



PMA NIGER

Results from Phase 3 panel survey

November 2022-February 2023

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



10% of women who were not using any contraceptive method in 2021 reported that they started using one between 2021 and 2022. This proportion was **7%** between 2022 and 2023.



Slightly over six in ten women (**61%**) who were using a contraceptive method in 2021 reported that they stopped using it between 2021 and 2022. This proportion was **53%** between 2022 and 2023.

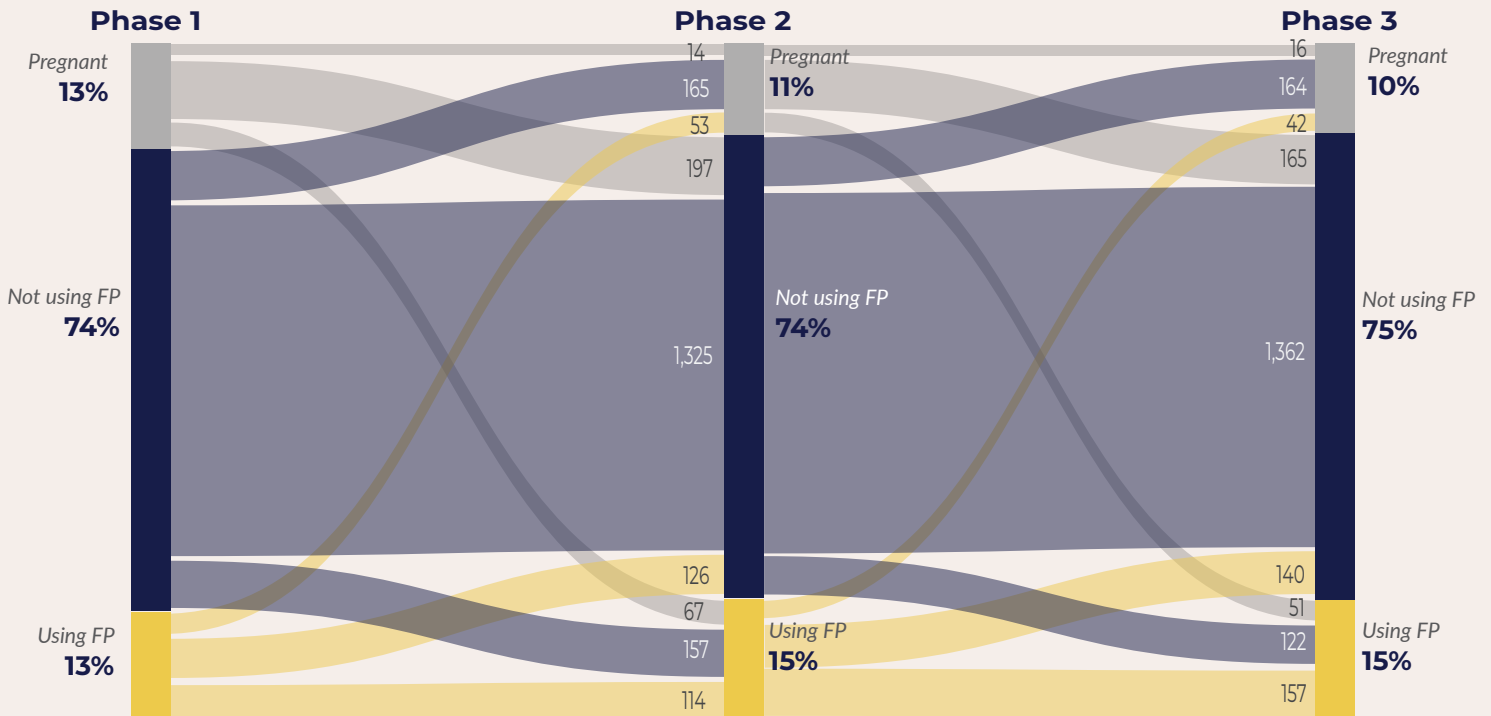


Among women who were not using any contraceptive method in 2021, **10%** got pregnant between 2021 and 2022, vs. **18%** among women who were using a contraceptive method in 2021. Between 2022 and 2023, these proportions were **10%** and **12%**, respectively.

SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

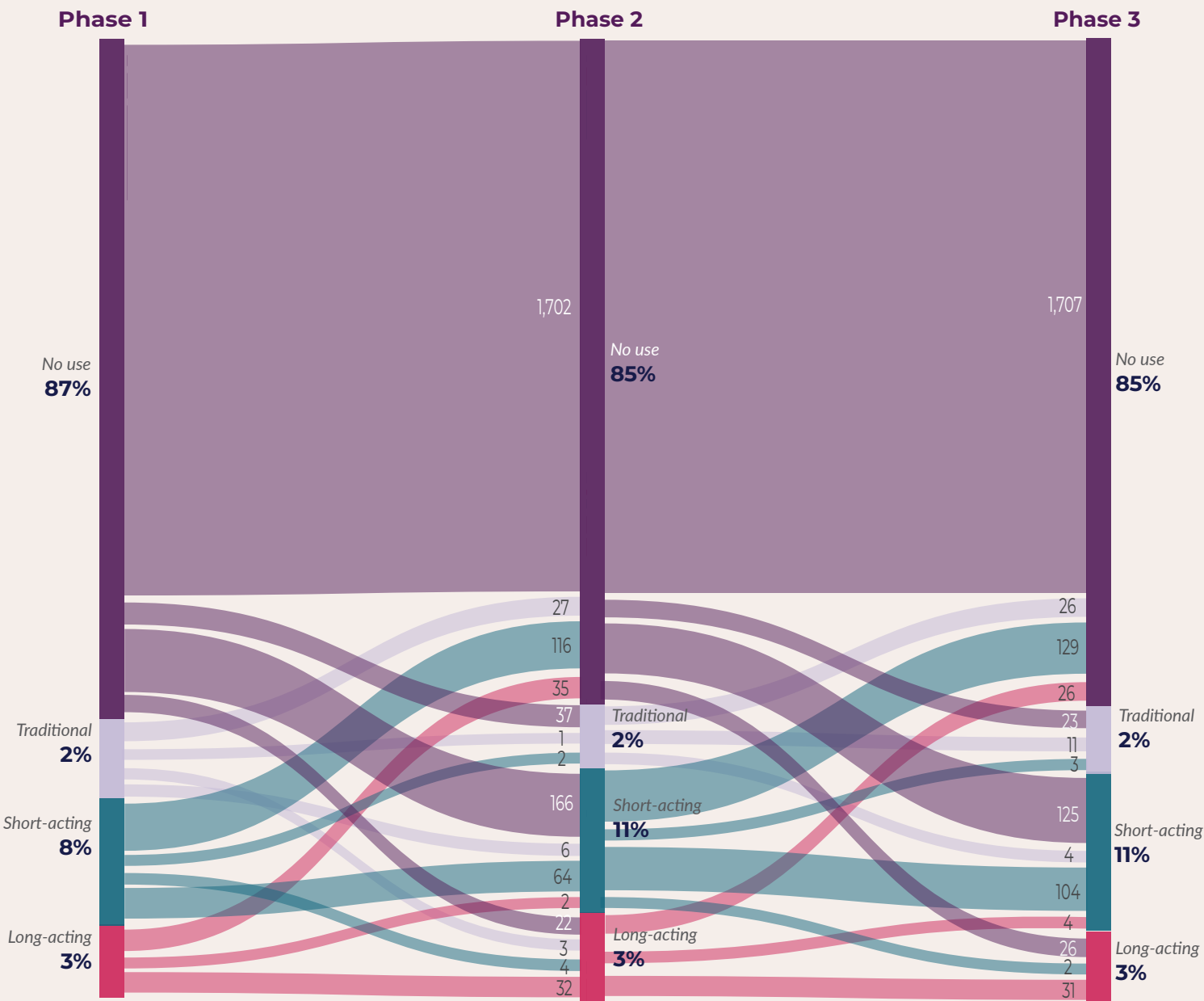
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2020-April 2021), PMA Phase 2 (January-May 2022), and PMA Phase 3 (November 2022-February 2023) (n=2,219)



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 2020-April 2021), PMA Phase 2 (January-May 2022), and PMA Phase 3 (November 2022-February 2023) (n=2,219)



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.

