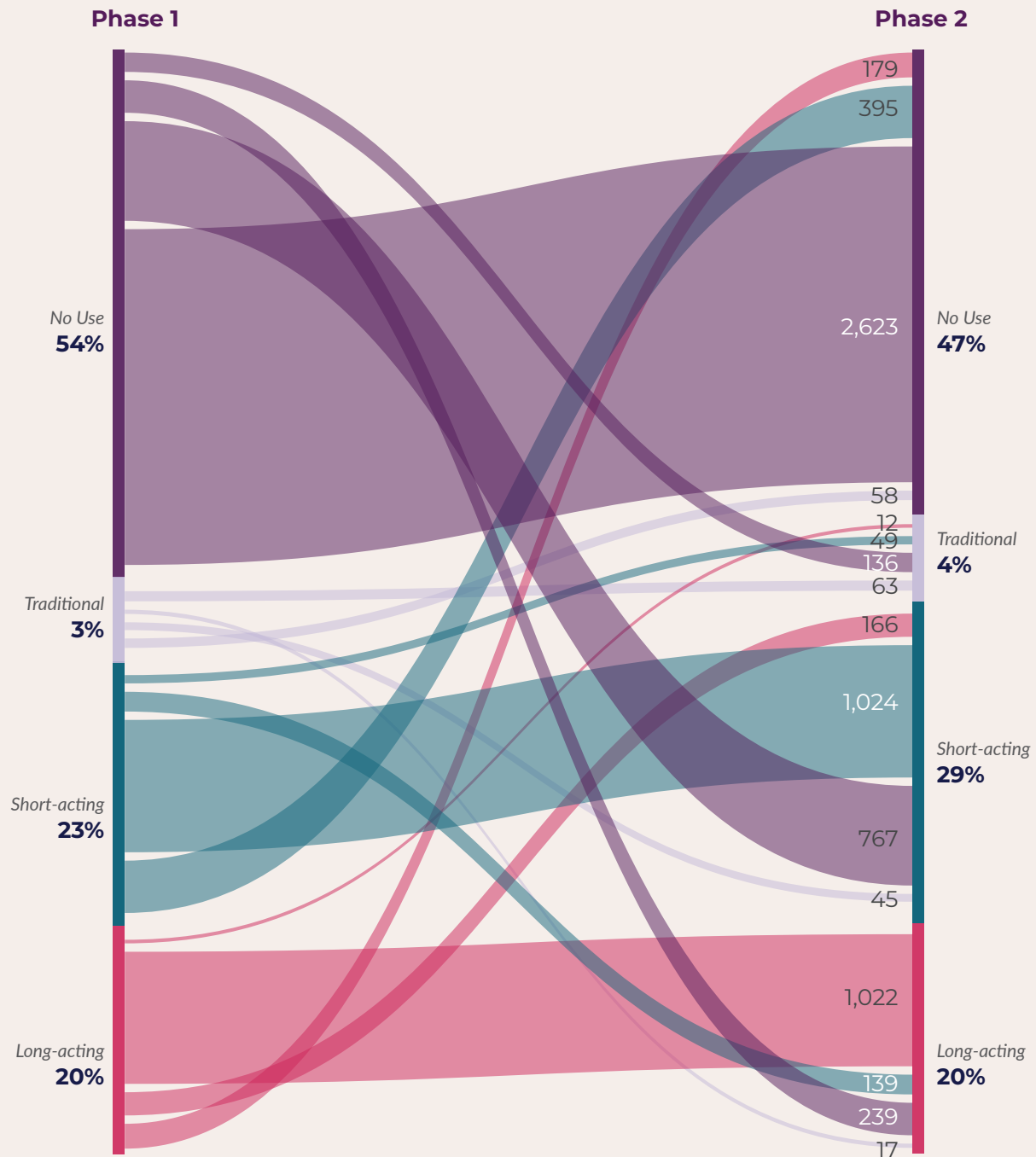
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020) (n=6,934)



CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TYPE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive method or use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020) (n=6,934)



