

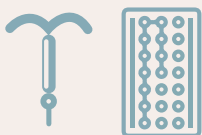


# PMA CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Results from Phase 3 panel survey

September – December 2022

## OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



The percentage of contraceptive users has increased between 2020 and 2022 from 29% to 36%.



19% of women who reported unmet need in 2022 were using a family planning method in 2021.

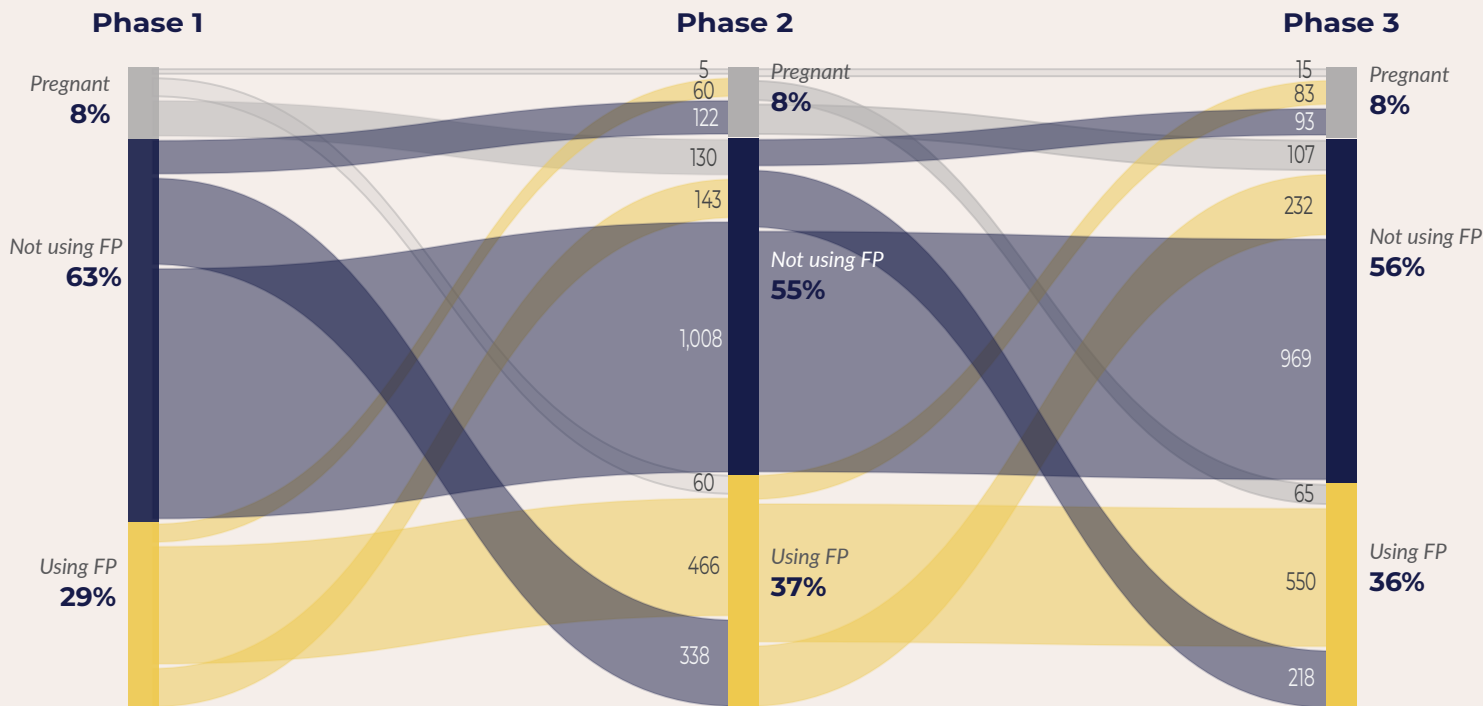


Among adolescent girls who used contraception at Phase 2 (27% of all adolescent girls), a larger share reported that they discontinued or switched their methods at Phase 3, rather than continuing using the same method, or a similar one.

## SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

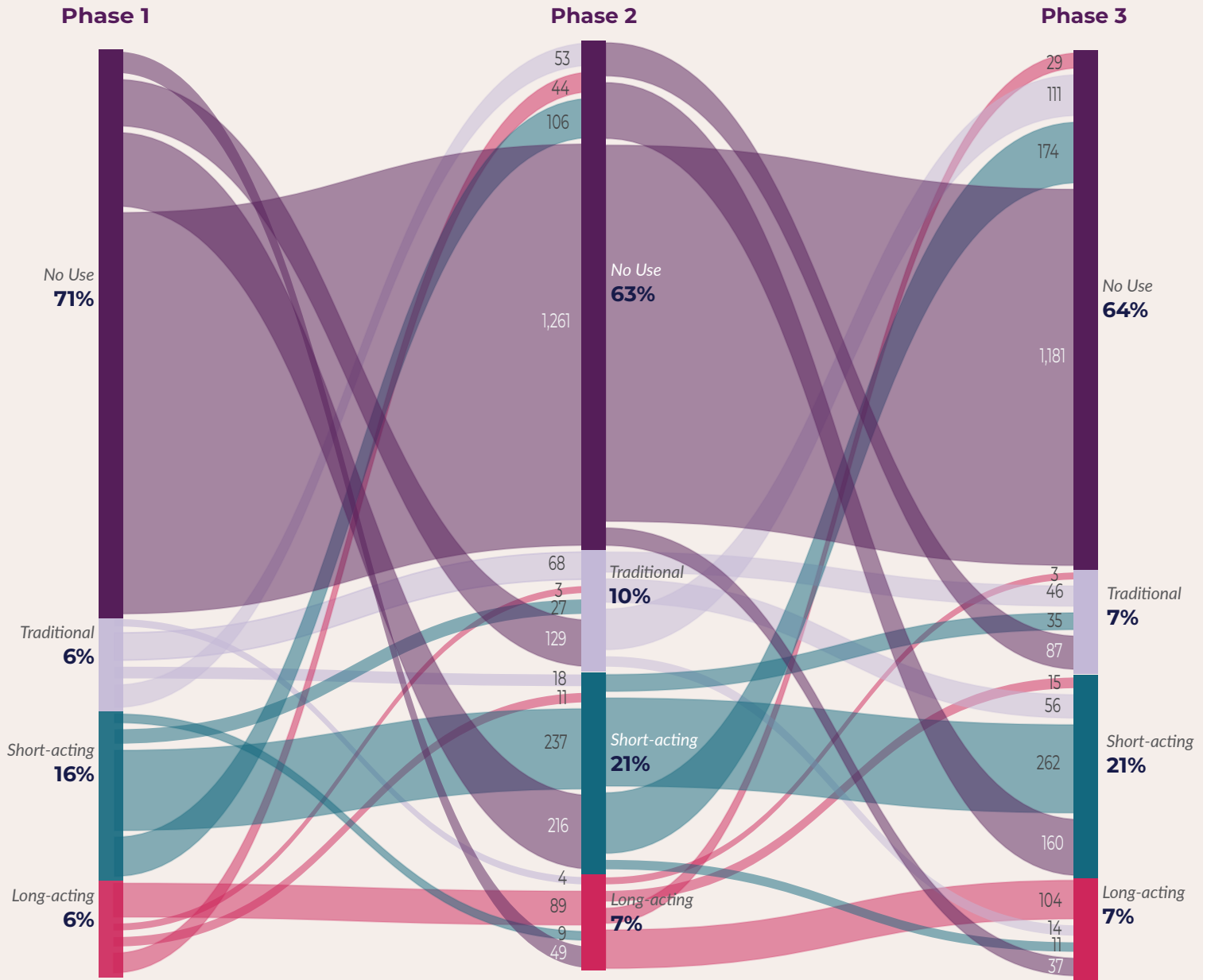
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2020), PMA Phase 2 (December 2021), and PMA Phase 3 (December 2022) (n=2,332)



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), PMA Phase 2 (December 2021), and PMA Phase 3 (December 2022) (n=2,324)



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.

