

# Did the COVID-19 Pandemic Impact Contraceptive Use?

## An Introduction to Longitudinal Analysis using PMA Data

May 18, 2022



BILL & MELINDA GATES INSTITUTE for POPULATION and REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH





Good reproductive health policy starts with credible research

OUR WORK TOPICS REGIONS AREA



## Crisis on the Horizon: Devastating Losses for Global Reproductive Health Are Possible Due to COVID-19

EQUIPOP.ORG NOTRE ORGANISATION NOS ACTUALITÉS NOS ACTIONS NOTRE EXPERTISE NOUS SOUTIENONS

## Protecting women's health and rights during Covid-19

Experiences and feminist perspectives from West African civil society

## INCLUDE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN COVID-19 FUNDING APPEALS

ADVOCACY RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT [IAWG.NET/COVID19/ADVOCACY](http://IAWG.NET/COVID19/ADVOCACY)

IAWG Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises

**GHSP** GLOBAL HEALTH: SCIENCE AND PRACTICE  
Dedicated to what works in global health programs

OPEN ACCESS

COMMENTARY

## Opportunities and Challenges of Delivering Postabortion Care and Postpartum Family Planning During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Anne Pfitzer,<sup>a</sup> Eva Lathrop,<sup>b</sup> Alison Bodenheimer,<sup>c</sup> Saumya RamaRao,<sup>d</sup> Megan Christofield,<sup>a</sup> Patricia MacDonald,<sup>e</sup> Bethany Arnold,<sup>a</sup> Neeta Bhatnagar,<sup>a</sup> Erin Mielke,<sup>e</sup> Meridith Mikulich<sup>e</sup>

PERSPECTIVE



**SRHM** SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH MATTERS  
MORE THAN A JOURNAL

## Reproductive health under COVID-19 – challenges of responding in a global crisis

Kathryn Church ,<sup>a</sup> Jennifer Gassner,<sup>b</sup> Megan Elliott<sup>c</sup>

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DOI: 10.1080/26410397.2020.1773163



# Agenda

- Overview of PMA
- PMA panel membership
- IPUMS's role
- Creating an extract
- Breakout sessions – longitudinal analysis
  - Two breakout rooms: one for R, one for Stata
  - Self-select your breakout room
- Conclusion

# Performance Monitoring for Action (PMA) Overview



# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PMA AND PMA2020

2013



PLATFORM  
LAUNCHED

85+

ROUNDS OF  
DATA  
COLLECTION  
COMPLETED



SURVEYS IN  
**11**  
COUNTRIES  
IN AFRICA  
AND ASIA

10+

NEW  
SURVEY  
MODULES



2019



REVISED DESIGN  
LAUNCHED

9,000+

LOCAL DATA  
COLLECTORS  
TRAINED



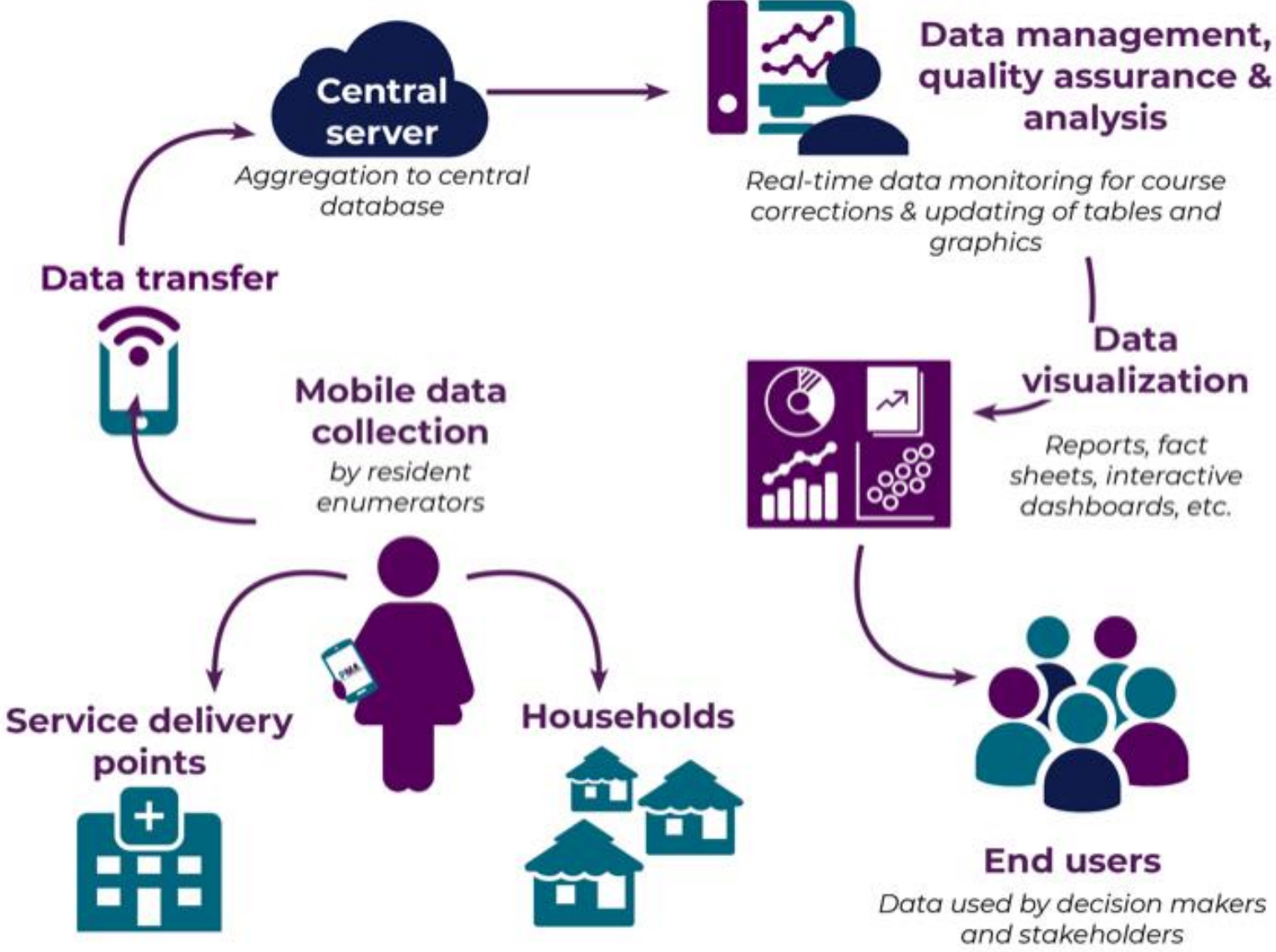
INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED



