



PMA NIGERIA (KANO)

Results from COVID-19 phone survey

June 2020

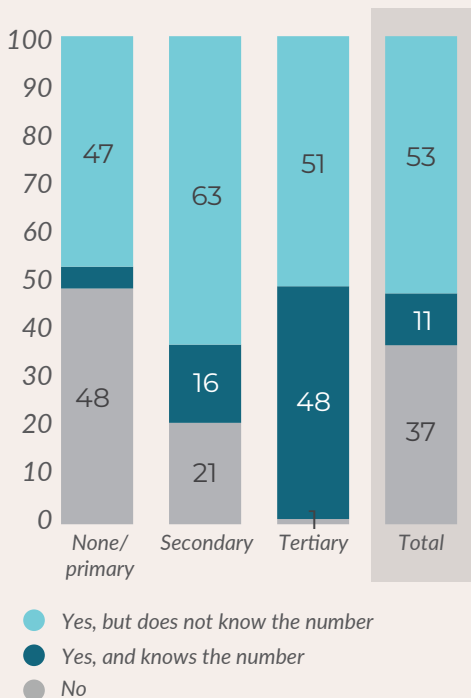
OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

- **Ninety-two percent** of women have taken an action to avoid COVID-19-the most common preventive action taken was prayer, followed by washing hands frequently.
- **Nine percent** of surveyed non-pregnant women have changed their mind about wanting to become pregnant because of COVID-19 concerns.
- **Four percent** of surveyed women using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and COVID-19 survey have discontinued, while **7%** were new adoptors.
- **Ten percent** of women who needed to visit a health facility since COVID-19 restrictions were imposed were unable to access services.
- **Seven in 10** women reported that their household experienced partial loss of income since COVID-19 restrictions, while **1 in 5 women** reported complete loss of household income.

SECTION 1: KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF COVID-19 CALL CENTERS

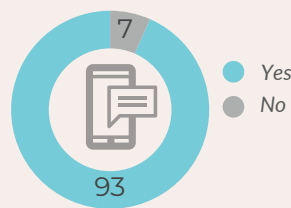
HEARD OF COVID-19 CALL CENTER

Percentage of women who have heard of a COVID-19-related call center, by education (n=388)



TRUST THE COVID-19 CALL CENTER

Percent of respondents who trust the emergency/call center number (n=303)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF COVID-19 CALL CENTERS

- **Nine in ten respondents** know and trust the COVID-19 emergency call number
- **Sixty-four percent** of all women have heard of the COVID-19 call centre. **Seventy-nine percent** of women with secondary education compared to **52%** of women with no education have heard of the COVID-19 centre.
- **Four percent** of women who have heard of COVID-19 call centre have tried calling the number.

HAVE TRIED TO CALL THE COVID-19 CALL CENTER

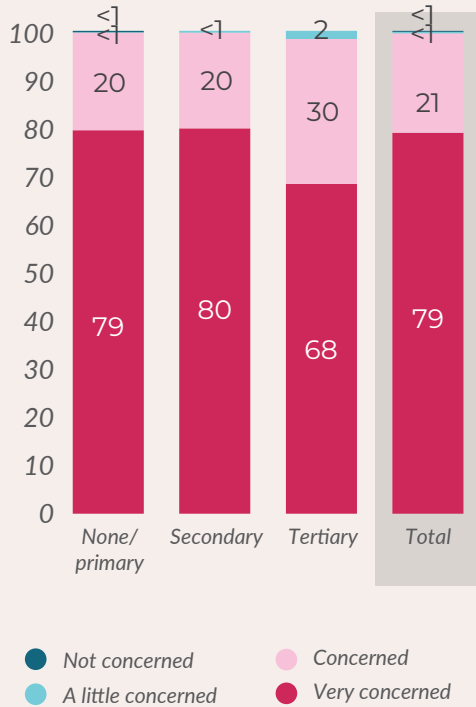
Among the women who have heard of the COVID-19 call center, percentage who tried calling the number, by age (n=303)

