



# PMA KENYA (SIAYA)

Results from Phase 2 cross-sectional survey

November–December 2020

## OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



There is an increase in mCPR from 55% in 2019 to 63% in 2020 among married women.



42% of the women reported to have received comprehensive methods information during the FP visit.

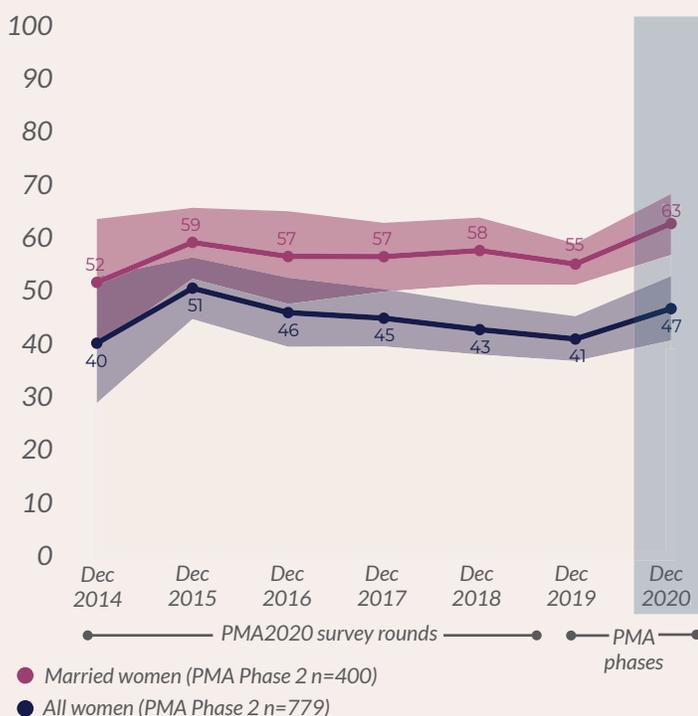


75% of the users obtained their current modern contraception method from a public health facility.

## SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

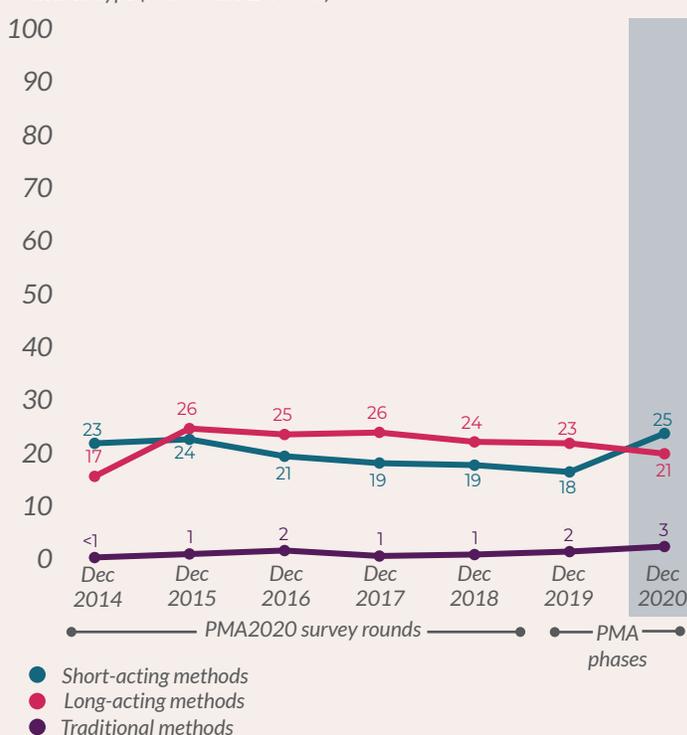
### MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

