



PMA NIGER (NIAMEY)

Results from Phase 2 panel survey

May 2022

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



Among women who did not use any contraceptive method in 2021, only **8%** reported starting to use one between Phase 1 and Phase 2.



Out of the 204 women who were contraceptive users at Phase 1, 78 women (i.e. **38%**) reported that they discontinued their contraceptive use between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

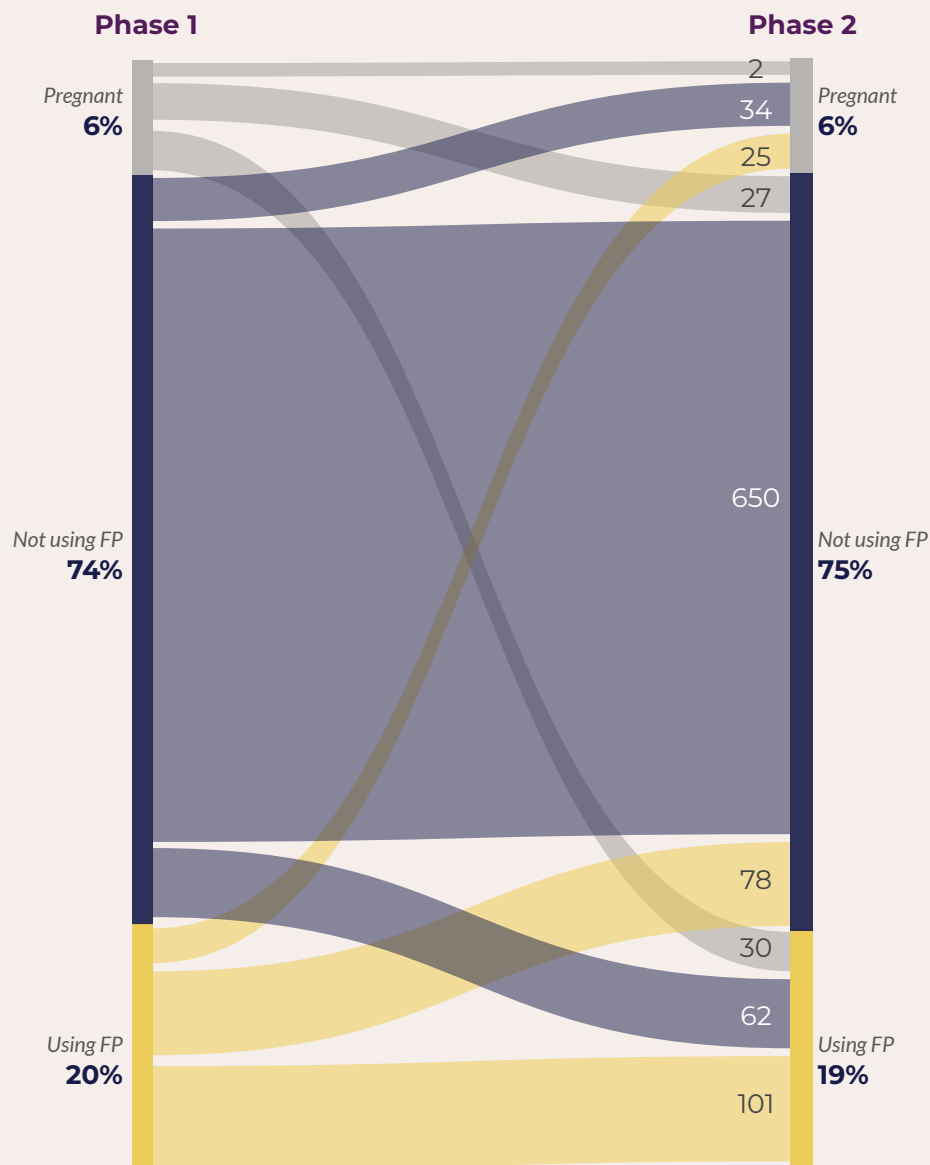


The proportion of women who got pregnant between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **twice** as high (**12%**) among women who were contraceptive users at Phase 1 compared to women who did not use contraception (**5%**) at Phase 1.

SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

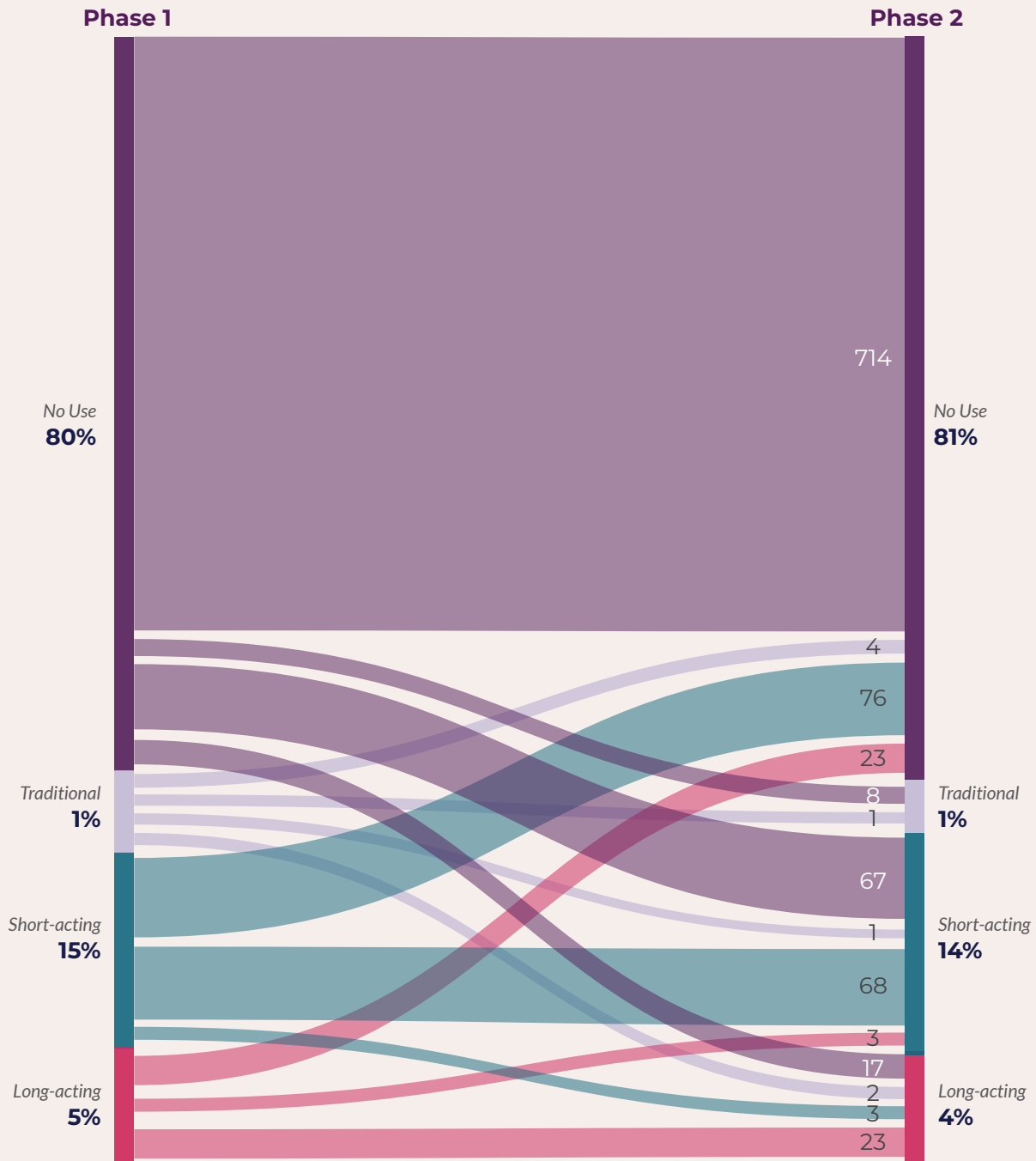
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022) (n=1,009)



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=1,009)



