



PMA NIGERIA (LAGOS)

Results from Phase 2 cross-sectional survey

December 2020 - February 2021

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



7% of all women who were not using contraception reported that they intend to use a method in the 12-month period following the 2021 survey.



Contraceptive use among married women has been on a consistent upward rise since 2017, but use among unmarried sexually active women dropped from 55% to 42% between 2020 and 2021.



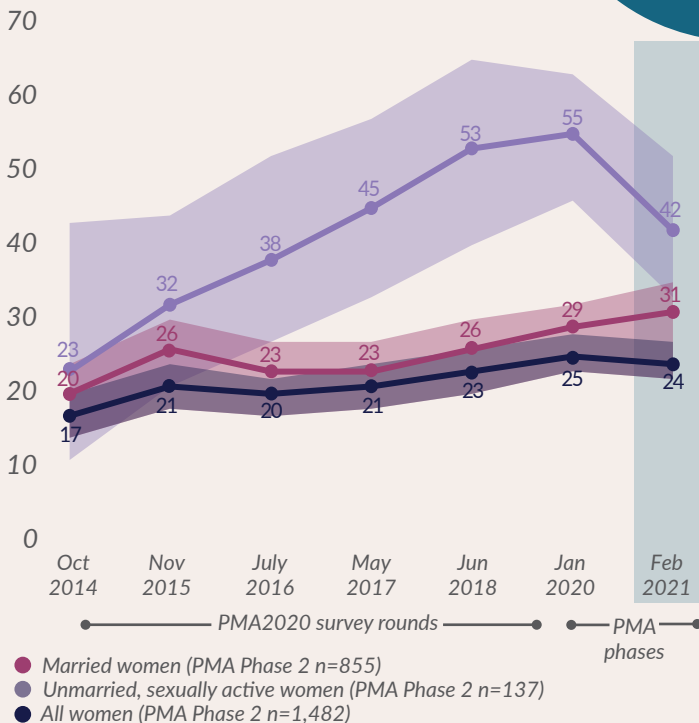
Quality of care received in health facilities was considered to be high.

SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

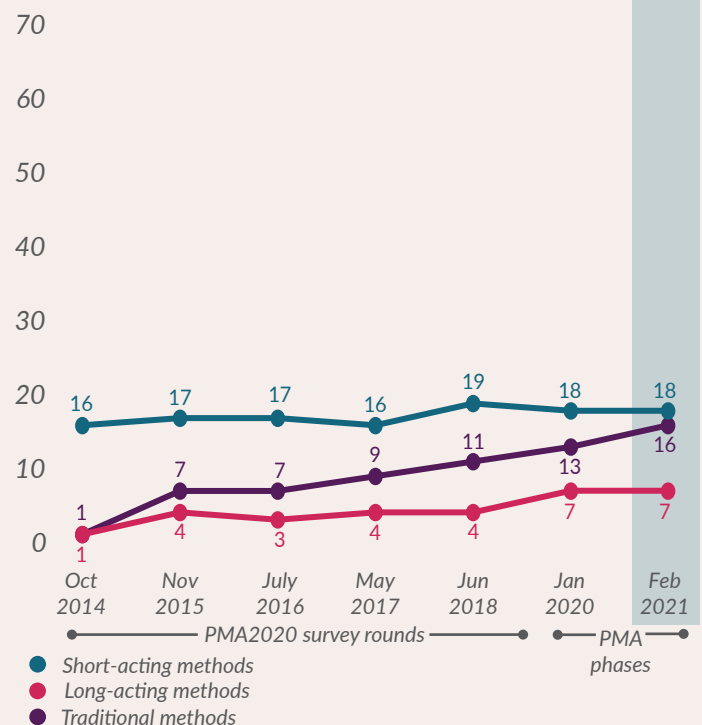
Percent of women age 15-49 currently using modern contraception (mCPR) by marital status

1.1%
average annual increase in mCPR for all women



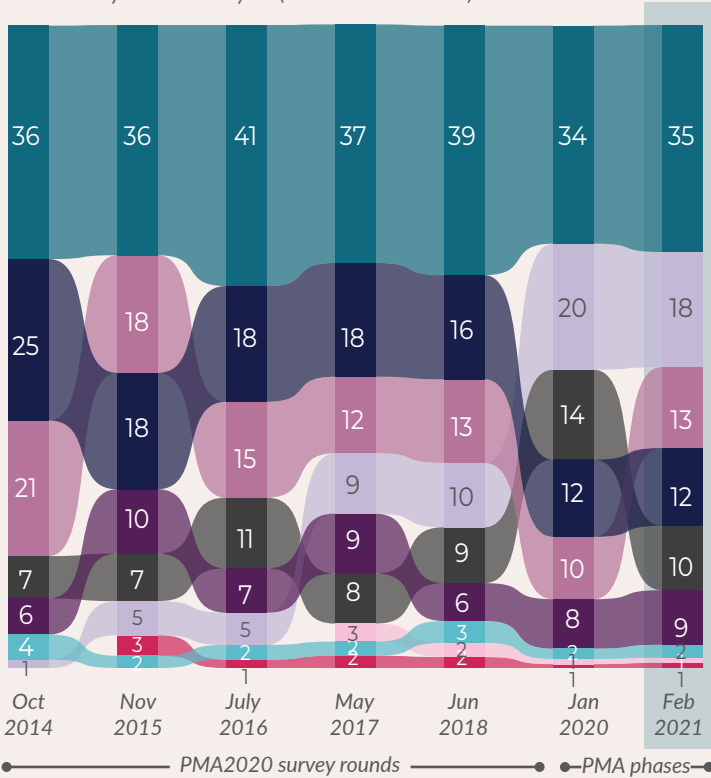
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE