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



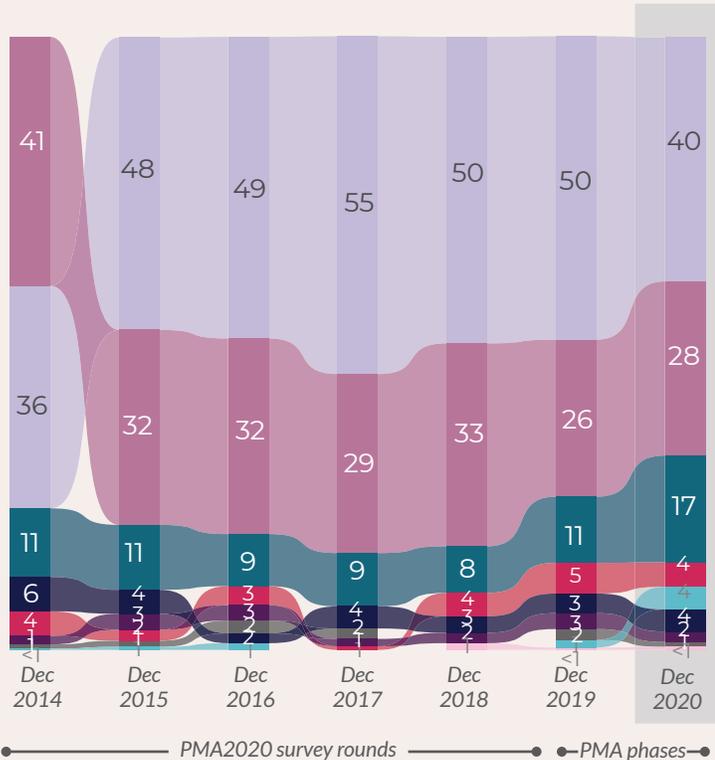
### CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE

Percent of all women age 15-49 currently using contraception by method type (PMA Phase 2 n=779)



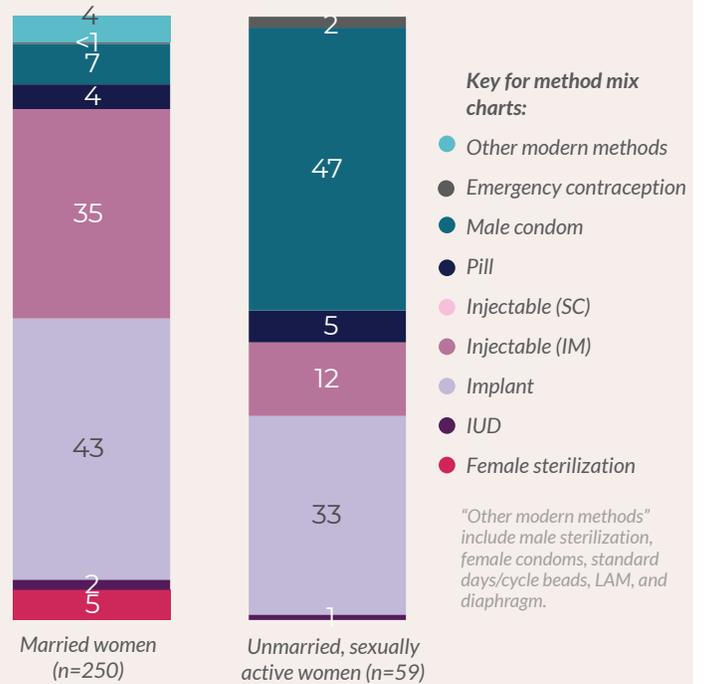
## TRENDS IN MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE MIX

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods by method and year (PMA Phase 2 n=373)