23,000+

DATASETS  
DOWNLOADED

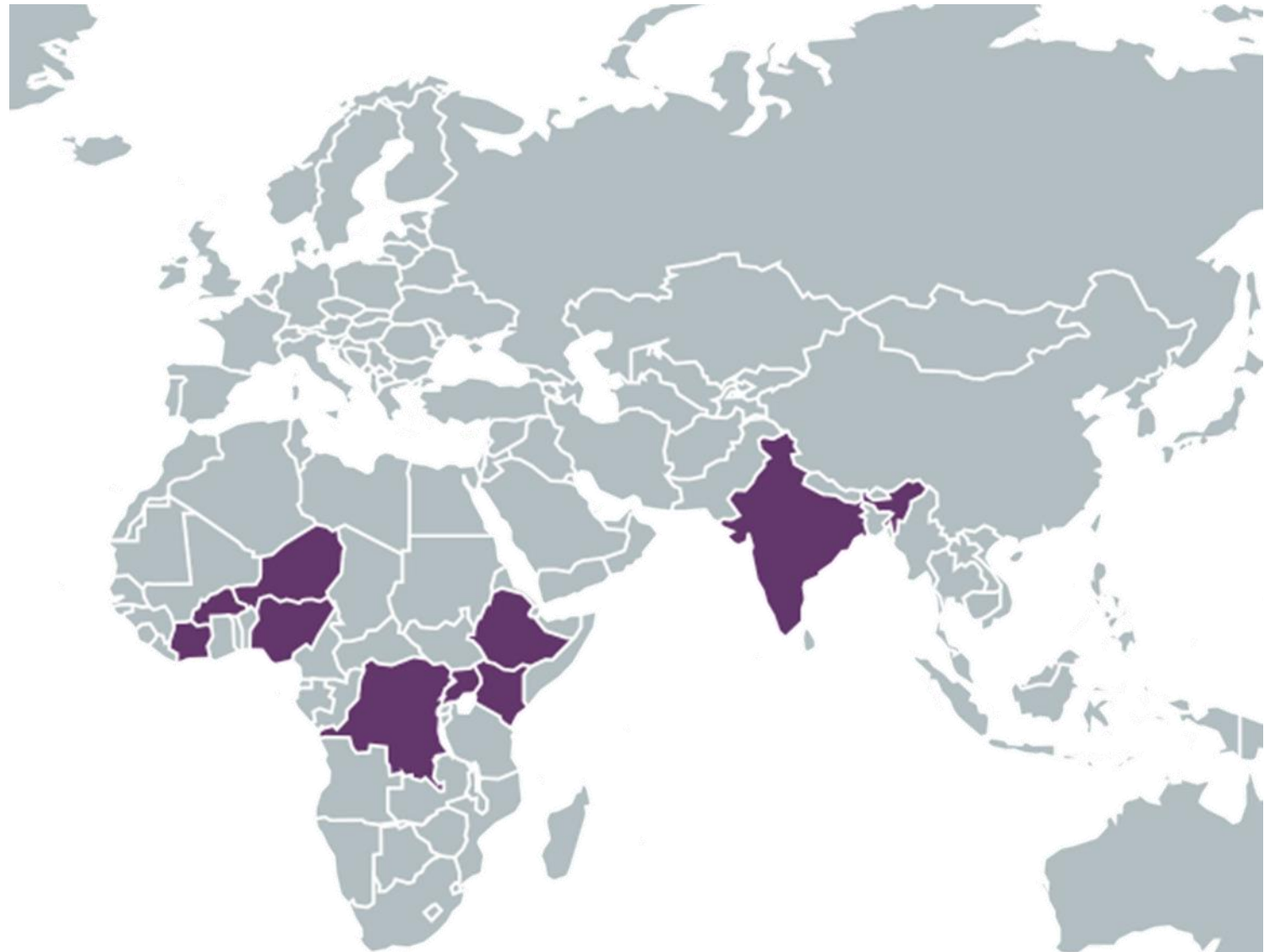
# How PMA Works



# Where We Work

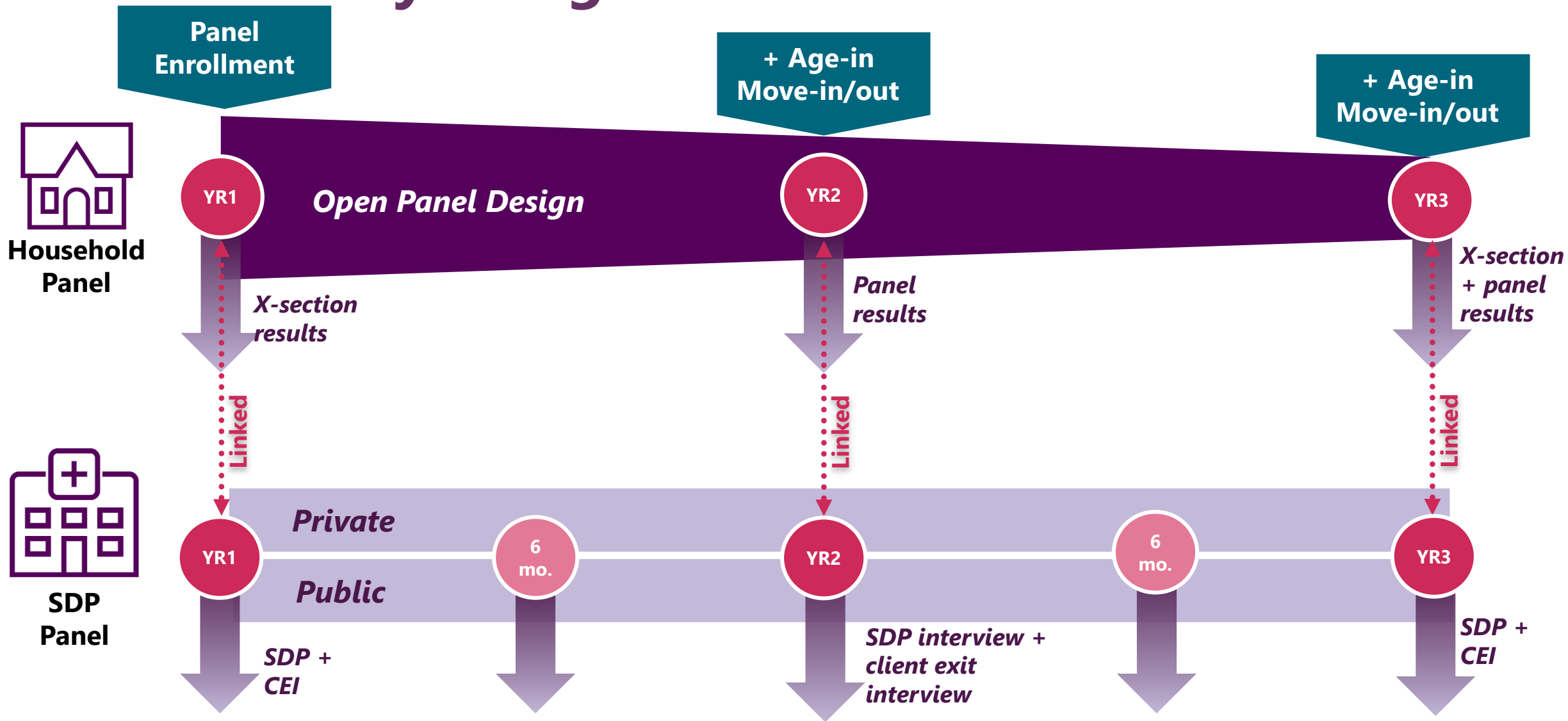
## Countries/Partners

<b>DR Congo</b>	<b>University of Kinshasa</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Makerere University</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>International Centre for Reproductive Health</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>CRERD</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>ISSP/University of Ouagadougou</b>
<b>Niger</b>	<b>National Statistical Institute (INS)</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>Indian Institute of Health Management Research</b>