Percent of all women age 15-49 currently using contraception by method type (PMA Phase 2 n=1482)



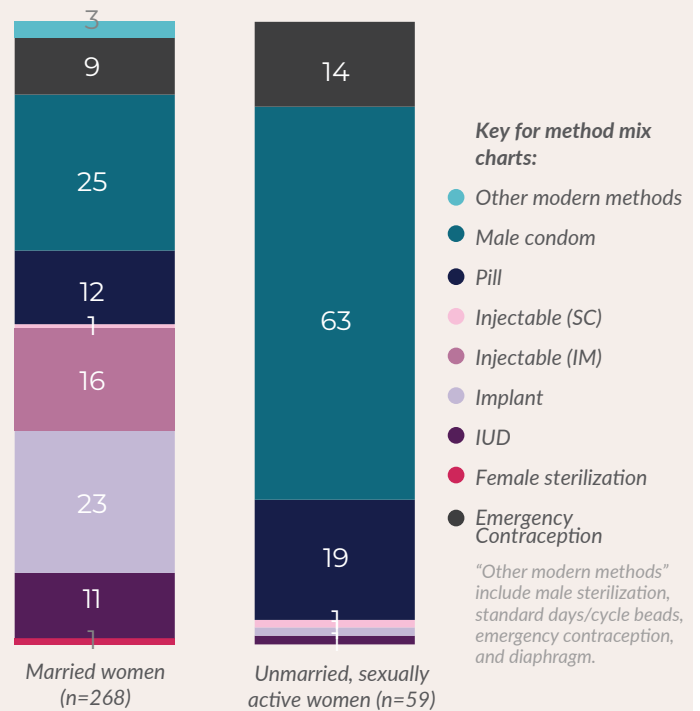
TRENDS IN MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE MIX

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods by method and year (PMA Phase 2 n=363)



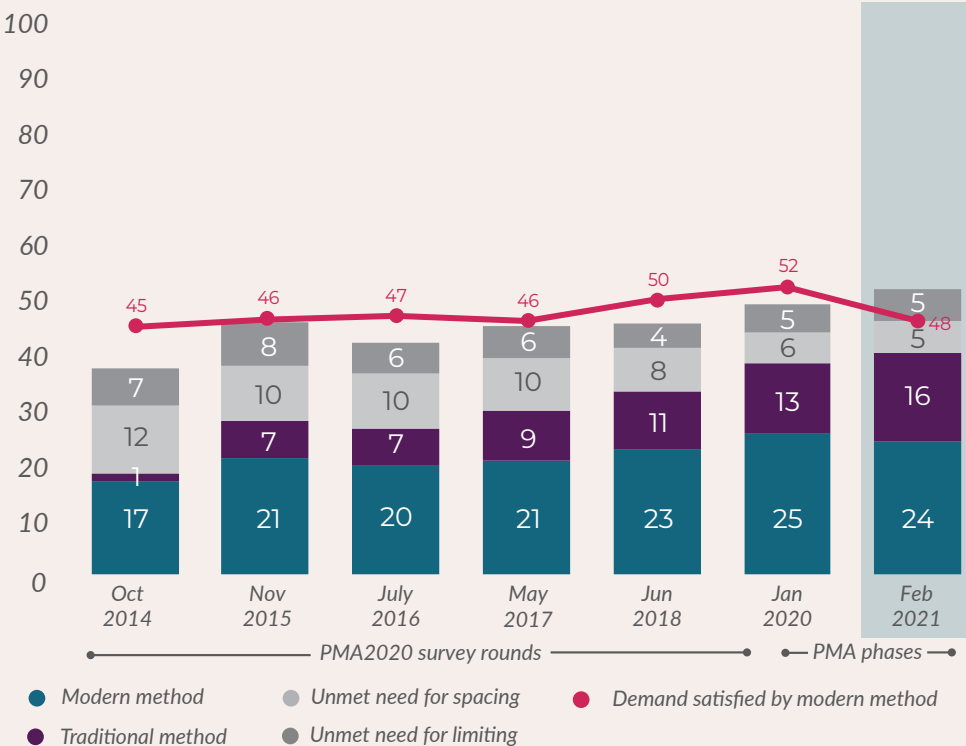
MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD MIX

Percent distribution of modern contraceptive users age 15-49 by method and marital status



METHOD USE, UNMET NEED, AND DEMAND SATISFIED BY A MODERN METHOD

Percent of all women age 15-49 using contraception by method type, unmet need, and demand satisfied by a modern method (PMA Phase 2 n=1,482)



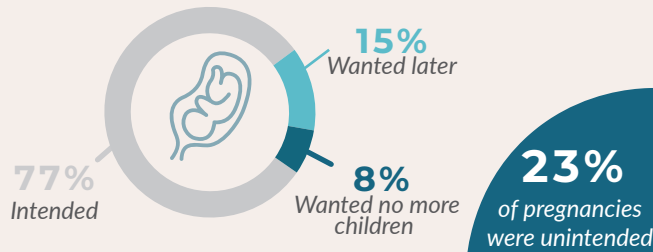
INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION IN THE NEXT YEAR

