OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

Overall, there was an increase in the proportion of women using contraceptives between Phases 1 and 2.

Women who intended to use contraception in the future in Phase 1 were twice as likely to adopt a method of FP in Phase 2 as women who had no intention of using contraception in Phase 1.

40% of the women in union who were not using an FP method but their husband/partner was supportive for FP in Phase 1 reported adopting a method by Phase 2.

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) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020) (n=6,934)

Overall, there was an increase in the proportion of women using contraceptives between Phases 1 and 2.

Women who intended to use contraception in the future in Phase 1 were twice as likely to adopt a method of FP in Phase 2 as women who had no intention of using contraception in Phase 1.

40% of the women in union who were not using an FP method but their husband/partner was supportive for FP in Phase 1 reported adopting a method by Phase 2.
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TYPE
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive method or use status between PMA Phase 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020) (n=6,934)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Use</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-acting</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-acting</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS
- The proportion of women using long-acting method remained the same between Phases 1 and 2, while use of short-acting method increased by 6 percentage points.
- Overall, there is a 7 percentage point decrease in contraceptive non-use at Phase 2.
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 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), by age

- Continued using the same method:
  - 15-19 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,330)
  - 20-24 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,065)
  - 25-49 (PMA Phase 2 n=4,539)
  - Total (PMA Phase 2 n=6,934)

- Stopped using a method:
  - 15-19 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,330)
  - 20-24 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,065)
  - 25-49 (PMA Phase 2 n=4,539)
  - Total (PMA Phase 2 n=6,934)

- Started using a method:
  - 15-19 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,330)
  - 20-24 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,065)
  - 25-49 (PMA Phase 2 n=4,539)
  - Total (PMA Phase 2 n=6,934)

- Continued non-use:
  - 15-19 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,330)
  - 20-24 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,065)
  - 25-49 (PMA Phase 2 n=4,539)
  - Total (PMA Phase 2 n=6,934)

- Changed methods:
  - 15-19 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,330)
  - 20-24 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,065)
  - 25-49 (PMA Phase 2 n=4,539)
  - Total (PMA Phase 2 n=6,934)

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 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), by education level

- None/primary (PMA Phase 2 n=3,647)
- Secondary (PMA Phase 2 n=2,525)
- Tertiary (PMA Phase 2 n=762)
- Total (PMA Phase 2 n=6,934)
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 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), by marital status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>In union (PMA Phase 2 n=4,454)</th>
<th>Not in union (PMA Phase 2 n=2,476)</th>
<th>Total (PMA Phase 2 n=6,930)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continued using the same method</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped using a method</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Started using a method</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued non-use</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed methods</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 1 (December 2019) and PMA Phase 2 (December 2020), by parity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parity</th>
<th>None (PMA Phase 2 n=1,650)</th>
<th>One-two (PMA Phase 2 n=2,109)</th>
<th>Three-four (PMA Phase 2 n=1,797)</th>
<th>Five+ (PMA Phase 2 n=1,378)</th>
<th>Total (PMA Phase 2 n=6,934)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Five+</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-four</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-two</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- A high proportion of adolescents, of women not in a union and women with no children remained non-users between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- The proportion of women who continued using the same method between Phases 1 and 2 was three times higher among women in union compared to women who were not in union.
SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

METHOD DISCONTINUATION
Among women 15-49 with unmet need at Phase 2, the percentage that stopped using a contraceptive method or became pregnant between the two surveys (n=724)

- Stopped: 23%
- Continued non-use: 68%
- Got pregnant: 9%

PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING
Percent of women in union age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 1 and who adopted an FP method, by husband/partner’s support for FP at Phase 1 (n=2,118)

- Yes, husband/partner is supportive of FP: 40%
  - Continued non-user at Phase 2: 28%
  - Adopted a method between Phase 1 and Phase 2: 72%

- No, husband/partner is not supportive of FP: 28%
  - Continued non-user at Phase 2: 73%
  - Adopted a method between Phase 1 and Phase 2: 27%

- Don’t know if husband/partner is supportive of FP: 36%
  - Continued non-user at Phase 2: 60%
  - Adopted a method between Phase 1 and Phase 2: 40%

INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING
Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 1 and who adopted an FP method, by their intention to use FP at Phase 1 (n=3,636)

- Yes, intends to use FP at Phase 1: 59%
  - Continued non-user at Phase 2: 23%
  - Adopted a method between Phase 1 and Phase 2: 41%

- No, does not intend to use FP at Phase 1: 41%
  - Continued non-user at Phase 2: 77%

UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING
Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 1 and who adopted an FP method, by their unmet need status at Phase 1 (n=3,636)

- Unmet need at Phase 1: 77%
  - Continued non-user at Phase 2: 26%
  - Adopted a method between Phase 1 and Phase 2: 75%

- No unmet need at Phase 1: 23%
  - Continued non-user at Phase 2: 47%
  - Adopted a method between Phase 1 and Phase 2: 53%

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- Among women with an unmet need at Phase 2, 23% had stopped using an FP method and 9% became pregnant between Phases 1 and 2.

- 40% of the women in union who were not using an FP method but their husband/partner was supportive for FP in Phase 1 reported adopting a method by Phase 2.

- Among women not using contraception in Phase 1 and intended to use FP in the future, slightly above half reported adopting an FP method by Phase 2.

- About 47% of women with unmet need for FP in Phase 1 reported adopting a method by Phase 2, compared to 26% of the women with no unmet need.

PMA Kenya collects nationally (and county/region-level) representative 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 in 9 counties/regions among eligible females aged 15-49 at the time of the Phase 2 survey (collected between November - December 2020), who were interviewed at the Phase 1 survey between November-December 2019 and consented to follow-up (20.6%). Of the 8,797, eligible respondents, 19.5% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 7018 (79.8%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 99.1% among contacted women. For sampling information and full data sets, visit https://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 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.