



PMA KENYA (SIAYA)

Results from Phase 3 panel survey

November-December 2021

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

Overall, the proportion of women using contraceptives increased from 41% to 52% from 2019 to 2021, though a decrease of 2 percentage points was recorded in the past year.

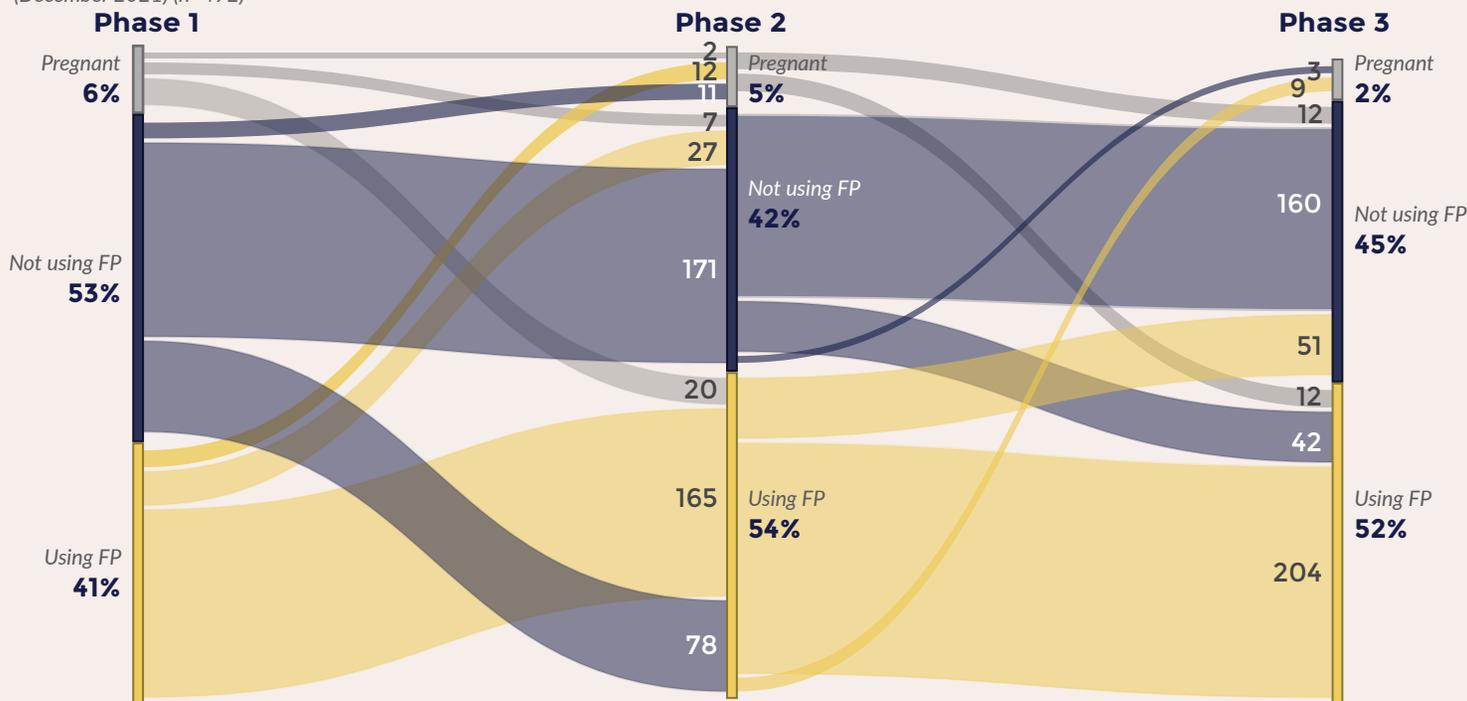
Among women with unmet need in 2021, 32% had discontinued a contraceptive method in the past 12 months.

Over half of women who reported an intention to use a contraceptive method in the future in 2020 took up a method within 12 months.

SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

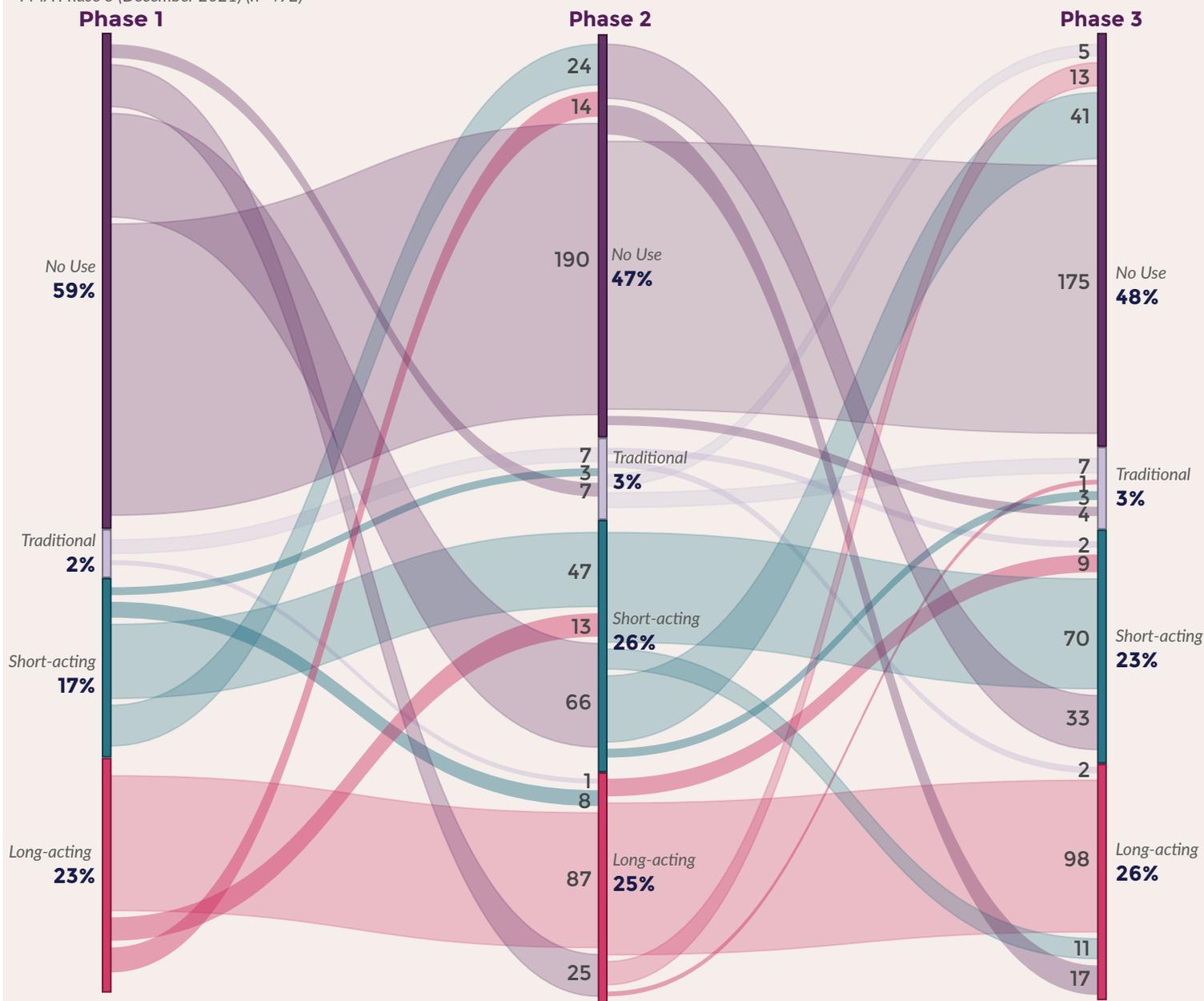
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019), PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), and PMA Phase 3 (December 2021) (n=492)



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=492)



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.