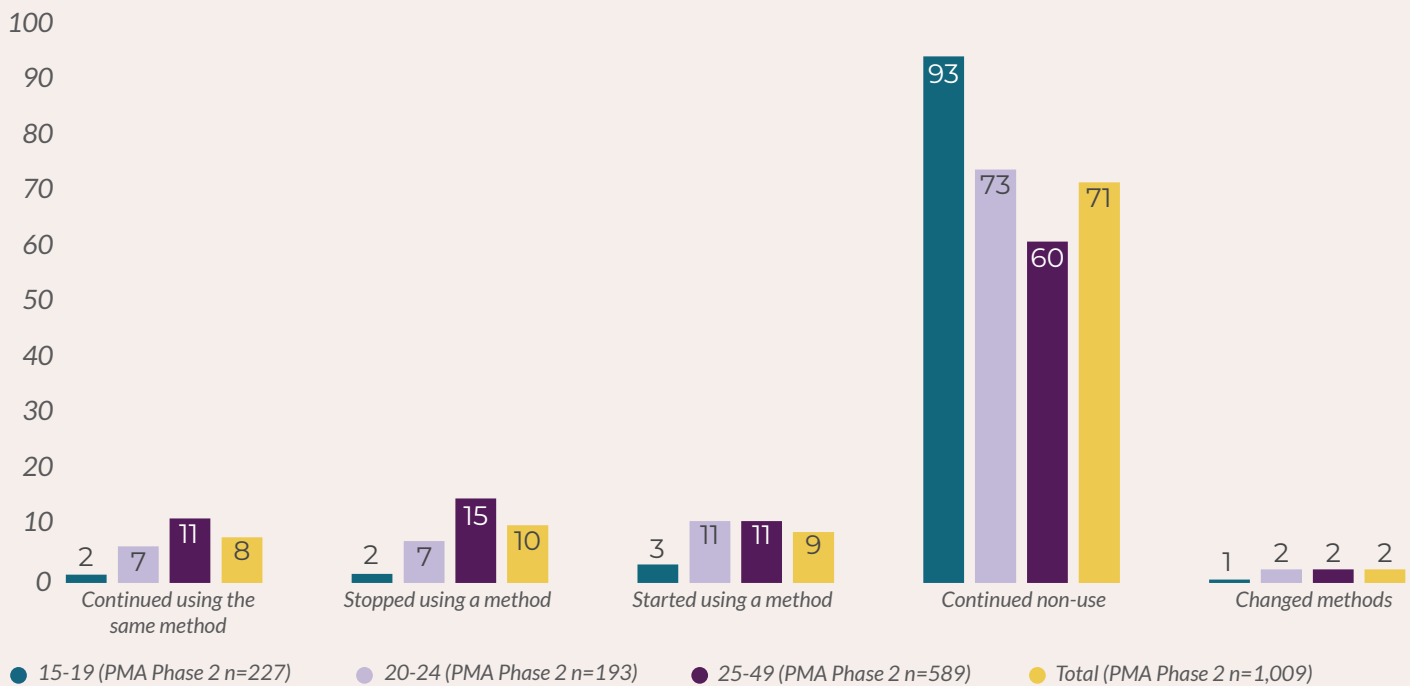
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- Only 2% of women who used a short-acting contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they started using a long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- Six percent of women who used a long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) method at Phase 1 reported that they started using a short-acting contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- Fifty-one percent of women who used a short-acting contraceptive method and 47% of women who used a long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) method at Phase 1 reported that they stopped using contraception between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

