



PMA CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Results from Phase 4 panel survey

November 2023 - January 2024

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

The percentage of panel women using a contraceptive method decreased sharply between 2021 (**37%**) and 2024 (**31%**).

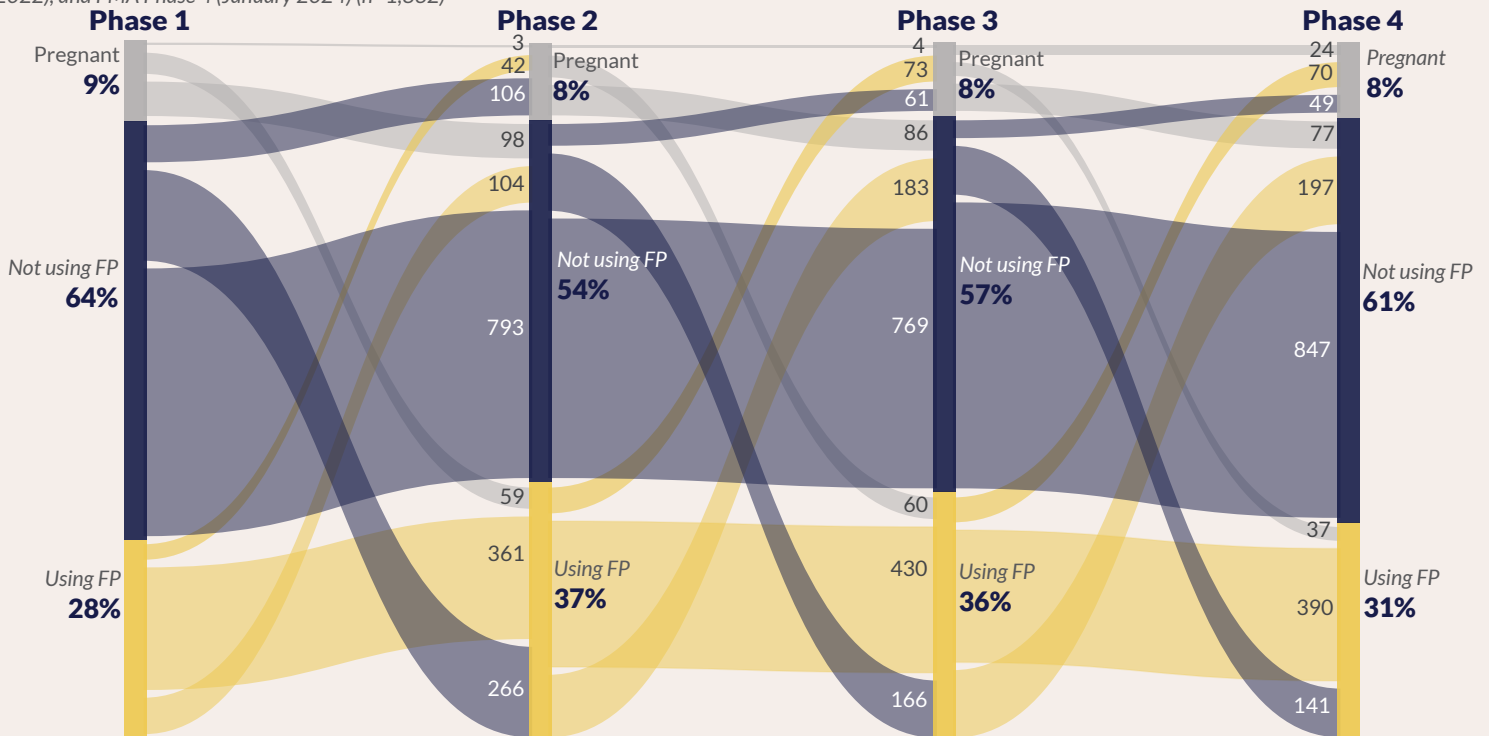
Among non-users of family planning in 2022, **27%** of those with unmet need adopted a method, compared with **13%** of those with no unmet need.

Around one in five women (**37%**) with unmet need in 2022 started using contraception by 2024.