Percent of all women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception but intend to use contraception in the next 12 months (n=816)



INTENTION OF MOST RECENT BIRTH/CURRENT PREGNANCY

Percent of women by intention of their most recent birth or current pregnancy (n=498)



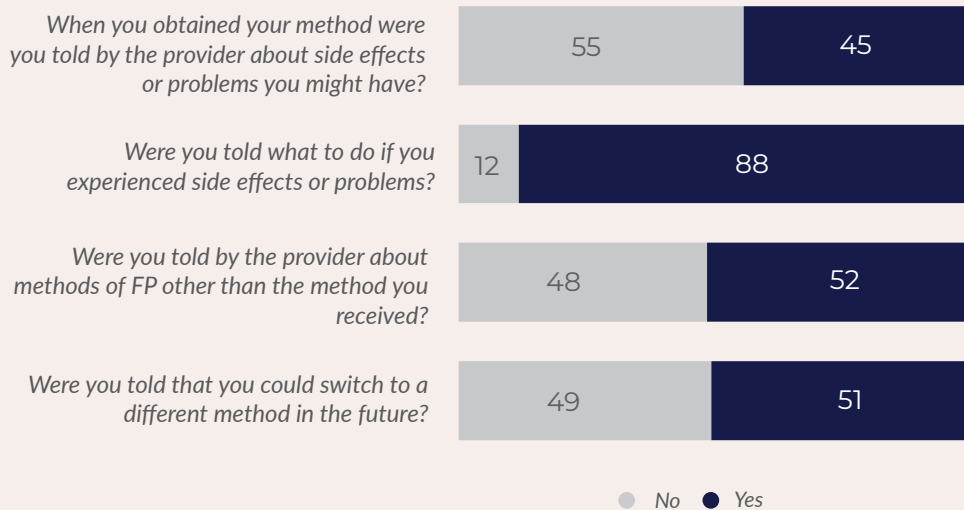
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

- Contraceptive use among married women has continued to increase at 3 percentage points a year since 2017.
- Unmet need among all women for both spacing and limiting was 5% in the 2021 survey, continuing a trend of slow, but steady reduction in unmet need over the past 7 years.
- 7% of all women who were not using contraception reported that they intend to use a method in the 12-month period following the 2021 survey.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE USER COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

METHOD INFORMATION INDEX PLUS (MII+)

Percent of women who were told about side effects, what to do about side effects, of other methods, and the possibility of switching methods (n=331)

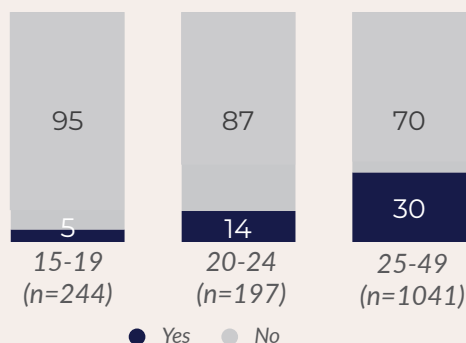


Percent of women who responded "Yes" to all four MII+ questions



DISCUSSED FP IN THE PAST YEAR WITH PROVIDER/CHW

Percent of women who received FP information from a provider or community health worker (CHW), by age



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

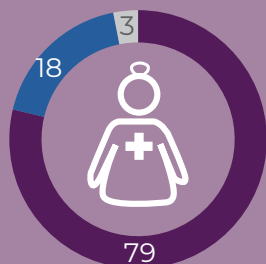
- Only 29% of women were told about side effects, what to do about side effects, of other methods, and the possibility of switching methods.
- Only 1 in 2 current users received information on other methods apart from the one they obtained.
- Women ages 25-49 years were more likely than their younger counterparts to report that they discussed FP with a provider or CHW in the past year.

SECTION 3: QUALITY OF FP SERVICES

COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF QUALITY OF CARE

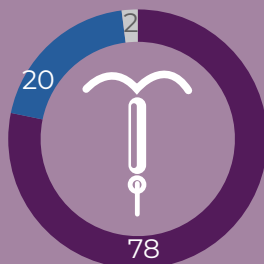
Percent distribution of community agreement with the following statements, as reported by female FP clients

Women are treated respectfully at the facility (n=556)



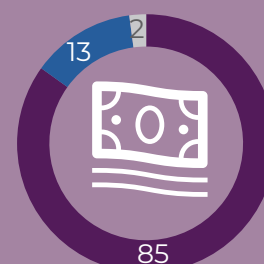
● Most ● Some ● Few

Women will be able to receive FP method of their choice at this facility (n=561)



● Most ● Some ● Few

Women have access to affordable FP at this facility (n=561)



● Most ● Some ● Few

PERSONAL PERCEPTION OF QUALITY OF CARE

Percent of female FP clients that agreed with the following statements

Felt encouraged by the provider to ask questions and express concerns (n=561)



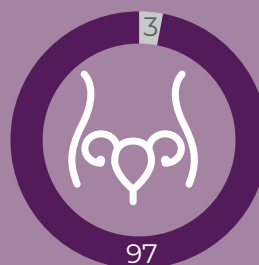
● Yes ● No

Felt they received all the information they wanted to know about their options for contraceptive methods (n=561)



● Yes ● No

Felt they understood how their body might react to the method (n=561)



● Yes ● No

Felt pressured by the provider to use the method the provider preferred (n=561)



