



PMA NIGER

Results from Phase 3 cross-sectional survey

November 2022–February 2023

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



The modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) among women in union remained virtually stable (around **13%**) between May 2022 and February 2023.



More than nine in ten women (**95%**) who were currently using a female-controlled modern contraceptive method reported that their partners knew they were using a contraceptive method; this proportion was **92%** in May 2022.

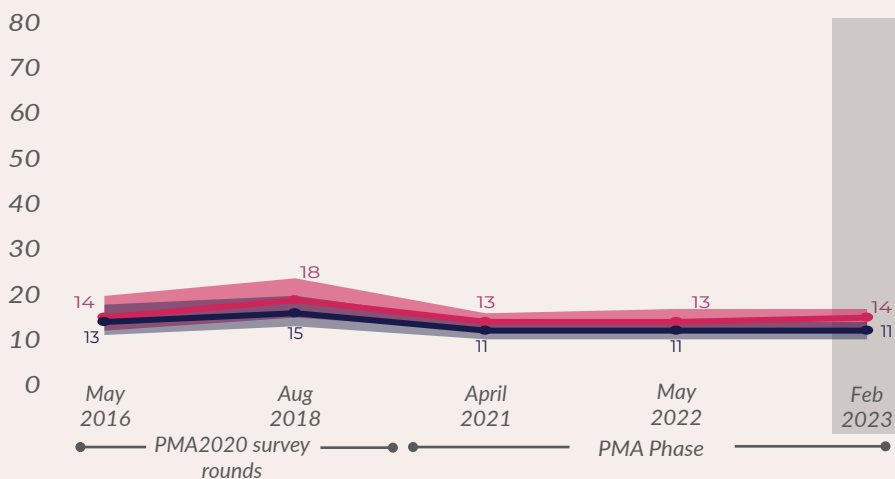


95% of modern contraceptive users obtained their methods from a public facility. This proportion was **94%** in May 2022.

SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

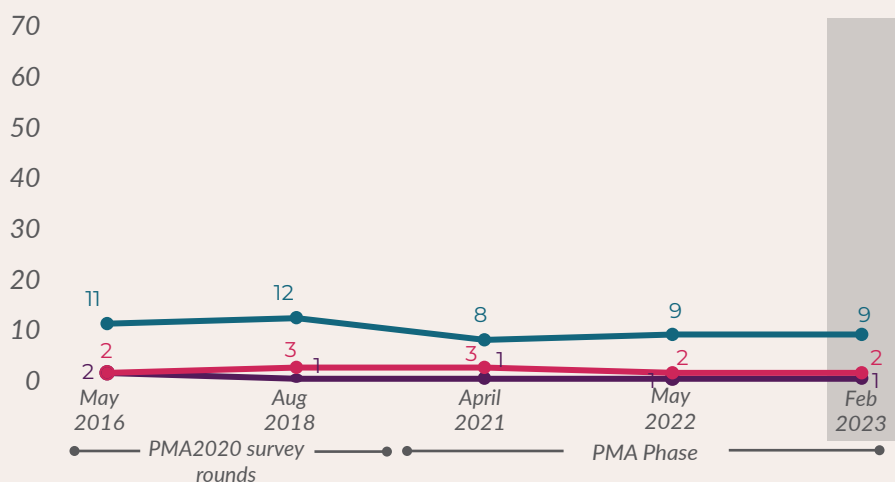
Percent of all women age 15-49 currently using modern contraception (mCPR) by marital status



● Married women (PMA Phase 3, n=2,579)
● Total women (PMA Phase 3, n=3,794)

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE

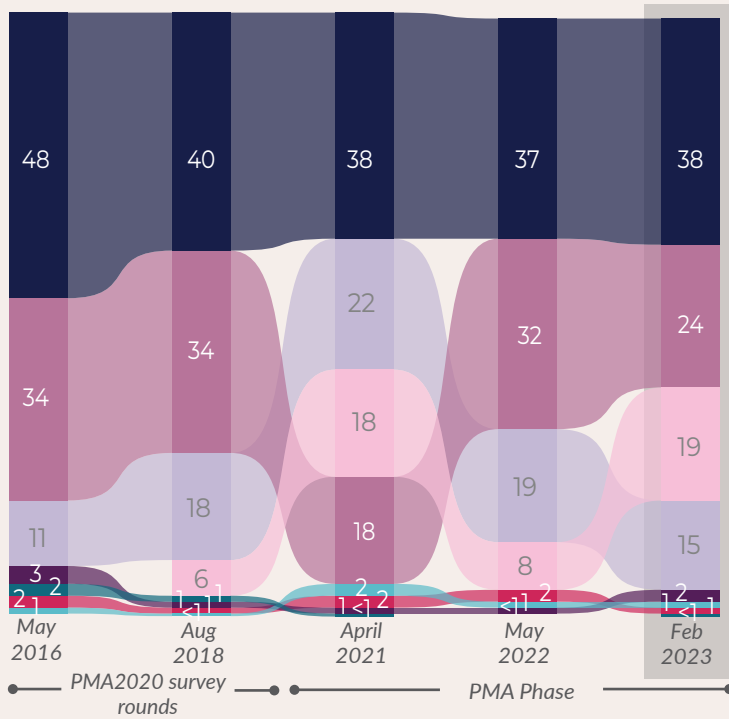
Percent of all women age 15-49 currently using contraception by method type (PMA Phase 3, n=3,794)