SECTION 1 : OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

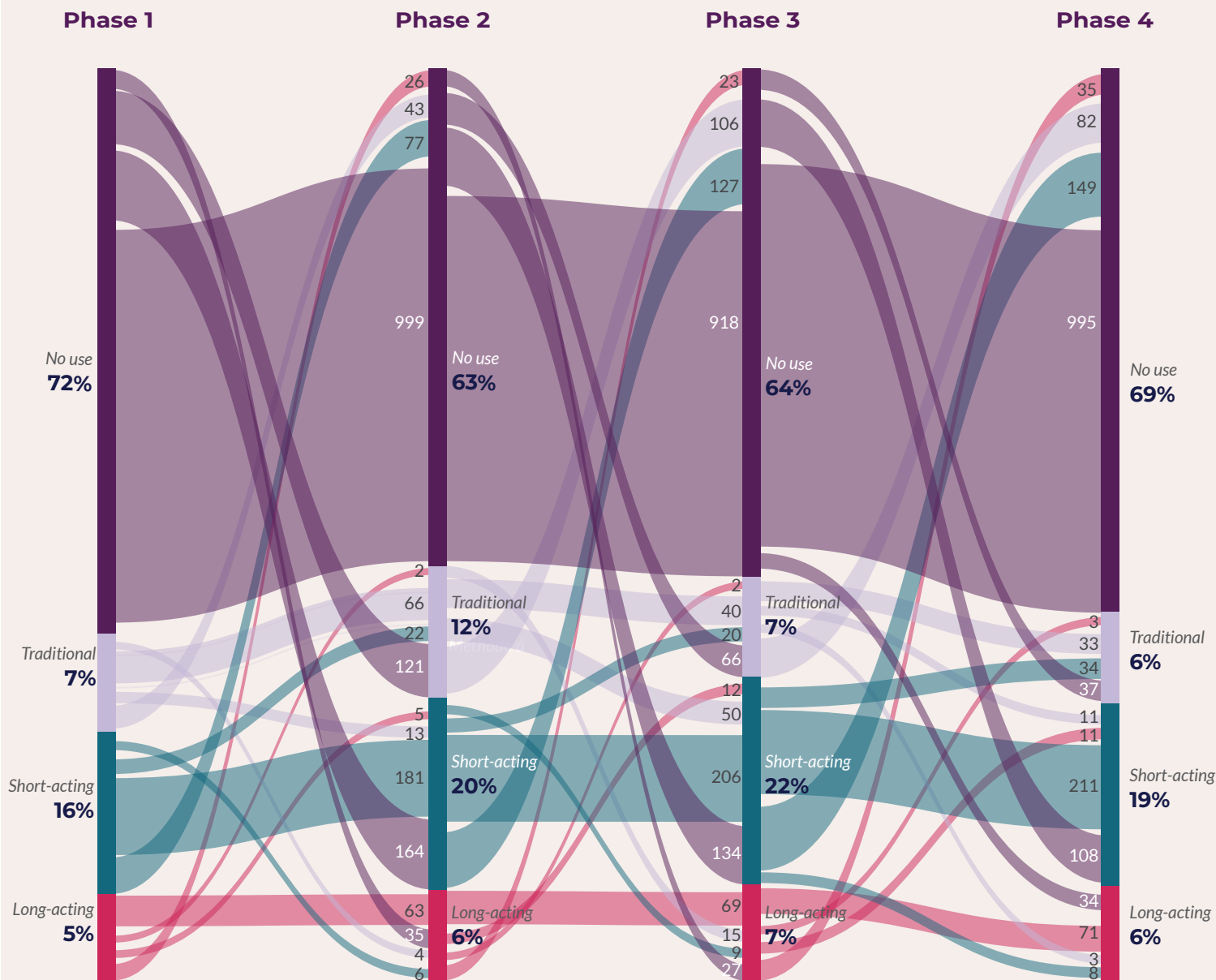
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2020), PMA Phase 2 (December 2021), PMA Phase 3 (December 2022), and PMA Phase 4 (January 2024) (n=1,832)



The ribbons of the Sankey represent the flow of women from one contraceptive use status to another among panel women who completed all four PMA Phases. From left to right, the Sankey shows the flow between Phase 1 and Phase 2, between Phase 2 and Phase 3, and between Phase 3 and Phase 4. 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), PMA Phase 3 (December 2022), and PMA Phase 4 (January 2024) (n=1,825)



The ribbons of the Sankey represent the flow of women from one contraceptive use status to another among panel women who completed all four PMA Phases. From left to right, the Sankey shows the flow between Phase 1 and Phase 2, between Phase 2 and Phase 3, and between Phase 3 and Phase 4. 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.