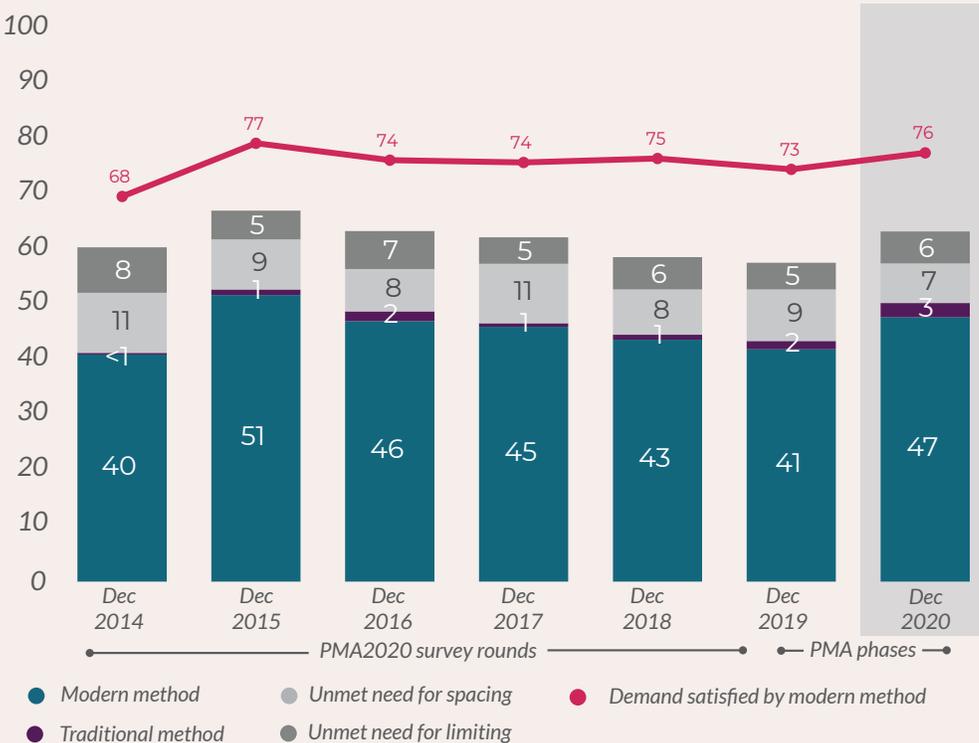
## MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD MIX

Percent distribution of modern contraceptive users age 15-49 by method and marital status



## 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=779)



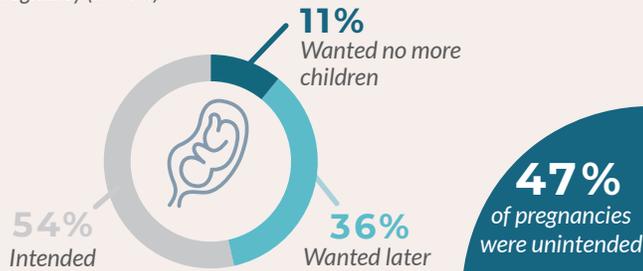
## INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION IN THE NEXT YEAR

Percent of all women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception but intend to use contraception in the next 12 months (n=341)



## INTENTION OF MOST RECENT BIRTH/CURRENT PREGNANCY

Percent of women by intention of their most recent birth or current pregnancy (n=478)



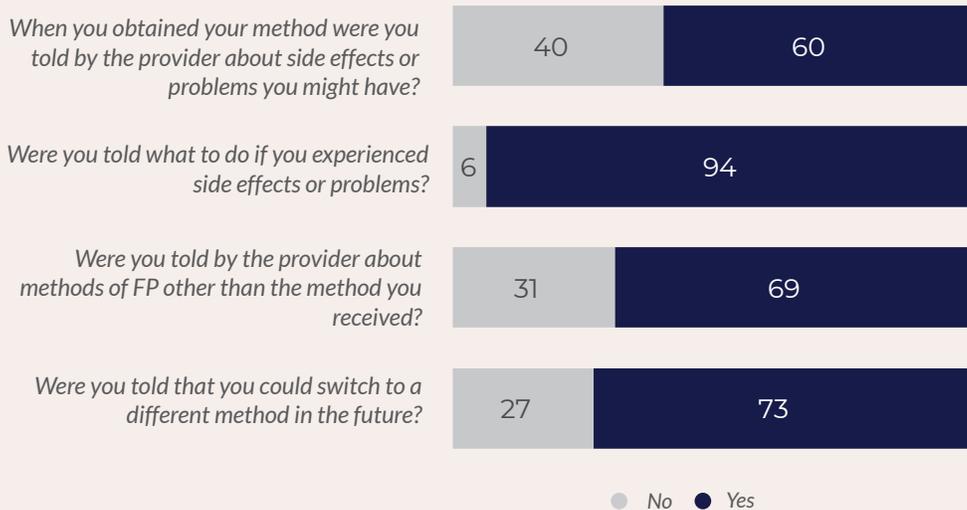
## KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

- There has been an increase in demand satisfied by modern contraception from 66% in 2014 to 76% in 2020.
- 47% of the pregnancies were unintended, with 36% mistimed and 11% not wanted.
- There is a continued shift from short-acting to long-acting method, with more women using implants.