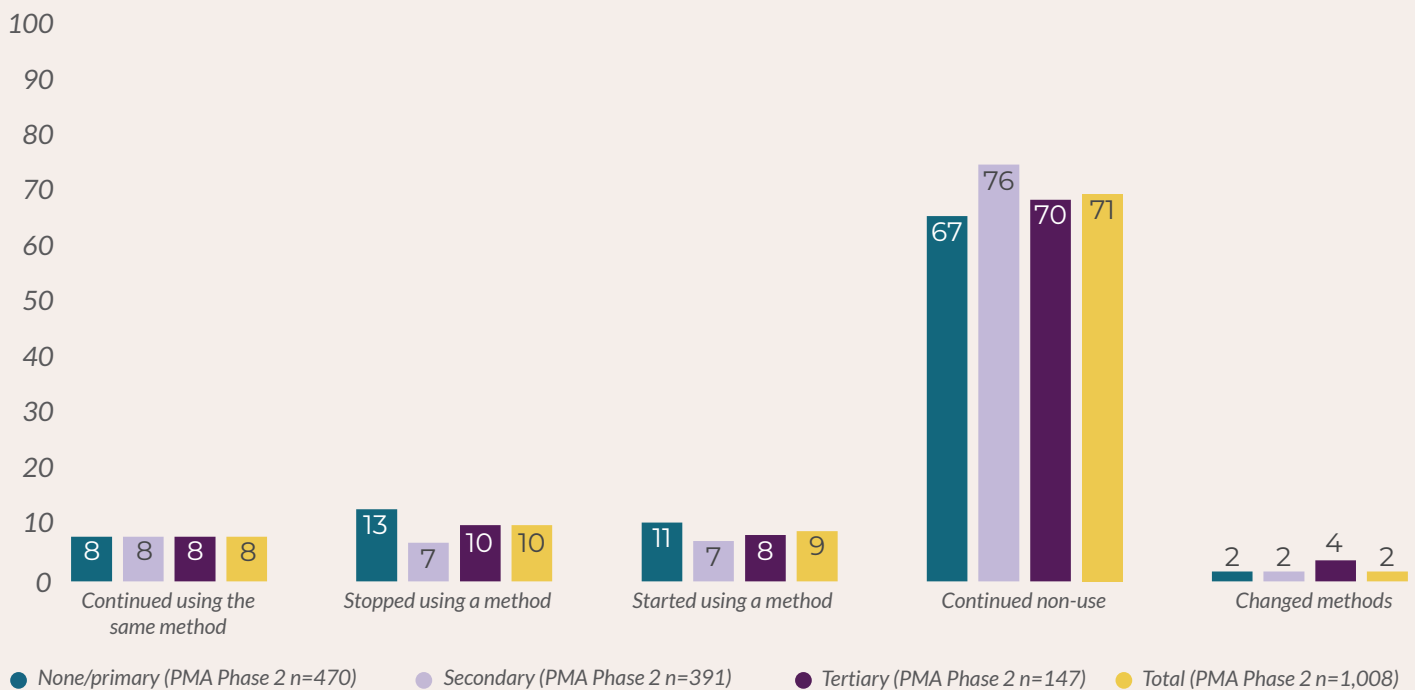
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

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



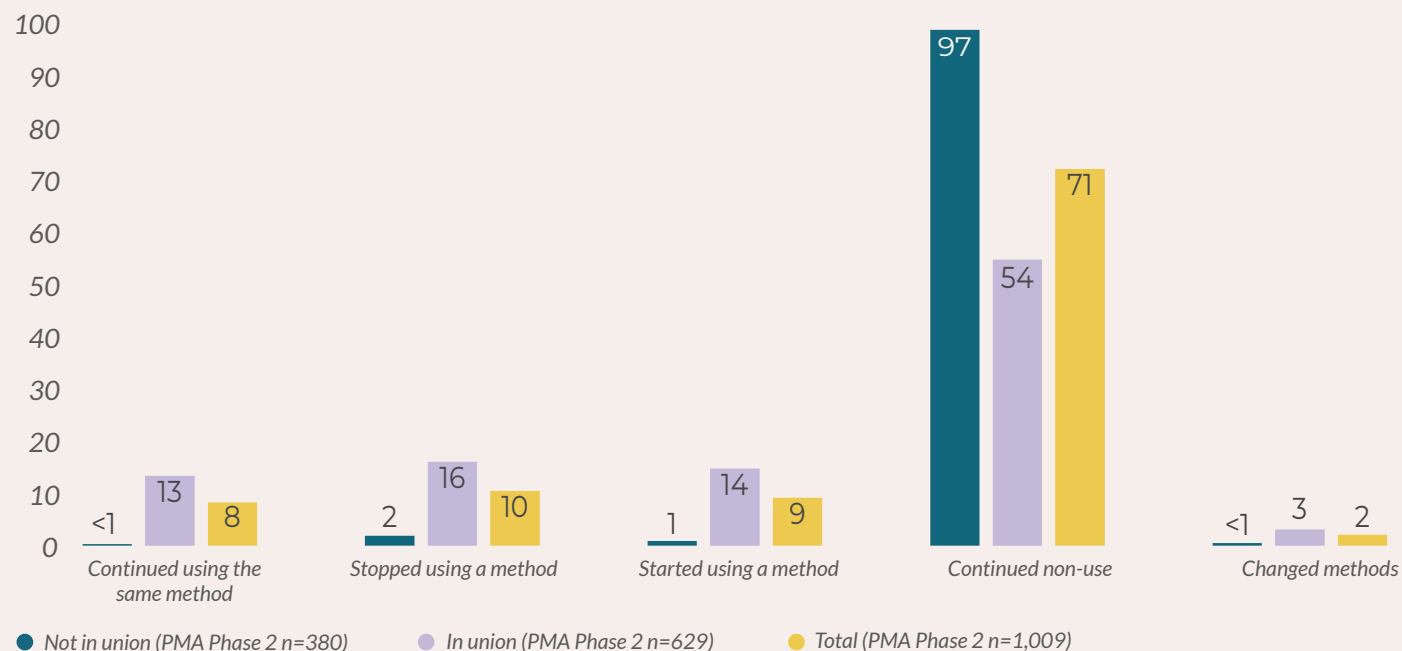
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

