



PERFORMANCE MONITORING FOR ACTION

# PMA NIGERIA (LAGOS)

Results from Phase 4 Panel Survey

December 2023 - February 2024

## OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

Both the use of short-acting and long-acting methods increased by two percentage points between Phases 3 & 4

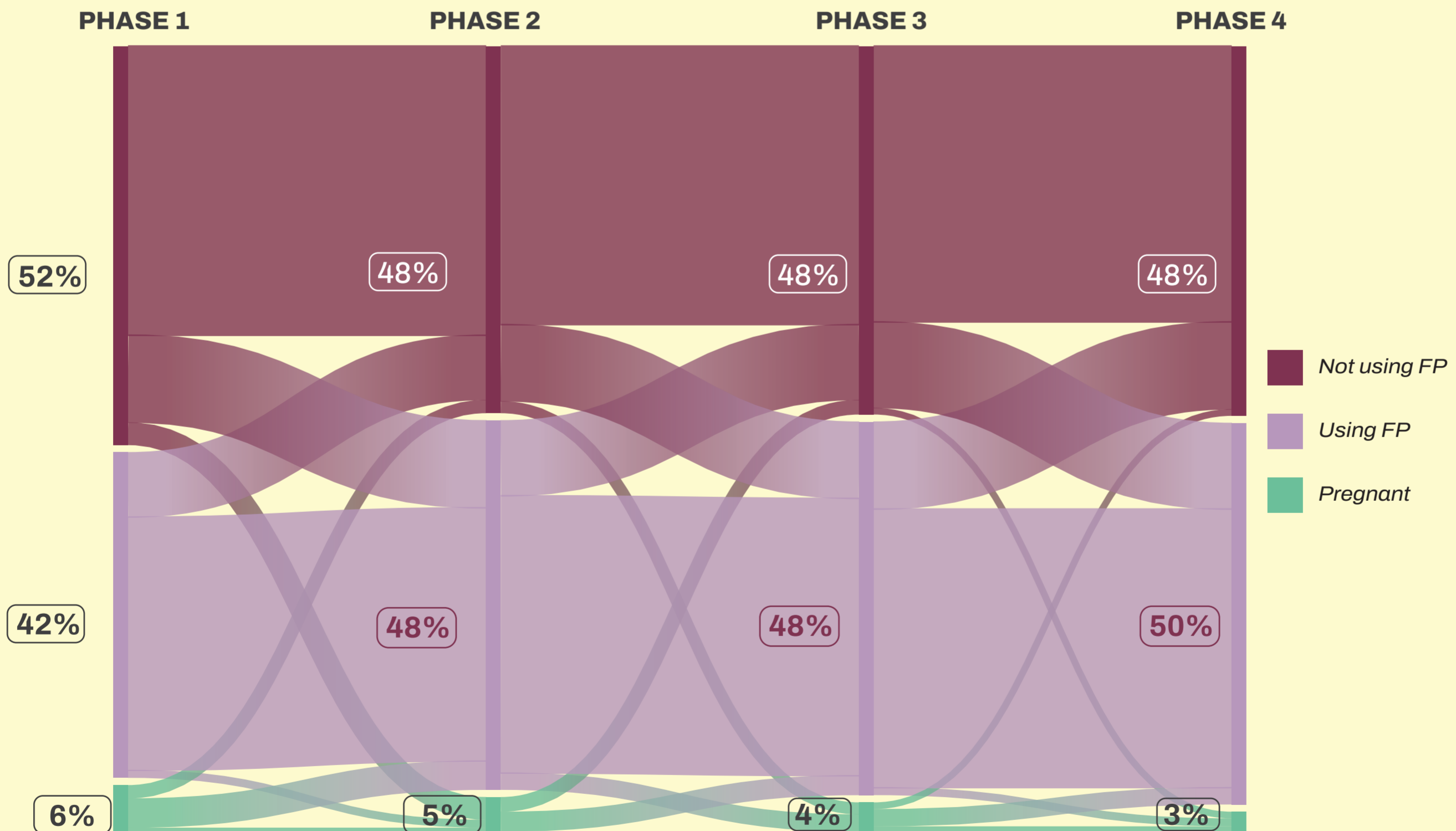
Women who started using a method between Phases 3 & 4 were most likely to be 20-24 years of age and have 1-2 children, while women who continued using the same method between Phases 3 & 4 were most likely to be 25-49 years of age and have 3-4 children.