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>ENSEA</b>
<b>Ethiopia*</b>	<b>Addis Ababa University School of Public Health</b>



\* *Separate grant*

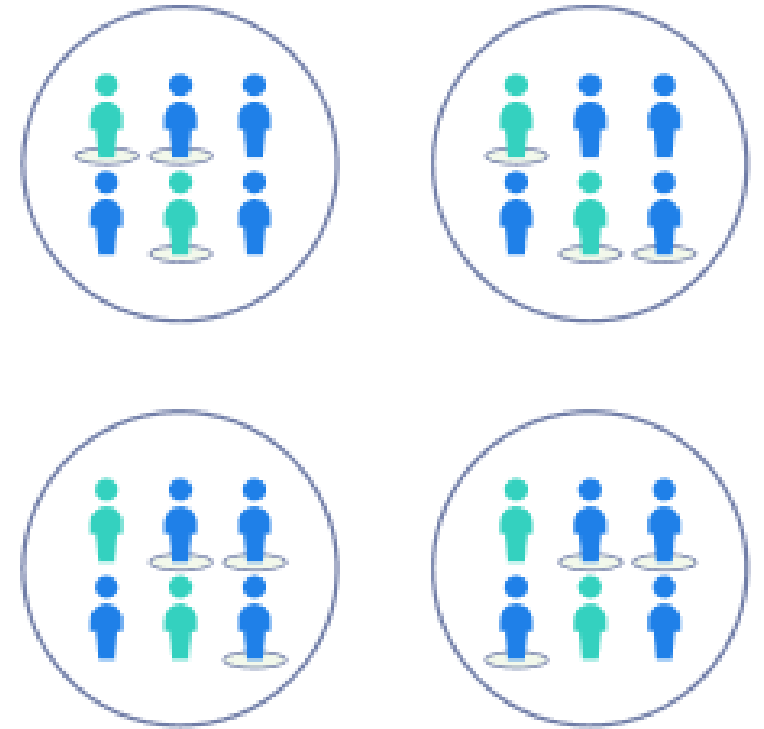
# PMA Study Design





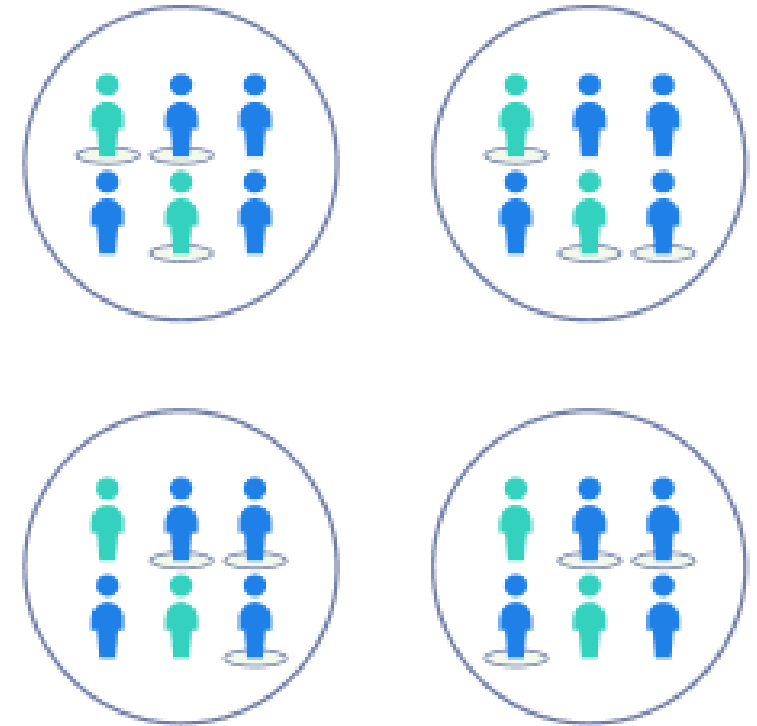
# PMA Sampling (1)

- PMA's sampling approach is guided by the goal to estimate the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) with a margin of error of  $\pm 3$  percentage points.
- To achieve this, PMA uses a multi-stage cluster design with urban-rural and major regions as strata.
- A representative sample of enumeration areas (EAs) is drawn from a master sampling frame, usually provided by the national statistical agency in each country.