● Yes ● No

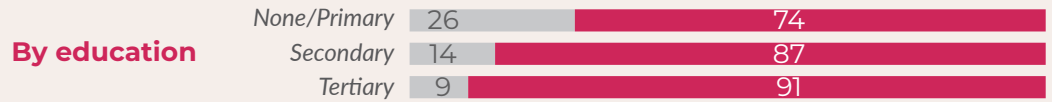
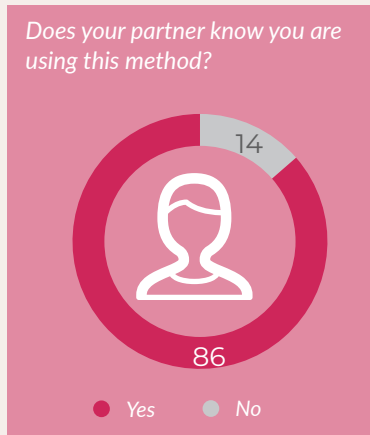
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: QUALITY OF FP SERVICES

- Community perception of quality of care received at health facilities was good, with 8 in 10 FP clients reporting that most women are treated respectfully at health facilities, most women are able to receive their preferred FP method, and that most women have access to affordable FP.
- FP clients themselves almost universally reported that the quality of care they received was high.

SECTION 4: PARTNER DYNAMICS

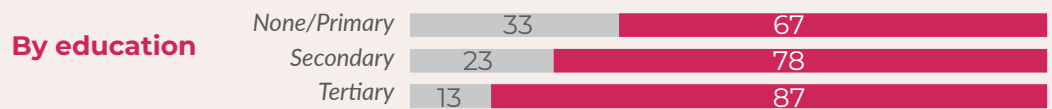
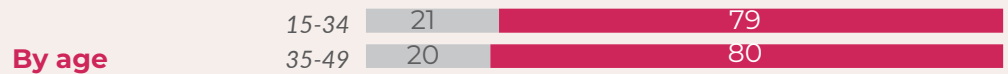
PARTNER INVOLVEMENT IN FP DECISIONS

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=226)



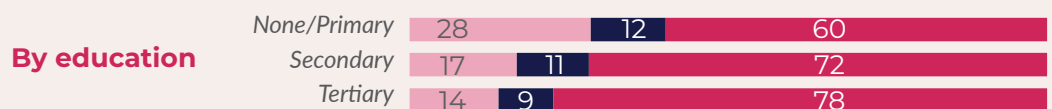
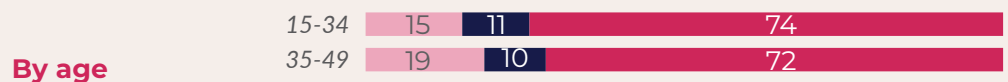
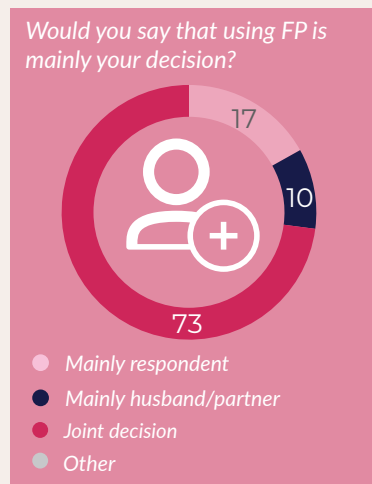
Modern, female controlled methods Includes all modern methods except male sterilization and male condoms

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=226)



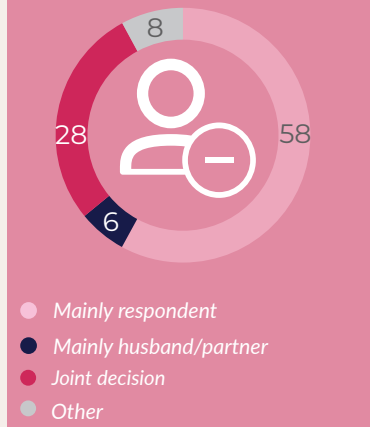
Modern, female controlled methods Includes all modern methods except male sterilization and male condoms

Percent of women who are currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=586)

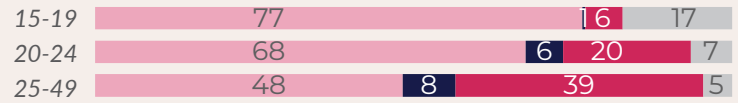


Percent of women who are not currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=798)

Would you say that not using FP is mainly your decision?



By age

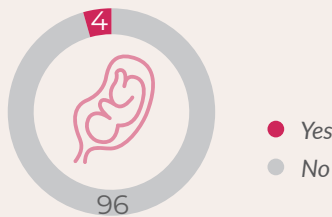


By education

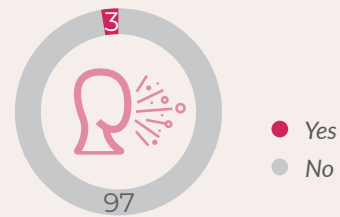


PREGNANCY COERCION

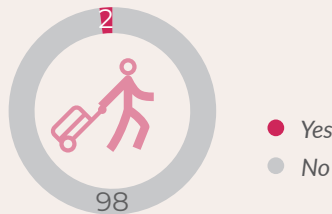
Percent of currently married women who report that their partner tried to force or pressure them to become pregnant in the past 12 months (n=852)