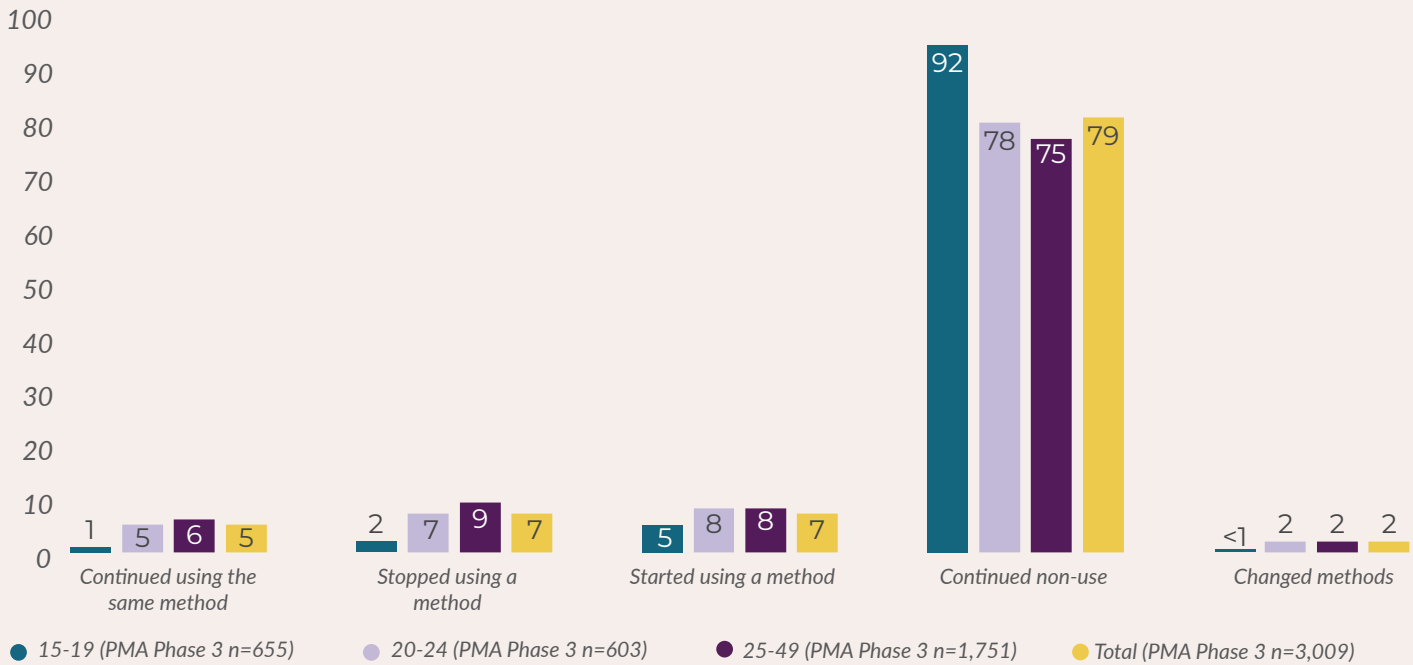
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- Between 2021 and 2023, the proportion of modern contraceptive users increased from 11% to 14%, while the proportion of non-users remained relatively stable.
- The use of long-acting contraceptive methods remained constant, at 3%, between 2021 and 2023.
- The proportion of short-acting contraceptive users increased from 8% to 11% between 2021 and 2023.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