● Short-acting methods ● Long-acting methods ● Traditional methods

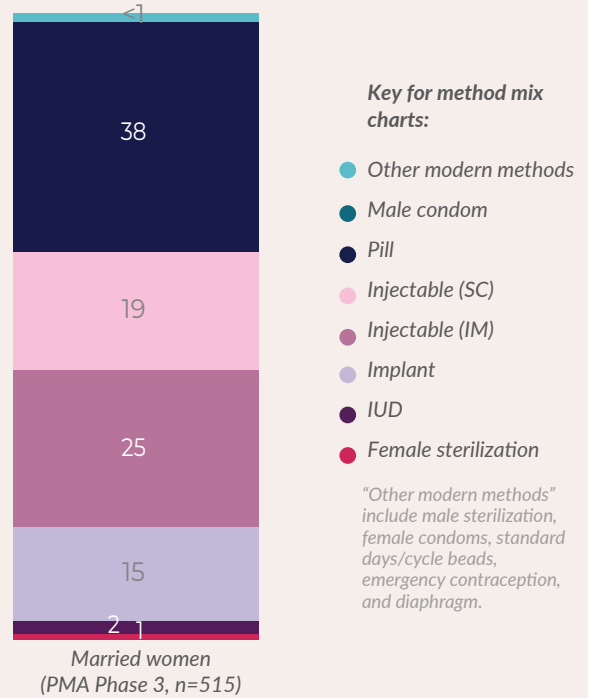
TRENDS IN MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE MIX

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods by method and year (PMA Phase 3, n=525)



MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD MIX

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



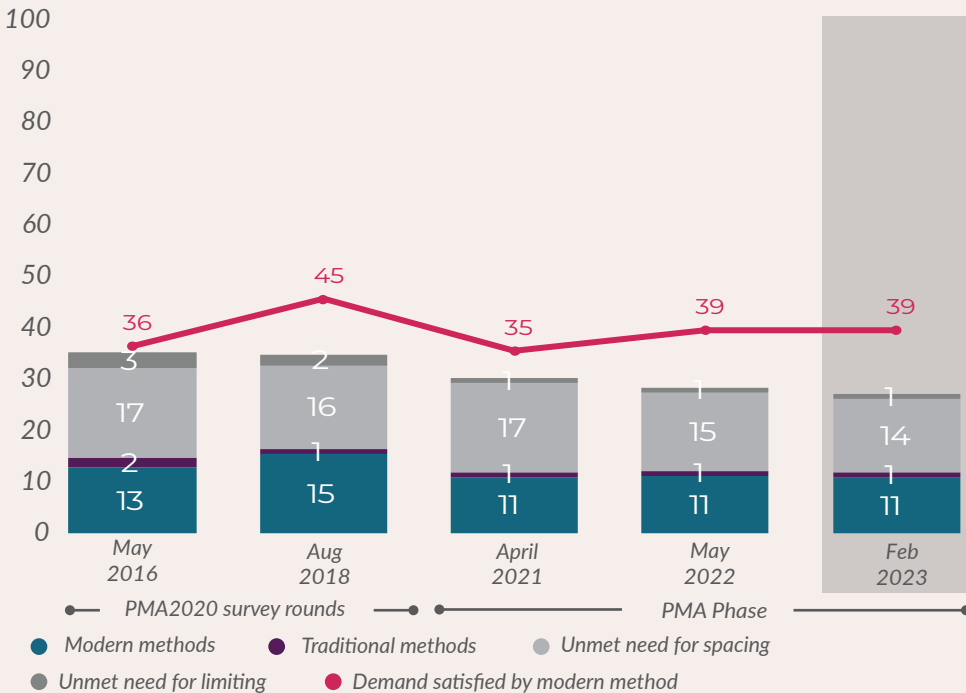
Key for method mix charts:

- Other modern methods
- Male condom
- Pill
- Injectable (SC)
- Injectable (IM)
- Implant
- IUD
- Female sterilization

"Other modern methods" include male sterilization, female condoms, standard days/cycle beads, emergency contraception, and diaphragm.

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 3, n=3,794)



INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION IN THE NEXT YEAR

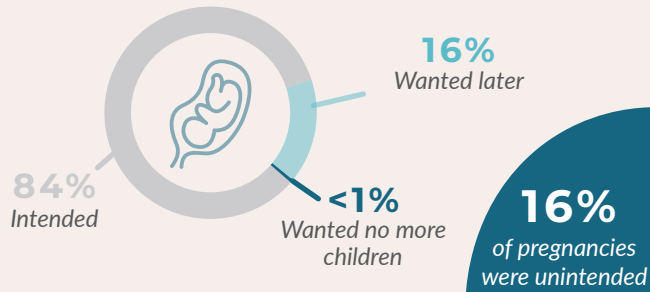
Percent of all women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception but intend to use contraception in the next 12 months (n=2,909)



Demand satisfied by a modern method is total number of modern method users over the sum of contraceptive users and those with unmet need.