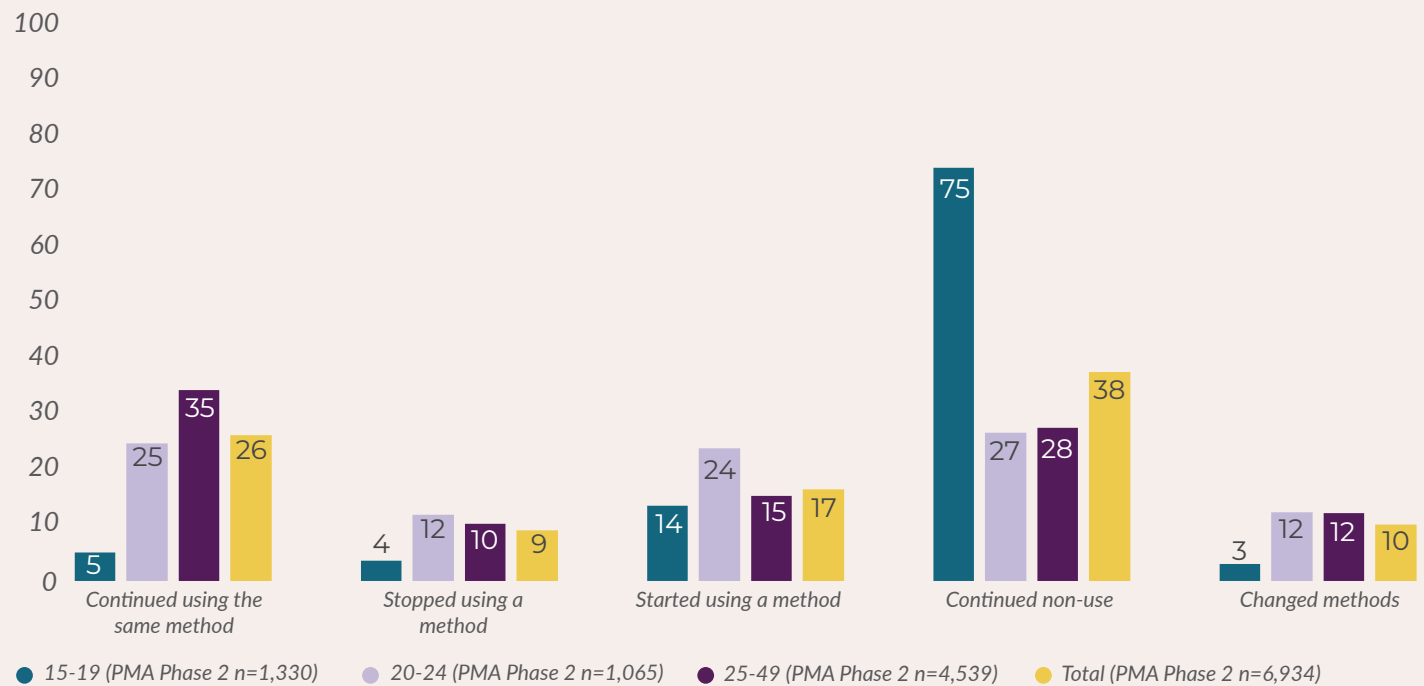
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- The proportion of women using long-acting method remained the same between Phases 1 and 2, while use of short-acting method increased by 6 percentage points.
- Overall, there is a 7 percentage point decrease in contraceptive non-use at Phase 2.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

