

PMA BURKINA FASO (HAUTS-BASSINS)

Results from Phase 2 panel survey

December 2020–March 2021



OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

Among the 707 women who did not use any contraceptive method at Phase 1, **19%** reported that they started using one between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

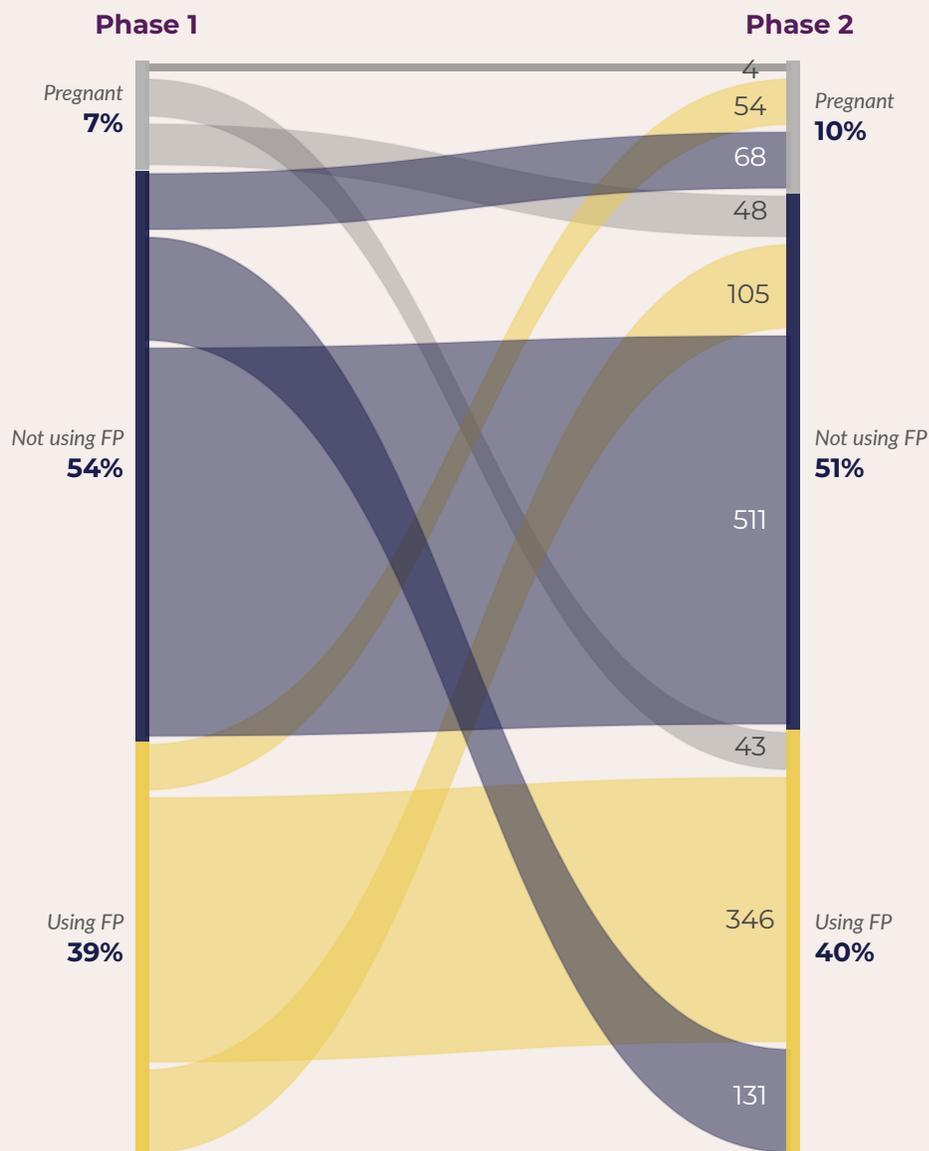
Among the 505 women who used a contraceptive method at Phase 1, **21%** reported that they stopped using it between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

The proportion of women who became pregnant between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was almost the same (~10%) among women who did not use any contraceptive method and those who did at Phase 1.

SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

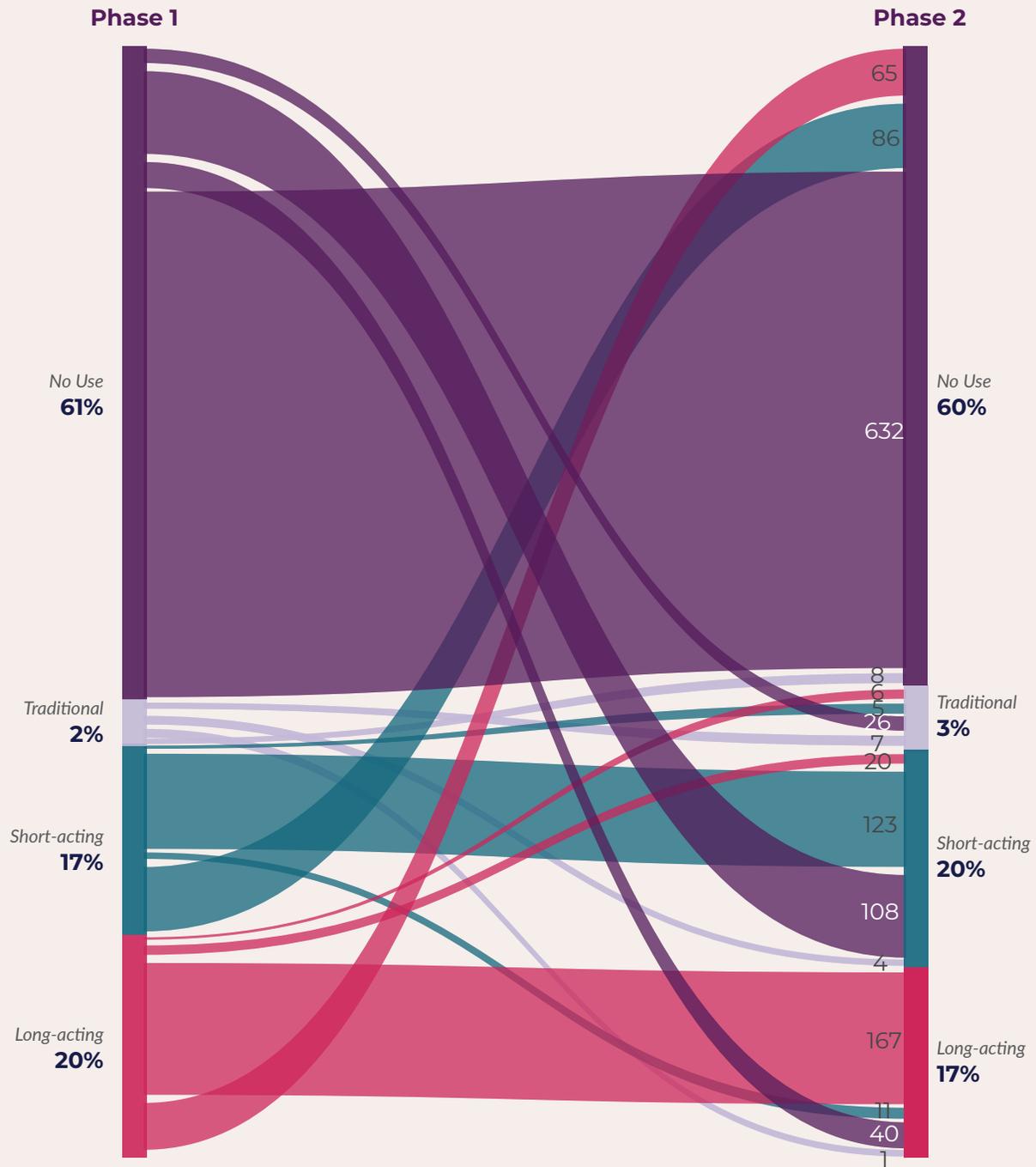
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (February 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (March 2021) (n=1,310)



CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TYPE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive method or use status between PMA Phase 1 (February 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (March 2021) (n=1,310)