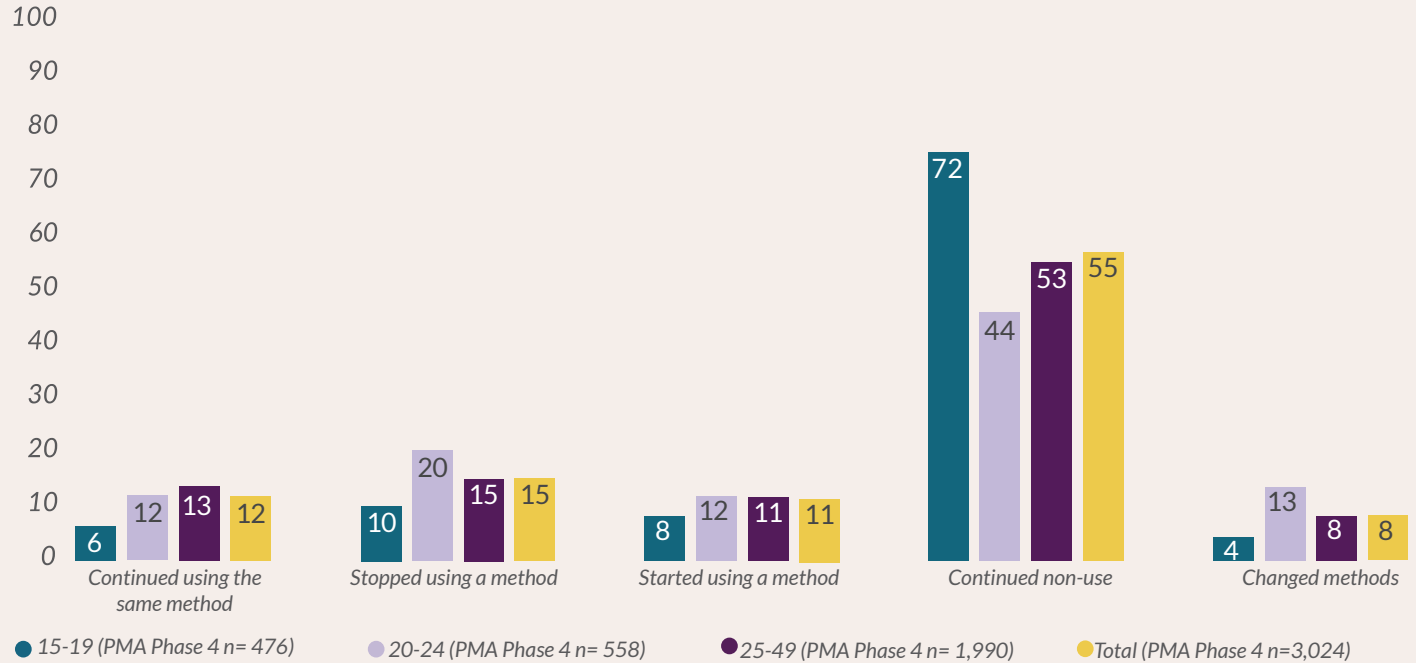
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- Contraceptive use among non-users declined from Phase 2 to Phase 4. It decreased from 23% between Phase 1 and Phase 2 (n=266) to 14% between Phase 3 (n=166) and Phase 4 (n=141).
- The percentage of panel women using a contraceptive method, after rising between 2020 and 2021 (from 28% in 2020 to 37% in 2021), decreased to 31% in 2024.
- Phase 3 non-users who started using contraception in Phase 4 are more likely to use short-acting (60%) than traditional (21%) and long-acting (19%) methods.