INTENTION OF MOST RECENT BIRTH/CURRENT PREGNANCY

Percent of women by intention of their most recent birth or current pregnancy (n=2,909)



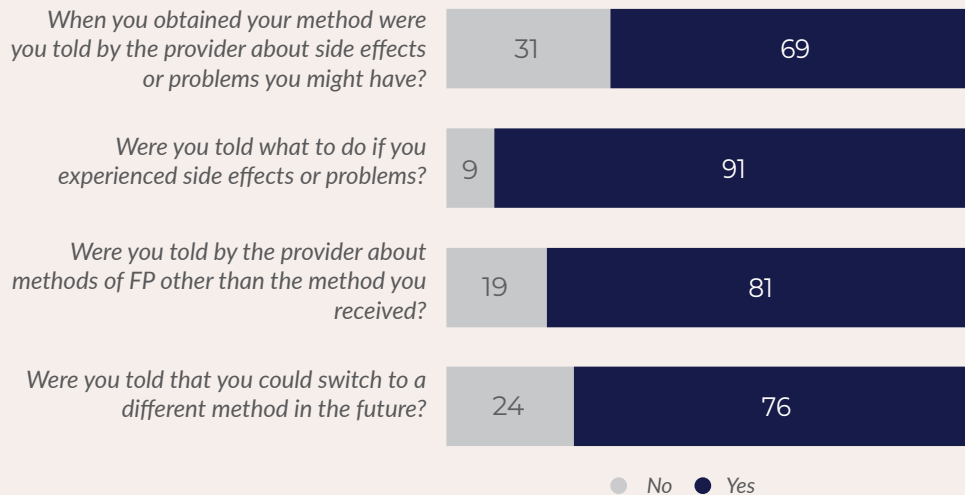
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

- Unmet needs for family planning decreased between May 2016 and February 2023, from 20% to 15%.
- The proportion of intramuscular injectable users decreased between May 2022 and February 2023, from 32% to 24%. Simultaneously, the proportion of subcutaneous injectable users increased from 8% in May 2022 to 19% in February 2023.
- Less than one in five women (16%) reported that their recent birth or current pregnancy was undesired, while less than 1% did not want to have any more children.

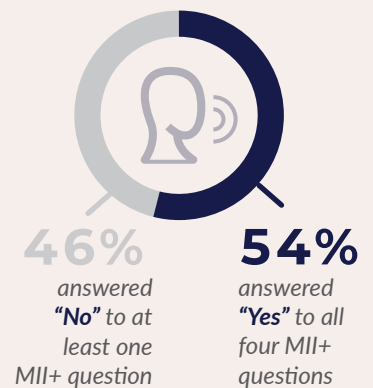
SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE USER COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

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=524)



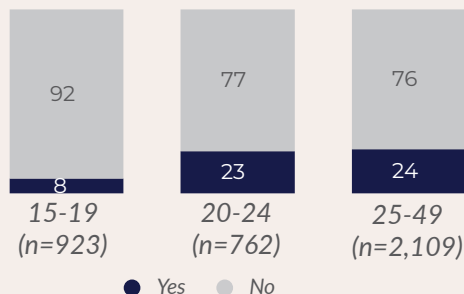
Percent of women who responded "Yes" to all four MII+ questions



Only women who said they were told about possible side effects were asked whether they were told about what to do in the event of side effects.

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



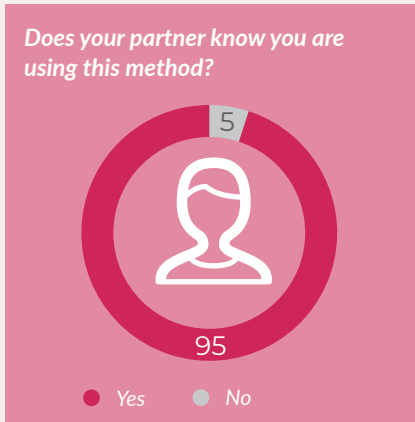
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

- The percentage of current female modern contraceptive users who were not counseled on possible side effects or issues related to the method they selected at the time of their visit improved from 35% in May 2022 to 31% in 2023.
- In the past twelve months, adolescent girls (15-19) received information on FP from a health provider three times less often than older women (25-49).
- Over half (54%) of all current contraceptive users received comprehensive counseling services from a health provider in February 2023. This proportion was 52% in May 2022.

SECTION 3: 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=514)



By age

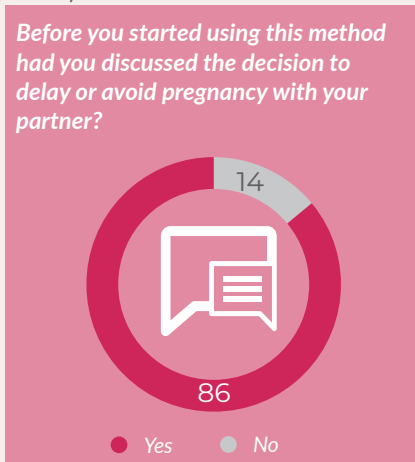


By education



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=514)