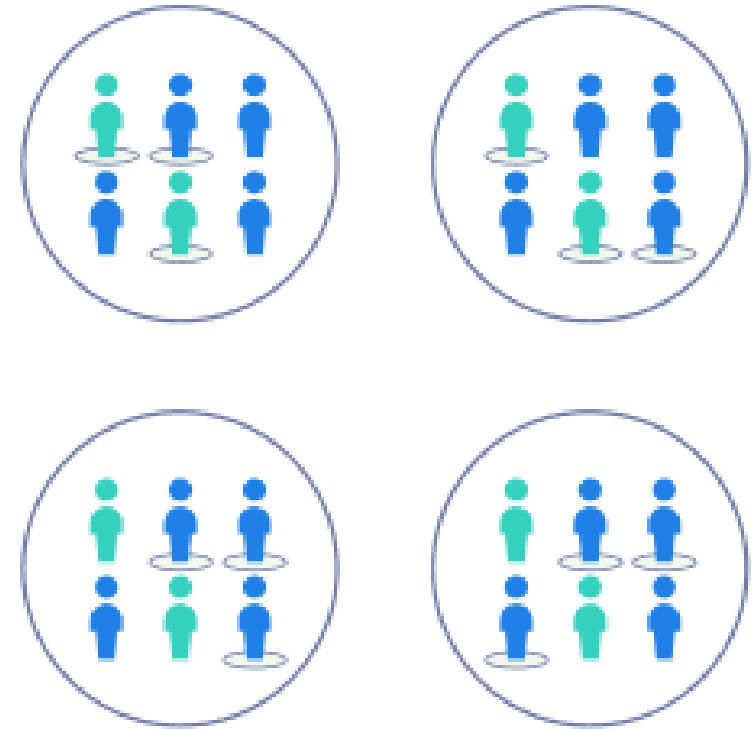
# PMA Sampling (2)

- At the beginning of data collection, PMA's Resident Enumerators map households and key landmarks in each EA.
- At baseline, a random sample of households is selected within each EA—usually 35 households from an EA size of around 200.
- All women aged 15-49 at baseline are drawn into the PMA sample.



# PMA Sampling (3)

- At Phase 2, REs returned to the same dwelling units interviewed at Phase 1 and administered the female survey to all consenting women ages 15-49 in the household, regardless of their resident status at Phase 1.
- Women interviewed in the household in Phase 1 are re-interviewed, and new women can be enrolled in the panel survey.
- Women who left their Phase 1 household are eligible for follow-up, based on the location of their Phase 2 household.



# PMA Weighting Procedures

- *Cross-sectional weights:* Design-survey weights are created as the inverse of the HH selection probability. The weights are further adjusted for non-response at the household level within the EA.
- *Longitudinal weights:* Panel weights are calculated as the baseline female weights, adjusted for loss to follow-up. To adjust, PMA uses the inverse of predicted probability of having a completed the baseline survey- an inverse probability weighting (IPW) approach.
- Finally, the household and female weights are normalized at the national or subnational level.





# PMA Panel Membership

# Panel Sample

- Dwelling unit-based sampling approach

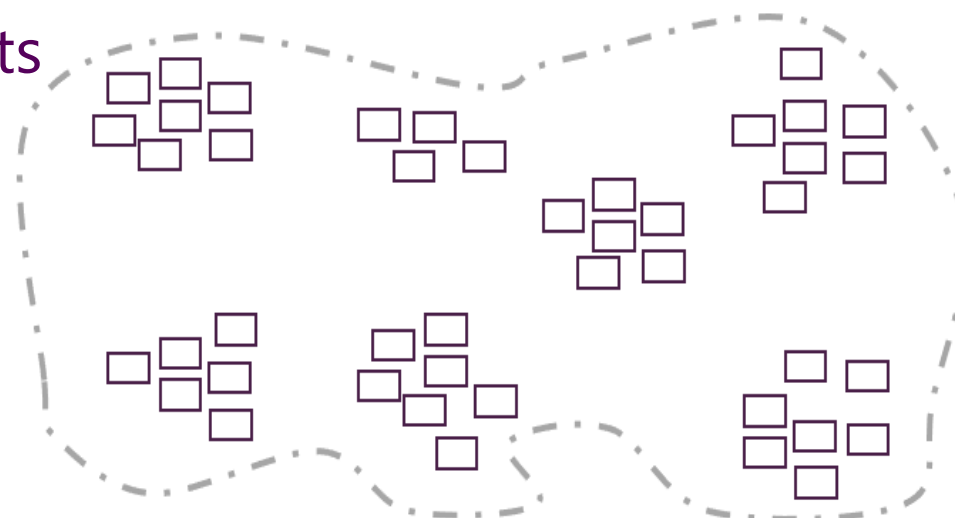
**Dwelling Unit** Room or group of rooms occupied by one or more households



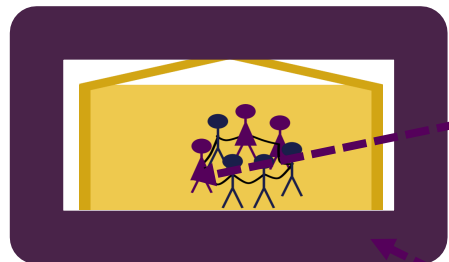
- At Phase 2 – RE re-identified the P1 Dwelling Units



