



PMA NIGER

Results from Phase 2 panel survey

May 2022

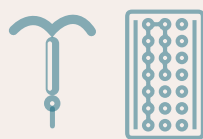
OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



Nine percent of women who did not use any contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they started using one between Phase 1 (April 2021) and Phase 2 (May 2022).



The proportion of women who continued to be non-users between Phase 1 and Phase 2 decreased with their education level.

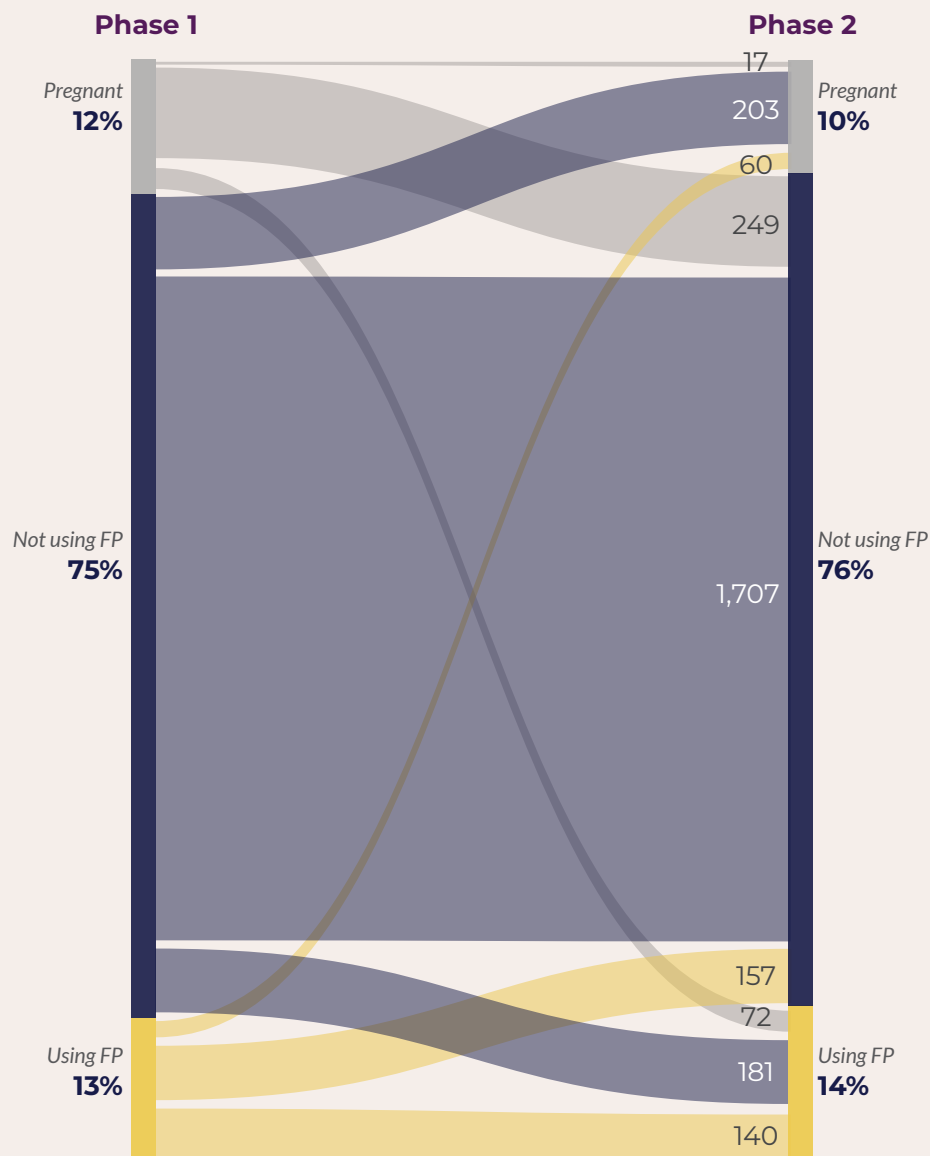


The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **twice** as high among women who intended using family planning at Phase 1.

SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

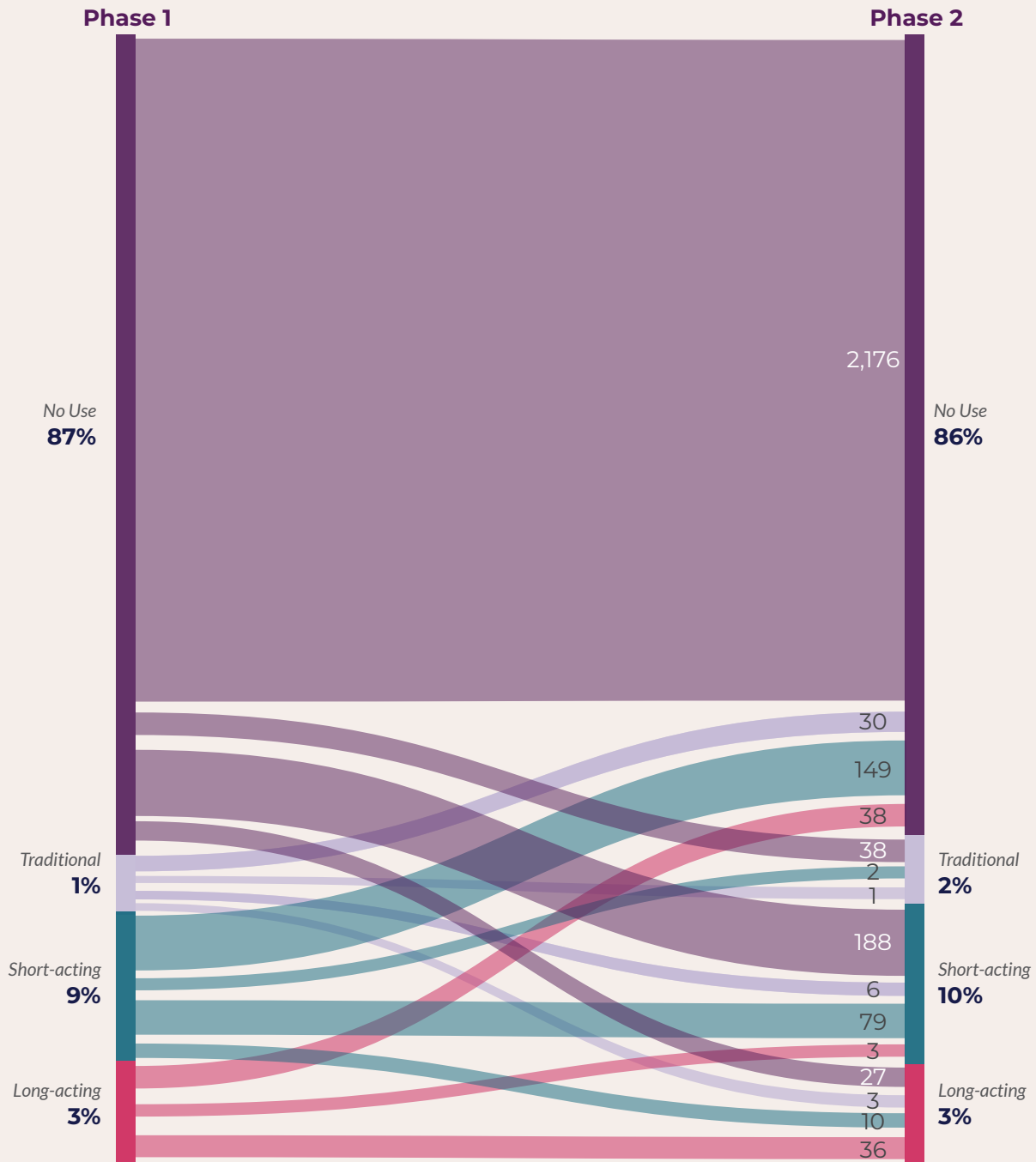
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022) (n=2,786)



CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TYPE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive method or use status between PMA Phase 1 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022) (n=2,786)