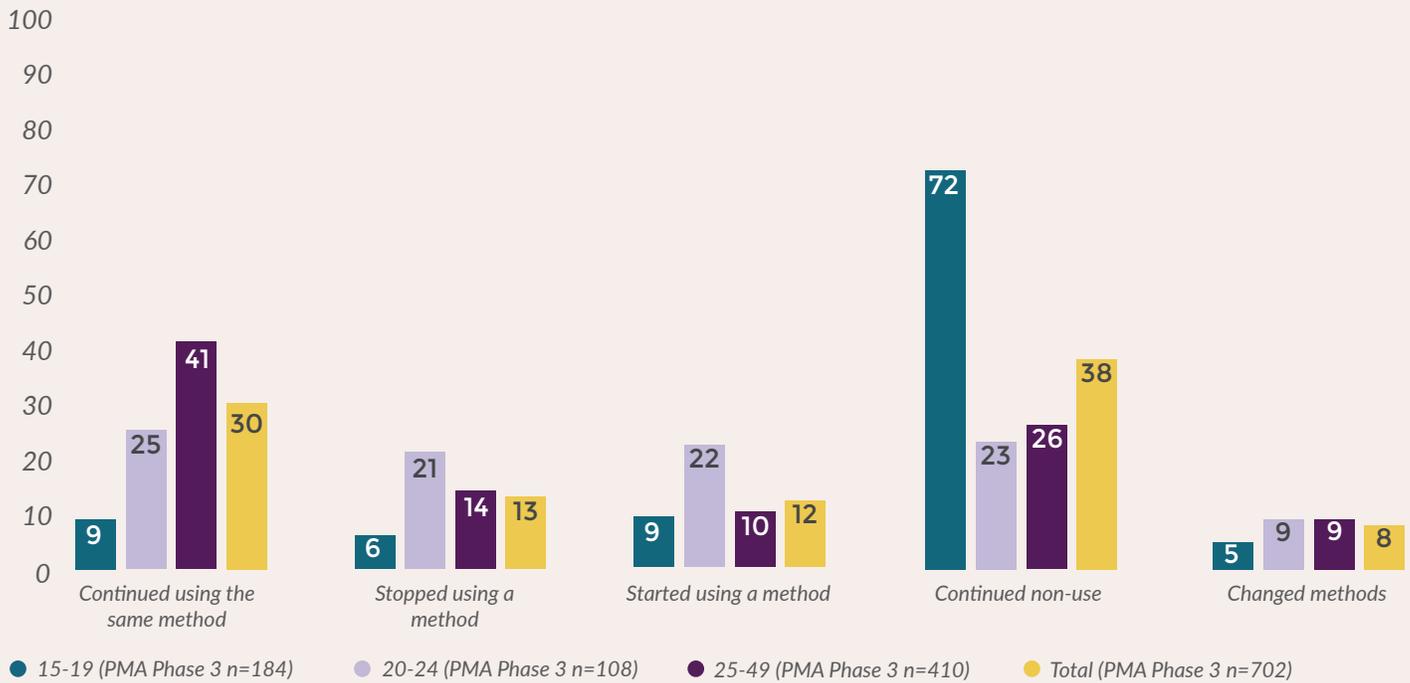
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- The proportion of women using contraceptives increased from 41% in 2019 to 52% in 2021.
- Overall, changes in contraceptive dynamics were observed between 2019 to 2021, with a large increase in use of short-acting methods between 2019 and 2020.
- The proportion of women who were pregnant on the day of the survey decreased from 6% in 2019 to 2% in 2021.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