SECTION 2 : CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

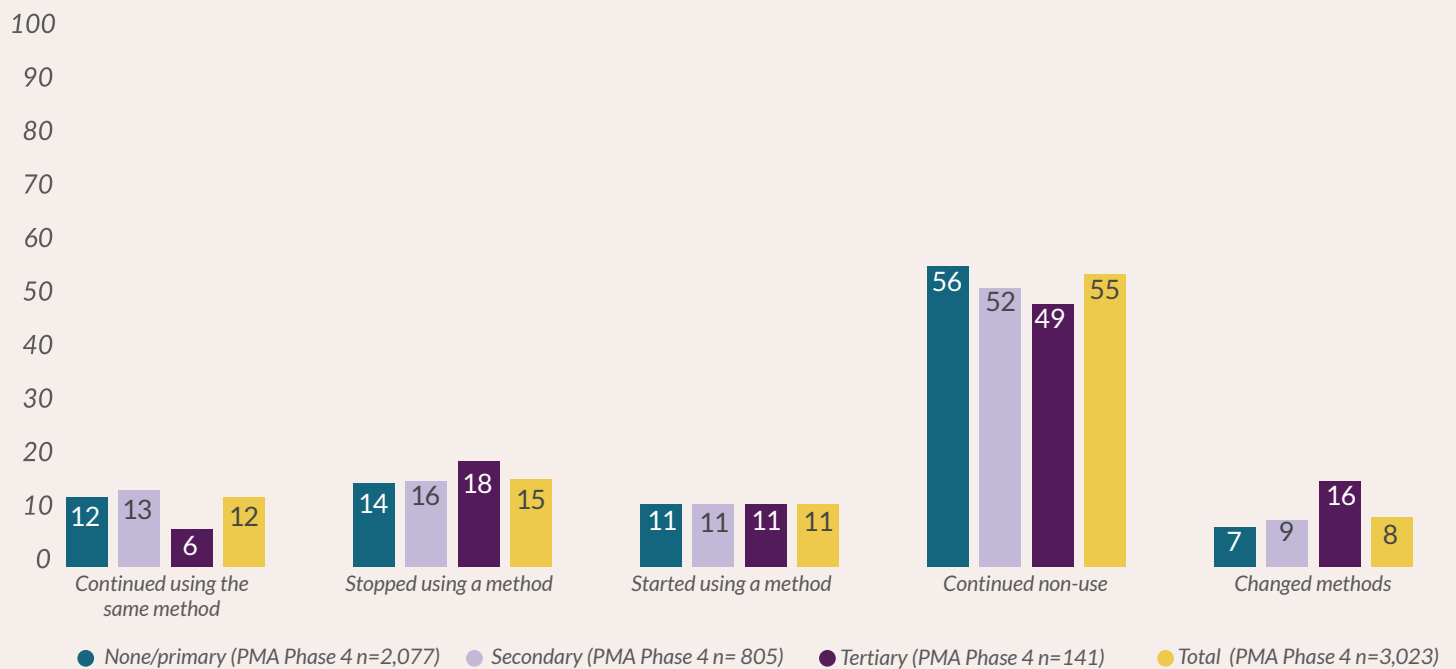
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 3 (December 2022) and PMA Phase 4 (January 2024), by age



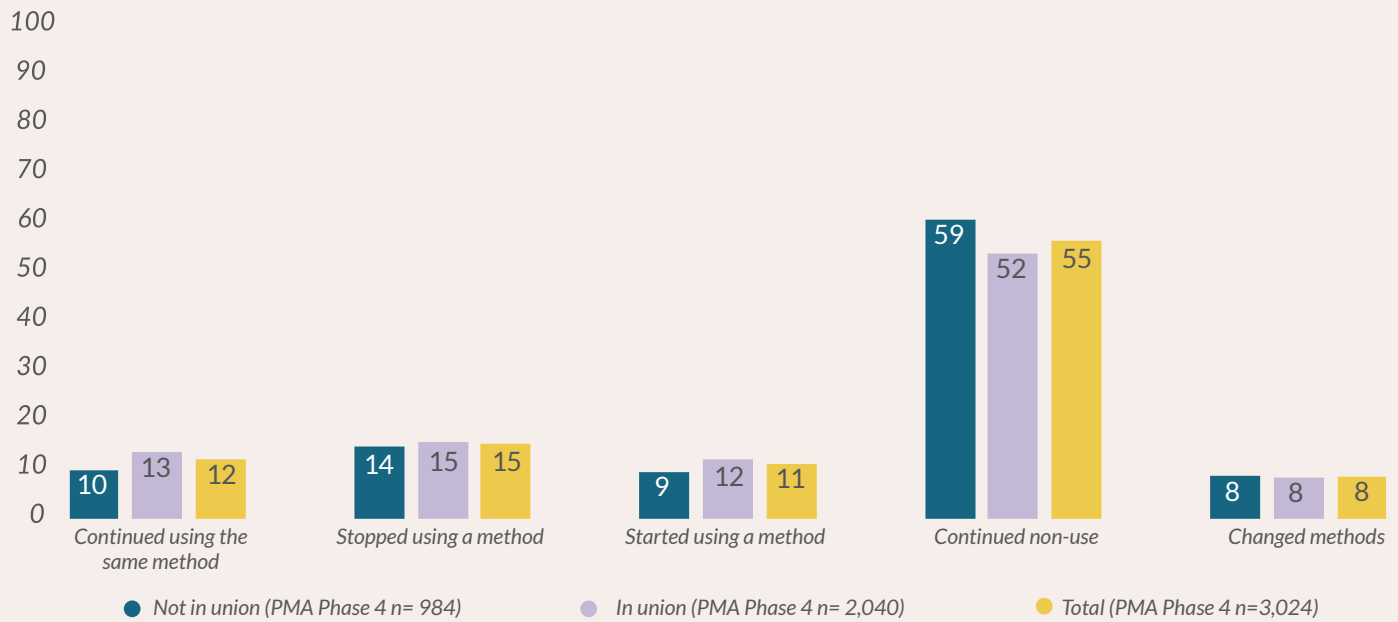
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 3 (December 2022) and PMA Phase 4 (January 2024), by education level