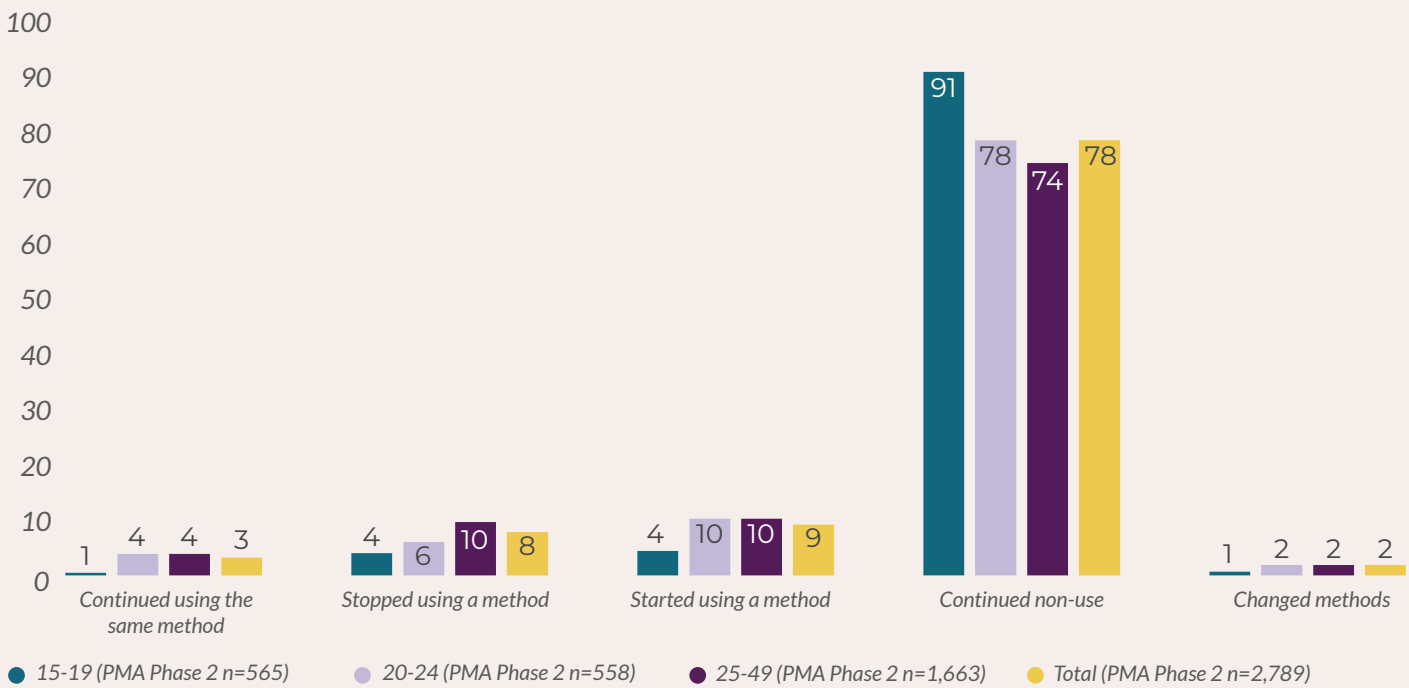
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- **Four percent** of women who used a short-acting contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they had started using a long-acting and reversible contraceptive (LARC) method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- About **4%** of women who used a long-acting and reversible contraceptive (LARC) method at Phase 1 reported that they had started using a short-acting method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- The proportion of women using short-acting and long-acting methods at Phase 1 who stopped their contraceptive use between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **62%** and **49%**, respectively.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