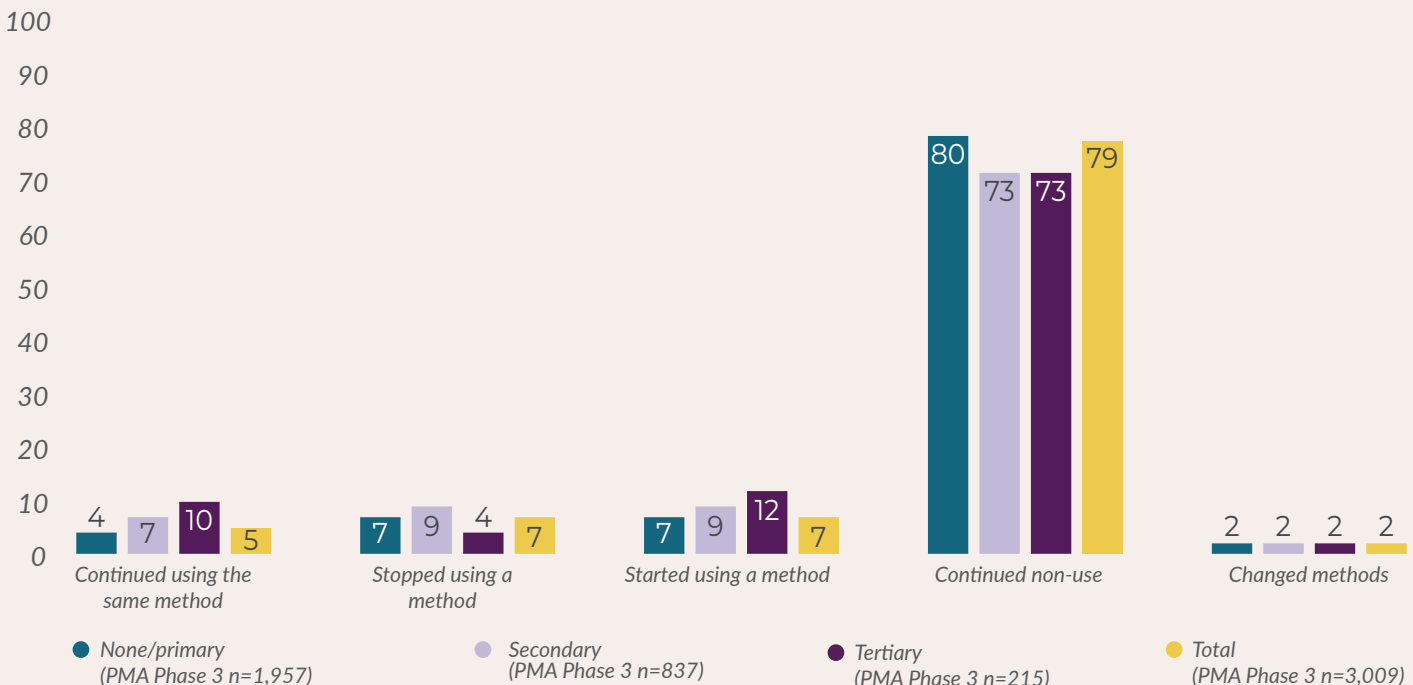
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (January-May 2022) and PMA Phase 3 (November 2022-February 2023), by age



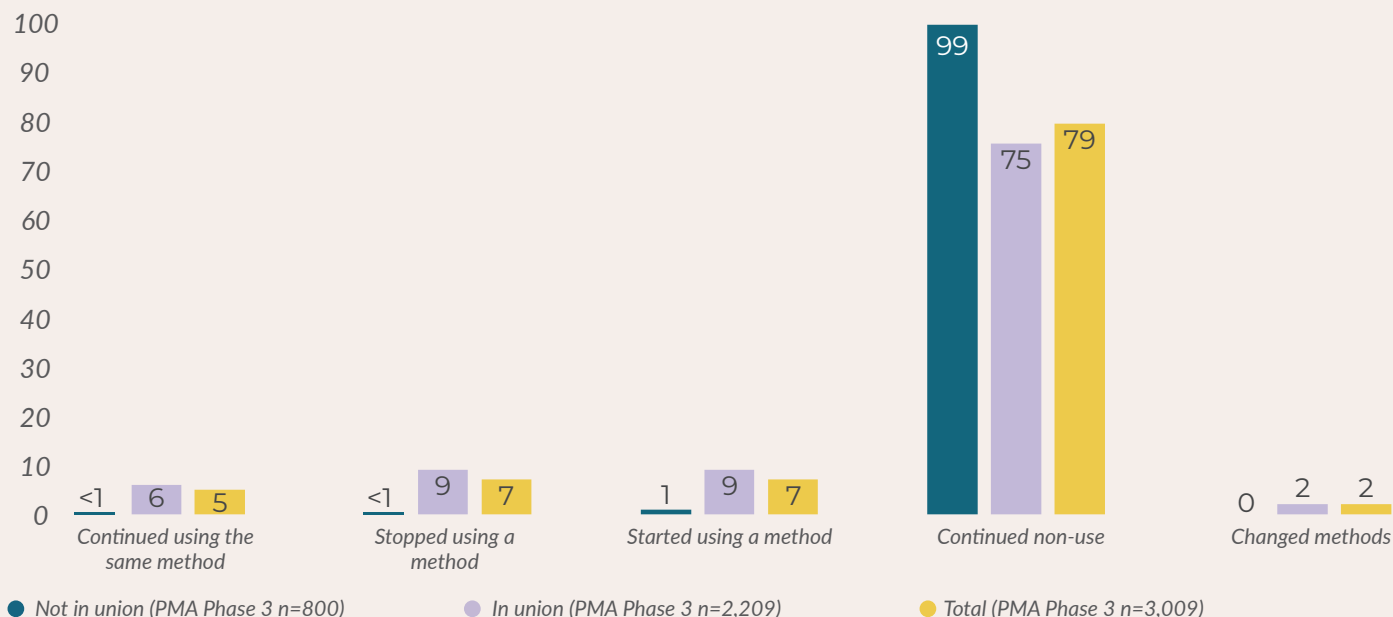
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (January-May 2022) and PMA Phase 3 (November 2022-February 2023), by education