6 in 10 women who said they intended to adopt a method when interviewed in Phase 3 did so before Phase 4.

## SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

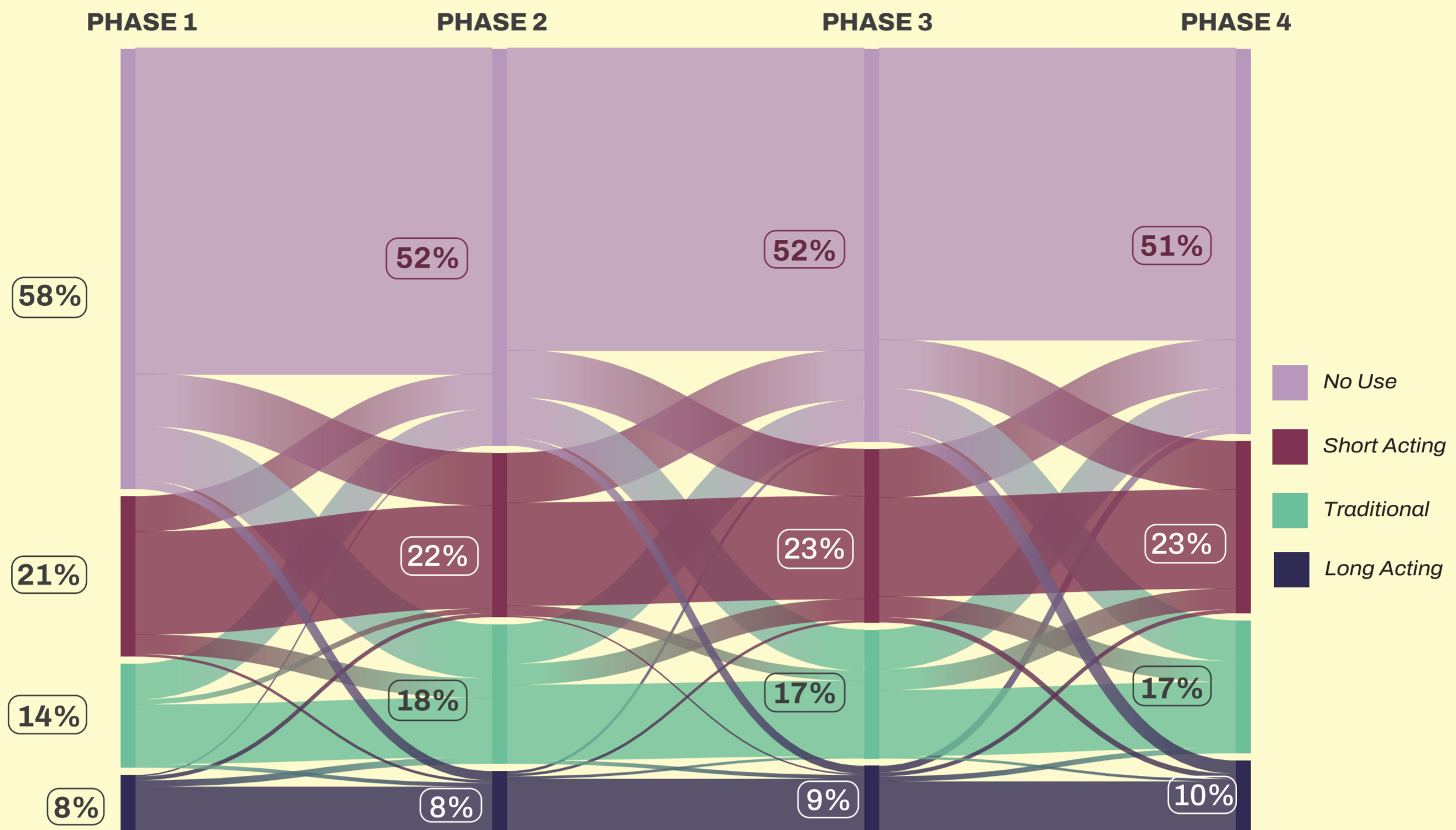
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (January 2020), PMA Phase 2 (February 2021), PMA Phase 3 (January 2022) and PMA Phase 4 (February 2024) (n=580)



