



# PMA KENYA (NANDI)

Results from Phase 3 panel survey

November-December 2021

## OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

Overall, the proportion of women using contraceptives decreased from **64% to 58%** between Phases 2 & 3, after recording an increase between 2019 and 2020.

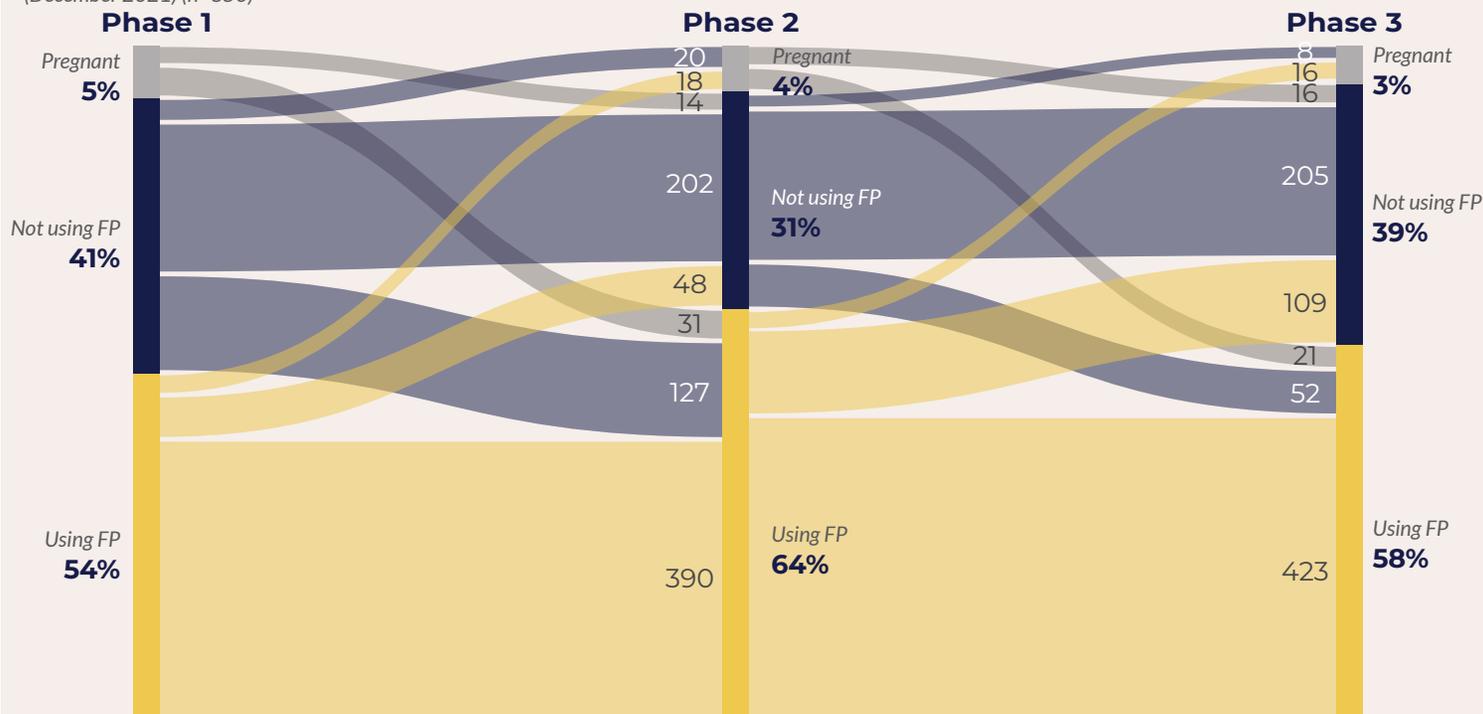
**45%** of women who were not using contraception in 2020 and intended to use within the next year adopted a method by 2021.

Among women with unmet need in 2021, **46%** discontinued a method in the past 12 months.

## SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

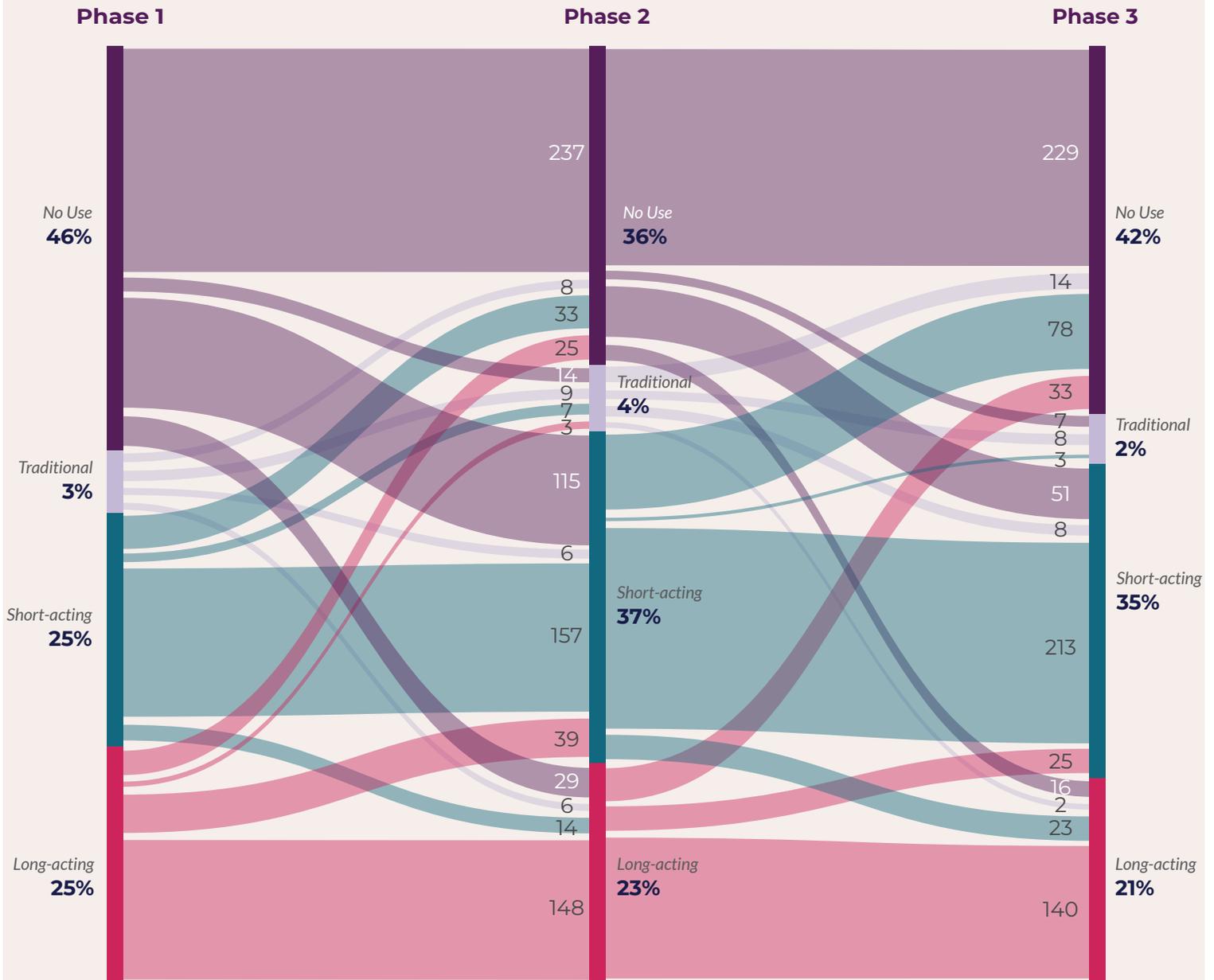
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019), PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021) (n=850)



The ribbons of the Sankey represent the flow of women from one contraceptive use status to another among panel women who completed all three PMA Phases. The left side of the Sankey shows the flow between Phase 1 and Phase 2, and the right side between Phase 2 and Phase 3. 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 2019), PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021) (n=850)