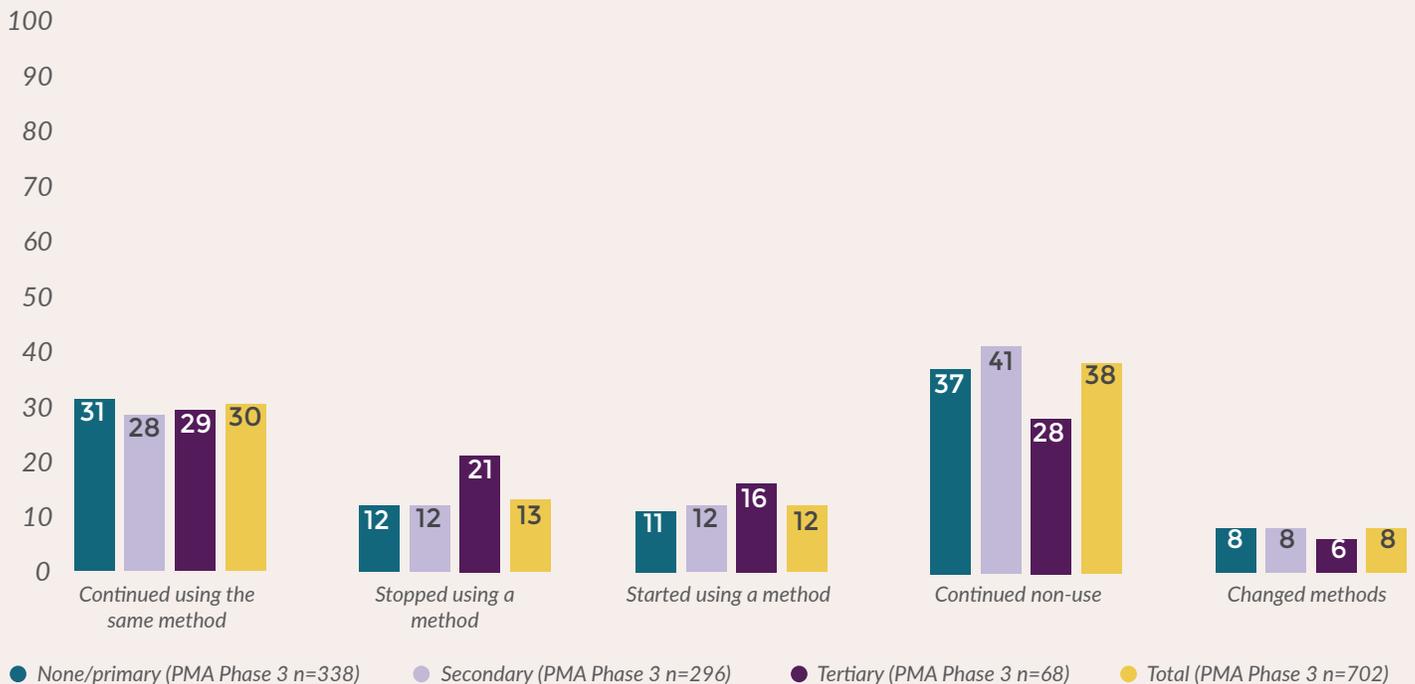
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