By age

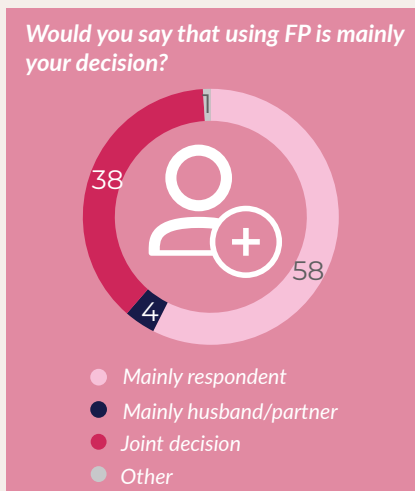


By education

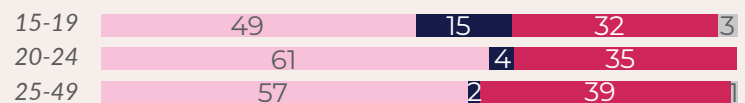


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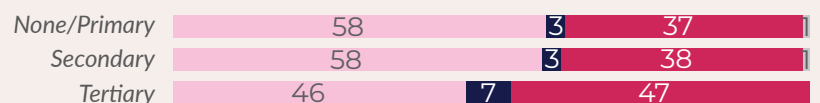
Percent of women who are currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=561)



By age

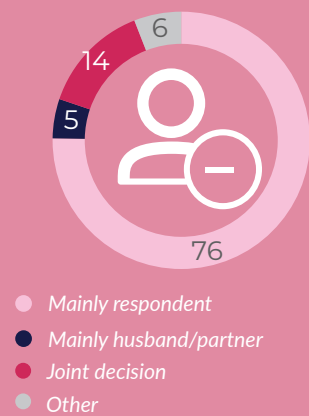


By education

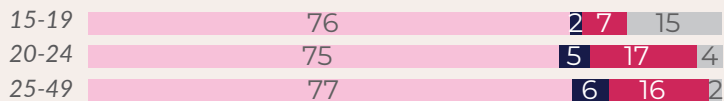


Percent of women who are not currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=2,864)

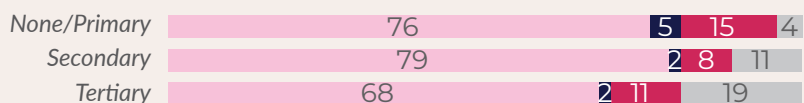
Would you say that not using FP is mainly your decision?



By age

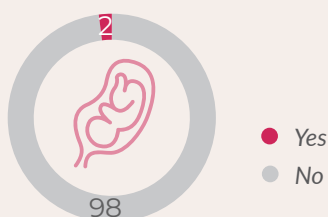


By education

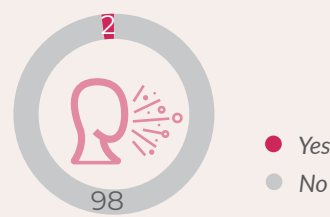


PREGNANCY COERCION

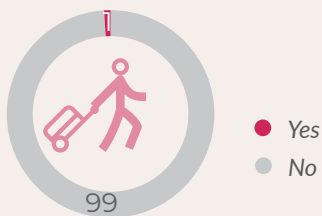
Percent of currently married women who report that their partner tried to force or pressure them to become pregnant in the past 12 months (n=2,552)



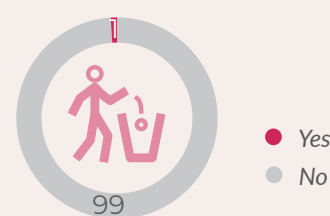
Percent of currently married women who report that their partner made them feel badly for wanting to use an FP method to delay or prevent pregnancy in the past 12 months (n=2,553)



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=2,547)



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=2,544)



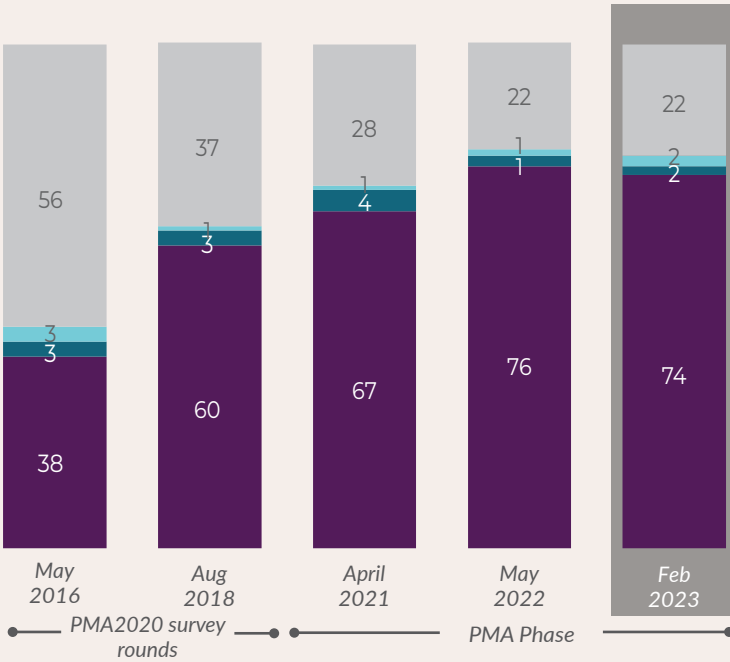
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: PARTNER DYNAMICS