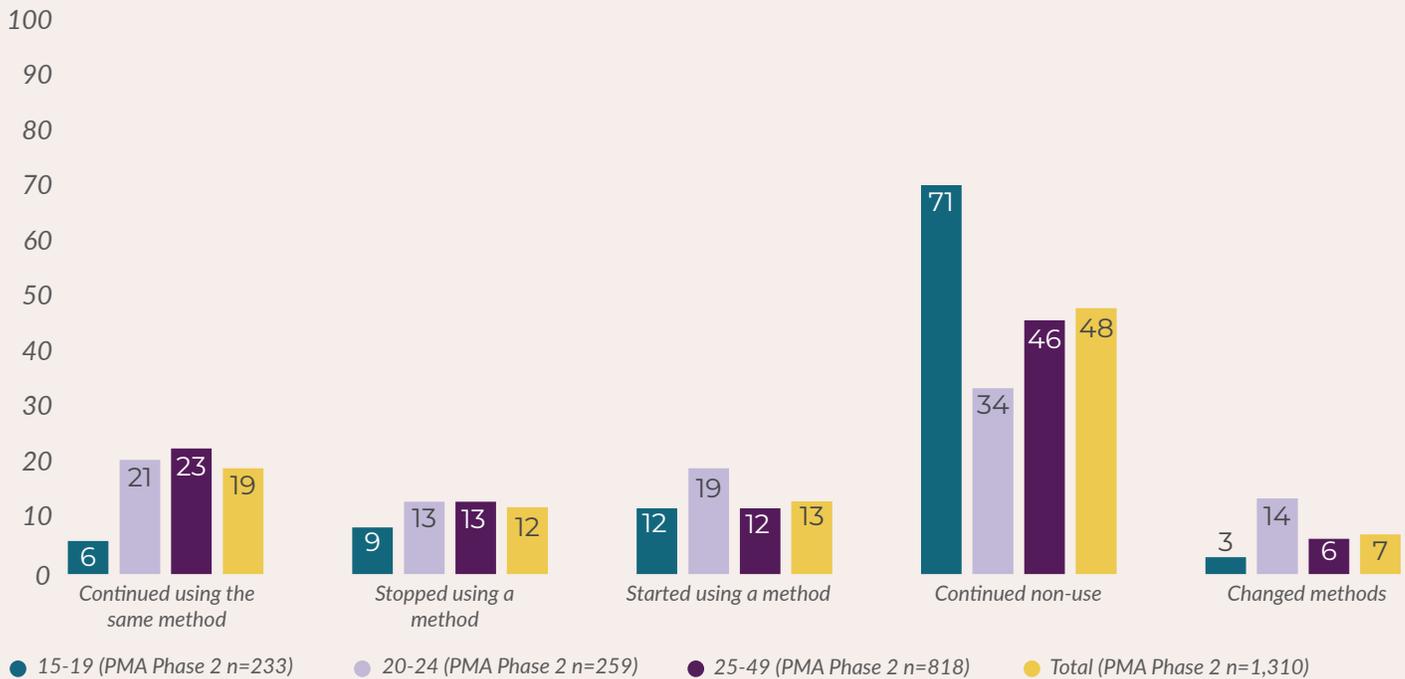
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- 5% of women who used a short-acting contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they started using a long-acting method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- 8% of women who used a long-acting contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they started using a short-acting method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- 39% of women who used a short-acting contraceptive method and 25% of women who used a long-acting contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they stopped using their method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