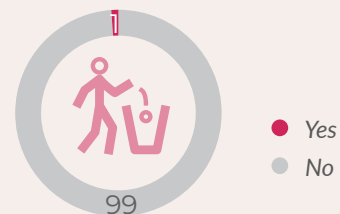
Percent of currently married women who report that their partner made them feel badly for wanting to use an FP method to delay or prevent pregnancy in the past 12 months (n=852)



Percent of currently married women who report that their partner said he would leave them if they did not get pregnant in the past 12 months (n=852)



Percent of currently married women who report that their partner took away their FP method or kept them from a clinic in the past 12 months (n=852)



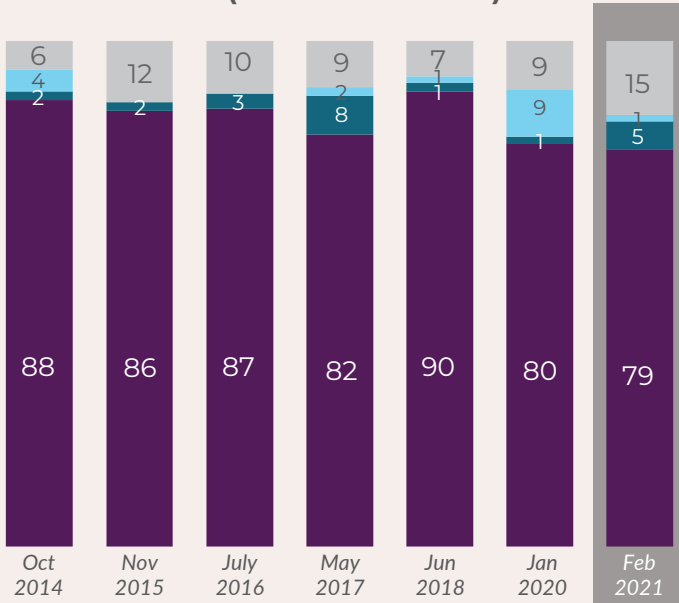
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: PARTNER DYNAMICS

- Among women using a modern, female-controlled method, 14% reported that their partner was unaware that they were using a method.
- 2 in 10 women using modern, female controlled methods reported that they had not discussed the decision to delay or avoid pregnancy with their partners prior to using their current method.
- Among women not using a FP method, 28% reported this decision was jointly made with their partner, while 58% said they mainly decided on their own not to use a method, and these findings varied widely by age and education.

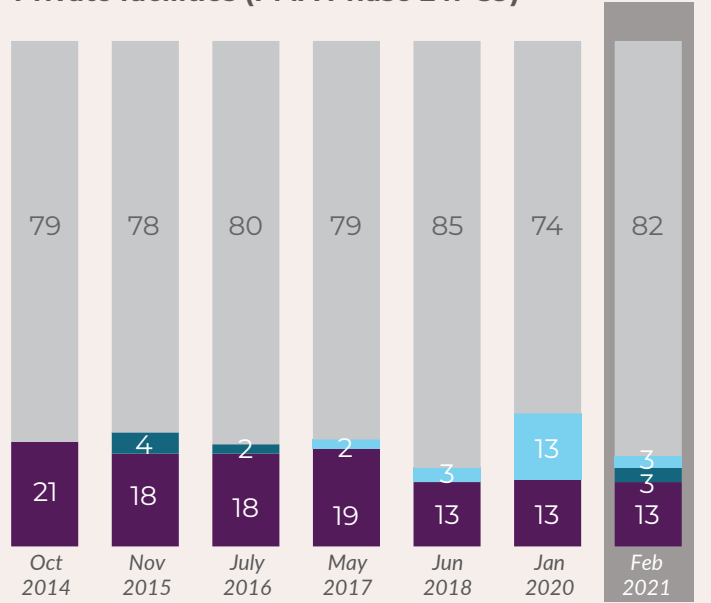
SECTION 5: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IUD

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=75)



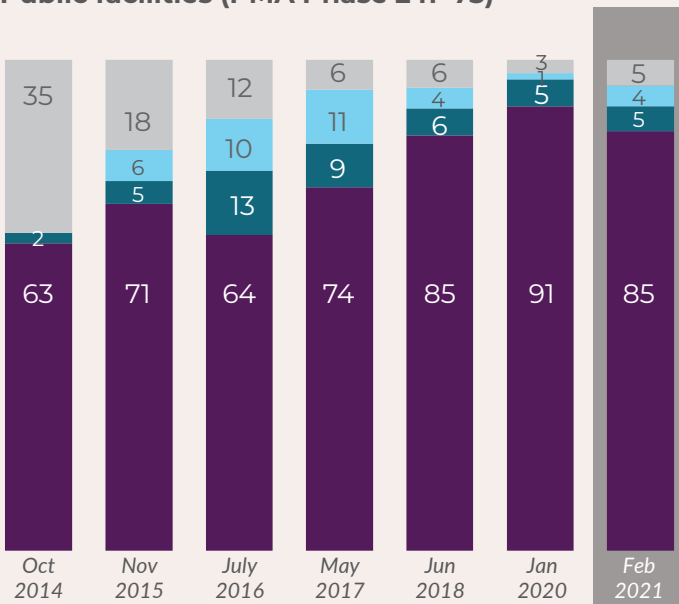
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=39)