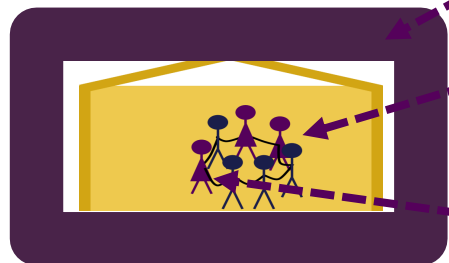
**Phase 1 Dwelling Units**



# Panel Sample



## Household Questionnaire



## Female Survey Eligibility

- Age 15-49 yrs
- Live in selected HHs
- Slept in selected HHs the day before



## Female Panel Questionnaire

- Women who received baseline survey at Phase 1
- Consented to follow-up



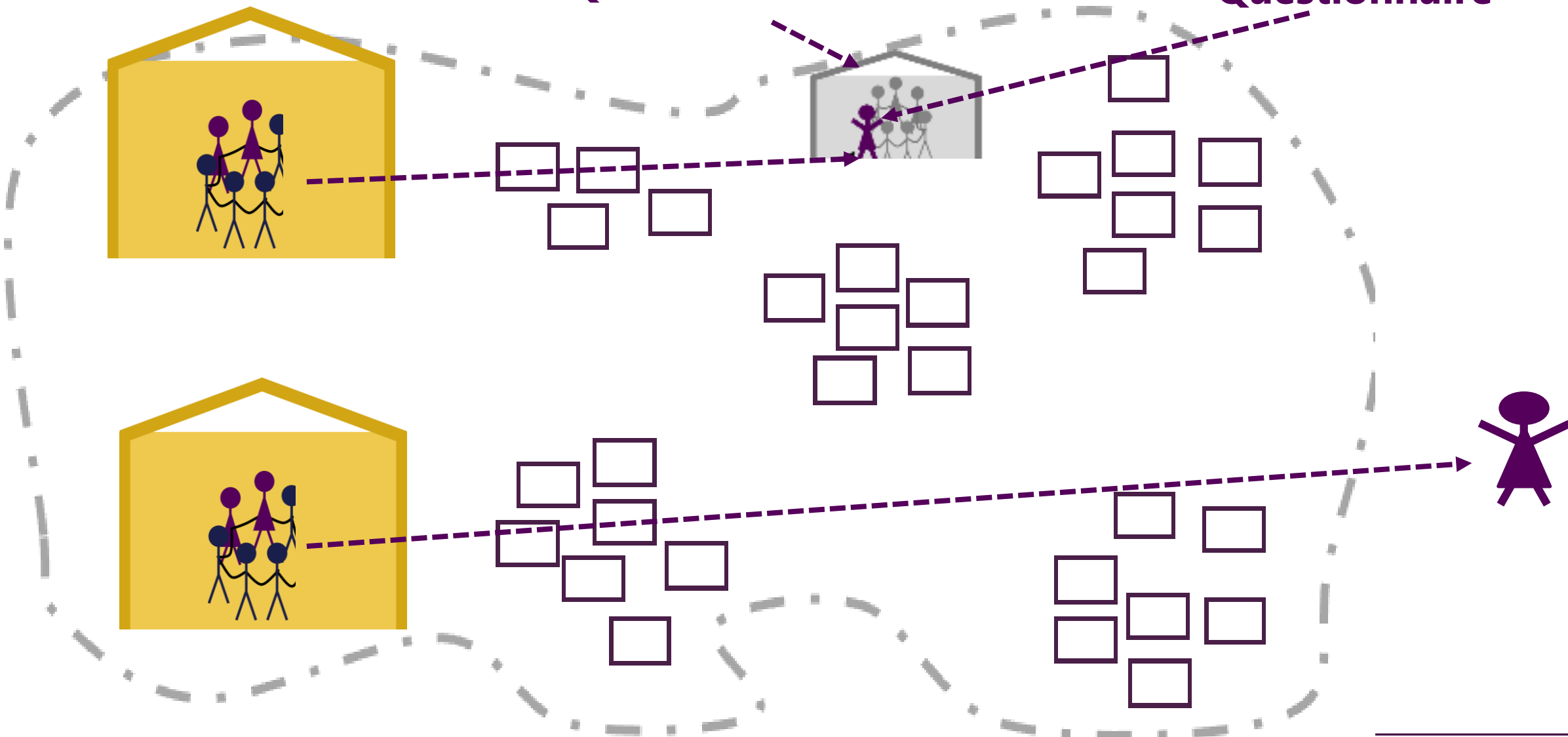
## Female Baseline Questionnaire

- Age in (Turns 15 after Phase 1)