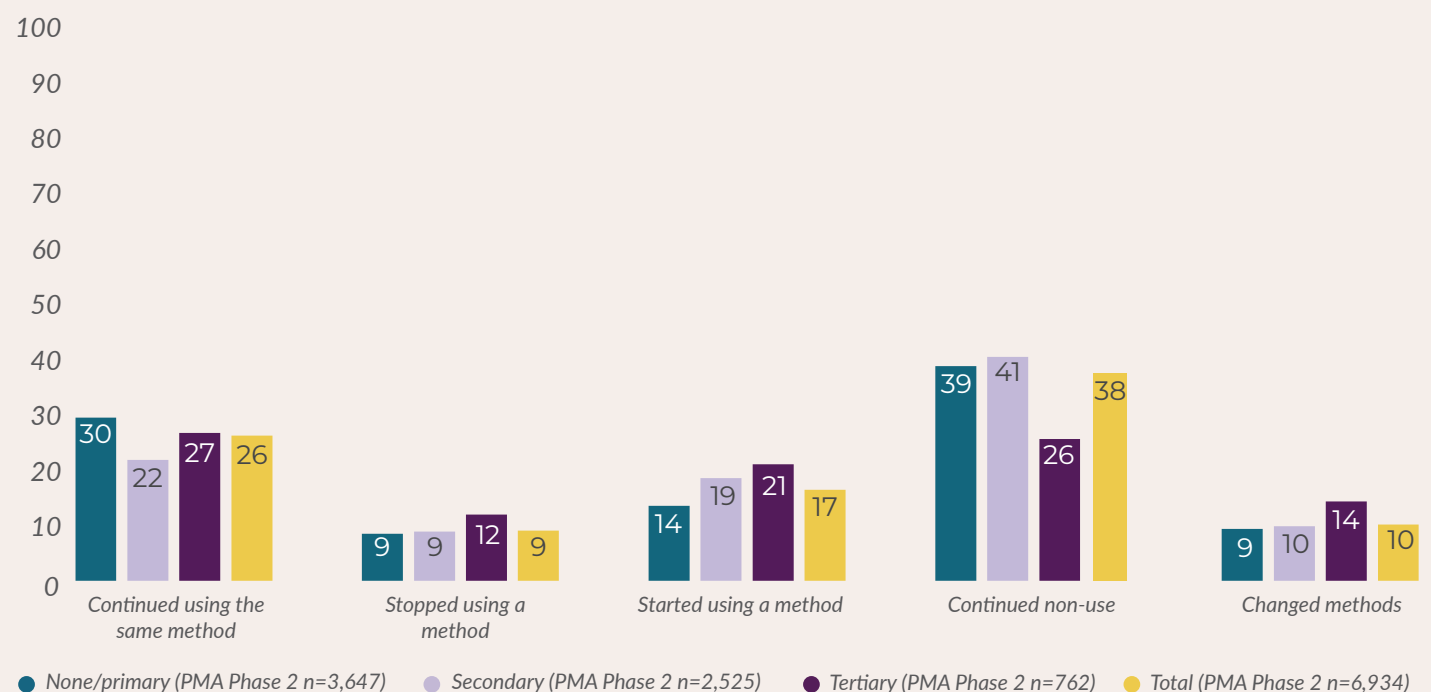
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), by age



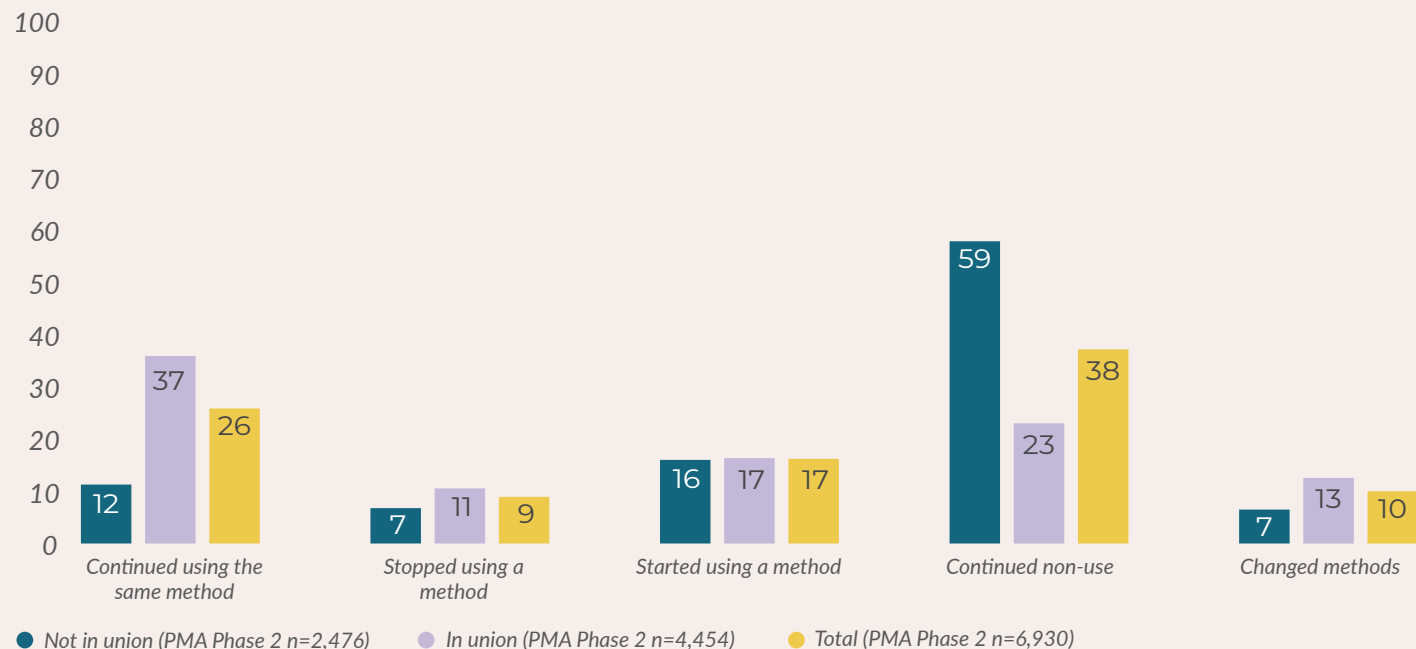
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), by education level