	No	Yes
Total	96	4
35-49	99	2
25-34	97	3
15-24	95	5

SECTION 2: CONCERN ABOUT COVID-19 AND PREVENTION MEASURES

CONCERN ABOUT COVID-19

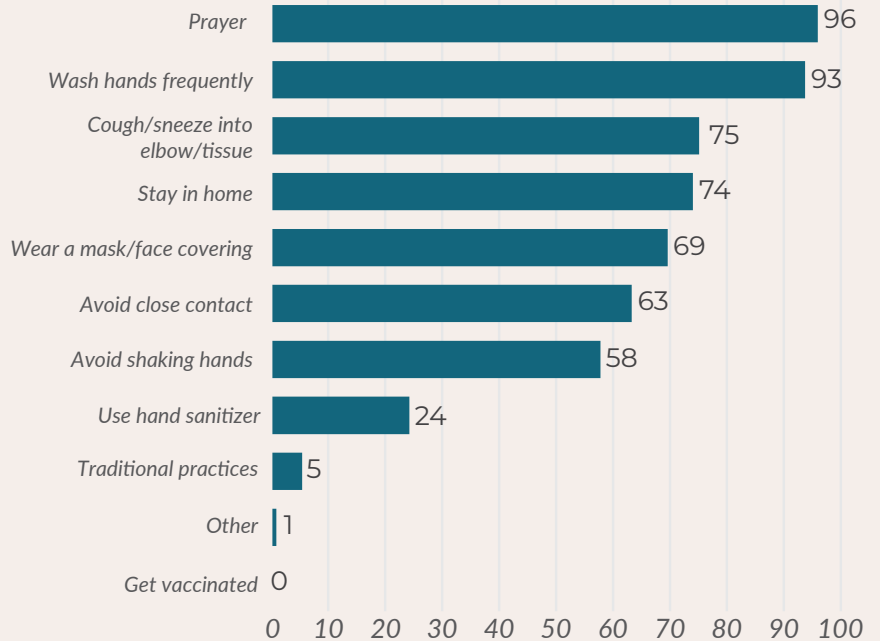
Percentage of women who are concerned about getting COVID-19, by education (n=385)



ACTIONS TAKEN TO AVOID COVID-19

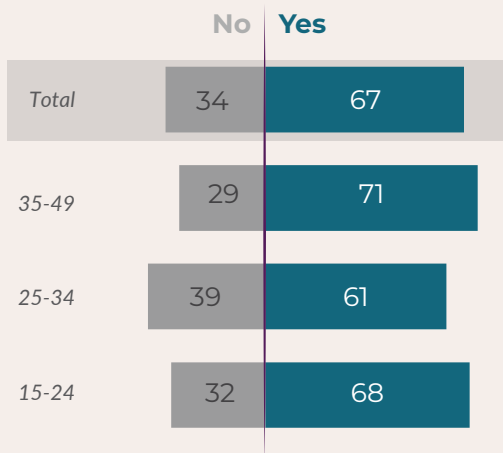
Among the percentage of women who have taken preventative action to avoid COVID-19, the percentage taking each action (multiple responses allowed) (n=352)

92%
of women have taken an action to avoid COVID-19 (n=385)



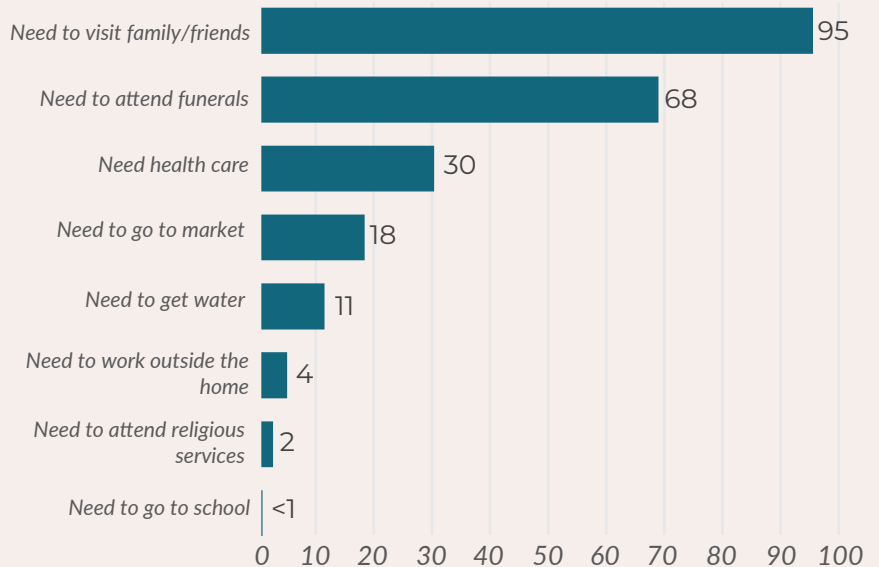
SOCIAL DISTANCING

Percentage of women who are able to avoid contact outside of the household, by age (n=385)