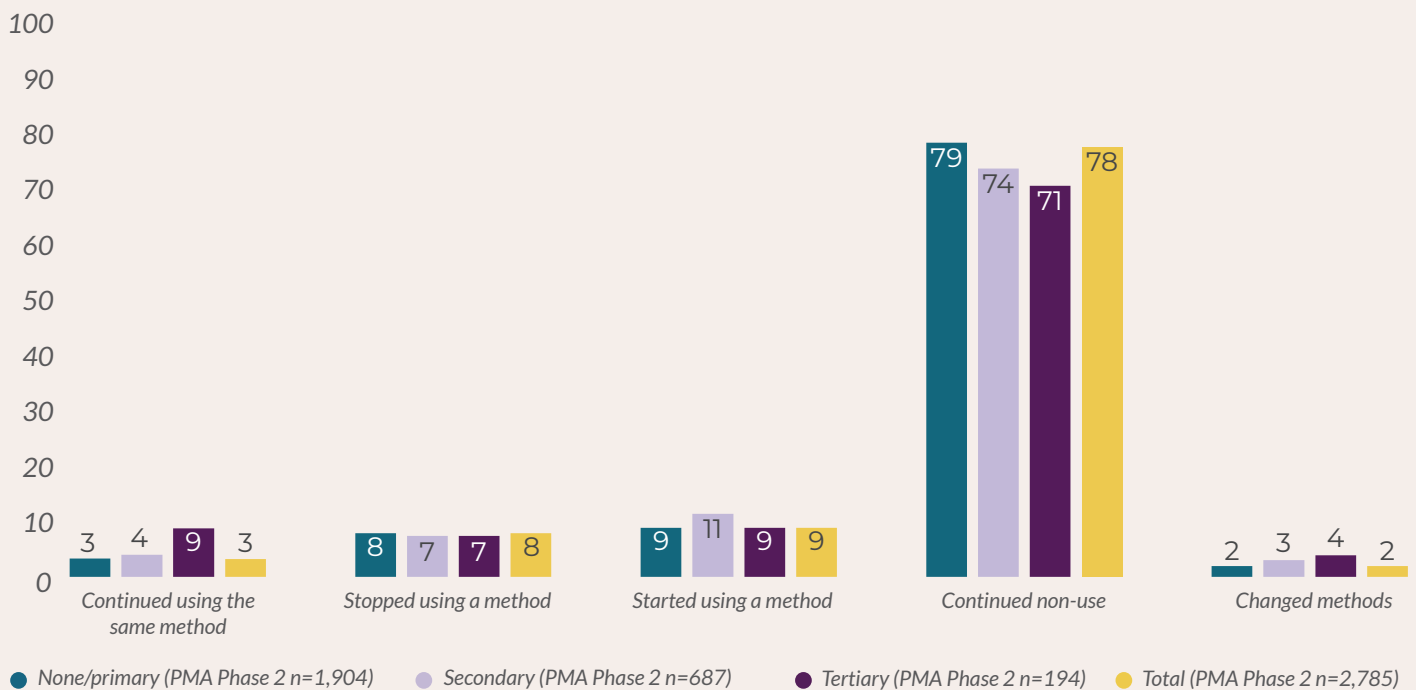
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022), by age



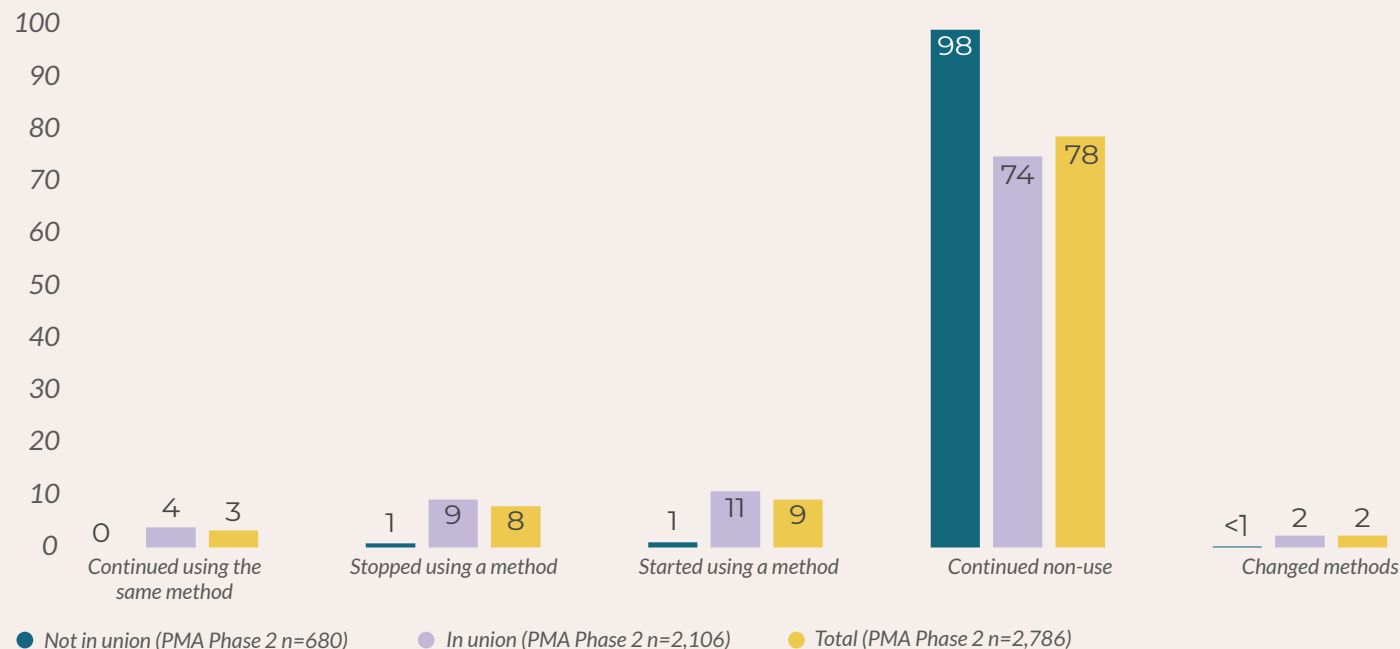
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022), by education level