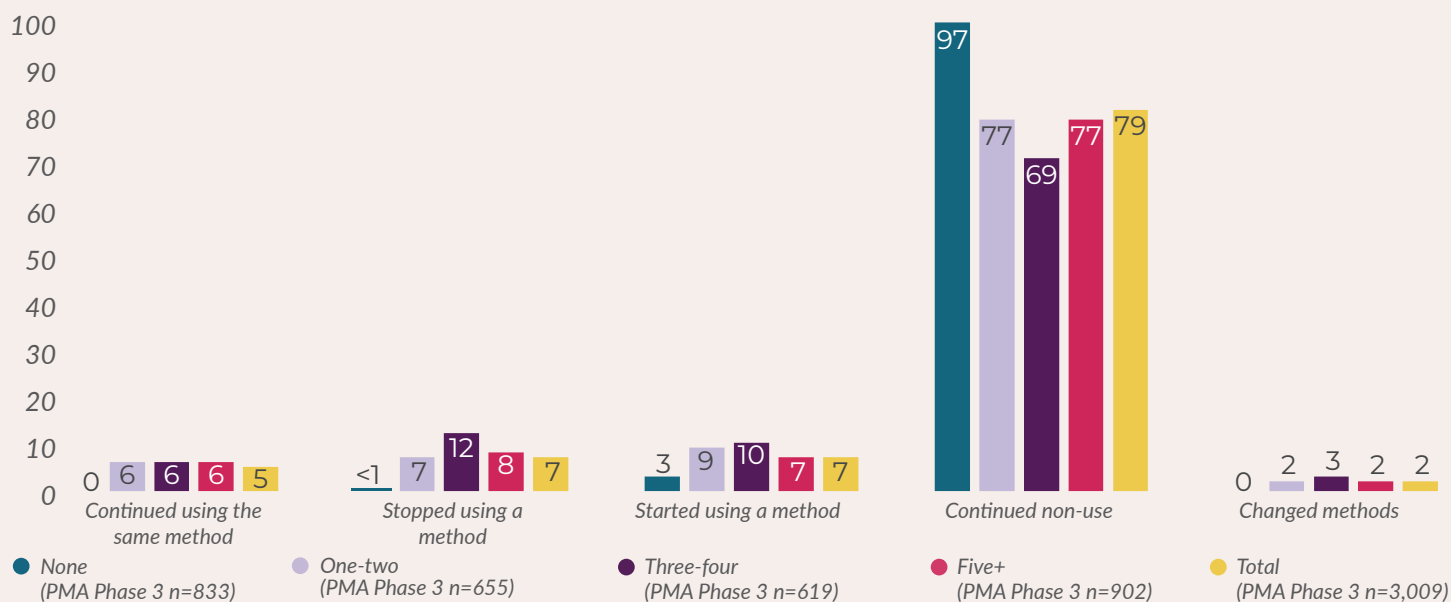
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (January-May 2022) and PMA Phase 3 (November 2022-February 2023), 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 (January-May 2022) and PMA Phase 3 (November 2022-February 2023), by parity