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

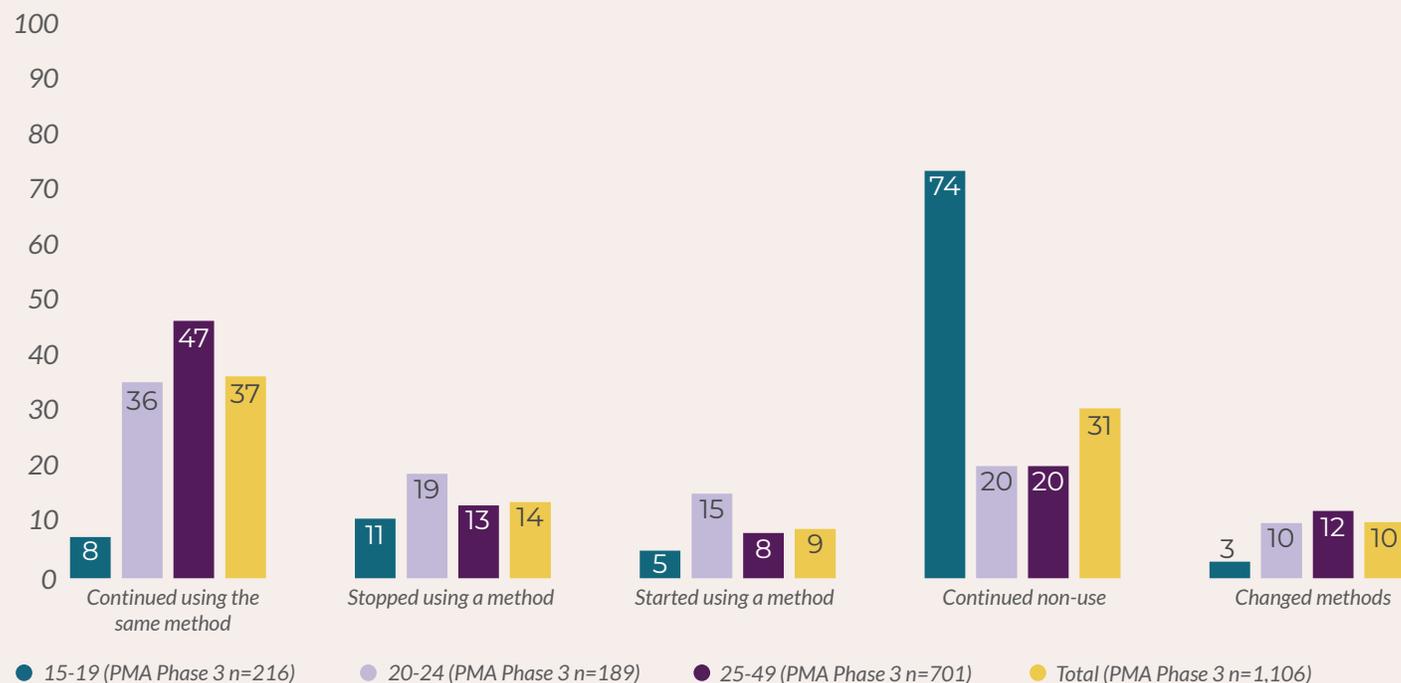
## KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- There is a decrease in the proportion of women using contraception between Phases 2 & 3 with nearly 15% of all women becoming non-users and 3% becoming pregnant.
- Overall, changes in contraceptive use dynamics were observed between 2019 to 2021, with declines in the use of long-acting and short-acting methods between 2020 and 2021.

## SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

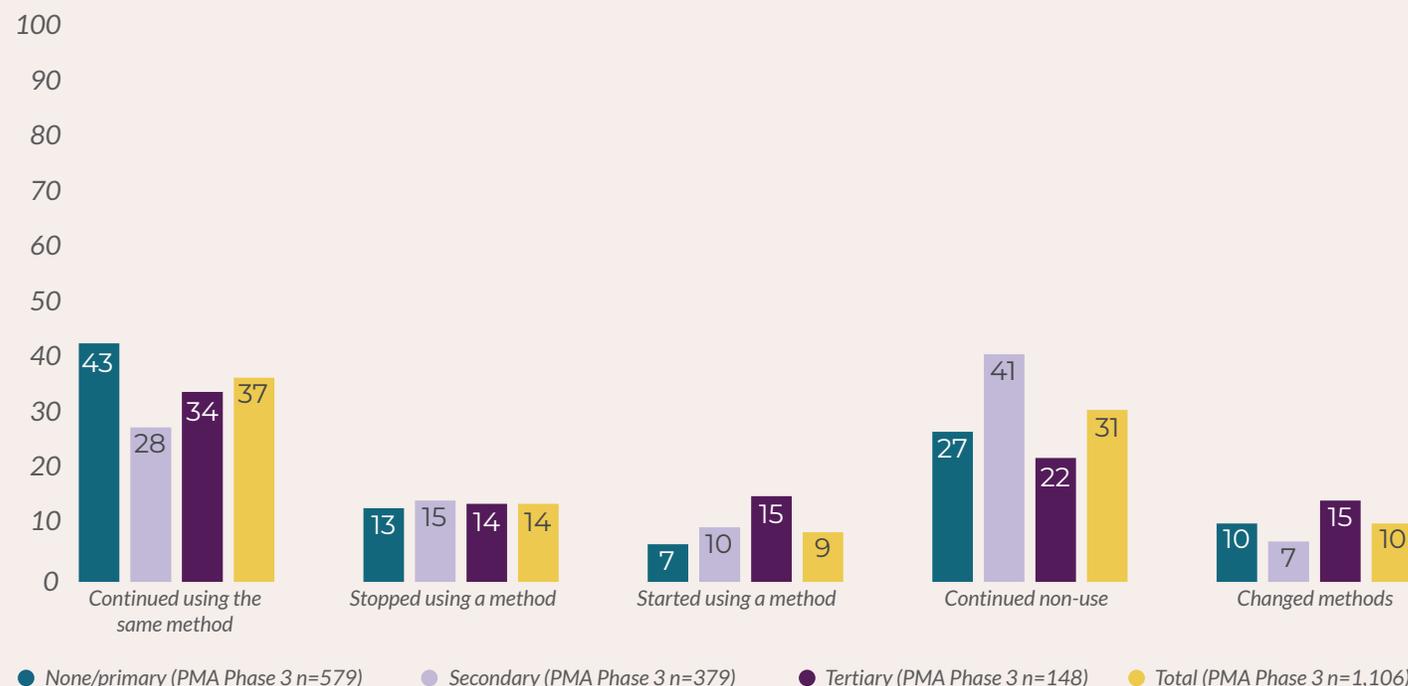
### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (December 2020) and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021), by age



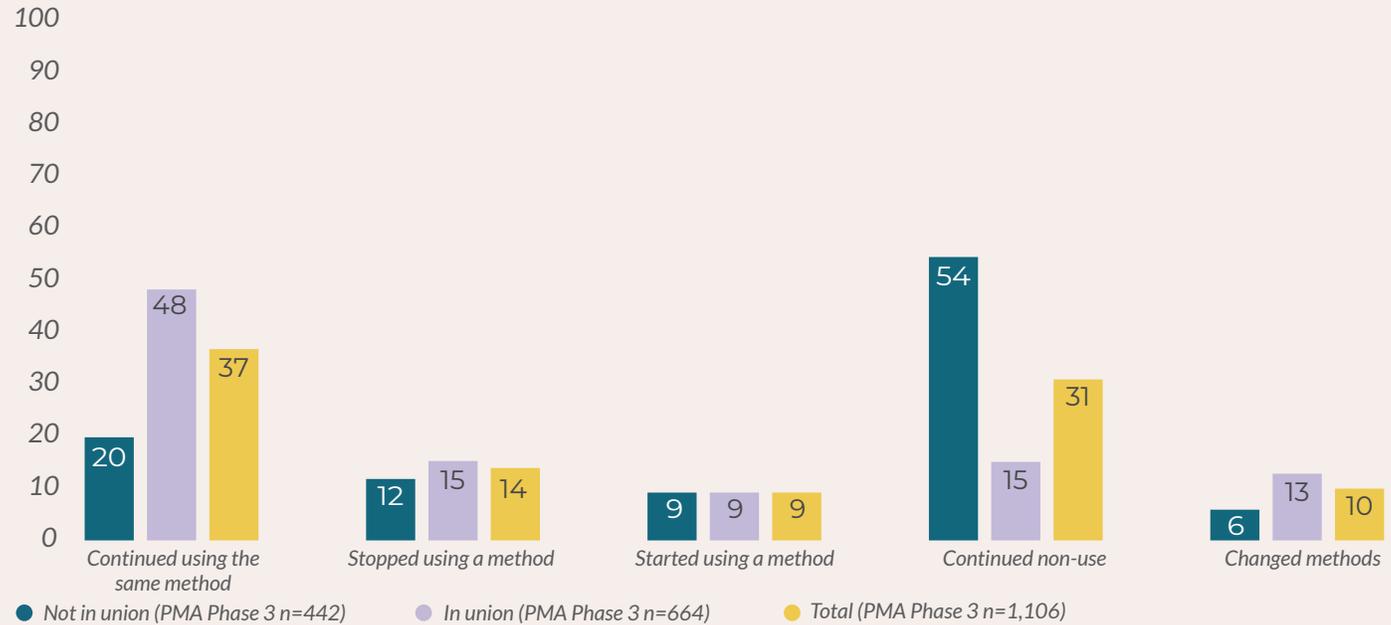
### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (December 2020) and PMA Phase 3 (December 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 2 (December 2020) and PMA Phase 3 (December 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 2 (December 2020) and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021), by parity



### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- Between 2020 and 2021, about 48% of married women continued using the same method, compared to only 20% of their unmarried counterparts.
- Overall, the proportion of women who stopped using a method between 2020 and 2021 remained low; the majority of those who discontinued use were aged 20-24 years.
- Over 40% of the parous women continued to use the same method they reported in 2020, while 73% of non-parous women continued to be non-users between 2020 and 2021.

## SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

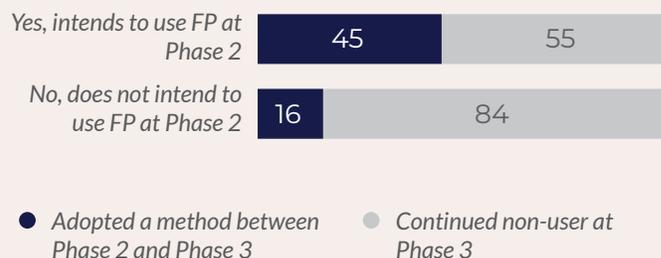
### METHOD DISCONTINUATION

Among women 15-49 with unmet need at Phase 3, the percentage that stopped using a contraceptive method or became pregnant since Phase 2 (n=131)



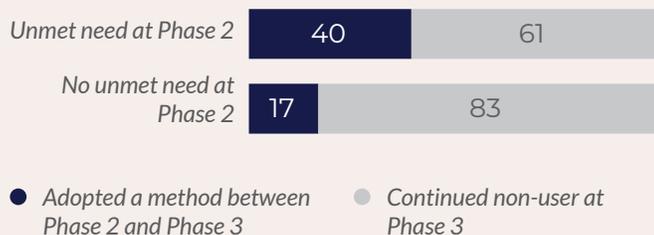
### INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 2 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 2 and Phase 3, by their intention to use FP at Phase 2 (n=428)



### UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 2 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 2 and Phase 3, by their unmet need status at Phase 2 (n=428)



### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- Among women who reported having an unmet need for contraception at Phase 3, more than half had stopped using a method or had become pregnant between Phases 2 & 3.
- Among the women who were not using family planning at Phase 2, but intended to use in the next year, 45% adopted a method by Phase 3. In contrast, only 16% of the women who had reported no intentions to use at Phase 2 adopted a method by Phase 3.
- 40% of women with unmet need for family planning at Phase 2 adopted a method by Phase 3, compared to only 17% of women with no unmet need.

### SUMMARY TABLE

	Total	Completed Phase 1	Completed Phase 2	Completed Phase 3	Completed Phase 2 and Phase 3	Completed All Three Phases
Enrolled at Phase 1	1,221	1,213	977	930	859	854
Enrolled at Phase 2	314	N/A	312	249	247	N/A
<b>Total Panel Women</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>854</b>

\*Inclusive of de jure women, and women who have since aged out of the study

PMA Kenya (Nandi) collects county level representative data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 40 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted in Nandi among 1,453 women from Phase 1 and/or Phase 2 who consented to follow-up and aged 15-49y at Phase 3; 78.4% of women were enrolled in the panel survey at Phase 1 between November and December 2019, and 21.6% of women were enrolled in the panel survey at Phase 2 between November and December 2020. Of the 1,453 eligible, 16.5% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 1,185 (81.6% of the eligible female respondents) completed the Phase 3 survey, for a response rate of 99.2% 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 2 population. Sociodemographic data used for indicator disaggregation were collected at Phase 2. For sampling information and full data sets, visit [www.pmadata.org/countries/kenya](http://www.pmadata.org/countries/kenya).

Percentages presented in this brief have been rounded and may not add up to 100%.

PMA Kenya is led by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with International Centre for Reproductive Health Kenya (ICRHK), National Council for Population and Development, and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 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.