UNABLE TO SOCIAL DISTANCE

Among the percentage of women who are unable to avoid contact with people outside their household, the percentage reporting each reason (multiple responses allowed) (n=105)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONCERN ABOUT COVID-19 AND PREVENTION MEASURES

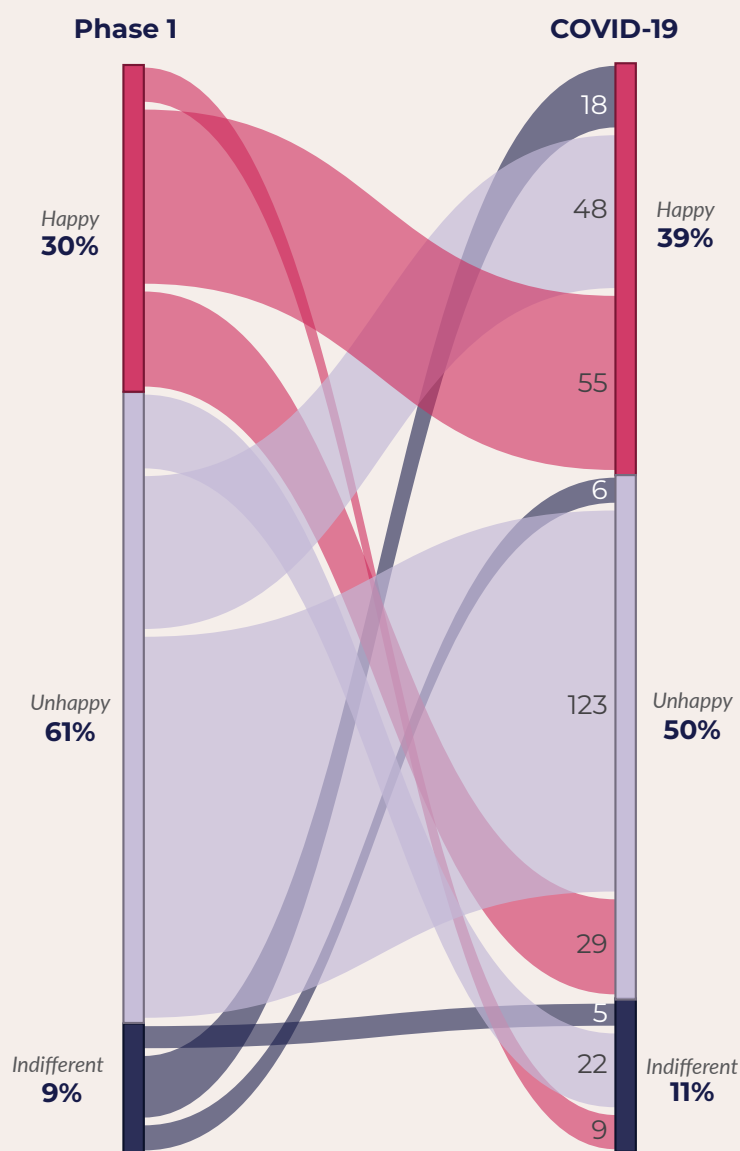
- Seventy-nine percent of women were very concerned about getting COVID-19
- To avoid infection women used several methods simultaneously. Almost all (96%) mentioned prayer and 93% washed hands frequently
- One in 3 women were unable to avoid contact outside of the household. The most common reason was the need to visit friends or family, followed by attending funerals.

SECTION 3: PREGNANCY ATTITUDES

PREGNANCY ATTITUDES

Percentage of non-pregnant women who changed their attitude toward pregnancy between Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey (n=315)

Percentage of non-pregnant women who have changed their mind about wanting to become pregnant because of COVID-19 concerns, by age (n=335)