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. The left side of the Sankey shows the flow between Phase 1 and Phase 2, the middle between Phase 2 and Phase 3 and the right side 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 green ribbon flowing from Phase 3 to Phase 4 represents women who were pregnant at Phase 3). The % on each node is the weighted proportion 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 use status between PMA Phase 1 (January 2020), PMA Phase 2 (February 2021), PMA Phase 3 (January 2022) and PMA Phase 4 (February 2024) (n=580)



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. The left side of the Sankey shows the flow between Phase 1 and Phase 2, the middle Phase 2 and Phase 3 and the right side 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 long-acting method at Phase 2). The % on each node is the weighted proportion 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

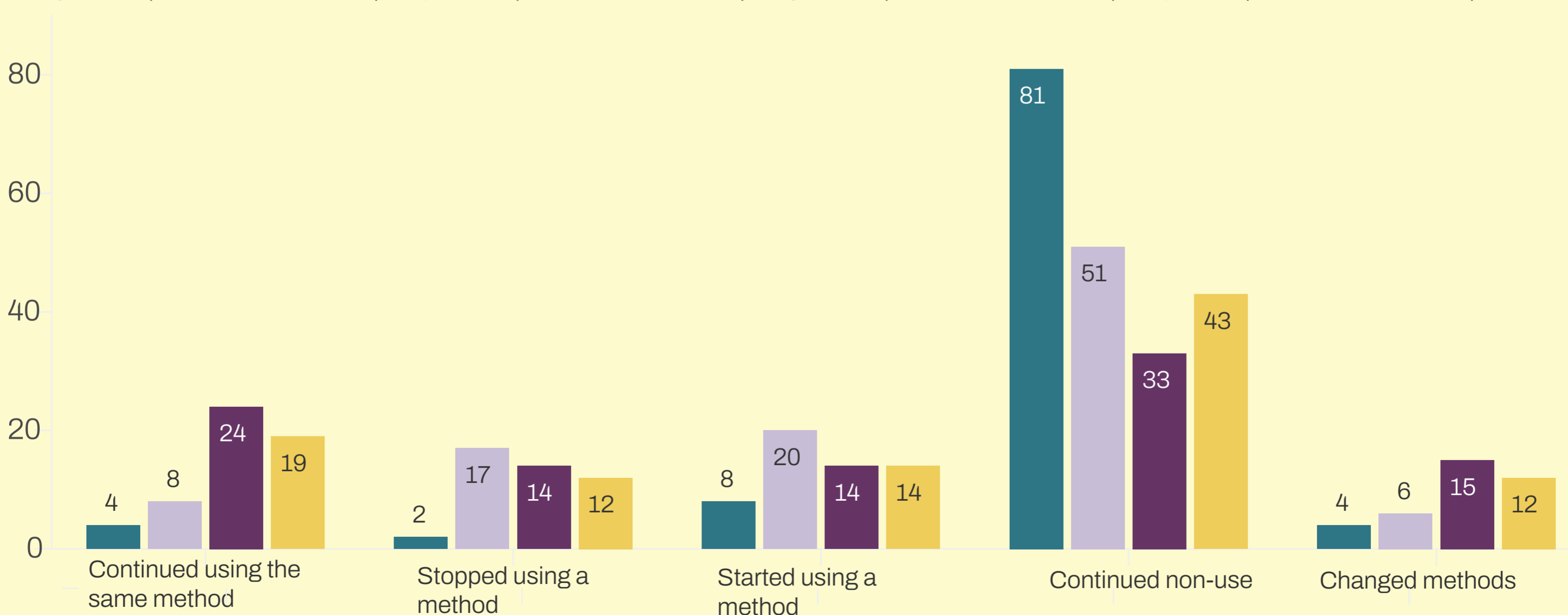
- Among women interviewed in all four Phases, contraceptive use increased from 42% in Phase 1 to 50% in Phase 4.
- This increase is largely accounted for by the women who were not using an FP method in the previous Phase, but had started using a method before the next annual survey.
- These panel women who were observed over four surveys reported more use of both modern and traditional contraceptive methods over time.

## SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

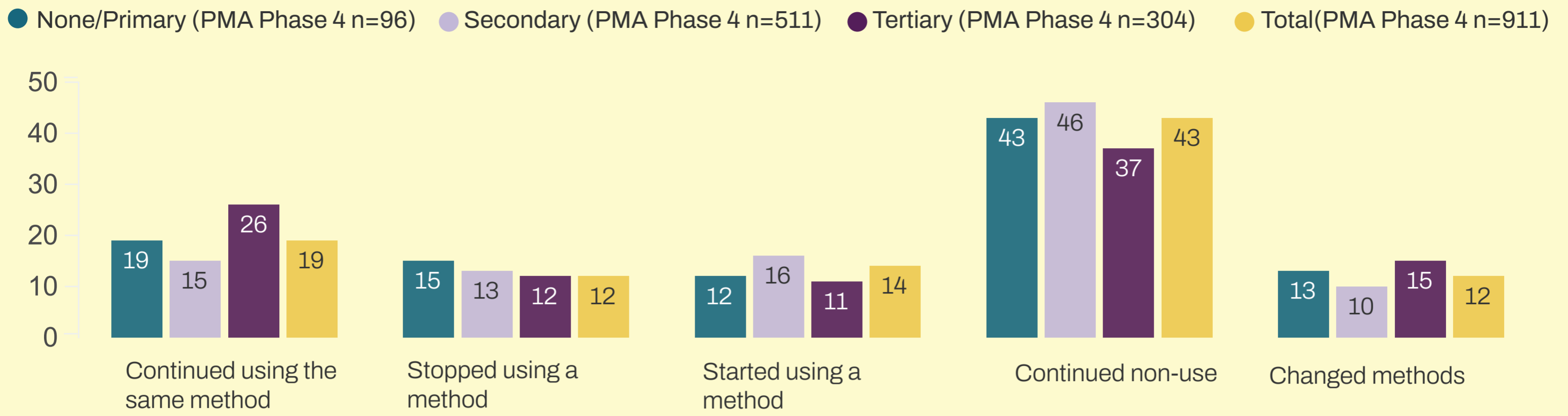
Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 3 (January 2022) and PMA Phase 4 (February 2024), by age

● 15-19 (PMA Phase 4 n=140) ● 20-24 (PMA Phase 4 n=107) ● 25-49 (PMA Phase 4 n=664) ● Total (PMA Phase 4 n=911)