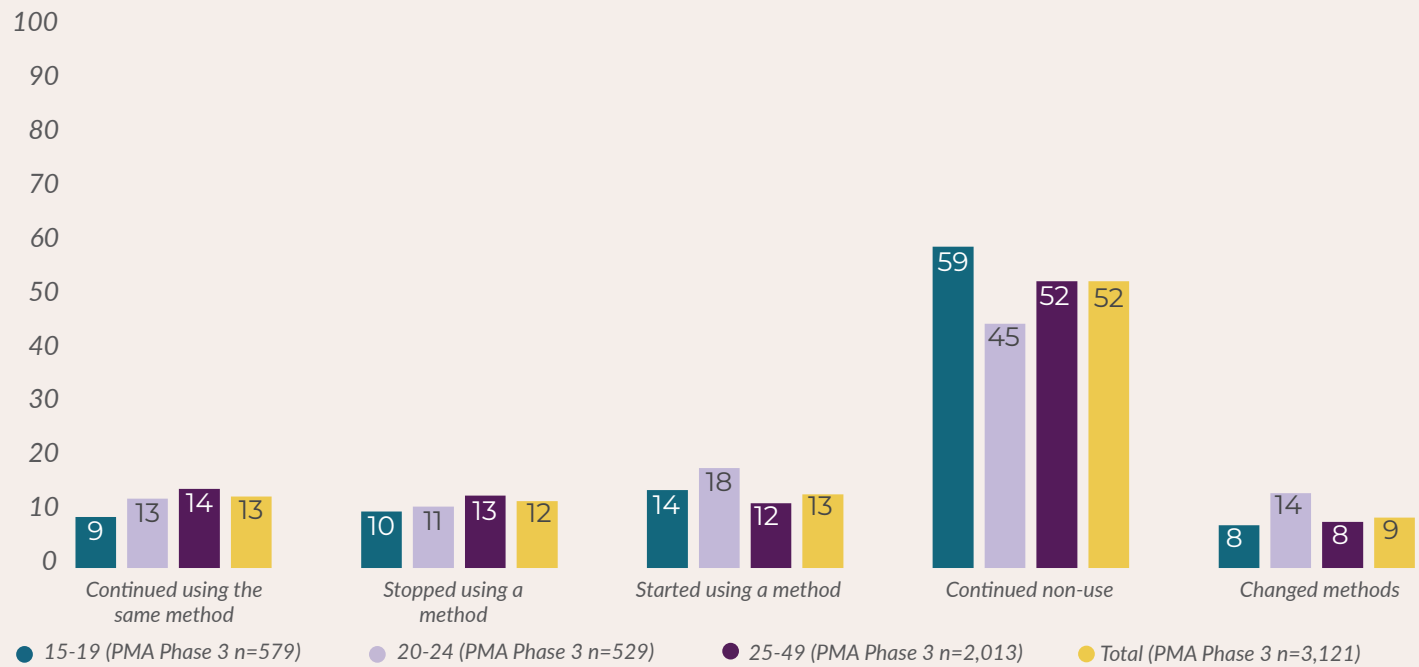
## KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- Between Phase 1 and Phase 2 (2020 and 2021, respectively), 23% of non-users started using a contraceptive method. This figure was 17% between Phase 2 (2021) and Phase 3 (2022).
- The percentage of panel women using a contraceptive method increased from 29% in 2020 to 36% in 2022.
- Non-users at Phase 2 who started using a contraceptive method at Phase 3 were more likely to use a short-acting method (56%) compared to traditional methods (31%) and a long-acting methods (13%).

## SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

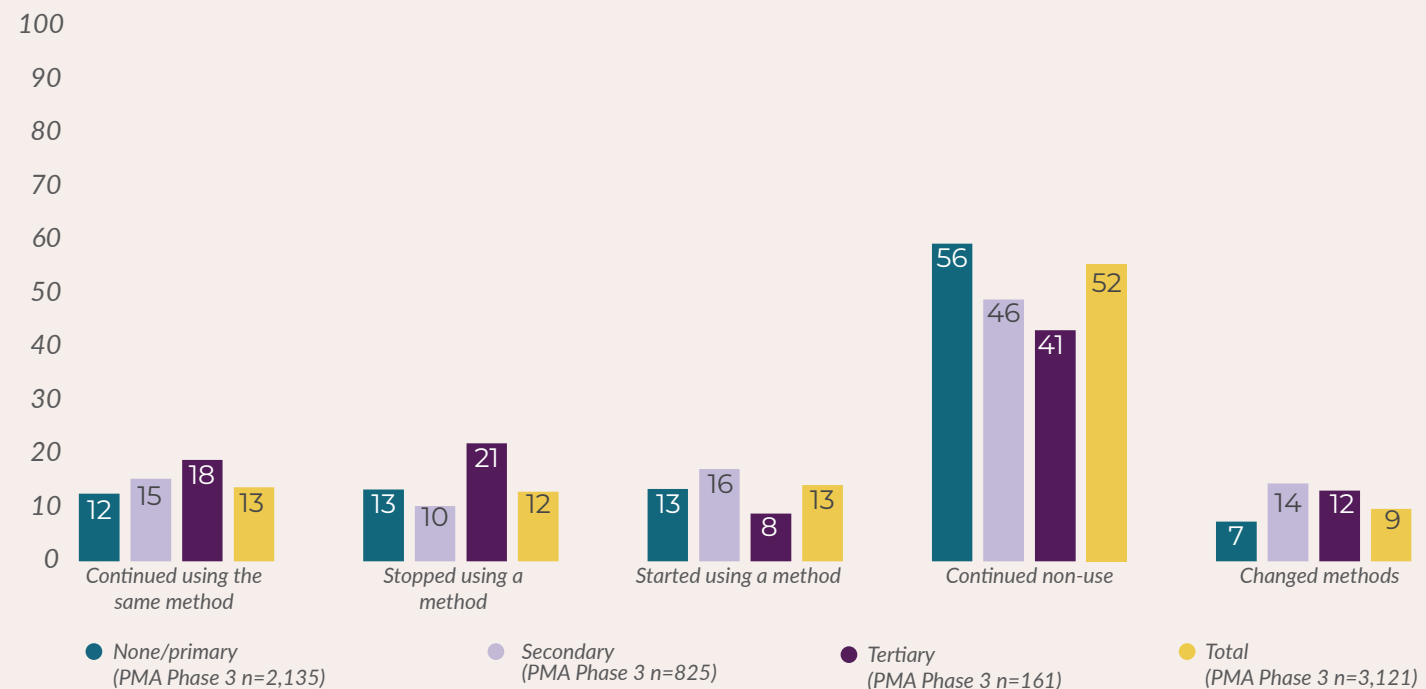
### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

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



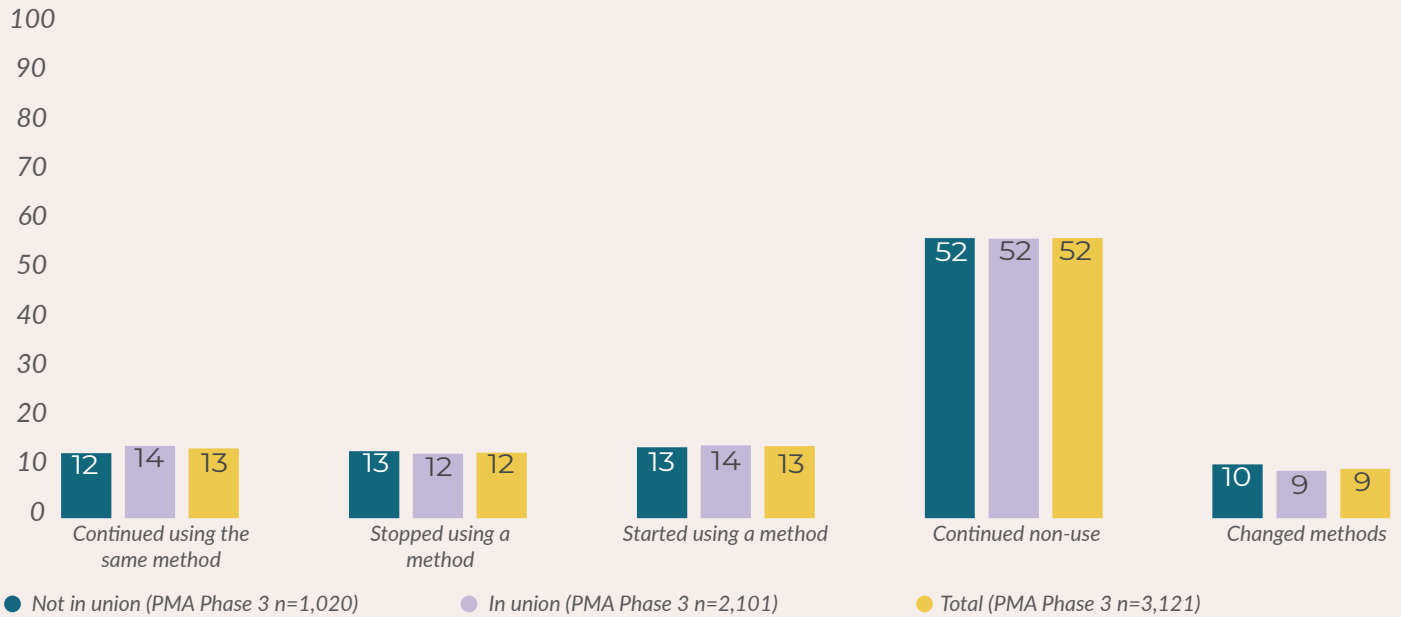
### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