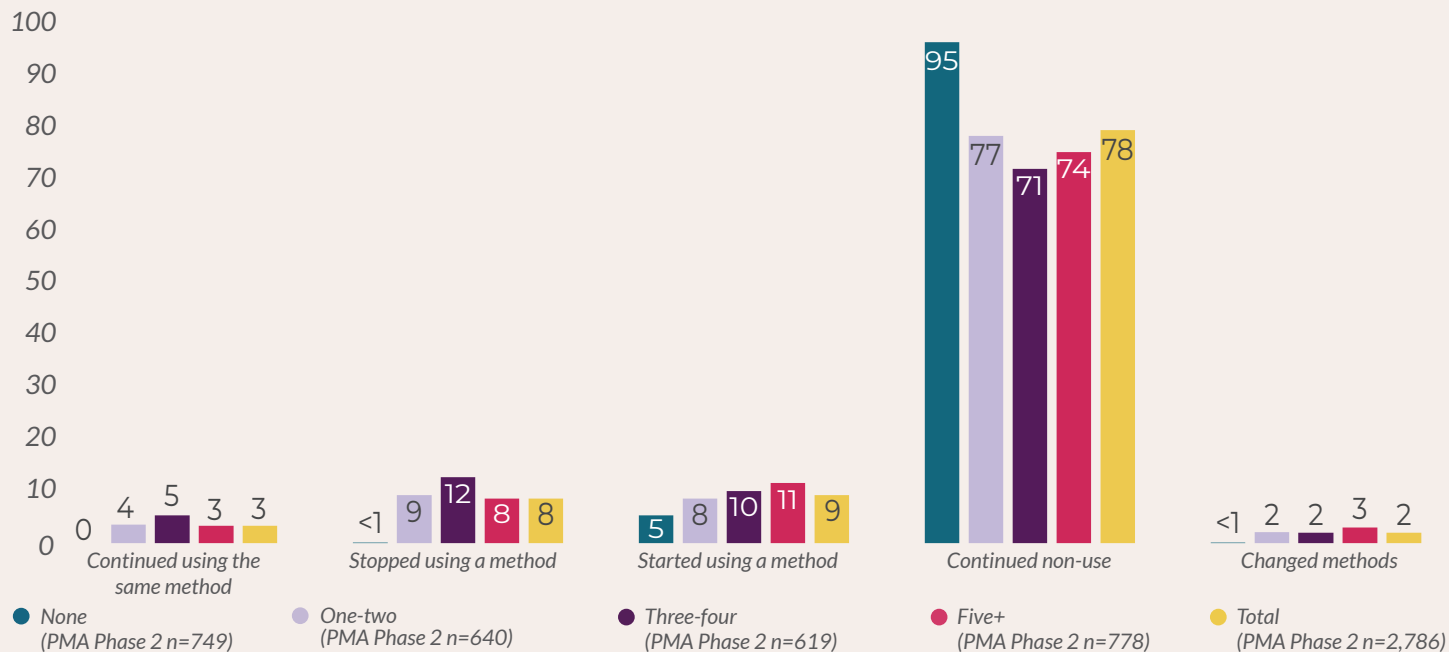
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 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 1 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022), by parity