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



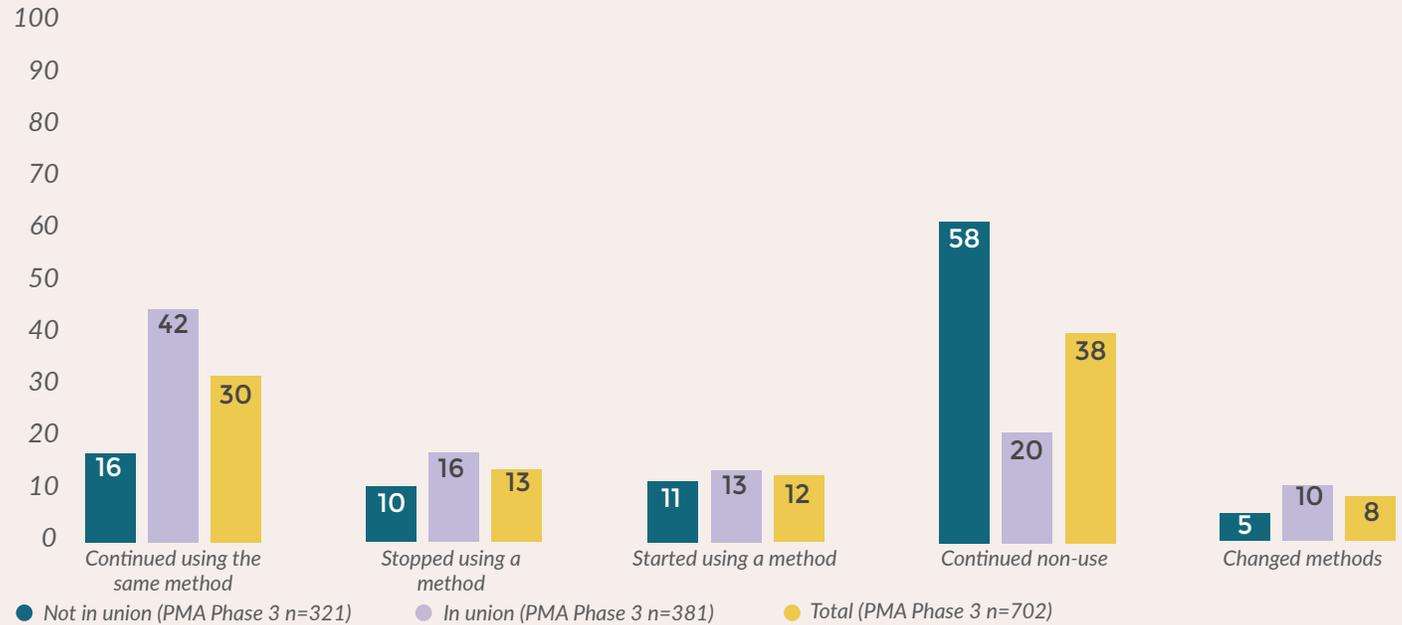
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

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



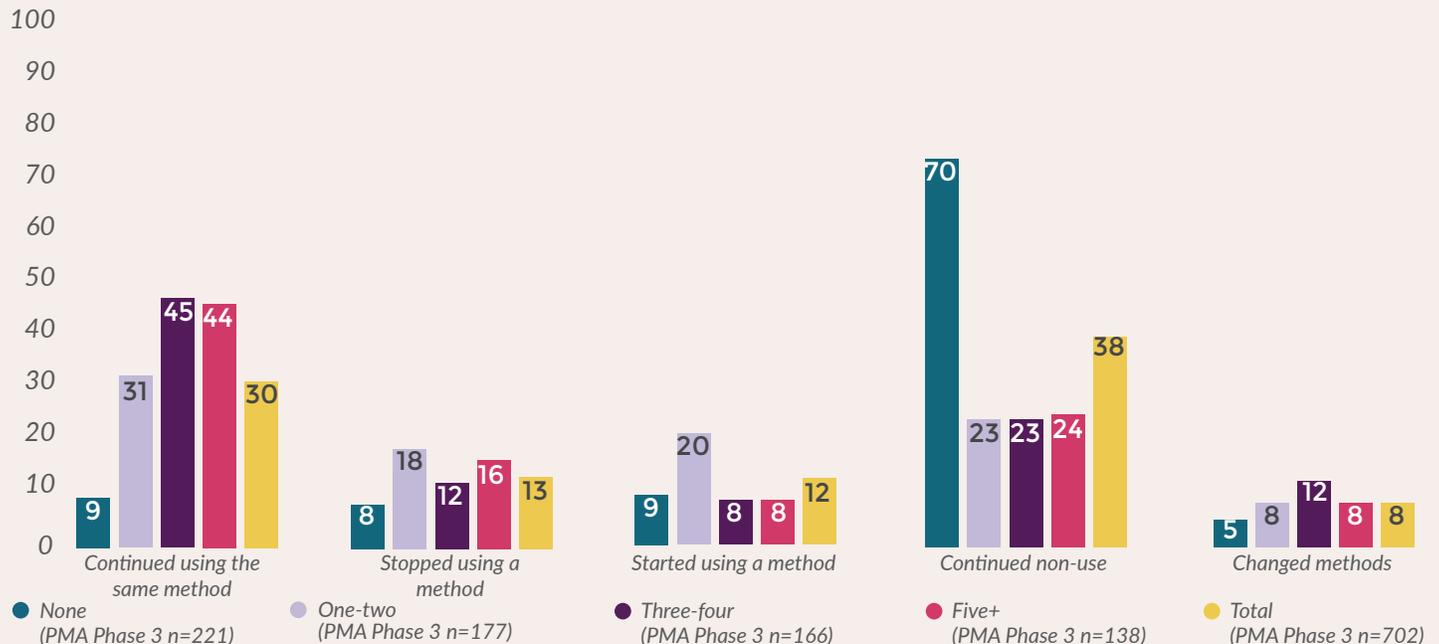
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