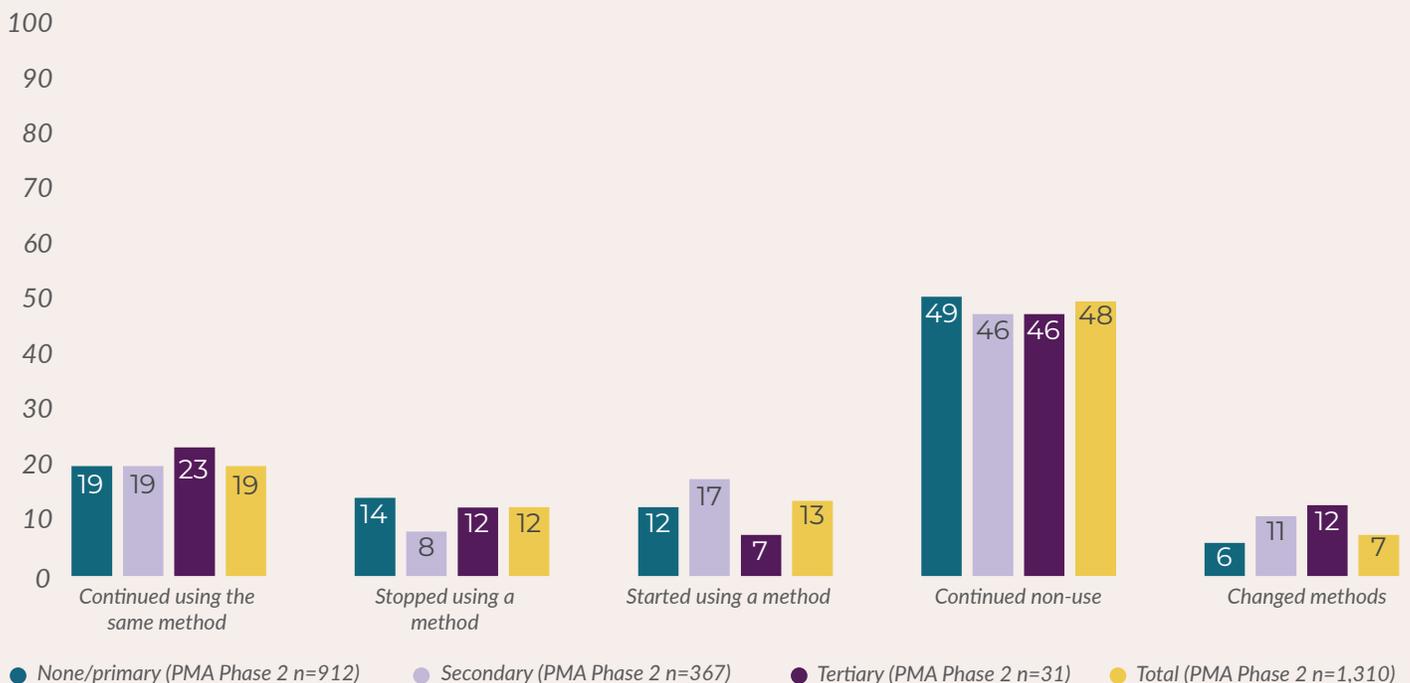
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (February 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (March 2021), by age



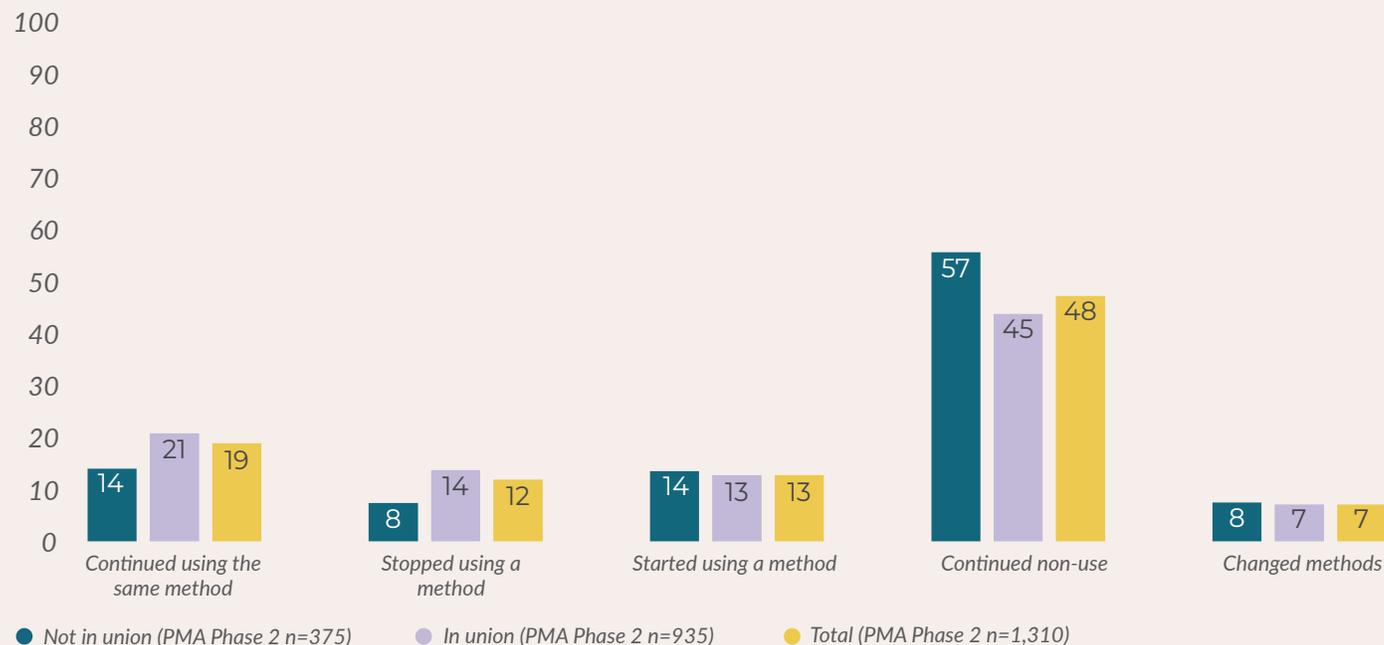
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (February 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (March 2021), by education level