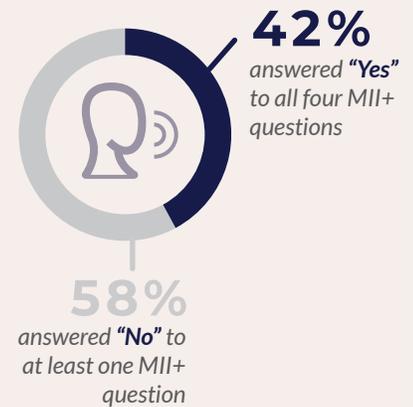
## SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE USER COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

### 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=340)

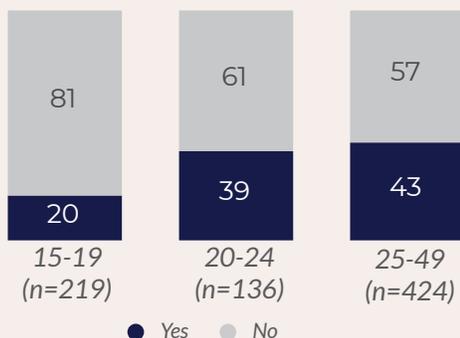


Percent of women who responded "Yes" to all four MII+ questions



### 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



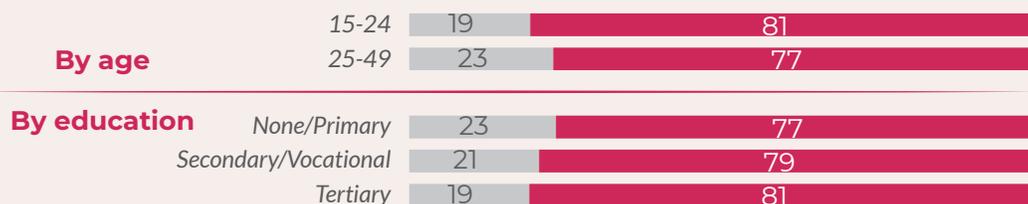
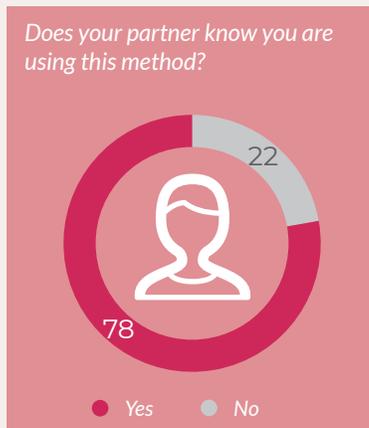
### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

- About 42% of all women reported to have received comprehensive family planning methods' information when they obtained their current contraceptive method.
- Adolescent girls are least likely to have discussed FP with their health provider or CHW in the past year.

## SECTION 3: PARTNER DYNAMICS

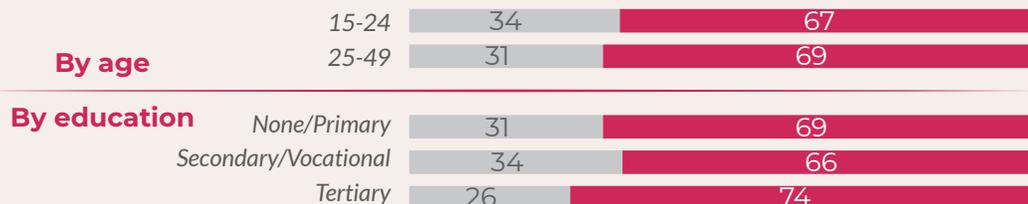
### PARTNER INVOLVEMENT IN FP DECISIONS

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=307)