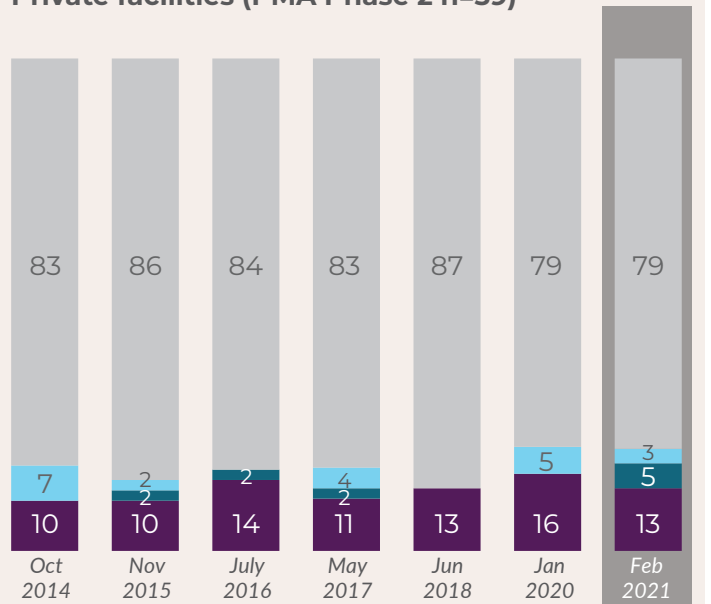
● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IMPLANT

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=75)



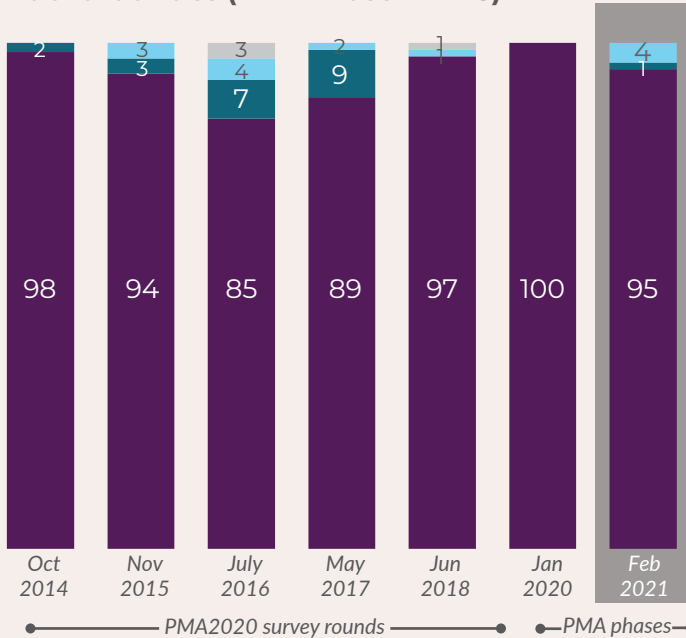
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=39)



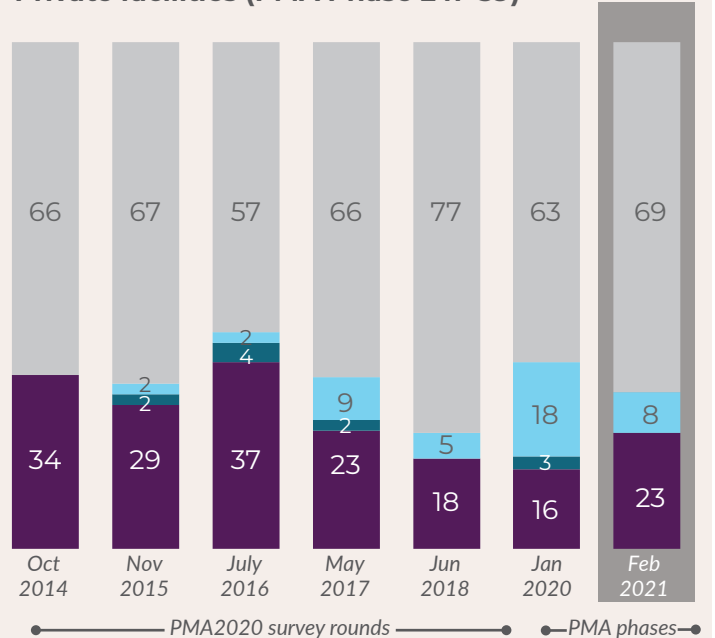
● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: INJECTABLES

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=75)



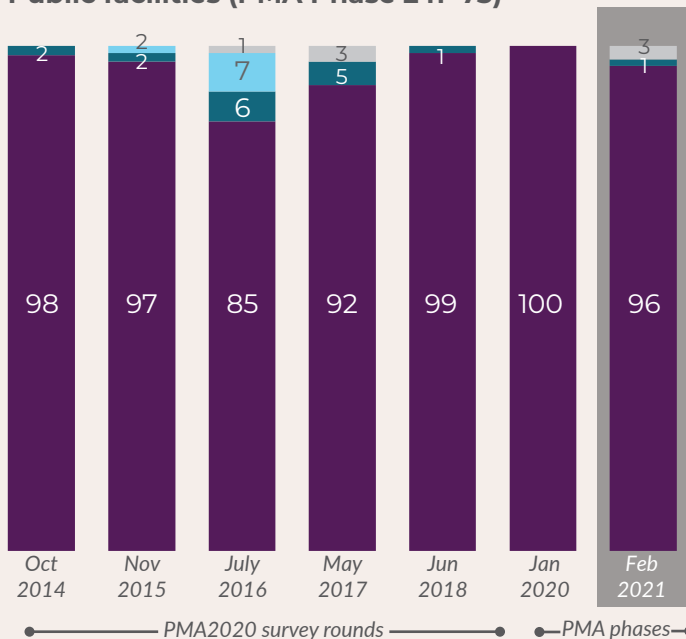
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=39)