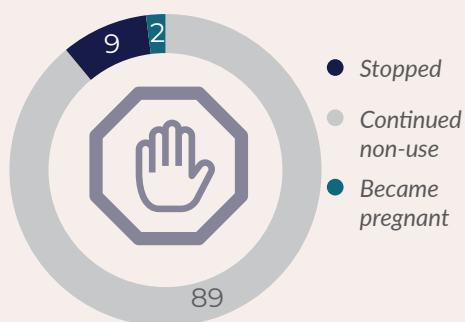
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- The proportion of women who continued not to use any contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3 decreases with age, from 92% among adolescents (15-19) to 75% among older women (25-49).
- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3 increases with education (7% among women who never attended school or with a primary level, vs. 12% for those who attended university).
- The proportion of women who stopped using a contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3 was the highest among women in union (9%) compared to unmarried women (<1%).

SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

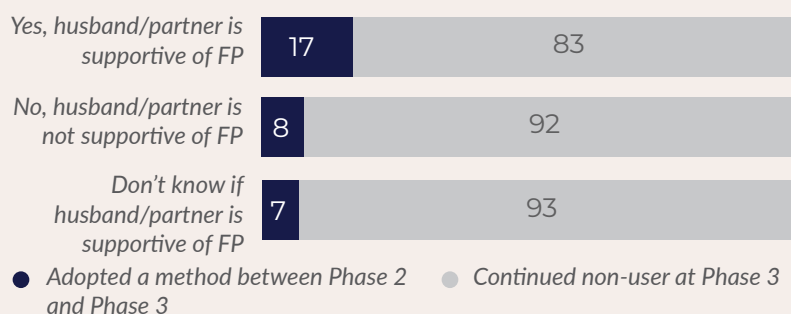
METHOD DISCONTINUATION

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=410)



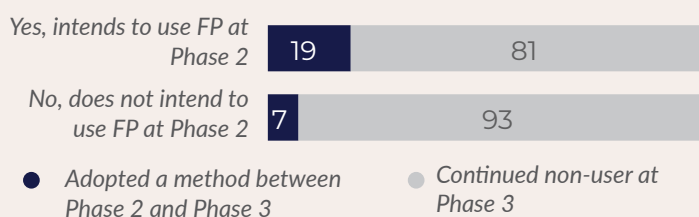
PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

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=843)



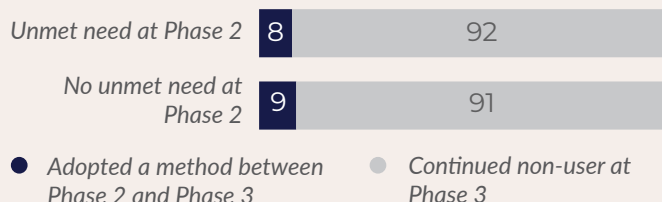
INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

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=2,492)



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=2,492)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- The proportion of women who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3 was twice as high (17%) among women whose partners were favorable to family planning at Phase 2, vs. 8% among women whose partners were not.
- Among women with an unmet need at Phase 3, 9% had stopped using their contraceptive method since Phase 2.
- The proportion of women who were not using any family planning method at Phase 2 and who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 2 and Phase 3, was more than twice as high (19%) among women who had the intention to use family planning at Phase 2. This proportion was 7% among women who did not have the intention to use family planning at Phase 2.

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 | 3,376 | 3,345 | 2,805 | 2,393 | 2,241 | 2,224 |
| Enrolled at Phase 2 | 958 | N/A | 948 | 776 | 768 | N/A |
| Total Panel Women | 4,334* | 3,345 | 3,753 | 3,169 | 3,009 | 2,224 |

*Inclusive of de jure women, and women who have since aged out of the study

PMA Niger collects regionally representative data in the Niamey region on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 102 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA Panel survey was conducted in 8 regions among 3,876 females who were interviewed in Phase 1 and Phase 2, who had consented to follow-up, and who were aged between 15 and 49 at the time of the Phase 3 survey (November 2022 to February 2023). 75.3% of women were enrolled in Phase 1 between December 2020 and April 2021, and 24.7% of women were enrolled in Phase 2 between January and May 2022. Of the 3,876 eligible respondents, 14.8% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 3,194 (82.4%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 97.8%. The survey results presented in this report relate to the de facto women who responded to 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 socio-demographic data used to disaggregate the indicators were collected in Phase 2. For sampling information and full data sets, visit www.pmadata.org/countries/niger.

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

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