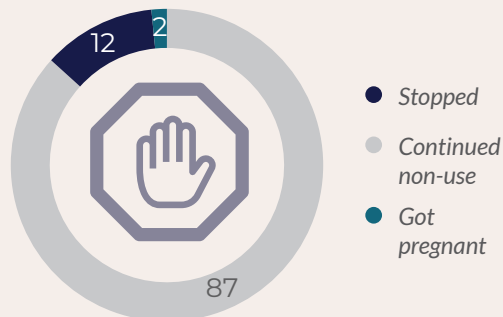
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- The proportion of women who continued using the same contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was four times lower among adolescents than older women.
- The proportion of women who continued to be non-users between Phase 1 and Phase 2 decreased with level of education. This proportion was 79% for women who never went to school or with a primary education level and 71% for women with a higher education level.
- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was twice as high among women who had five children or more compared to women who did not have any children.

SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

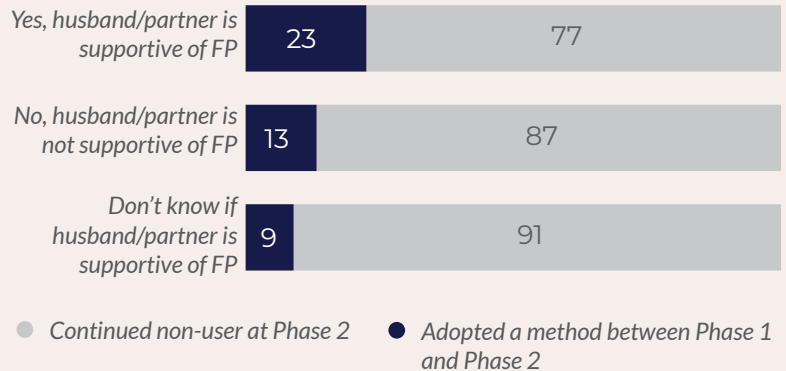
METHOD DISCONTINUATION

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=389)



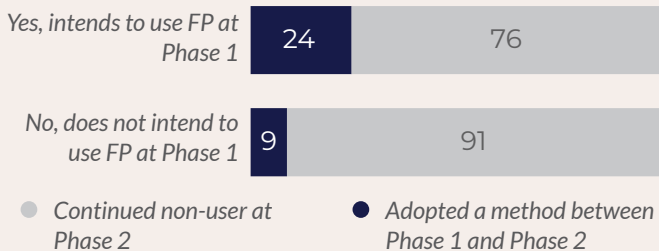
PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

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=653)



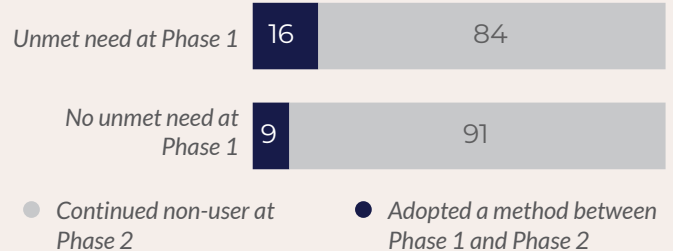
INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

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=2,317)



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=2,317)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **1.8 times** as high among women whose partners were favorable to family planning at Phase 1, compared to women whose partners were not supportive of family planning.
- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was larger among women with an unmet need at Phase 1 (**16%** vs. **9%** for those who did not have any unmet need).
- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **twice** as high among those who intended using family planning at Phase 1 compared to those who did not intend to.

PMA Niger collects data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 103 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted in 8 regions among eligible females aged 15-49 at the time of the Phase 2 survey (May 2022), who were interviewed at the Phase 1 survey between December 2020 and April 2021 and consented to follow-up (92.1% of Phase 1 population). Of the 3,376 eligible respondents, 13.3% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 2,831 (83.9%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 96.8% among contacted women. 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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