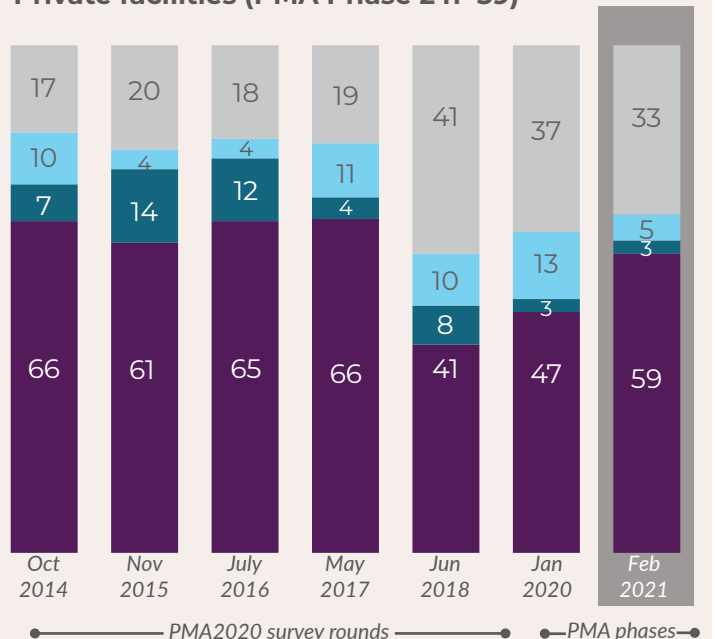
● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: PILLS

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=75)



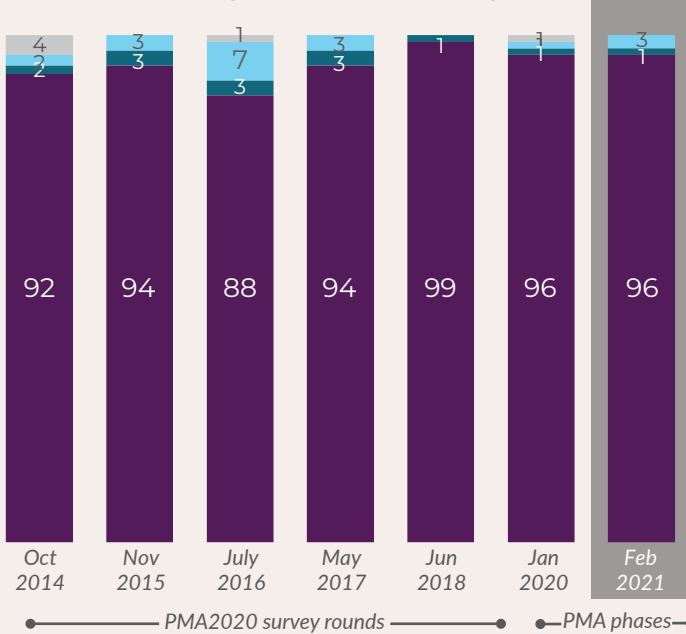
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=39)



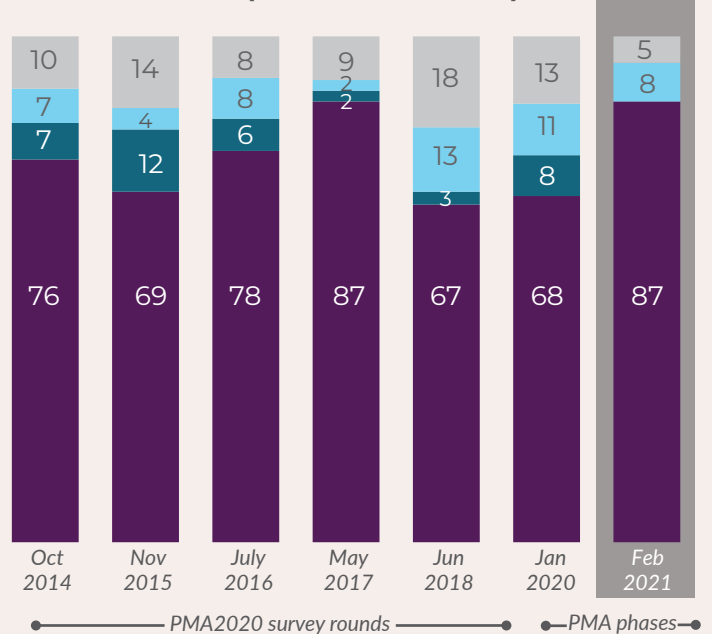
● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: MALE CONDOMS

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=75)



Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=39)



● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

MAIN REASON FOR STOCKOUT OF ANY METHOD BY TYPE OF FACILITY


Public facilities (n=30)

 **87%**
Ordered but did not receive shipment

 **13%**
Unexpected increase in consumption

Private facilities (n=19)