- Among women who were using a female-controlled modern contraceptive method, only 5% reported that their partners did not know they were using a contraceptive method, with a lower proportion among adolescent girls (3%) and women with higher education (1%).
- Slightly over one in ten women (14%) who were using a female-controlled contraceptive method reported that they did not discuss with their partner the decision to delay or prevent a pregnancy before starting using their current method. This proportion was higher among women who never attended school or who had a primary school level (17%) compared to 6% among women who attended university.
- Only 38% (vs. 44% in May 2022) of current users reported that the decision to use contraception was made jointly with their partner

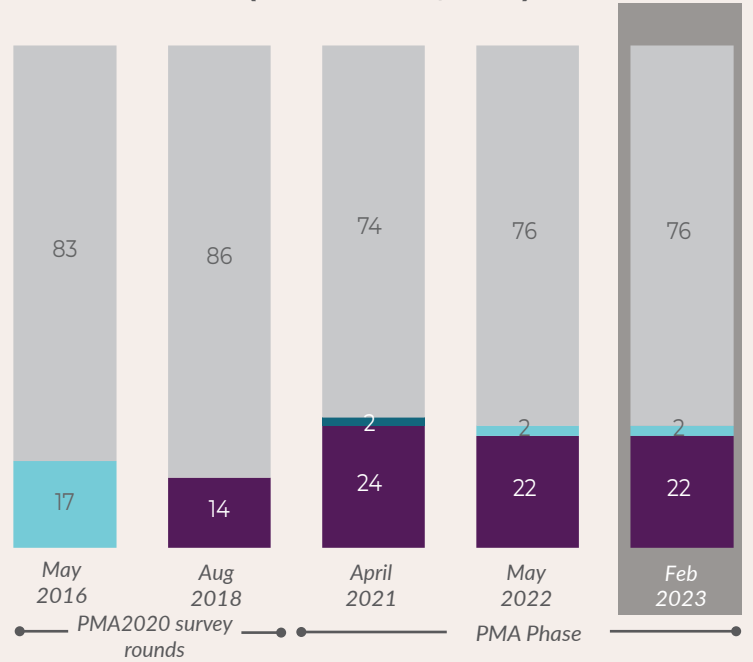
SECTION 4: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IUD

Public facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=201)



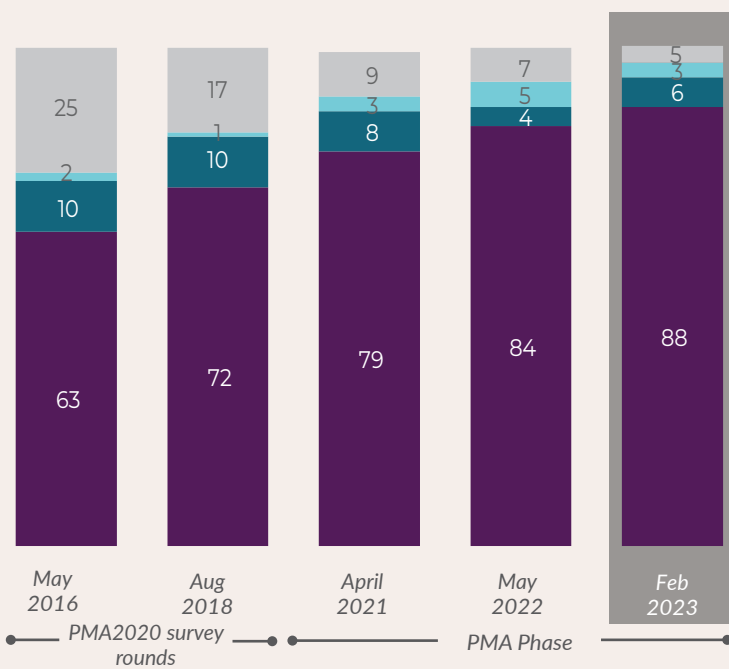
Private facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=49)



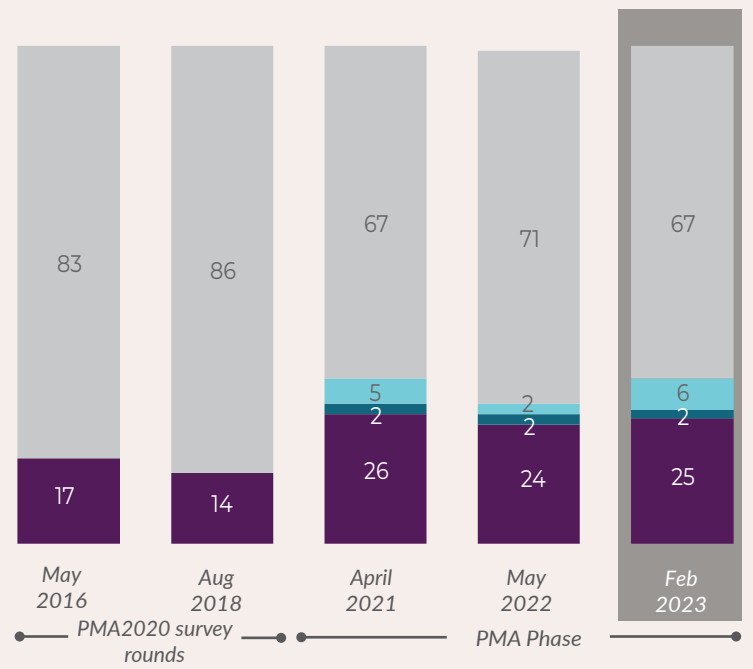
● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IMPLANT