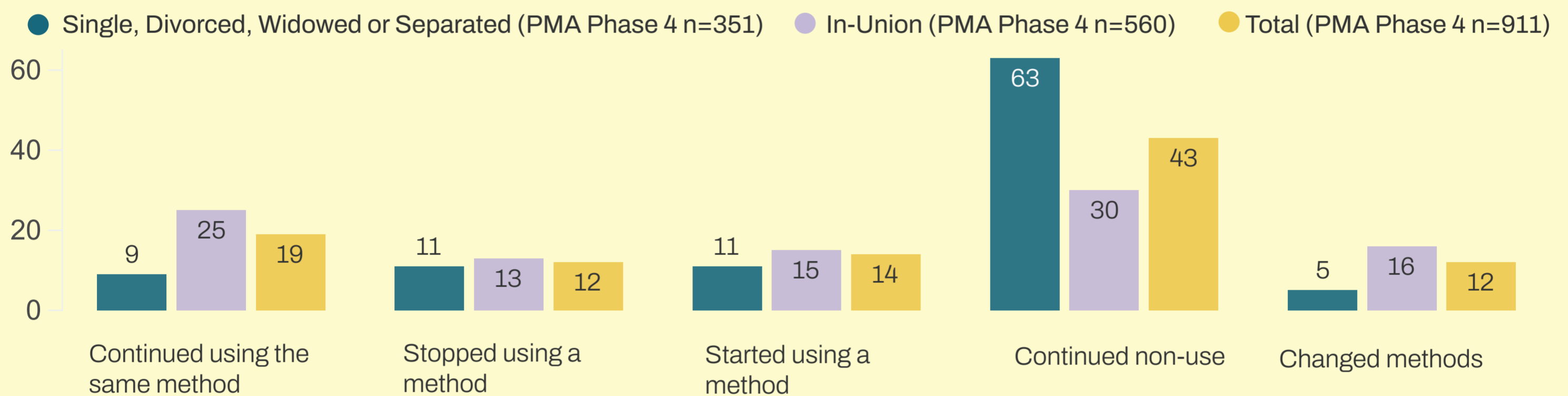
## CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

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



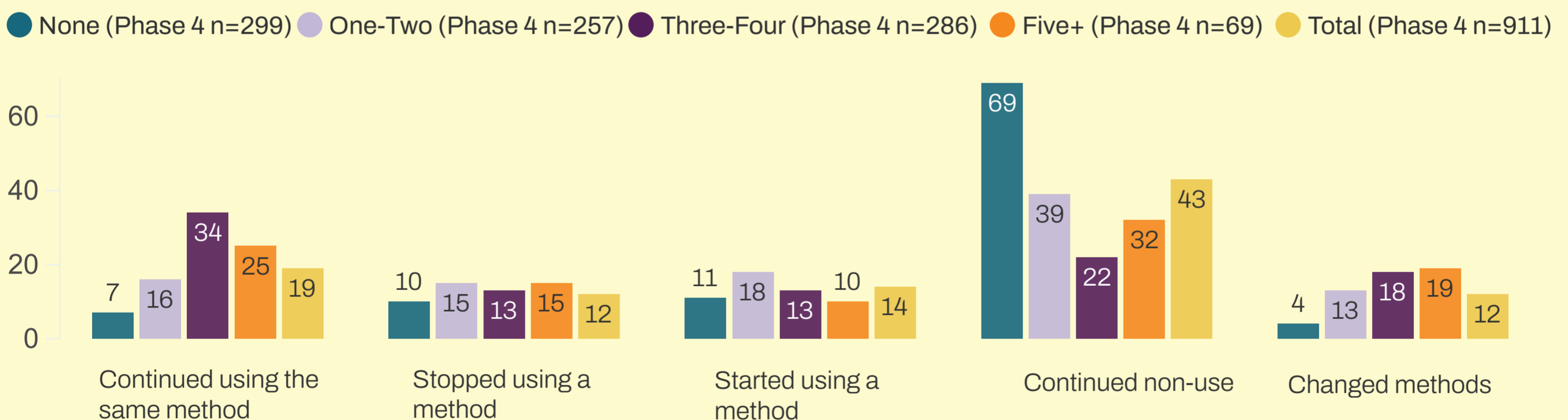
## CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