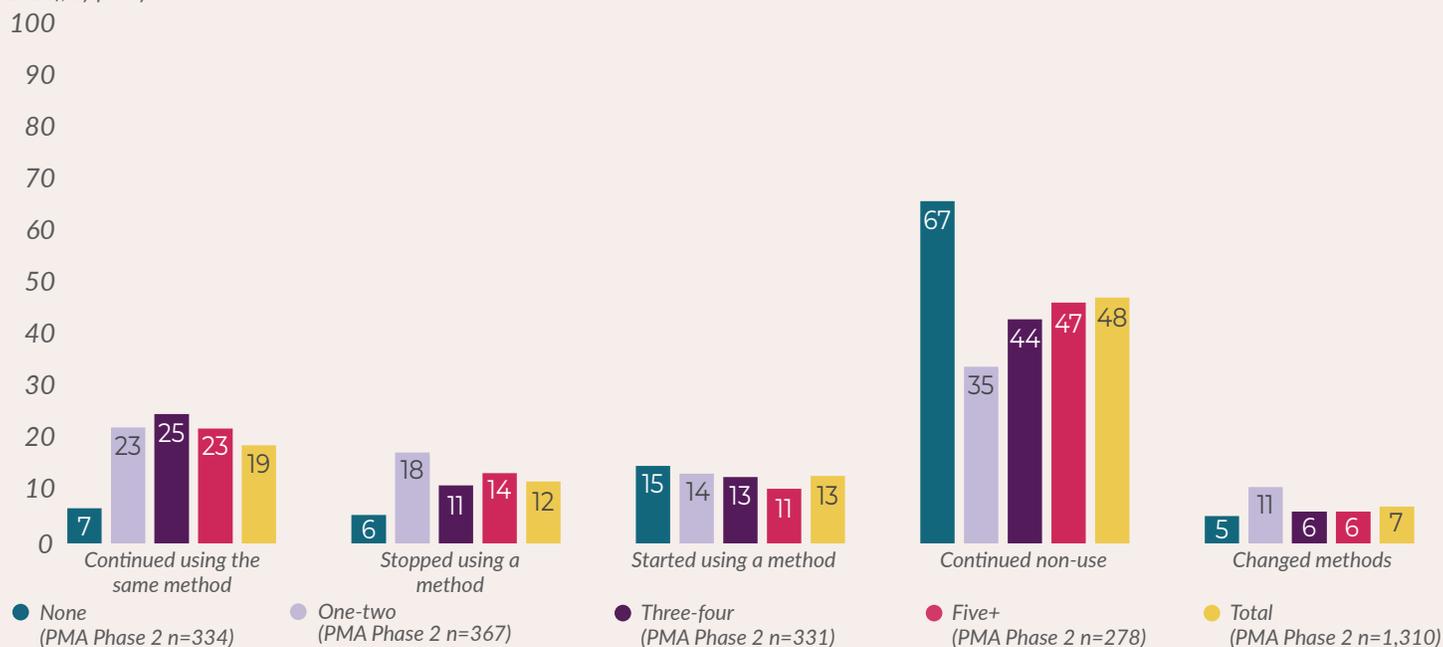
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (February 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (March 2021), 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 (February 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (March 2021), by parity



