OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

Half of the currently married women are using a modern contraceptive method, a clear increase from 33% in 2014.

67% of the demand among all women is being satisfied by modern methods, a notable increase from 49% in 2014.

Almost half (46%) of the facilities providing IUD did not have trained provider and instruments/supplies for IUD insertion/removal.

SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE
Percent of women age 15-49 currently using modern contraception (mCPR) by marital status

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE
Percent of all women age 15-49 currently using contraception by method type (PMA Phase 2 n=867)
TRENDS IN MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE MIX
Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods by method and year (PMA Phase 2 n=320)

METHOD USE, UNMET NEED, AND DEMAND SATISFIED BY A MODERN METHOD
Percent of all women age 15-49 using contraception by method type, unmet need, and demand satisfied by a modern method (PMA Phase 2 n=867)

INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION IN THE NEXT YEAR
Percent of all women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception but intend to use contraception in the next 12 months (n=469)

Other modern methods category includes male sterilization, female condoms, diaphragm, LAM, and standard days/cycle beads.

Key for method mix charts:
- Other modern methods
- Emergency contraception
- Male condom
- Pill
- Injectable (SC)
- Injectable (IM)
- Implant
- IUD
- Female sterilization

Demand satisfied by a modern method is use of modern contraceptive methods divided by the sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use.
### INTENTION OF MOST RECENT BIRTH/CURRENT PREGNANCY

Percent of women by intention of their most recent birth or current pregnancy (n=535)

- **62%** Intended
- **32%** Wanted later
- **7%** Wanted no more children

39% of pregnancies were unintended

### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

- **There has been an increase in long acting contraceptives use among all women from 9% in 2014 to 17% in 2020.**
- **Injectable and implant contraceptive methods account for over 87% of the method mix among currently married women.**
- **About 4 in every 10 pregnancies were unintended, with 32% mistimed and 7% were not wanted.**
- **Among women not currently using contraception, 88% have no intention of using any method in the next one year.**

### SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE USER COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

#### METHOD INFORMATION INDEX PLUS (MII+)

Percent of women who were told about side effects, what to do about side effects, of other methods, and the possibility of switching methods (n=273)

- **When you obtained your method were you told by the provider about side effects or problems you might have?**
  - Yes: 29%
  - No: 71%

- **Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?**
  - Yes: 94%
  - No: 6%

- **Were you told by the provider about methods of FP other than the method you received?**
  - Yes: 79%
  - No: 21%

- **Were you told that you could switch to a different method in the future?**
  - Yes: 84%
  - No: 16%

Percent of women who responded “Yes” to all four MII+ questions

- **48%** answered “No” to at least one MII+ question
- **52%** answered “Yes” to all four MII+ questions

#### DISCUSSED FP IN THE PAST YEAR WITH PROVIDER/CHW

Percent of women who received FP information from a provider or community health worker (CHW), by age

- **15-19** (n=212)
  - Yes: 87%
  - No: 13%

- **20-24** (n=142)
  - Yes: 72%
  - No: 28%

- **25-49** (n=513)
  - Yes: 68%
  - No: 32%

**KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: COUNSELING AND OUTREACH**

- **Only 52% of modern contraceptive method users received comprehensive FP method information from a provider when they obtained their current contraceptive method.**

- **Adolescent girls are more than 2 times less likely to have discussed FP with their health providers/CHW in the past year compared to older women.**
SECTION 3: PARTNER DYNAMICS

PARTNER INVOLVEMENT IN FP DECISIONS

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=289)

Does your partner know you are using this method?

By age

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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By education

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<tr>
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</table>

Modern, female controlled methods includes all modern methods except male sterilization and male condoms

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=289)

Before you started using this method had you discussed the decision to delay or avoid pregnancy with your partner?

By age

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By education

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</table>

Modern, female controlled methods includes all modern methods except male sterilization and male condoms

Percent of women who are currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=350)

Would you say that using FP is mainly your decision?