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



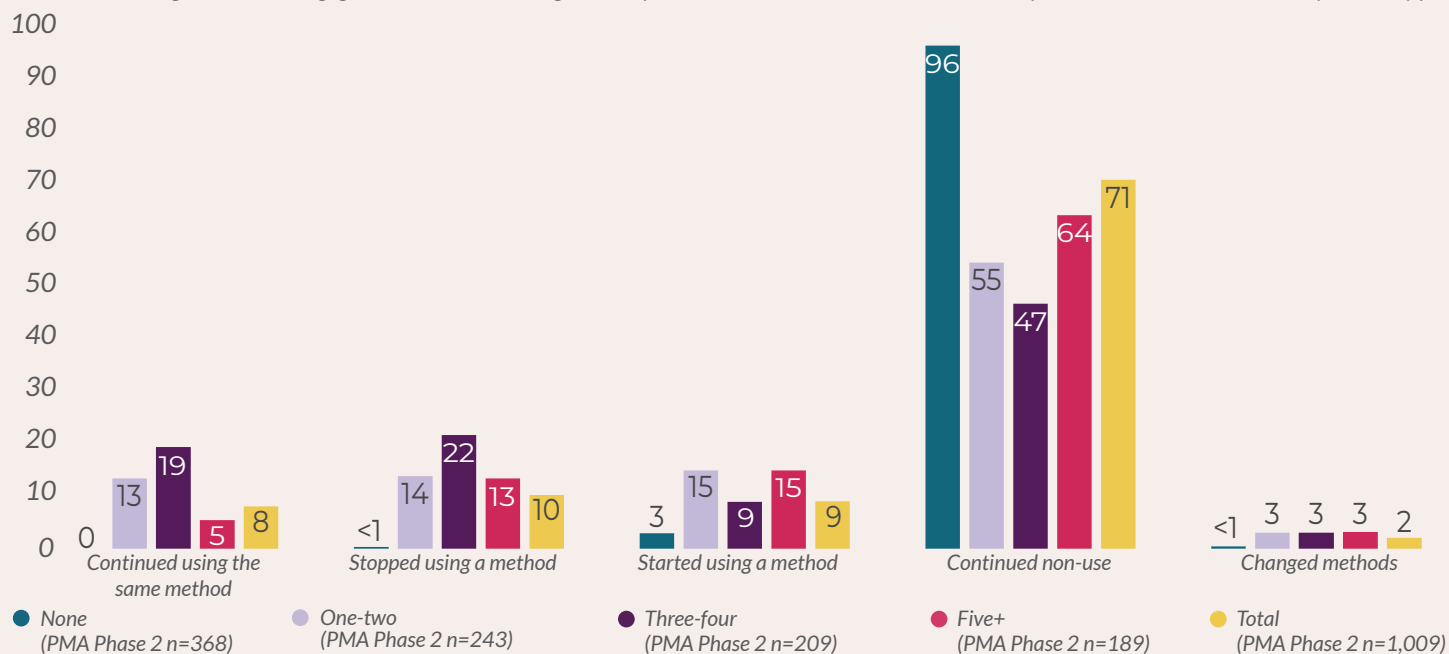
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