	No	Yes
Total	91	9
35-49	92	8
25-34	92	8
15-24	90	10

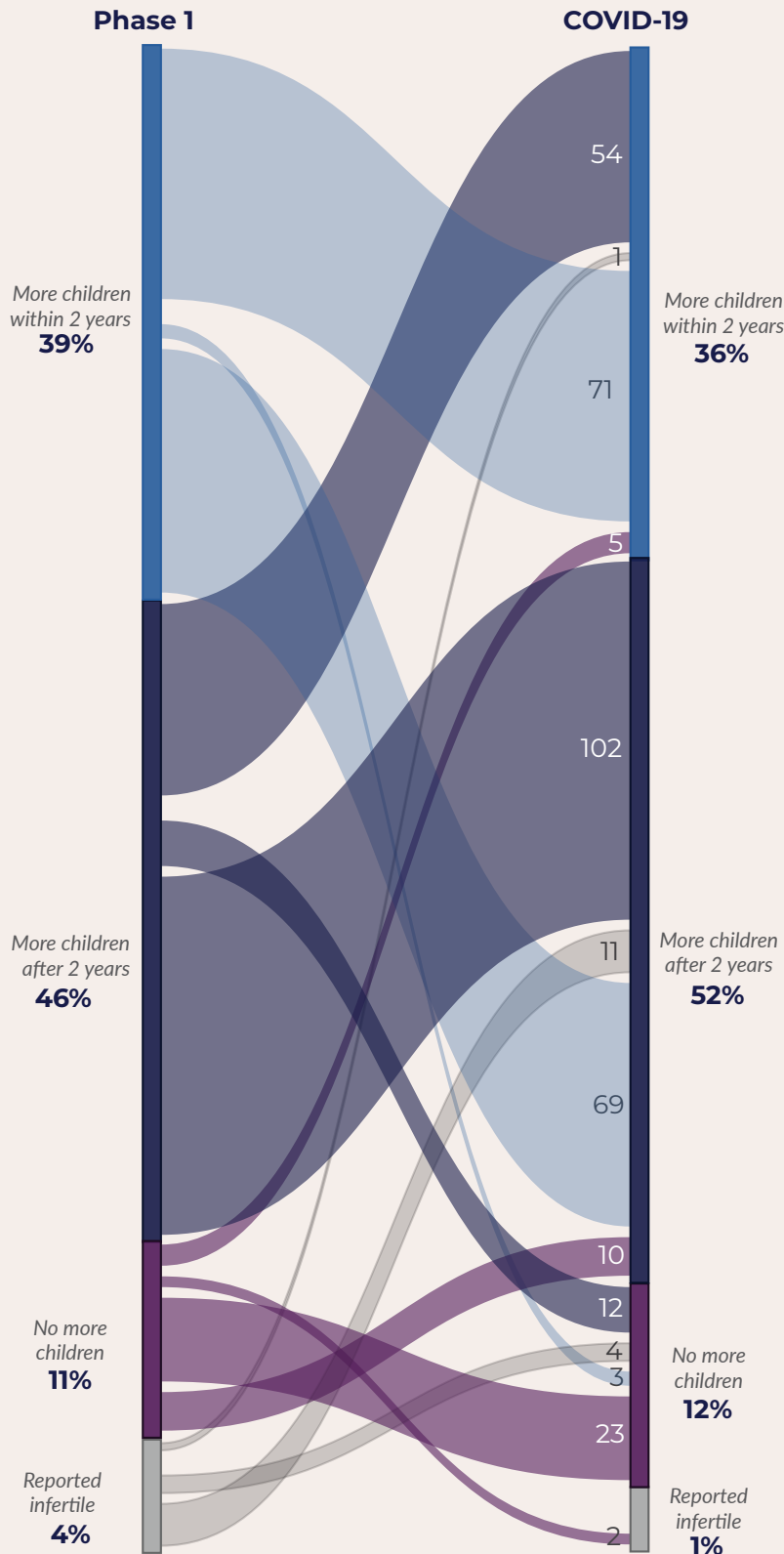
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: PREGNANCY ATTITUDES

- Half of non-pregnant women surveyed would feel unhappy if they got pregnant during COVID-19, down from 61% in Phase 1.
- Nine percent of surveyed non-pregnant women have changed their mind about wanting to become pregnant because of COVID-19 concerns.

SECTION 4: FERTILITY INTENTIONS

FERTILITY INTENTIONS

Percentage of women whose desire for more children changed between Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey (n=367)



Percentage of women whose desire for more children changed between Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey, by age (n=367)