Public facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=201)



Private facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=49)

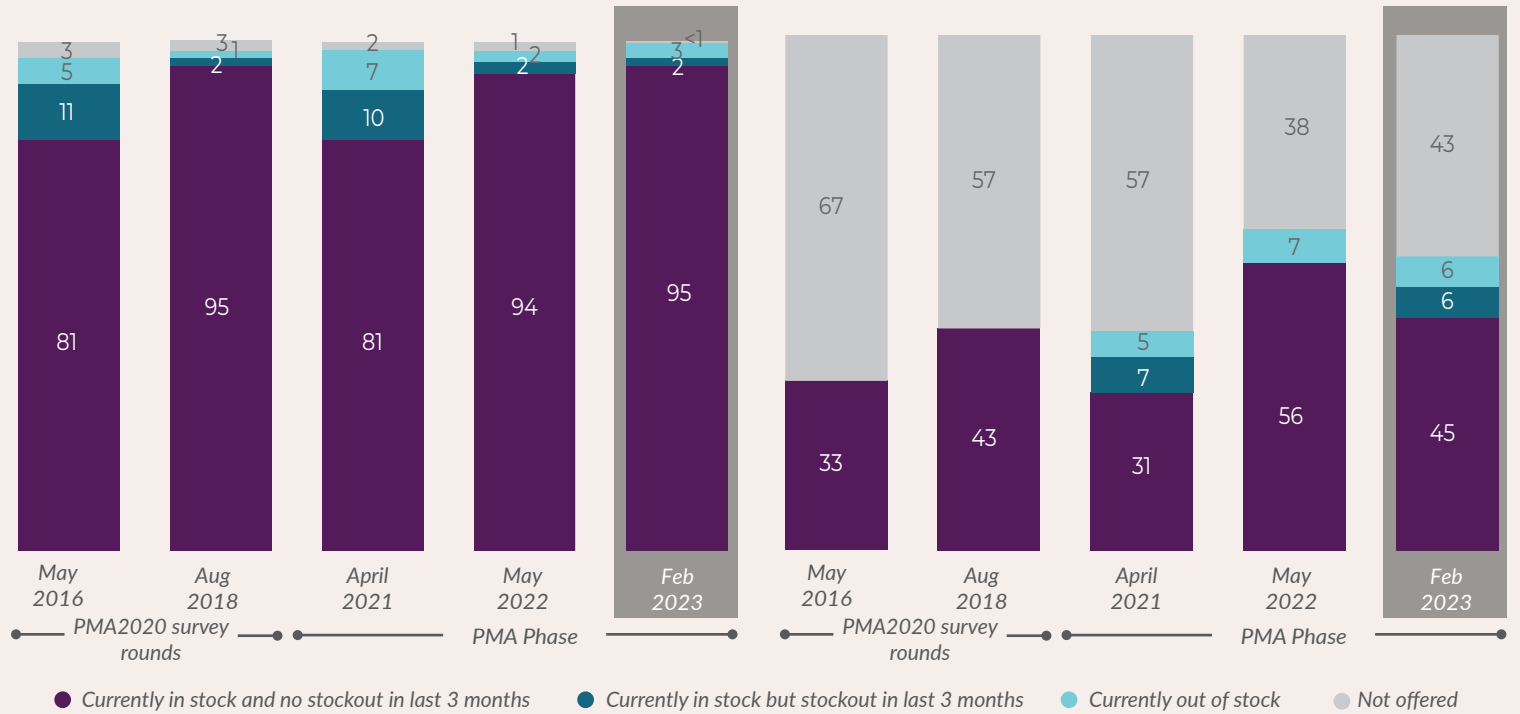


● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: INJECTABLES

Public facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=201)