- New eligible women found

# Panel Sample

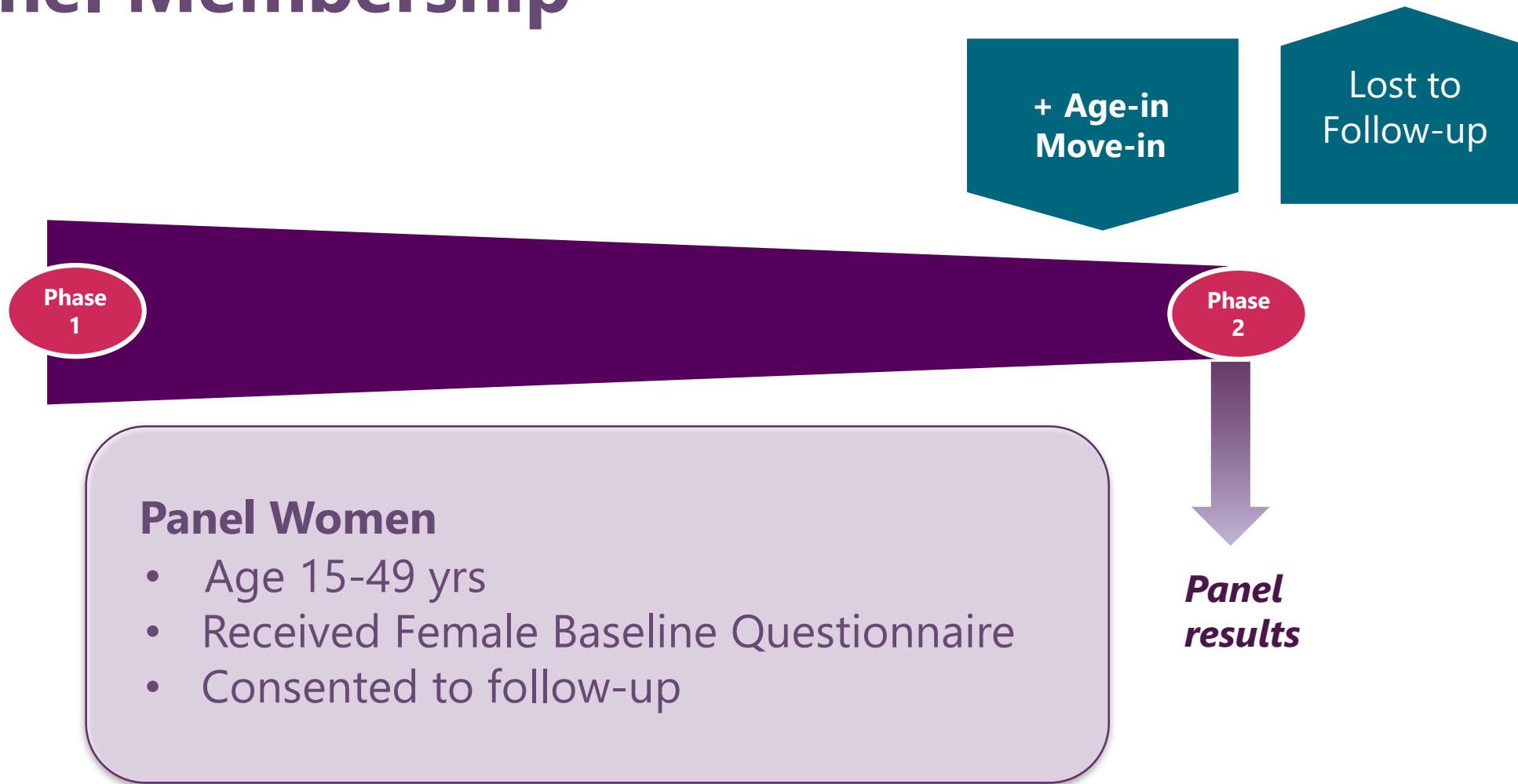
## Household Questionnaire

## Female Panel Questionnaire

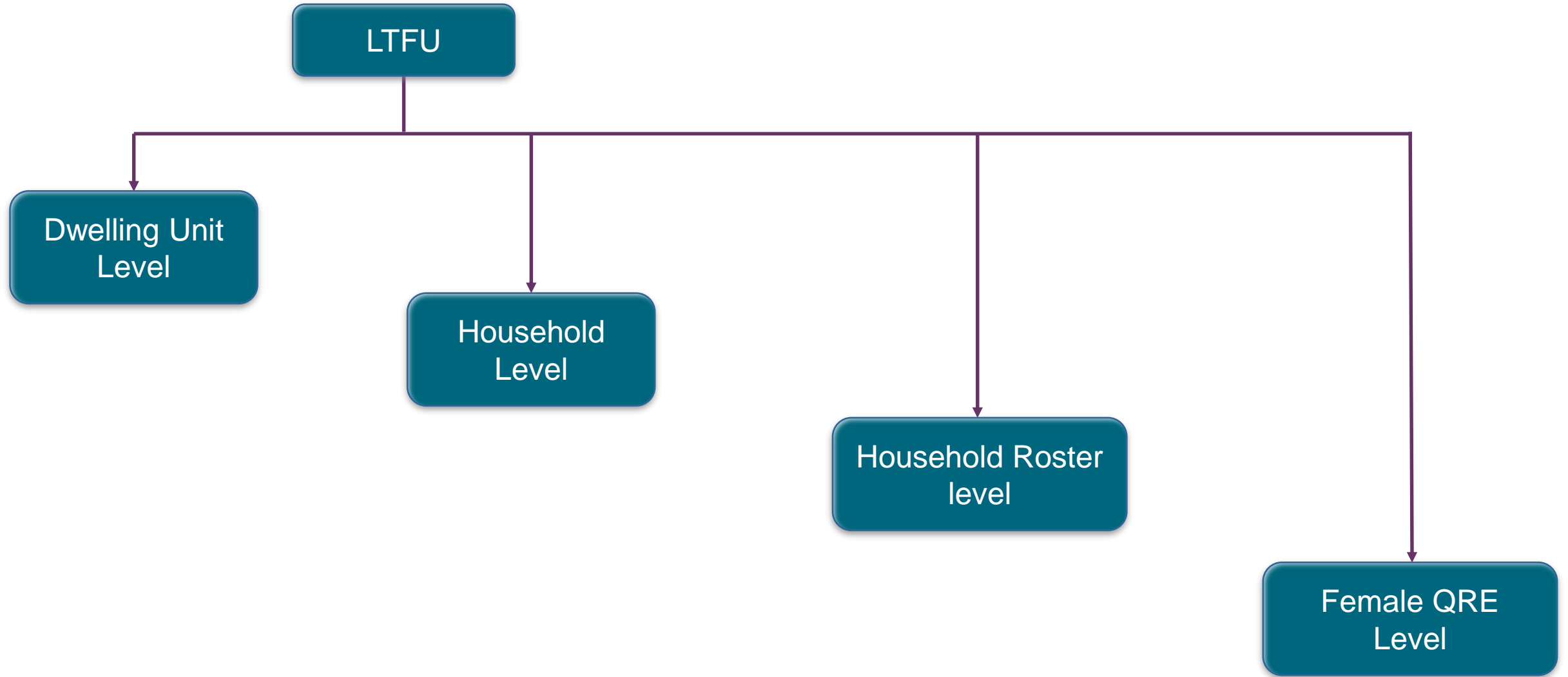




# Panel Membership



# Lost to Follow-up

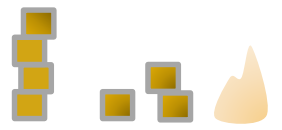


# Lost to Follow-up

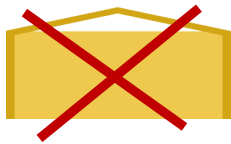
LTFU

Dwelling Unit Level

Destroyed



Not found



Replaced



?