By age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Mainly respondent</th>
<th>Mainly husband/partner</th>
<th>Joint decision</th>
<th>Other</th>
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By education

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<td>19</td>
<td>55</td>
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</table>
Percent of women who are not currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=474)

### PREGNANCY COERCION

#### Percent of currently married women who report that their partner tried to force or pressure them to become pregnant in the past 12 months (n=487)

- **By age**
  - 15-19: 71% Yes, 29% No
  - 20-24: 97% Yes, 3% No
  - 25-49: 96% Yes, 4% No

#### Percent of currently married women who report that their partner made them feel badly for wanting to use an FP method to delay or prevent pregnancy in the past 12 months (n=487)

- **By education**
  - None/Primary: 77% Yes, 23% No
  - Secondary/Vocational: 76% Yes, 24% No
  - Tertiary: 57% Yes, 43% No

#### Percent of currently married women who report that their partner said he would leave them if they did not get pregnant in the past 12 months (n=487)

- **By age**
  - 15-19: 86% Yes, 14% No
  - 20-24: 72% Yes, 28% No
  - 25-49: 58% Yes, 42% No

#### Percent of currently married women who report that their partner took away their FP method or kept them from a clinic in the past 12 months (n=487)

- **By education**
  - None/Primary: 11% Yes, 89% No
  - Secondary/Vocational: 17% Yes, 83% No
  - Tertiary: 41% Yes, 59% No

### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: PARTNER DYNAMICS

- About 9 in every 10 women using a modern, female controlled contraceptive method reported that their partners knew they were using a method of family planning.

- Half of the women decision to use family planning was made jointly. There are significant differences by age.

- 17% of women who are not currently using a contraceptive method reported that the decision not to use was made jointly and this significantly increases by education.
SECTION 4: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IUD

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=62)

<table>
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<td>78</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>82</td>
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</table>

- Not offered
- Currently out of stock
- Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months
- Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IMPLANT

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=62)

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</table>

- Not offered
- Currently out of stock
- Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months
- Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: INJECTABLES

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=62)

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<td>13</td>
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</table>

- Not offered
- Currently out of stock
- Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months
- Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: PILLS

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=62)

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<td>94</td>
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</table>

- Not offered
- Currently out of stock
- Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months
- Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months
71% of women obtained their current modern method from a public health facility (n=314)

Facility Readiness

Percent of facilities that provide implants and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for implant insertion/removal (n=70)

- Yes: 71%
- No: 29%

Main Reason for Episodes of Stockout of Any Method by Type of Facility

Public facilities (n=27 episodes)

- 70% Ordered but did not receive shipment
- 19% Other

Possible answers were “Did not place order for shipment”, “Ordered but did not receive shipment”, “Did not order the right quantities”, “Ordered but did not receive the right quantities”, “Unexpected increase in consumption”, “Stock out due to COVID-19 disruption”, and “Other.”

Key Findings for Section 4: Service Delivery Points

- 71% of the women obtained their current method from a public health facility.
- There were no stock-outs for implant among public facilities reported in 2020.
- Among all facilities providing implants, only 71% had a trained provider & instrument/supplies needed for insertion/removal.
- In the public facilities, the most common reason given for stock-outs is that they placed the order but did not receive the shipment.
### TABLES: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE AND UNMET NEED

#### ALL WOMEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Round/Phase</th>
<th>Data collection</th>
<th>Female sample</th>
<th>CPR%</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>mCPR%</th>
<th>SE</th>
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<td>R2</td>
<td>Nov-Dec 2014</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>26.52</td>
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<td>21.45 32.30</td>
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<td>2.42</td>
<td>20.97 31.45</td>
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<td>Nov-Dec 2016</td>
<td>607</td>
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<td>Nov-Dec 2018</td>
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<td>13.46 1.27 11.05 16.30</td>
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#### WOMEN IN UNION

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<th>Female sample</th>
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<th>mCPR%</th>
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<td>Nov-Dec 2014</td>
<td>324</td>
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<td>19.55 2.04 15.69 24.09</td>
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</table>

PMA Kenya (Kilifi) collects information on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 25 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural and region strata. The results are representative at the county level. Data were collected between November and December 2020 from 770 households (95.3% response rate), 867 females age 15-49 (97.2% response rate), and 77 facilities (86.5% completion rate). 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 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 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.