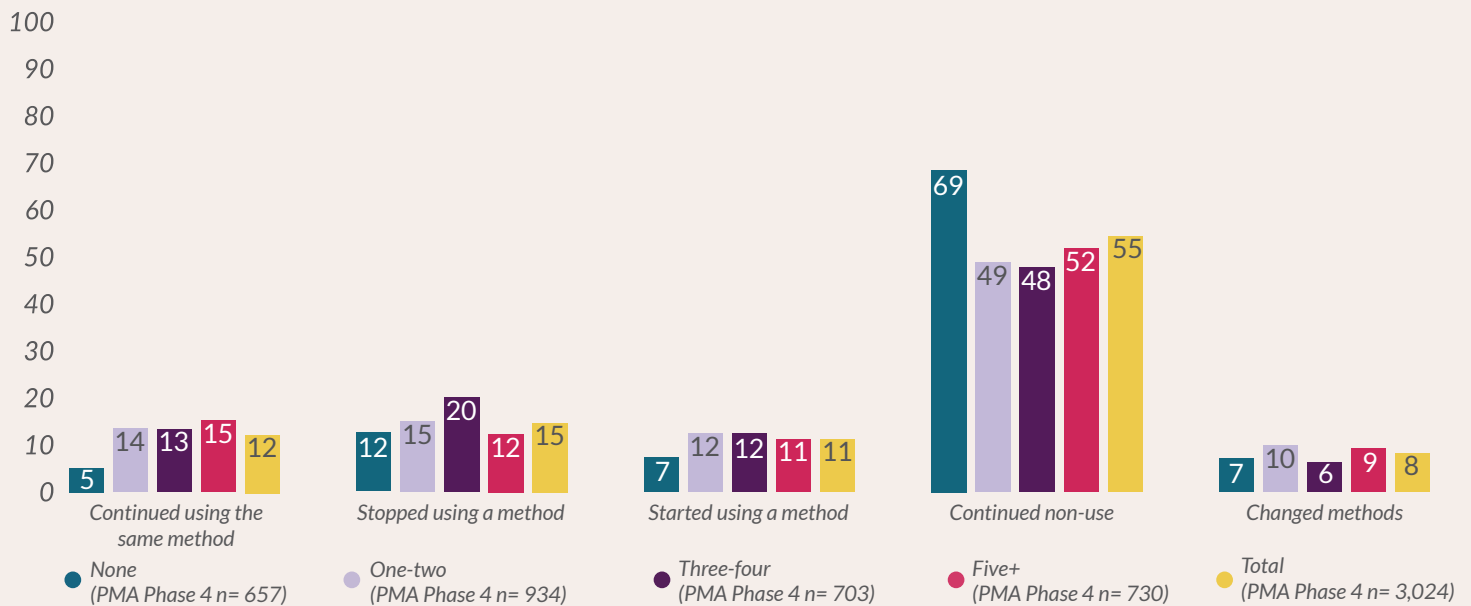
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 3 (December 2022) and PMA Phase 4 (January 2024), 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 3 (December 2022) and PMA Phase 4 (January 2024), by parity



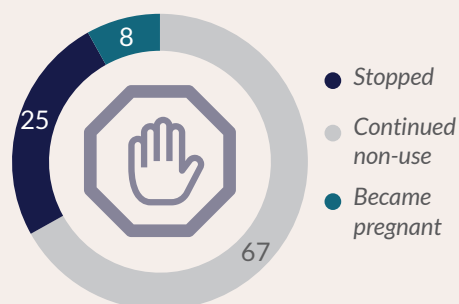
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- Nearly three out of four teenagers aged 15-19 (72%) continued not to use a method, a much higher proportion than women overall (55%).
- Among tertiary-educated women, 18% stopped using a contraceptive method and 16% changed methods between Phase 3 and Phase 4.
- The percentage of women who started using contraception between Phase 3 and Phase 4 is the same for all levels of education.