	No	Yes
Total	54	46
35-49	60	40
25-34	41	60
15-24	60	40

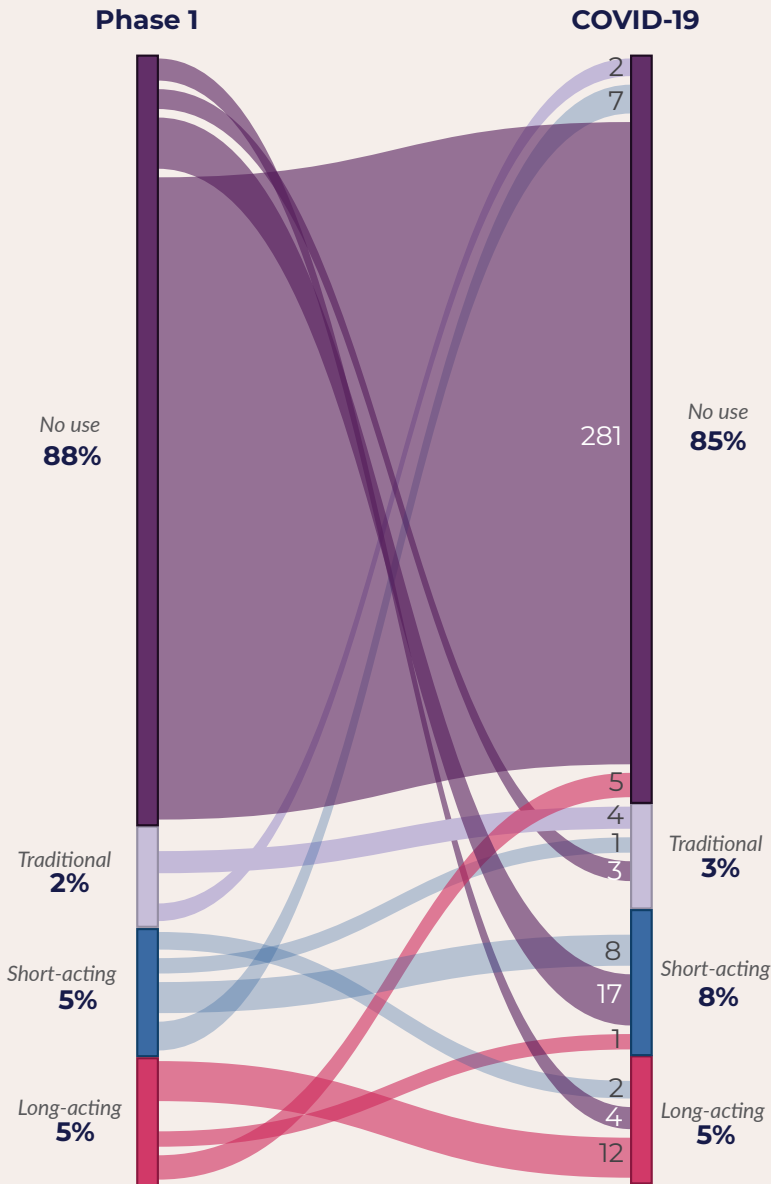
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: FERTILITY INTENTIONS

- The proportion of surveyed women who wanted to have children after two years increased from 46% in phase 1 to 52% in the COVID-19 survey.
- Twelve percent of women want no more children.

SECTION 5: CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS

CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS

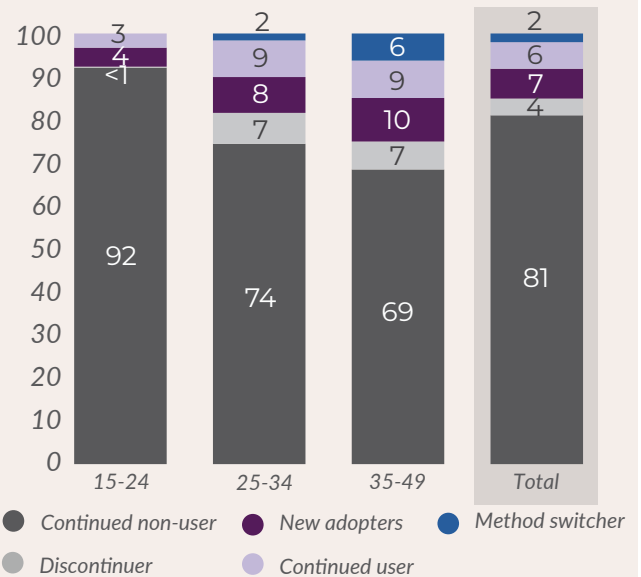
Percentage of women who changed contraceptive method type or use status between the Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey (n=347)



Percentage of women who changed contraceptive use status (user to non-user or vice versa) between the Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey, by age (n=347)

	No	Yes
Total	88	12
35-49	80	20
25-34	83	17
15-24	95	5

Percentage of women who changed contraceptive method type or use status between the Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey, by age (n=347)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 5: CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS