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



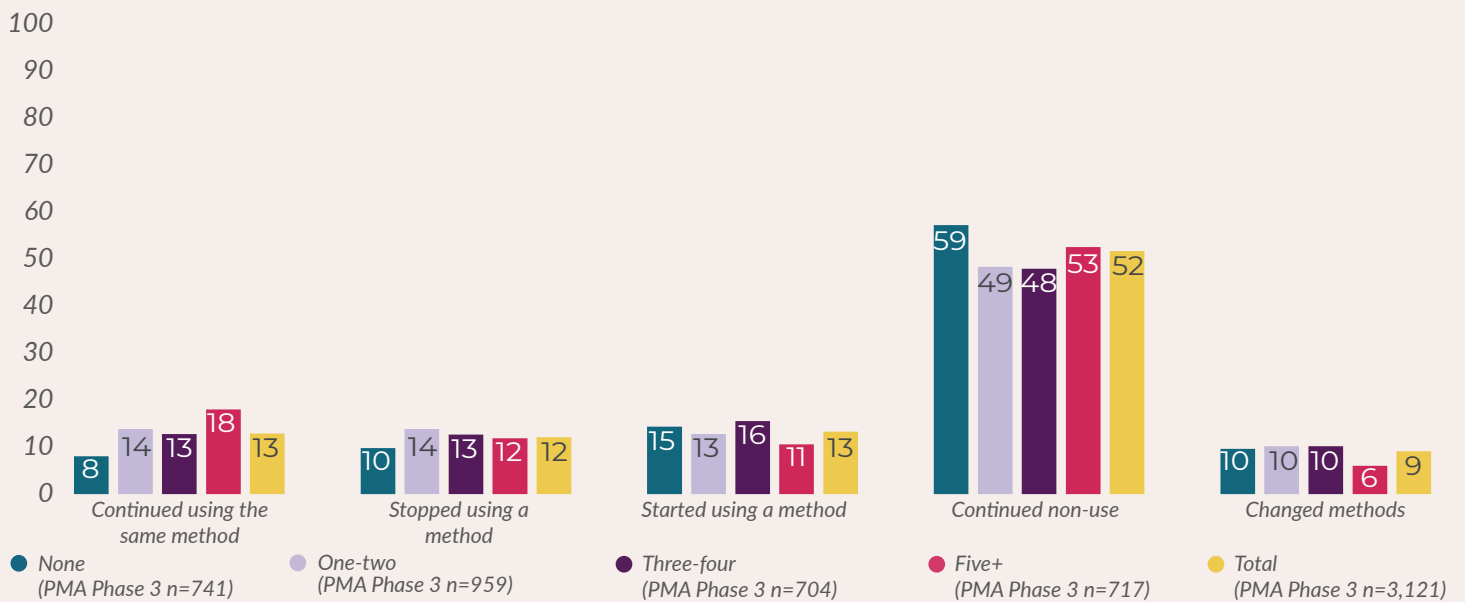
## CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

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



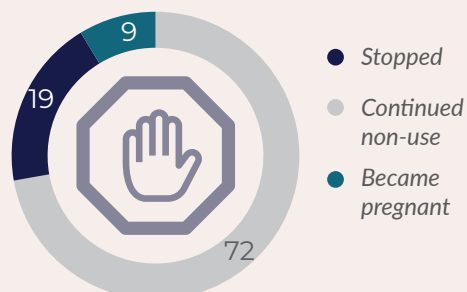
### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- Among women with higher education, 21% discontinued their contraceptive use, and 12% switched their method between Phase 2 and Phase 3.
- 53% of women who had five or more children continued not to use any form of contraception.
- Discontinued contraceptive use was relatively high among adolescent girls: 10% discontinued their contraceptive use, 8% switched their methods, and only 9% continued using the same method.

## SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

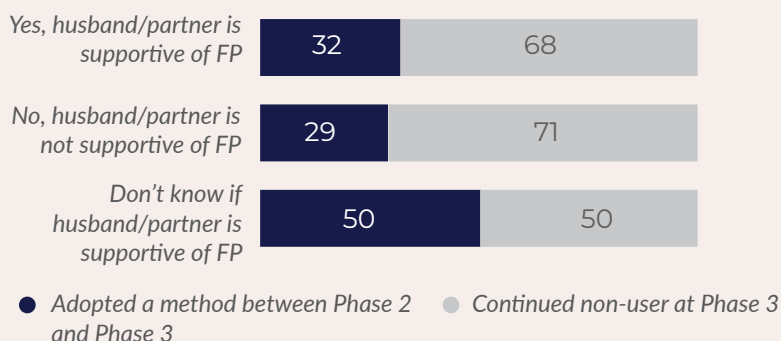
### METHOD DISCONTINUATION

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=602)



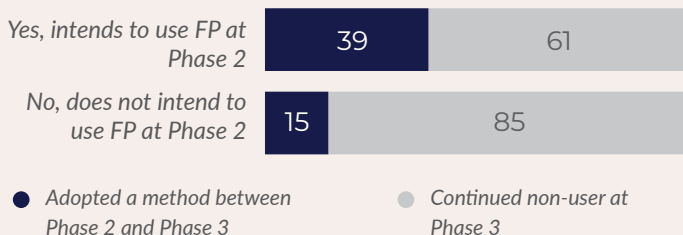
### PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

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=847)



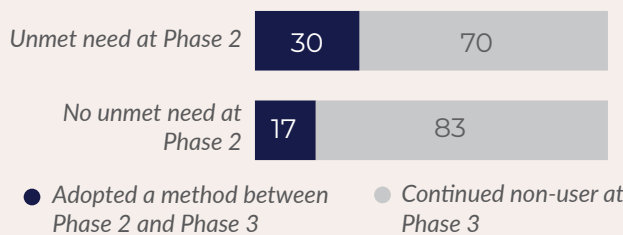
### INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

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=2,090)



### 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=2,090)



### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- Among women with an unmet need in 2022, **72%** continued not to use any form of contraception, and **19%** had discontinued their contraceptive use since Phase 2.
- **39%** of women who intended to use contraception within the next twelve months at Phase 2 started using a method by Phase 3.
- Among non-users at Phase 2, **30%** of women with unmet need adopted a method by Phase 3, compared to **17%** among women who reported not having any unmet need 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	4,074	3,976	3,034	2,609	2,400	2,350
Enrolled at Phase 2	1,113	N/A	1,096	731	721	N/A
<b>Total Panel Women</b>	<b>5,187*</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>2,350</b>

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

PMA Côte d'Ivoire collects data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 122 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted in 31 counties among 4,747 women from Phase 1 and/or Phase 2 who consented to follow-up and aged 15-49y at Phase 3 survey (September to December 2022). 76.6% of women were enrolled in the panel survey at Phase 1 between September and November 2020, and 23.4% of women were enrolled at Phase 2 between September and December 2021. Of the 4,747 eligible respondents, 25.8% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 3,420 (72.0% of the eligible female respondents) completed the Phase 3 survey, for a response rate of 97.1% among contacted women. Survey results presented in this brief are among de facto women who completed the female panel surveys at each Phase. Survey results in section 1 of this brief are representative of the Phase 1 population. Estimates depicted in sections 2 and 3 are representative of the Phase 2 population. Sociodemographic data used for indicator disaggregation were collected at Phase 2. For sampling information and full data sets, visit [www.pmadata.org/countries/cote-divoire](http://www.pmadata.org/countries/cote-divoire).

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

PMA Côte d'Ivoire is led by l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée, Abidjan. 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.