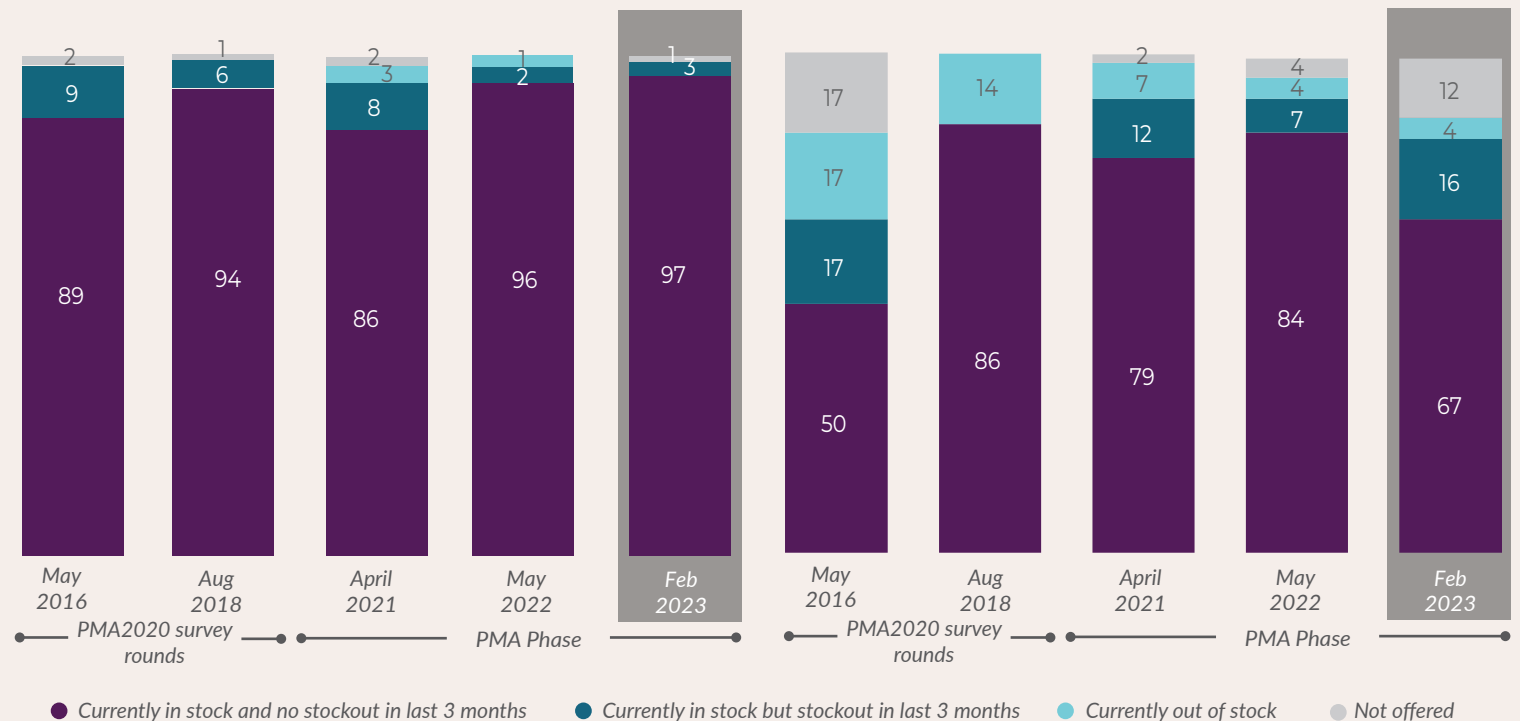
Private facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=149)



TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: PILLS

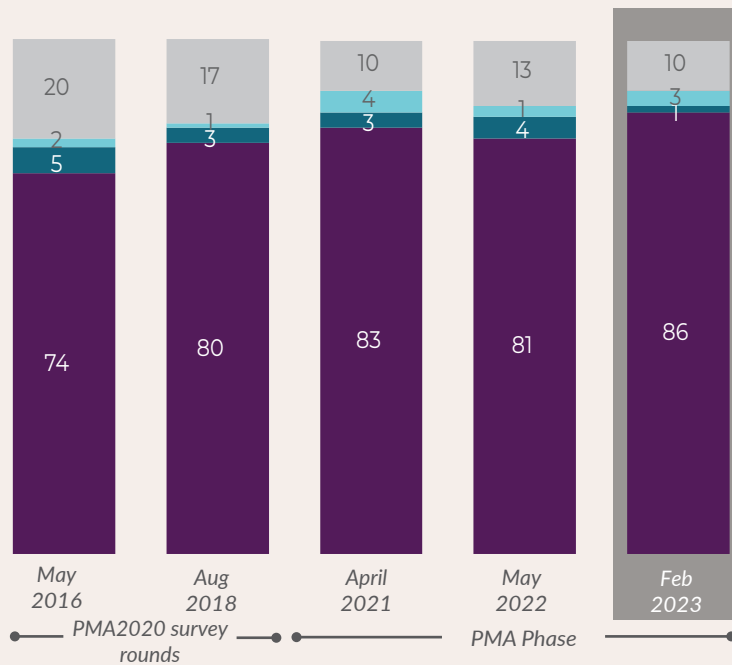
Public facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=201)

Private facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=49)

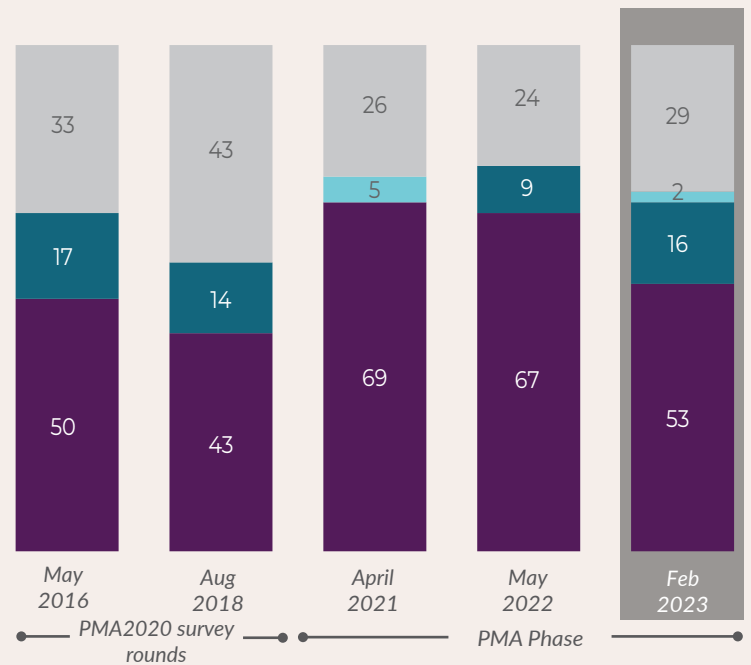


TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: MALE CONDOMS

Public facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=201)