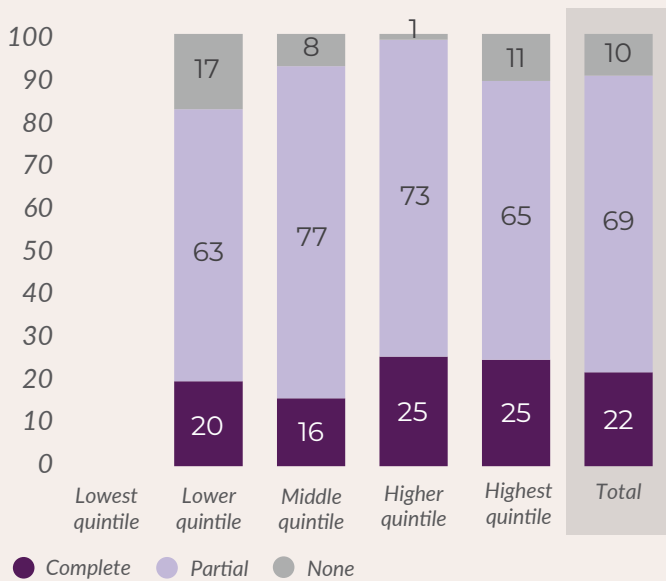
- The proportion of surveyed women who do not use a method of contraception decreased slightly from 88% to 85% between Phase 1 and COVID-19 phone survey (January and June 2020).
- Eleven percent of surveyed women have changed contraceptive use status (user to non-user or vice versa). This change was most common among women aged 35-49, followed by women aged 25-34.
- Four percent of surveyed women discontinued use of contraception since the Phase 1 survey while 7% started using a method.

SECTION 6: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19

NOTE: Indicators with an unweighted denominator <25 cases are not shown.

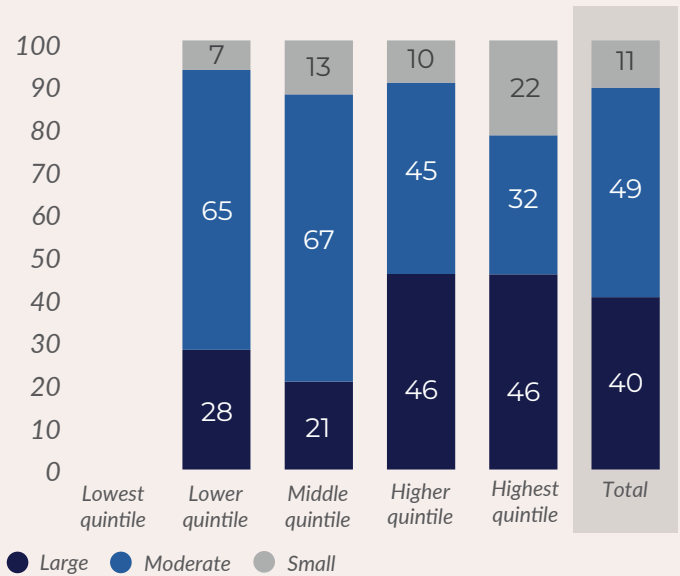
HOUSEHOLD INCOME LOSS

Percentage of women whose household experienced loss of income since COVID-19 restrictions, by wealth (n=388)



PERSONAL INCOME LOSS

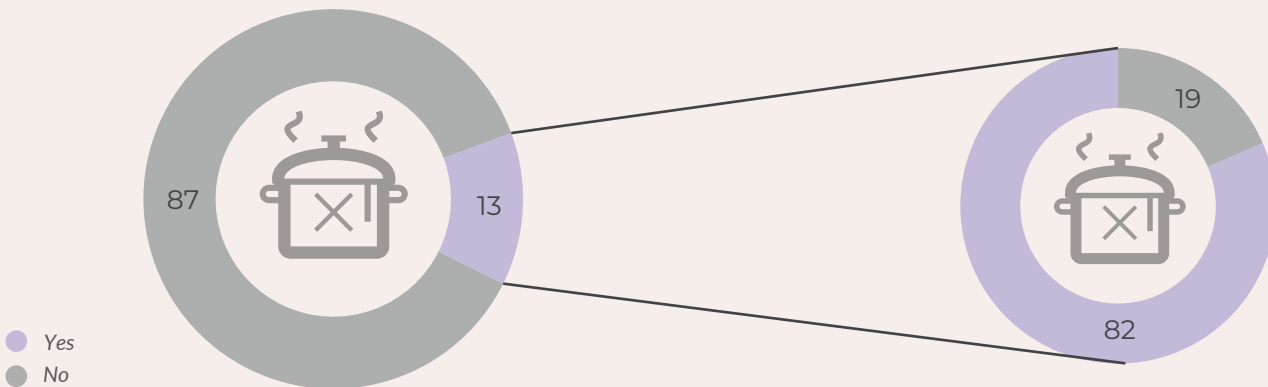
Among women living in a household that lost partial income, the percent distribution of personal income loss magnitude, by wealth (n=274)