Household Level

Household Roster Level

Female QRE Level

# Lost to Follow-up

LTFU

Dwelling Unit  
Level

Household  
Level

Household Roster  
Level

Female QRE  
Level

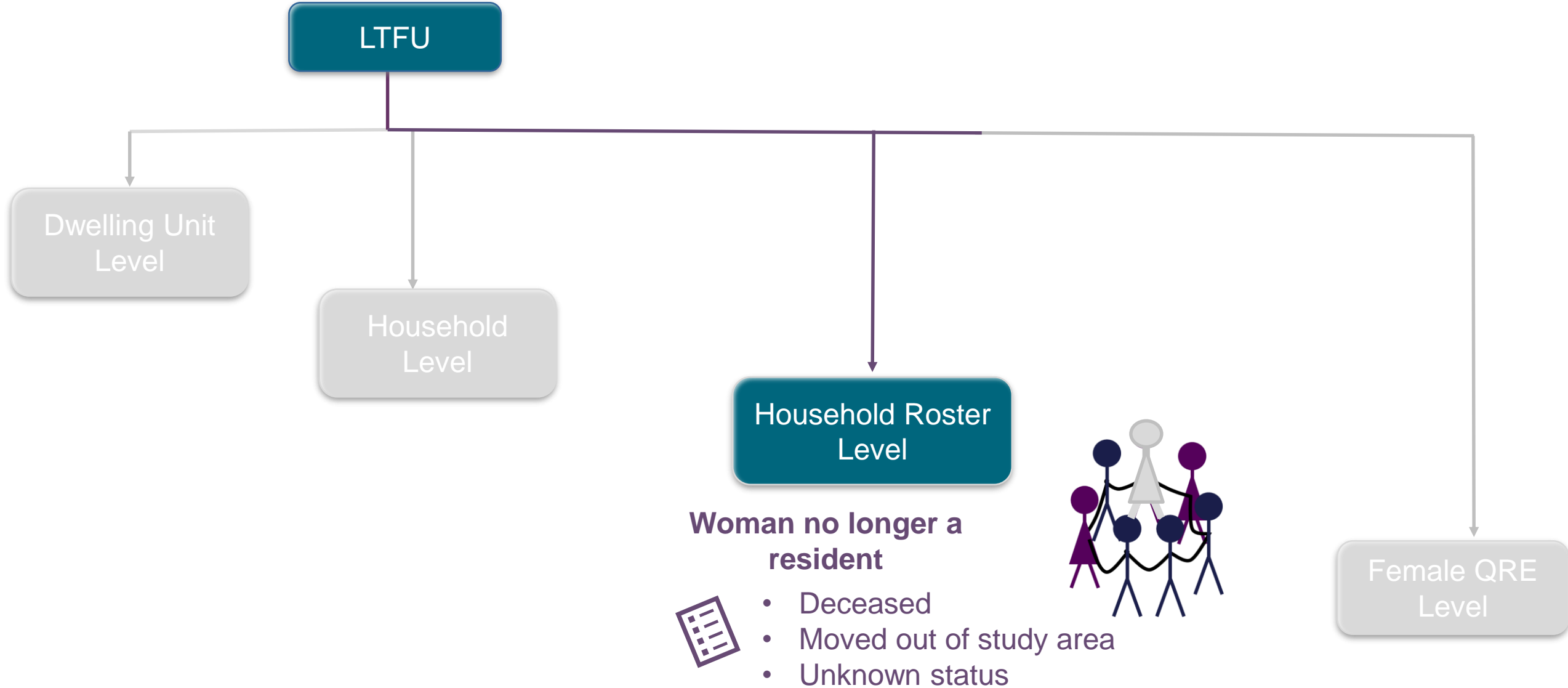
## Incomplete Household survey



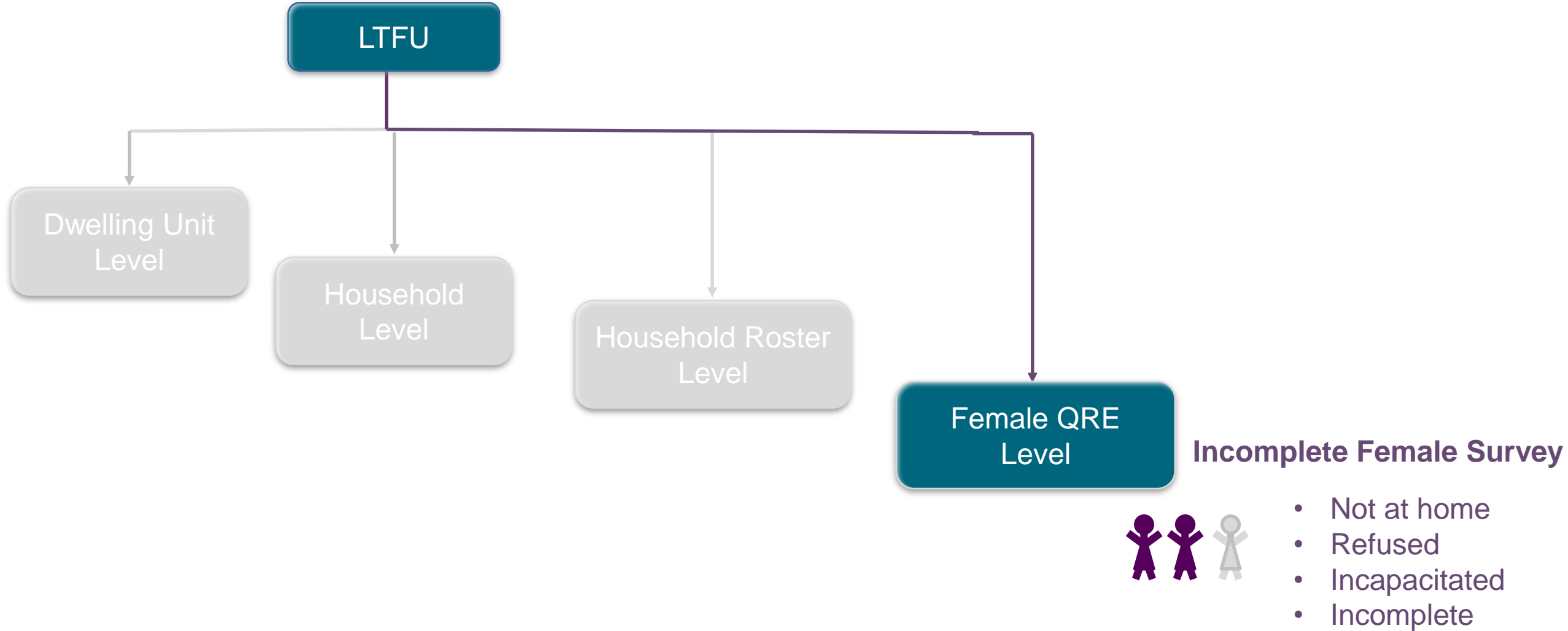
- HH absent
- Refused participation
- Incomplete HH QRE



# Lost to Follow-up



# Lost to Follow-up



# IPUMS: What We Do

# What is IPUMS?

IPUMS provides census and survey data from around the world integrated across time and space. IPUMS integration and documentation makes it easy to study change, conduct comparative research, merge information across data types, and analyze individuals within family and community context. Data and services available free of charge.





U.S. Census and American Community Survey microdata from 1850 to the present. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Current Population Survey microdata including basic monthly surveys and supplements from 1962 to the present. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



World's largest collection of census microdata covering over 100 countries, contemporary and historical. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Health survey data for Africa and Asia, including harmonized data collections for [DHS](#) and [PMA](#). [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Tabular U.S. Census data and GIS boundary files from 1790 to the present. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Tabular and GIS data from population, housing, and agricultural censuses around the world. [Learn More](#)  
Find additional spatial population & environmental data in [IPUMS Terra](#).

VISIT SITE



Historical and contemporary time use data from 1930 to the present. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Historical and contemporary U.S. health survey data from [NHIS](#) (1963-present) and [MEPS](#) (1996-present). [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE



Survey data on the science and engineering workforce in the U.S. from 1993 to the present. [Learn More](#)

VISIT SITE

# IPUMS PMA

- Harmonize codes and variable names
- Document variables
- Disseminate custom data files in multiple formats
- Add calculated fields
- Link longitudinal records

# DATA ANALYSIS HUB

April 15, 2021  
Matt Gunther

## FORMATTING MIGRATION RECALL DATA FOR LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

MIGRATION

DATA DISCOVERY

DATA MANIPULATION

PIVOT\_LONGER

REGEX

Use `tidyr::pivot_longer` to reshape wide data into a long format.