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



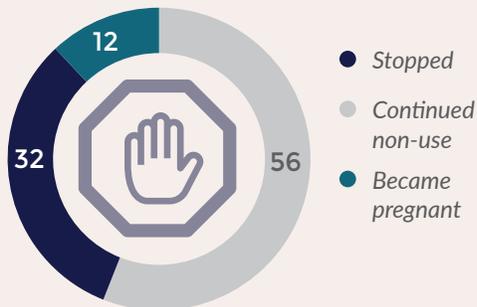
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- Overall, we observed low proportions of continued use of the same method at 30%, with women aged 15-19 and those without children reporting the lowest percentage of continued use of the same method in the past year.
- Adolescents, women without children and those not in union had the highest percentages of remaining non-users of contraceptives between 2020 and 2021.
- Though the proportion of those who stopped using a method between 2020 and 2021 remained low at 13%, the largest proportion of those who discontinued had tertiary education (21%) or were aged between 20-24 years (21%).

SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

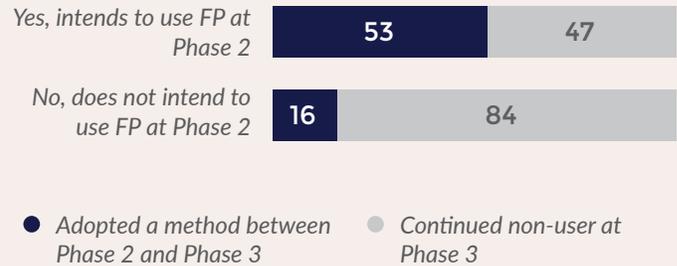
METHOD DISCONTINUATION

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=105)



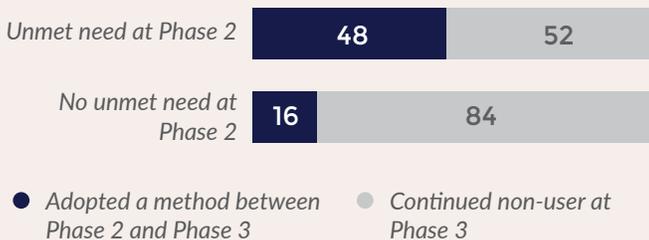
INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

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=339)



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=339)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- Among women with unmet need in 2021, 32% discontinued contraception use, while 12% became pregnant between Phase 2 and 3.
- Nearly half of women with unmet need at Phase 2 adopted a method between Phase 2 and 3.
- Women who reported a desire to use FP in the future at Phase 2 reported higher adoption of a method within the last year compared to those who had no intention to use.

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	723	714	574	542	499	494
Enrolled at Phase 2	278	N/A	276	206	204	N/A
Total Panel Women	1,001*	714	850	748	703	494

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

PMA Kenya (Siaya) collects data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 25 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted among 950 women from Phase 1 and/or Phase 2 who consented to follow-up and aged 15-49y at Phase 3; 70.7% of women were enrolled in the panel survey at Phase 1 between November and December 2019, and 29.3% of women were enrolled in the panel survey at Phase 2 between November and December 2020. Of the 950 eligible, 19.2% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 750 (78.9% of the eligible female respondents) completed the Phase 3 survey, for a response rate of 99.9% 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.

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.