FOOD INSECURITY

Percentage of women who reported that at least one member of their household went without food since COVID-19 restrictions were imposed (n=385)

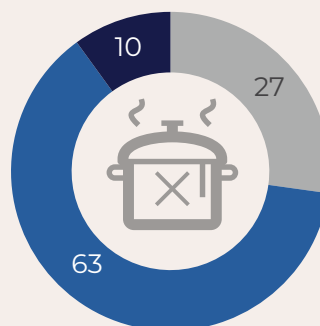
Among women who reported recent food insecurity, the percentage who said that it was more common now compared to before the COVID-19 restrictions were imposed (n=55)



FREQUENCY OF FOOD INSECURITY

Among women whose households experienced food insecurity during COVID-19 restrictions, percent distribution of the number of times food insecurity was reported since the start of restrictions (n=55)

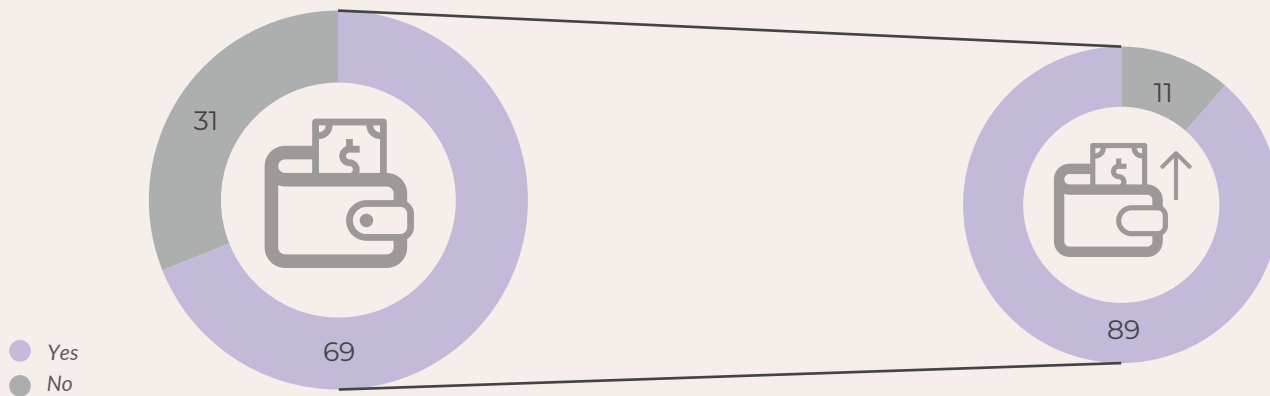
- Often (more than 10 times)
- Sometimes (3-10 times)
- Rarely (1-2 times)



ECONOMIC RELIANCE ON PARTNER

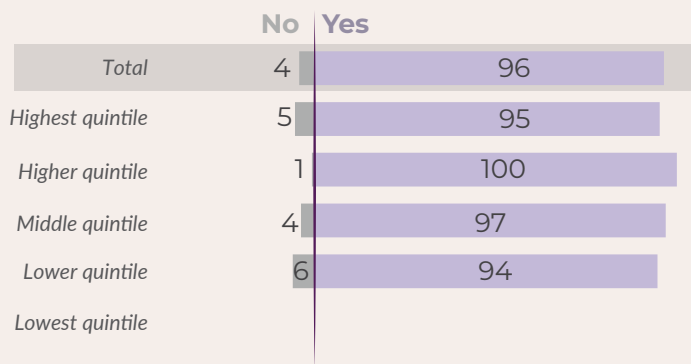
Percentage of currently married women who are economically reliant on their husband (n=272)

Among currently married women who report being economically reliant on their husband, the percentage who say they are more reliant now compared to before the COVID-19 restrictions (n=178)



FINANCIAL WORRY

Percentage of women who are worried about the impact of COVID-19 on their household's future finances, by wealth (n=385)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 6: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19