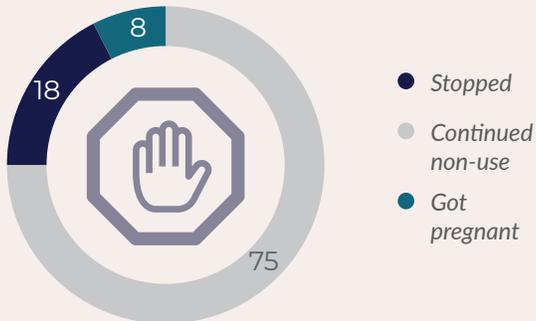
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- The proportion of women who continued using the same contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was at least **three times** as high among older women than adolescent girls.
- The proportion of women who continued not to use any contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **similar** across education levels.
- Overall, the proportion of women who stopped using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was relatively low. It was **14%** among married women and **8%** among unmarried women.

SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

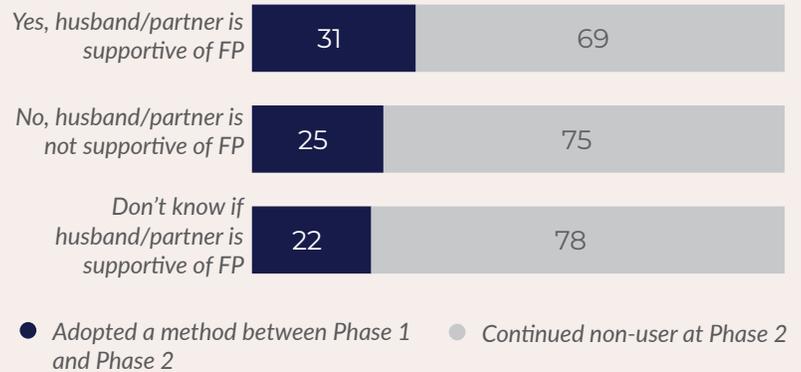
METHOD DISCONTINUATION

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=110)



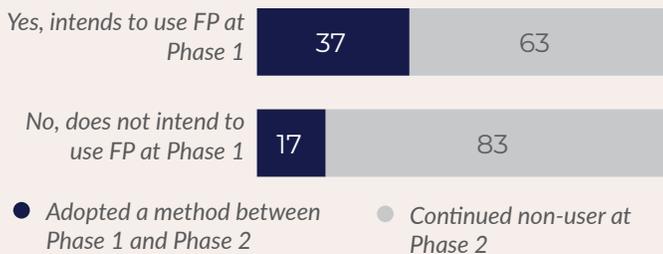
PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

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=477)



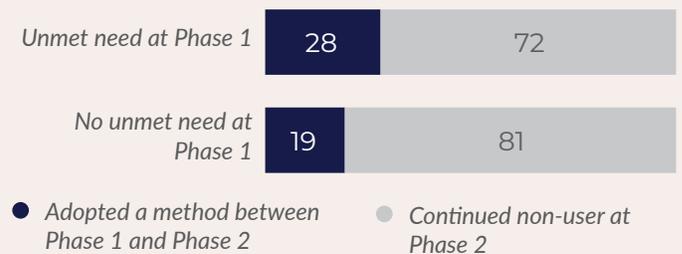
INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

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=790)



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=790)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- The proportion of women who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **higher** among women whose husbands/partners were supportive of family planning at Phase 1.
- The proportion of women who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **higher** among women who had an unmet need at Phase 1.
- The proportion of women who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **at least twice as high** among women who intended to use family planning at Phase 1 compared to those who did not.

PMA Burkina Faso (Hauts-Bassins) collects regionally representative data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 42 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 (December 2020 to March 2021), who were interviewed at the Phase 1 survey between December 2019 and February 2020 and consented to follow-up (96.5% of Phase 1 population). Of the 1,645 eligible respondents, 10.7% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 1,411 (85.8% of the eligible sample) completed the survey, for a response rate of 96.1% among contacted women. For sampling information and full data sets, visit www.pmadata.org/countries/burkina-faso.

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 Burkina Faso is led by l'Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population at l'Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. 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.