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



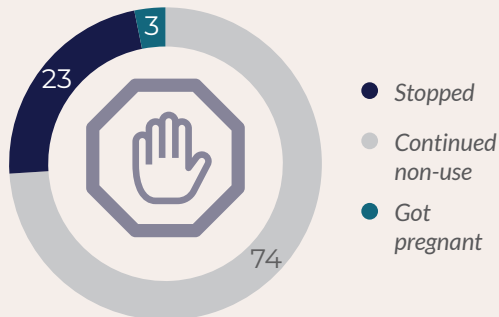
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- The proportion of women who continued using the same contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was at least **four times** as high among older women compared to adolescents.
- Level of education seems to have no effect on the proportion of women who continued using the same contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- **Less than one in ten women (9%)** started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2. This proportion was **14%** among married women and only **1%** among unmarried women.

SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

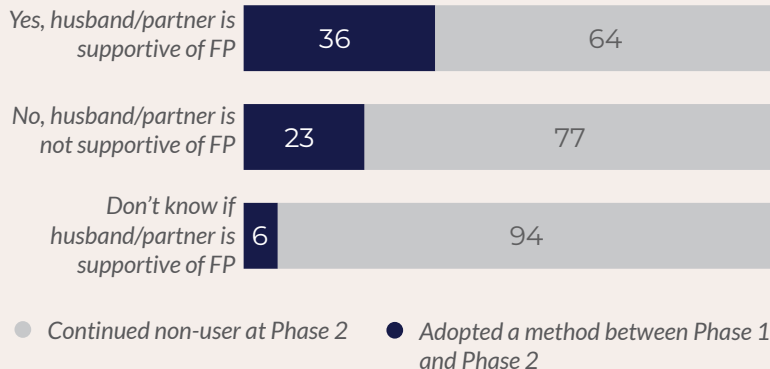
METHOD DISCONTINUATION

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=129)



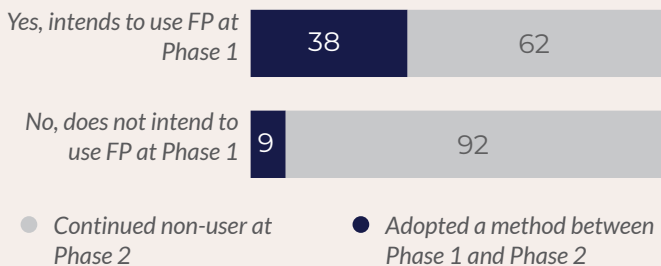
PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

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=260)



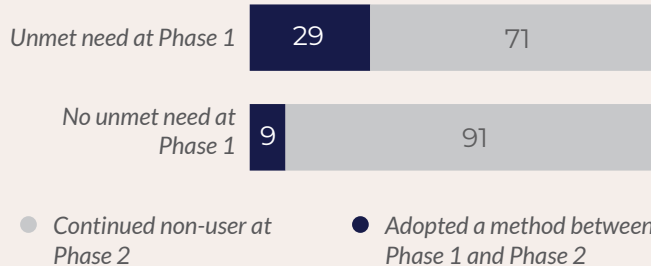
INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

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=789)



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=789)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- The proportion of women who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **1.6 times** as high among women whose partners were favorable to family planning (FP) at Phase 1 compared to women whose partners were not supportive of FP.
- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was larger among women who had an unmet need at Phase 1.
- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was at least **four times** as high among women who had intended to use family planning.

PMA Niger (Niamey) collects data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 33 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted 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 (91% of Phase 1 population). Of the 1,247 eligible respondents, 15.3% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 1,024 (82.1%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 97% 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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