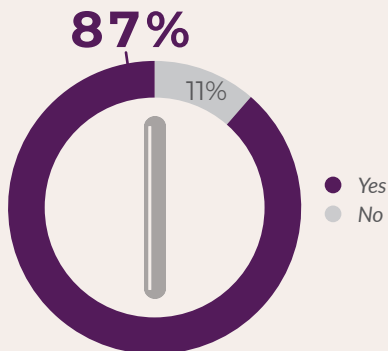
 **53%**
was because of Other reasons

 **37%**
Did not place order for shipment

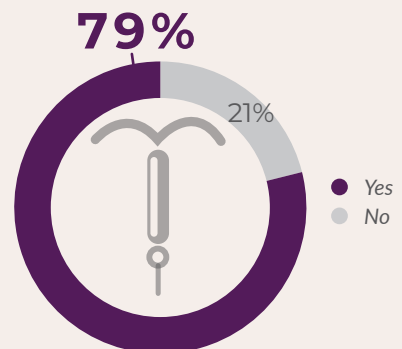
Possible answers were "Did not place order for shipment", "Ordered but did not receive shipment", "Did not order the right quantities", "Ordered but did not receive the right quantities", "Unexpected increase in consumption", "Stock out due to COVID-19 disruption", and "Other".

FACILITY READINESS

Percent of facilities that provide implants and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for implant insertion/removal (n=79)



Percent of facilities that provide IUDs and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for IUD insertion/removal (n=71)



33%

of women obtained their current modern method from a public health facility (n=351)

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 5: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

- IUDs and implants have been reported to be offered and in stock on the day of the survey by 65% or more of public facilities over time, but 22% or less of private facilities.
- 5-8% of private facilities reported stockouts for injectables, pills and male condoms on the day of the most recent survey in 2021, and 37% of these stockouts were because an order was not placed for shipment.
- 87% and 79% of facilities showed readiness for provision and removal of implants and IUDs respectively.

TABLES: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE AND UNMET NEED

ALL WOMEN

Data source	Round/Phase	Data collection	Female sample	CPR			mCPR			Unmet need for family planning					
				CPR%	SE	95% CI	mCPR%	SE	95% CI	Unmet need (%)	SE	95% CI			
PMA 2020	R1	Sep-Oct 2014	764	18.11	1.64	15.03	21.67	16.72	1.54	13.83	20.07	19.18	1.58	16.18	22.58
PMA 2020	R2	Oct-Nov 2015	1429	27.78	1.87	24.19	31.68	21.03	1.42	18.33	24.01	17.83	1.44	15.13	20.90
PMA 2020	R3	May-Jul 2016	1432	26.42	1.86	22.87	30.3	19.68	1.19	17.41	22.18	15.60	1.43	12.95	18.68
PMA 2020	R4	Apr-May 2017	1535	29.72	2.22	25.47	34.36	20.55	1.59	17.55	23.93	15.17	1.19	12.94	17.71
PMA 2020	R5	Apr-Jun 2018	1590	33.14	1.85	29.54	36.94	22.66	1.50	19.80	25.80	12.32	0.95	10.54	14.36
PMA	Phase 1	Nov-Jan 2020	1469	38.17	1.48	35.25	41.17	25.44	1.13	23.23	27.77	10.77	1.12	8.72	13.23
PMA	Phase 2	Dec-Feb 2021	1482	40.08	1.87	36.39	43.89	24.18	1.24	21.78	26.75	10.57	1.15	8.48	13.12

WOMEN IN UNION

Data source	Round/Phase	Data collection	Female sample	CPR			mCPR			Unmet need for family planning					
				CPR%	SE	95% CI	mCPR%	SE	95% CI	Unmet need (%)	SE	95% CI			
PMA 2020	R1	Sep-Oct 2014	490	21.26	2.16	17.22	25.97	19.74	2.08	15.87	24.28	26.76	2.06	22.81	31.13
PMA 2020	R2	Oct-Nov 2015	951	34.63	2.54	29.72	39.89	26.36	1.93	22.67	30.41	23.70	1.73	20.41	27.33
PMA 2020	R3	May-Jul 2016	883	32.50	2.39	27.90	37.47	22.92	1.71	19.68	26.53	21.47	1.88	17.95	25.47
PMA 2020	R4	Apr-May 2017	1001	35.88	2.53	30.97	41.10	23.31	1.75	20.00	26.99	20.86	1.64	17.76	24.35
PMA 2020	R5	Apr-Jun 2018	978	40.29	2.68	35.06	45.76	25.53	2.09	21.57	29.94	17.72	1.29	15.28	20.46
PMA	Phase 1	Nov-Jan 2020	877	46.53	2.22	42.12	50.99	28.59	1.78	25.16	32.28	15.38	1.67	12.32	19.02
PMA	Phase 2	Dec-Feb 2021	855	52.66	2.61	47.42	57.83	30.80	1.96	27.02	34.87	15.00	1.58	12.10	18.45

PMA Nigeria (Lagos) collects information on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 52 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design. The results are representative at the state-level. Phase 2 data were collected between December 2020 and February 2021 from 1597 households (93.3% response rate), 1482 females age 15-49 (95.5% response rate), 127 facilities (90.7% completion rate), and 561 client exit interviews. For sampling information and full data sets, visit www.pmadata.org/countries/nigeria

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

PMA uses mobile technology and female resident data collectors to support rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key family planning and health indicators in Africa and Asia. PMA Nigeria is led by the Centre for Research, Evaluation Resources and Development (CRERD). 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.