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



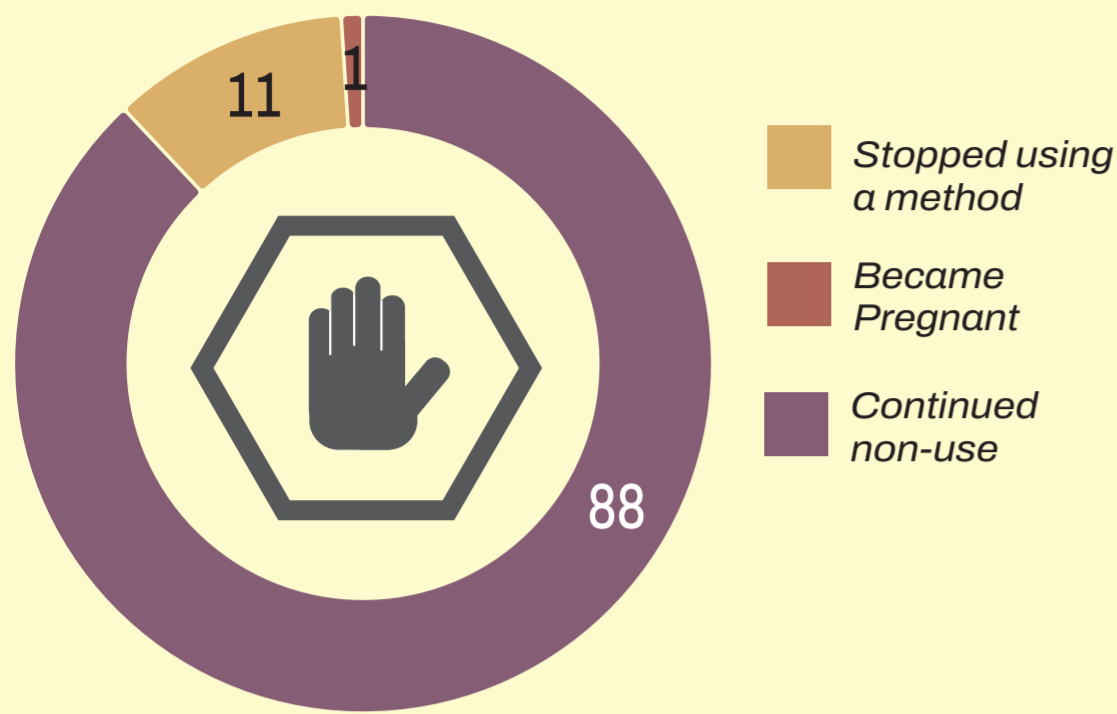
## KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- Women who reported continued use of the same method or who changed methods between Phases 3 & 4 were more likely to be 25-49 years of age, have tertiary education, be married or living with a man, and have 3 or more children.
- Women who started using a method between Phases 3 & 4 were most likely to be 20-24 years of age and have 1-2 children, while women who stopped using a method between Phases 3 & 4 were more likely to have no formal/primary education.
- Women who were not in union at the time of the survey, were 15-19 years of age, and had no children were more likely to report continued non-use of contraception.

## SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

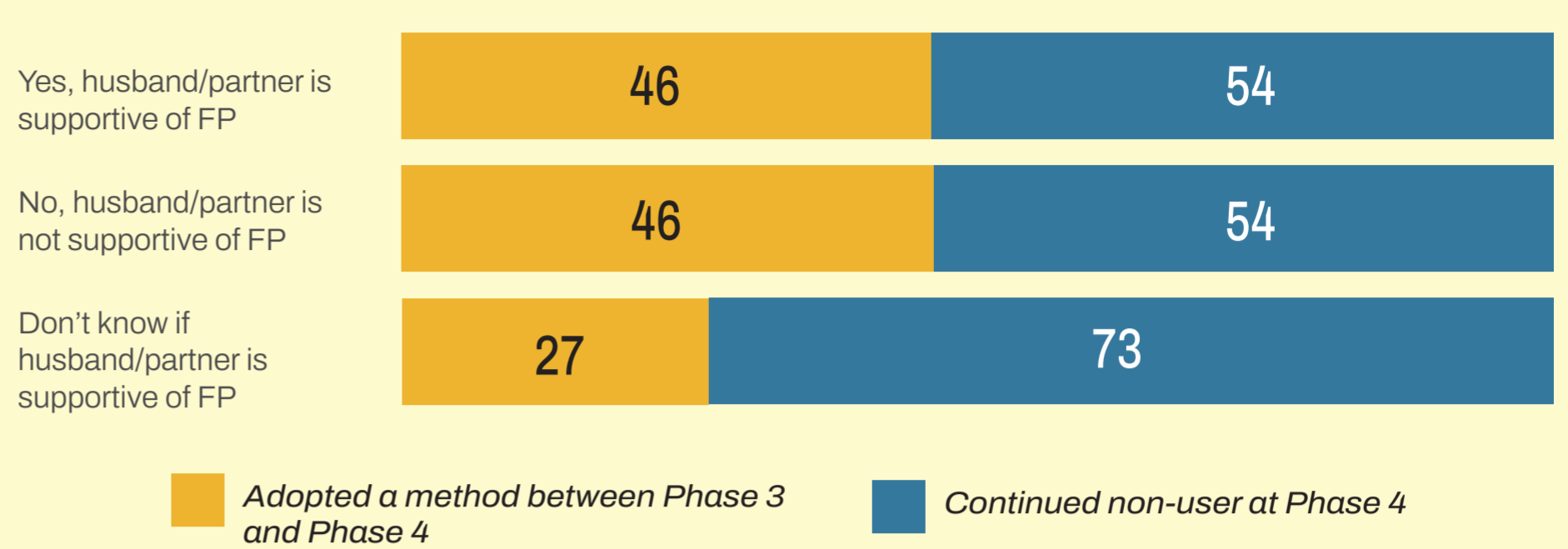
### METHOD DISCONTINUATION

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=911)



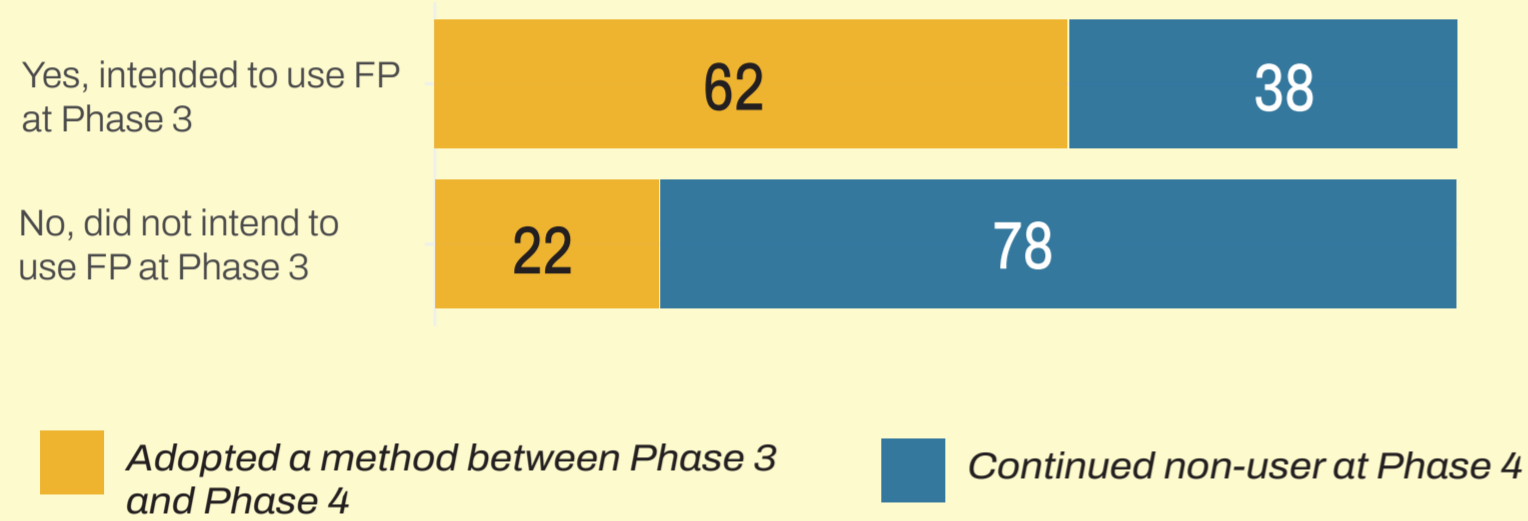
### PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