SECTION 3 : OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

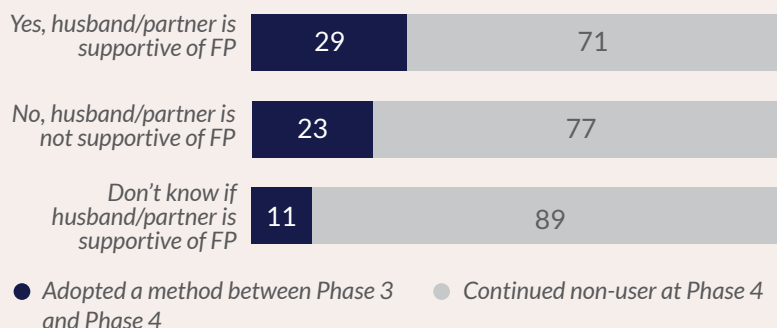
METHOD DISCONTINUATION

Among women 15-49 with unmet need at Phase 4, the percentage that stopped using a contraceptive method or became pregnant since Phase 3 (n=587)



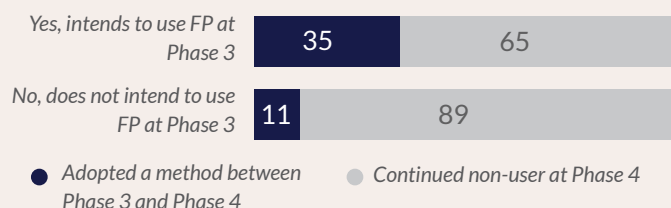
PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women in union age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 3 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 3 and Phase 4, by husband/partner's support for FP at Phase 3 (n=744)



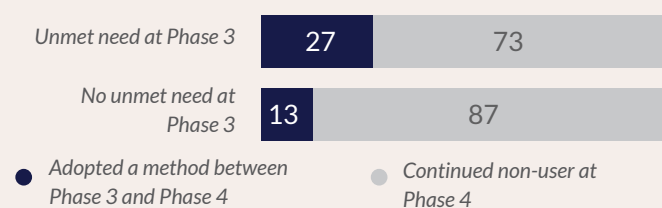
INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 3 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 3 and Phase 4, by their intention to use FP at Phase 3 (n=2,041)



UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 3 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 3 and Phase 4, by their unmet need status at Phase 3 (n=2,041)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3 : OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- Among women with an unmet need in Phase 4, 67% continued not to use a contraceptive method and 25% stopped using contraception between Phases 3 and 4.
- Among non-users in union in Phase 3, 29% of those whose partner was in favour of family planning started using a contraceptive method between Phases 3 and 4, compared with 23% of those whose partner was against it.
- 35% of women who intended to use contraception in the next twelve months in 2022 began using it by 2024.

SUMMARY TABLE

	Total	Completed Phase 1	Completed Phase 2	Completed Phase 3	Completed Phase 4	Completed Phase 3 & Phase 4	Completed All Four PMA Phases
Enrolled at Phase 1	4,074	3,976	3,034	2,609	2,113	2,001	1,853*
Enrolled at Phase 2	1,113	N/A	1,096	731	566	502	N/A
Enrolled at Phase 3	860	N/A	N/A	848	529	521	N/A
Total Eligible Panel Women	6,047*	3,976	4,130	4,188	3,208	3,024	1,853

*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 regions among 5,092 women interviewed from Phase 1, Phase 2 and/or Phase 3 who consented to follow-up and aged 15-49y at Phase 4 (November 2023 to January 2024). 64% of women were enrolled in the panel cohort at Phase 1 September and December 2020, 19% of women were enrolled in the panel cohort at Phase 2 between September and December 2021, and 17% of women were enrolled in the panel cohort at Phase 3 between September and December 2022. Of the 5,092 respondents eligible for Phase 4, 34% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 3,237 (64% of the eligible female respondents) completed the Phase 4 survey, for a response rate of 97% 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 3 population. Sociodemographic data used for indicator disaggregation were collected at Phase 3. For sampling information and full data sets, visit 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 Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée in Abidjan. Overall direction and support are provided by the William H. Gates Sr. Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at Johns Hopkins University and Jhpiego. Funding is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.