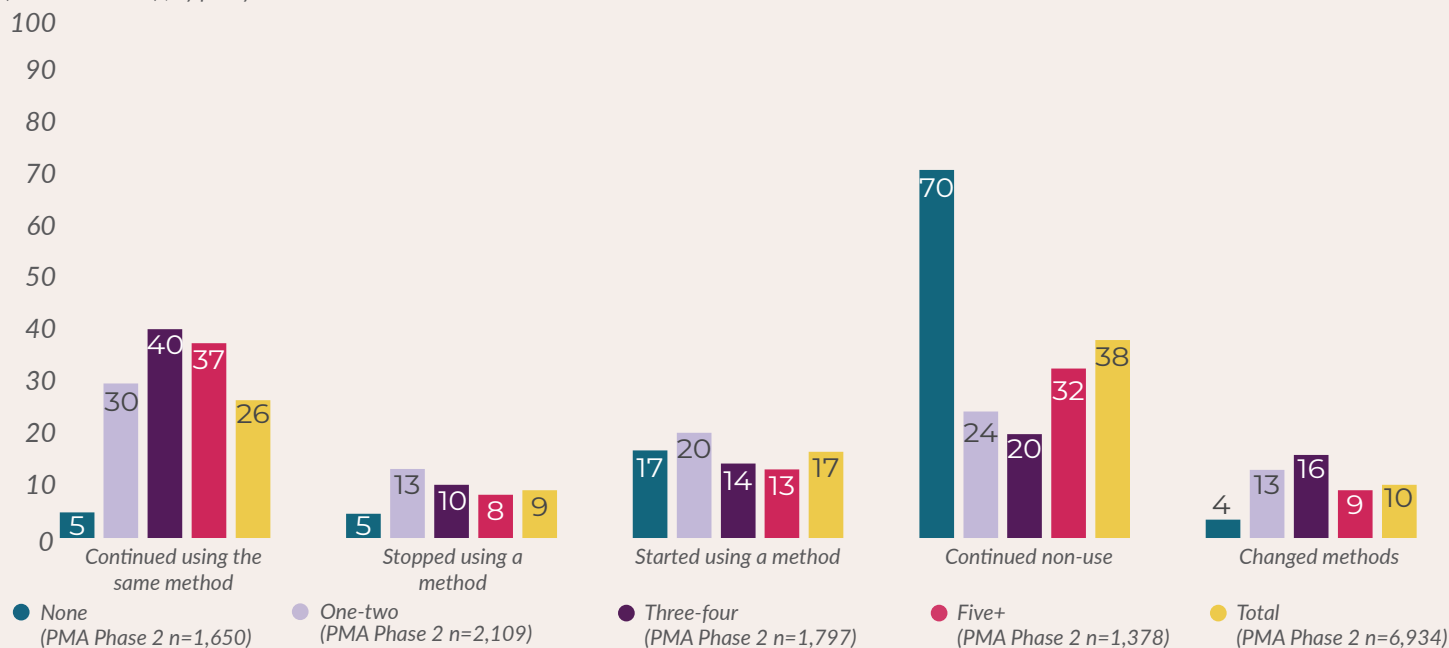
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), 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 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), by parity



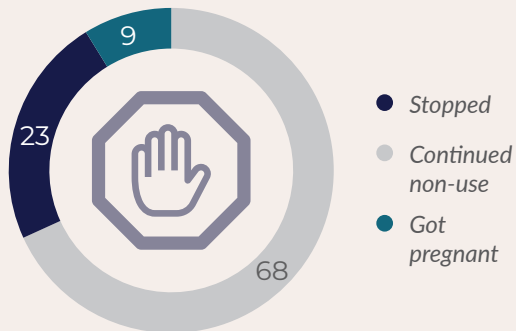
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- A high proportion of adolescents, of women not in a union and women with no children remained non-users between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- The proportion of women who continued using the same method between Phases 1 and 2 was three times higher among women in union compared to women who were not in union.

SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

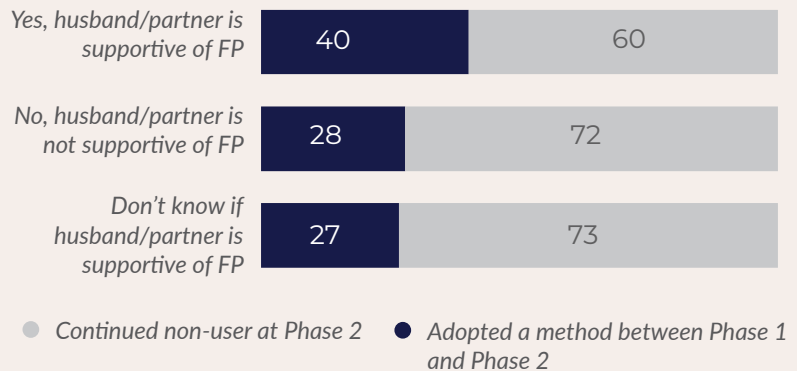
METHOD DISCONTINUATION

Among women 15-49 with unmet need at Phase 2, the percentage that stopped using a contraceptive method or became pregnant between the two surveys (n=724)



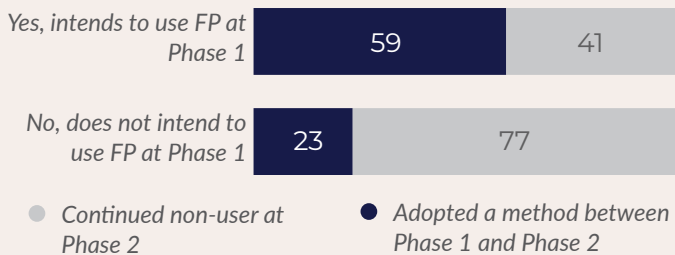
PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women in union age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 1 and who adopted an FP method, by husband/partner's support for FP at Phase 1 (n=2,118)



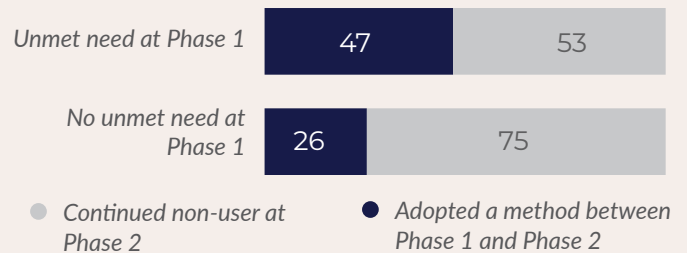
INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 1 and who adopted an FP method, by their intention to use FP at Phase 1 (n=3,636)



UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 1 and who adopted an FP method, by their unmet need status at Phase 1 (n=3,636)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- Among women with an unmet need at Phase 2, 23% had stopped using an FP method and 9% became pregnant between Phases 1 and 2.
- 40% of the women in union who were not using an FP method but their husband/partner was supportive for FP in Phase 1 reported adopting a method by Phase 2.
- Among women not using contraception in Phase 1 and intended to use FP in the future, slightly above half reported adopting an FP method by Phase 2.
- About 47% of women with unmet need for FP in Phase 1 reported adopting a method by Phase 2, compared to 26% of the women with no unmet need.

PMA Kenya collects nationally (and county/region-level) representative data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 25 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted in 9 counties/regions among eligible females aged 15-49 at the time of the Phase 2 survey (collected between November - December 2020), who were interviewed at the Phase 1 survey between November-December 2019 and consented to follow-up (20.6%). Of the 8,797, eligible respondents, 19.5% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 7018 (79.8%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 99.1% among contacted women. For sampling information and full data sets, visit <https://www.pmadata.org/countries/kenya>.

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

PMA Kenya is led by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with International Centre for Reproductive Health Kenya (ICRHK), National Council for Population and Development, and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 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. 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.