April 2, 2021  
Matt Gunther

## UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING AFTER INTERNAL MIGRATION

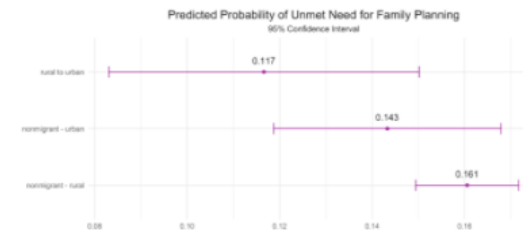
MIGRATION

PMA PUBLICATIONS

SVYGLM

BOOTSTRAPS

Summary and source code from a recent article using



### CATEGORIES

Articles (11)

across (1)

bootstraps (1)

Data Analysis (1)

Data Discovery (3)

Data Manipulation (5)

dotwhisker (1)

Importing Data (1)

Individuals in Context (6)

ipumsr (1)

join (2)

Mapping (1)

Migration (2)

New Data (1)

`pivot_longer` (2)

PMA Publications (1)

# Research Question

- Did COVID-19 impact contraceptive use? Did restrictions affect fertility-related behaviors in Nigeria?
  - Data visualization
  - Analysis
    - Income loss
    - Concern over infection

# Creating an Extract

# Long Form

	fqinstid	phase	age
16142	KX2AH65VN497BF96RRRUJPM1S	baseline	28
16143	KX2AH65VN497BF96RRRUJPM1S	first follow up	29
16144	KX711SEPOBKY3MMTQFGFNACW9	baseline	36
16145	KX711SEPOBKY3MMTQFGFNACW9	first follow up	37
16146	KX8SOU802UUY4QU18P7YILL7	baseline	18
16147	KX8SOU802UUY4QU18P7YILL7	first follow up	19
16148	KX06AIZBXKYAI46XW6P1S8312	baseline	37
16149	KX06AIZBXKYAI46XW6P1S8312	first follow up	38
16150	KXPDCZXACMZEL58QTHJW5D4K0	baseline	18
16151	KXPDCZXACMZEL58QTHJW5D4K0	first follow up	19
16152	KXSHBJC3BX60MWZFV7VKX86NR	baseline	46
16153	KXSHBJC3BX60MWZFV7VKX86NR	first follow up	47
16154	KXU7WCQ6VANDB05XFZU7GXQ1W	baseline	34
16155	KXU7WCQ6VANDB05XFZU7GXQ1W	first follow up	35
16156	KY26N1AKWGTMI17VW17RNFM5CF	baseline	16

**Variables**

Filter variables here

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Label
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	age	age in female res
<input type="checkbox"/>	casetype	case selection typ
<input type="checkbox"/>	sample	pma sample num
<input type="checkbox"/>	country	pma country
<input type="checkbox"/>	year	year
<input type="checkbox"/>	hhid	unique househol
<input type="checkbox"/>	respondent	respondent to th

Variables | Snapshots

---

**Properties**

**Variables**

Name	fqinstid
Label	unique id for ferr
Type	str41
Format	%41s
Value label	
Notes	

**Data**

Frame	default
Filename	pma_00256.dta
Label	
Notes	

# Wide Form

	age_1	age_2	marstat_1	marstat_2
20594	24	25	never married	never married
20595	34	35	currently married	currently married
20596	46	47	divorced or separated	divorced or separated
20597	18	18	never married	never married
20598	41	42	currently married	currently married
20599	21	22	never married	currently married
20600	22	23	currently married	currently married
20601	36	37	currently married	currently married
20602	42	43	currently married	currently married
20603	29	30	currently living with partner	currently living with partner
20604	35	niu (not in universe)	currently married	niu (not in universe)
20605	39	40	never married	divorced or separated
20606	16	17	never married	never married
20607	24	25	currently married	currently married
20608	32	33	currently married	currently married

Variables

Filter va

Name

marstat\_2

casetype

sample\_1

sample\_2

country

year\_1

year\_2

Variables

Properties

Value lab

Notes

▲ Data

Frame

▶ Filename

Label

Notes

Variables

Observat

Size

Memory

Sorted by



# Relevant Variables

## ■ CP

- Using a contraceptive method

## ■ CVINCOMELOSS

- If household lost income, was due to COVID

## ■ COVIDCONCERN

- Concerned about becoming infected with COVID

# Framework for Today's Breakout Sessions

- Karp, C., Wood, S. N., Guiella, G., Gichangi, P., Bell, S. O., Anglewicz, P., ... & Moreau, C. (2021). **Contraceptive dynamics during COVID-19 in sub-Saharan Africa: longitudinal evidence from Burkina Faso and Kenya.** *BMJ Sexual & Reproductive Health*, 47(4), 252-260.

Breakout sessions

# LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

# PMA Data

- **PMA data:** in addition to information on COVID-19, PMA collects data on
  - Women's economic empowerment
  - Women's sexual and reproductive empowerment
  - Reproductive histories through a two-three year contraceptive calendar
  - Gender-based violence
  - Fertility and contraceptive preferences and intentions
  - Family planning service quality
  - GPS coordinates
- PMA survey instruments are available at:  
<https://www.pmadata.org/data/survey-methodology>

# Looking Forward

## ■ PMA datasets:

- Baseline panel data are available for all PMA countries. PMA data can be accessed through <https://pma.ipums.org/pma/> or <https://www.pmadata.org/data/request-access-datasets>
- Two phases of longitudinal panel data are available for Kenya, Nigeria, DRC, and Burkina Faso.
  - Forthcoming for India (Rajasthan) and Uganda in July 2022, Cote d'Ivoire in August 2022, and Niger in November 2022.
- Phase three data will be available in the coming months
  - Kenya and Nigeria in August 2022, Burkina Faso in September 2022, DRC in October 2022

## ■ PMA research:

- A complete list of PMA publications (including several on FP and COVID) is available on the [PMA Google Scholar Website](#).

# Questions?

[info@pmadata.org](mailto:info@pmadata.org)

[ipums@umn.edu](mailto:ipums@umn.edu)



# Thank you!

 [pmadata.org](http://pmadata.org)

 [pma.ipums.org](http://pma.ipums.org)

 [/pm4action](https://www.facebook.com/pm4action)

 [@pm4action](https://www.instagram.com/pm4action)

 [@pm4action](https://www.tiktok.com/@pm4action)



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