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 husband/partner support for FP (n=128)



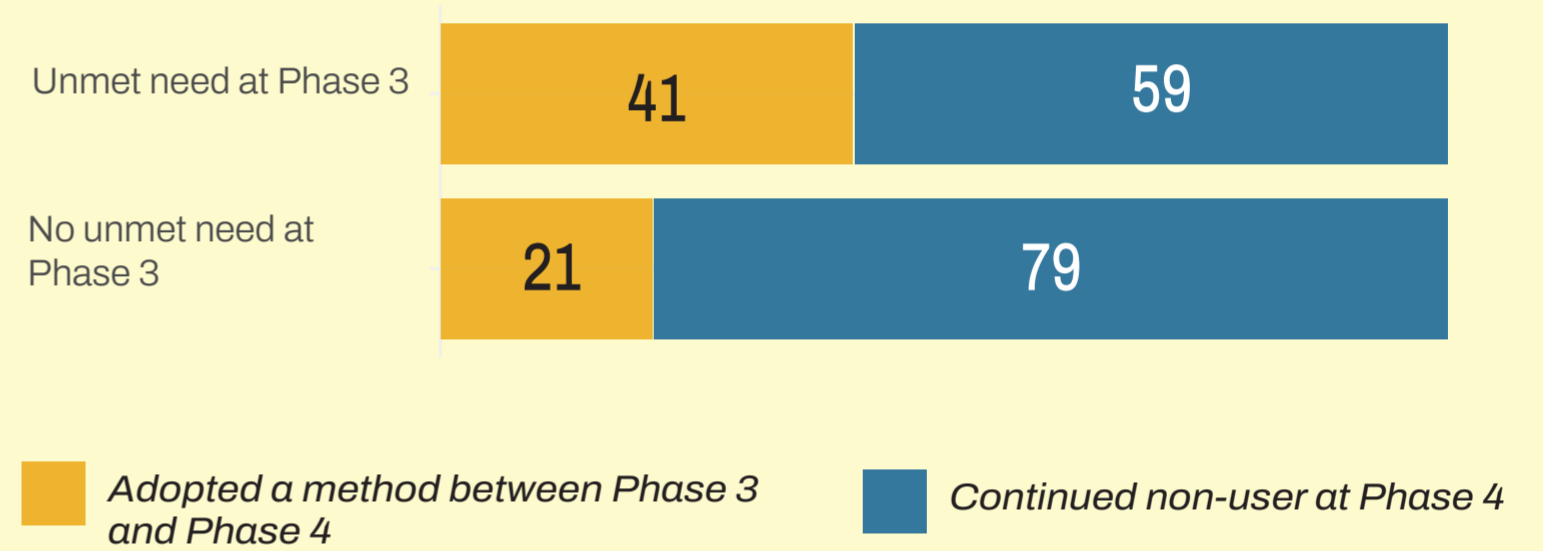
### INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

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 contraception in the future/in the next year at Phase 3 (n=515)



### 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 Total unmet need (spacing and limiting) at Phase 3 (n=515)



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

- Among women with an unmet need in Phase 3, 41% adopted a contraceptive method between Phases 3 & 4, while among women with no unmet need in Phase 3, 21% adopted a contraceptive method between Phases 3 & 4.
- 62% of women who said they intended to adopt a method when interviewed in Phase 3 did so before Phase 4.
- 78% of those who said they did not intend to use an FP method when interviewed in Phase 3 continued to be non-users when re-interviewed in Phase 4.

### 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	1399	1370	1108	951	655	618	580
Enrolled at Phase 2	400	N/A	396	277	174	152	N/A
Enrolled at Phase 3	275	N/A	N/A	272	143	141	N/A
<b>Total Eligible Panel Women</b>	<b>2074</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>1504</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>580</b>

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