Private facilities (PMA Phase 3, n=49)



● 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 EPISODES OF STOCKOUT OF ANY METHOD BY TYPE OF FACILITY


Public facilities (n=143 episodes)

 **84%**
Ordered but did not receive shipment

 **11%**
Did not place order for shipment

Private facilities (n=14 episodes)

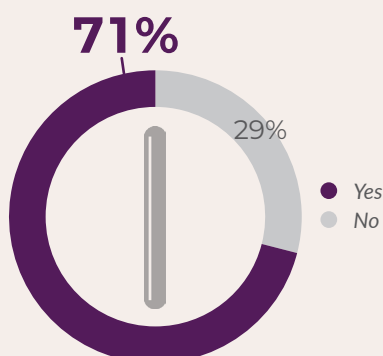
 **57%**
Ordered but did not receive shipment

 **14%**
Ordered but did not receive the right quantities

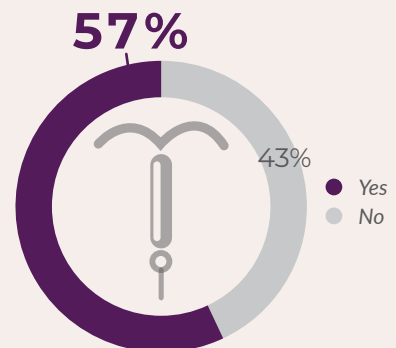
Possible answers were "Did not place order for shipment", "Ordered but did not receive shipment", "Did not order the right quantities", "Ordered but did not receive the right quantities", "Unexpected increase in consumption", "Stock out due to COVID-19 disruption", and "Other."

FACILITY READINESS

Percent of facilities that provide implants and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for implant insertion/removal (n=208)



Percent of facilities that provide IUDs and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for IUD insertion/removal (n=168)



95%

of women obtained their current modern method from a public health facility (n=524)

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

- In public service delivery points (SDP), the implant (3%), injectable (3%) and IUD (2%) were the methods the most likely to be out of stock.
- The most common reasons for these stockouts of contraceptive methods at the public SDP level were the failure to deliver orders (84%) and the failure to order products (11%).
- While 71% of public SDP provide implants and have a trained provider and the necessary equipment for its insertion and removal, only 57% offer the IUD and have a trained provider and the necessary equipment for its insertion and removal.

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	R2	Feb-May 2016	3,031	14.69	1.86	11.37	18.76	12.63	1.78	9.50	16.60	20.02	1.55	17.11	23.28
PMA 2020	R4	July-Aug 2018	3,020	15.93	1.69	12.86	19.57	15.21	1.67	12.19	18.82	17.60	1.55	14.72	20.90
PMA	Phase 1	Dec 2020- April 2021	3,633	12.16	1.02	10.27	14.34	10.85	0.96	9.10	12.90	18.53	1.09	16.46	20.80
PMA	Phase 2	Jan-May 2022	3,696	12.18	1.06	10.23	14.45	10.95	0.98	9.16	13.05	15.74	0.87	14.10	17.54
PMA	Phase 3	Nov 2022- Feb 2023	3,794	12.23	1.09	10.22	14.57	10.78	1.03	8.91	12.99	15.54	1.15	13.38	17.97

MARRIED 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	R2	Feb-May 2016	2,214	16.87	2.25	12.86	21.81	14.39	2.11	10.69	19.10	23.92	1.96	20.24	28.03
PMA 2020	R4	July-Aug 2018	2,161	18.88	2.06	15.14	23.20	18.08	2.05	14.36	22.50	21.02	1.84	17.60	24.90
PMA	Phase 1	Dec 2020- April 2021	2,631	14.27	1.26	11.94	16.95	12.71	1.17	10.57	15.21	21.58	1.26	19.18	24.19
PMA	Phase 2	Jan-May 2022	2,656	14.57	1.31	12.16	17.37	13.11	1.21	10.89	15.70	18.75	0.96	16.93	20.71
PMA	Phase 3	Nov 2022- Feb 2023	2,579	15.26	1.47	12.56	18.41	13.46	1.38	10.96	16.43	19.23	1.34	16.71	22.03

PMA Niger collects information 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 results are nationally representative. Data was collected from 8 regions during round 2 and 4 of PMA2020 and from PMA Phase 1. Data were collected between November 2022 and February 2023 from 3,334 households (98.8% response rate), 3,794 females age 15-49 (97.1% response rate), and 289 facilities (95.1% response rate). For sampling information and full data sets, visit <https://www.pmadata.org/countries/niger>

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 Niger is led by Institut National de la Statistique du Niger. 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.