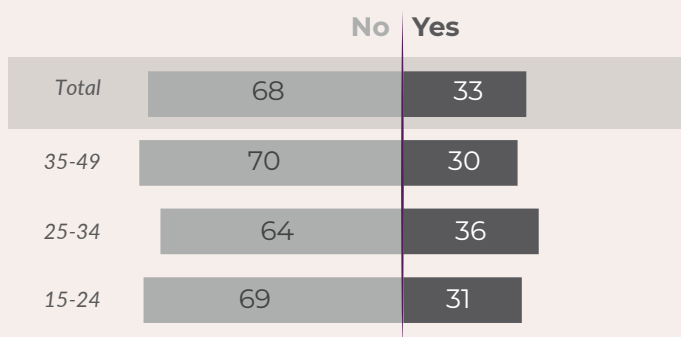
- Seven in 10 women reported that their household experienced partial loss of income since COVID-19 restrictions while 1 in 5 women reported complete loss of household income.
- Thirteen percent of women reported that their household experienced food insecurity.
- Sixty-nine percent of married women are economically reliant on their husbands and among those, 89% are more reliant since the onset of COVID-19 restrictions.

SECTION 7: HEALTH SERVICE ACCESS BARRIERS

NOTE: Indicators with an unweighted denominator <25 cases are not shown.

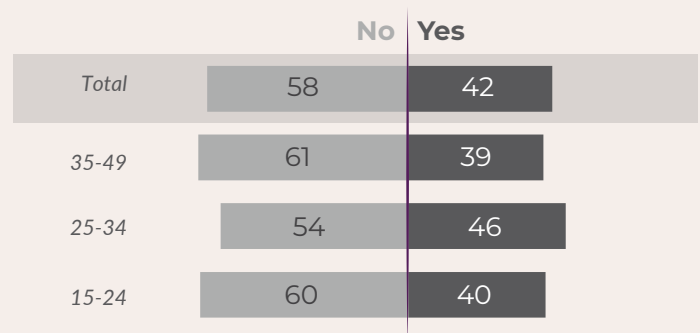
NEED TO VISIT HEALTH FACILITY

Percent of women who needed to visit a health facility since COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, by age (n=388)



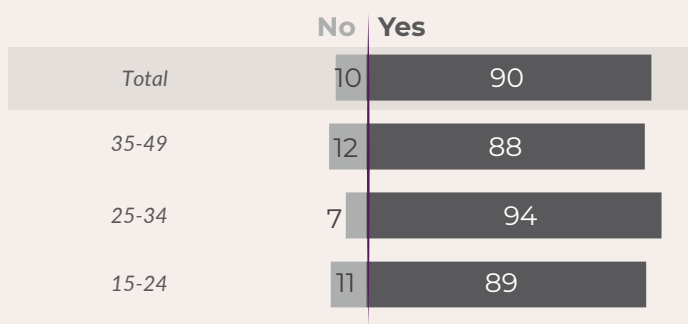
DIFFICULTY ACCESSING HEALTH FACILITY

Among women who needed to visit a health facility since the COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, the percentage who reported any difficulties in access, by age (n=122)



SUCCESS IN ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES

Among women who needed to visit a health facility since the COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, the percentage who were able to access those services, by age (n=122)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 7: HEALTH SERVICE ACCESS BARRIERS

- One in every 3 women needed to visit a health facility since COVID-19 restrictions were imposed and 42% of them experienced some difficulty in accessing care since COVID-19 restrictions were imposed.
- Ten percent of women who needed to visit a health facility since COVID-19 restrictions were imposed were unable to access services.

Performance Monitoring for Action (PMA) Nigeria in Kano state collects state-level representative data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 25 clusters of enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The COVID-19 phone survey (June 2020) was conducted among females age 15-49 at the time of the COVID-19 Survey who were interviewed at the baseline survey between December 2019 and January 2020, consented to follow-up, and own or had access to a phone (33.6% of the baseline population). Of the 429 eligible respondents, 8.2% were not reached. Of those reached, 98.7% completed the survey for a response rate of 90.7% among contacted women.

COVID-19 survey weights were generated for women aged 15-49 at the time of COVID-19 survey, who completed the baseline survey, consented to follow-up, provided a valid phone number, and completed the COVID-19 survey. These weights were calculated using the female weight from baseline, adjusting for selectivity due to phone ownership or access using an inverse probability weighting approach. The log odds of owning/having access to a phone was modeled as a linear combination of age, education, wealth, and residence at baseline. The COVID-19 survey weight was further adjusted for female non-response at the cluster level.

PMA Nigeria is led by the Centre for Research, Evaluation Resources and Development (CRERD). 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.

Link to questionnaire and PMA COVID-19 website: <https://www.pmadata.org/technical-areas/covid-19>