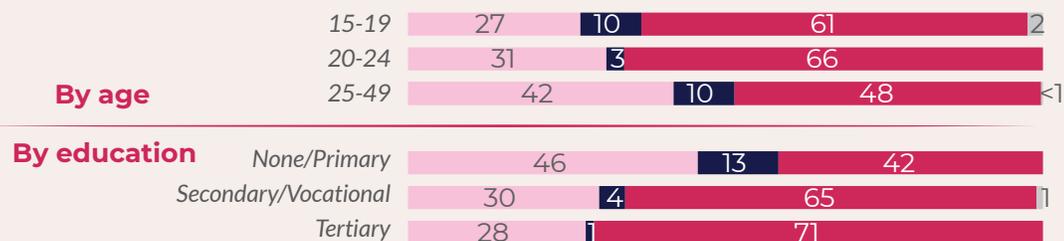
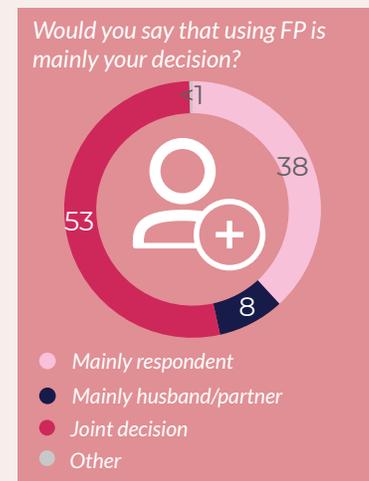
Modern, female controlled methods Includes all modern methods except male sterilization and male condoms

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=307)



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Percent of women who are currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=393)



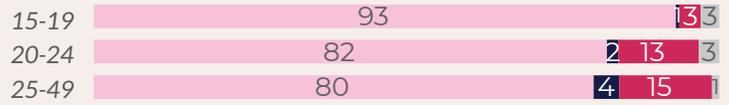
Percent of women who are not currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=344)

Would you say that not using FP is mainly your decision?

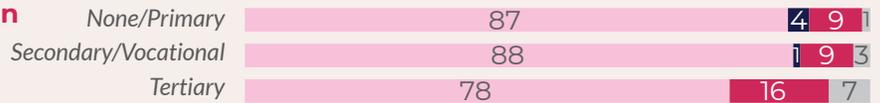


- Mainly respondent
- Mainly husband/partner
- Joint decision
- Other

**By age**

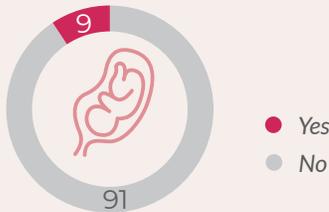


**By education**

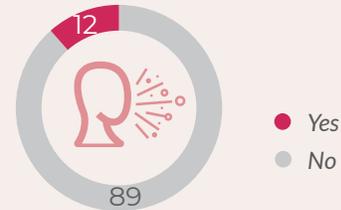


## PREGNANCY COERCION

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=400)



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=400)



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=400)



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=400)

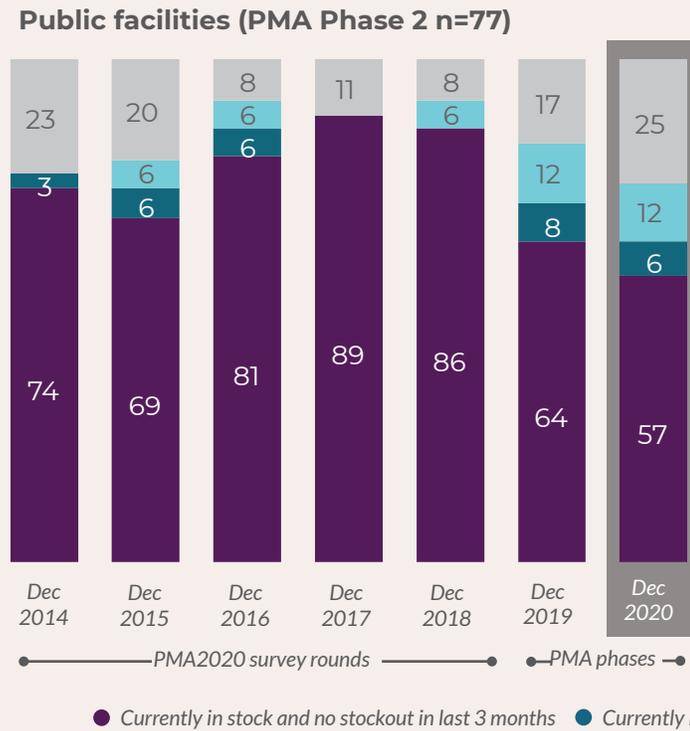


## KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: PARTNER DYNAMICS

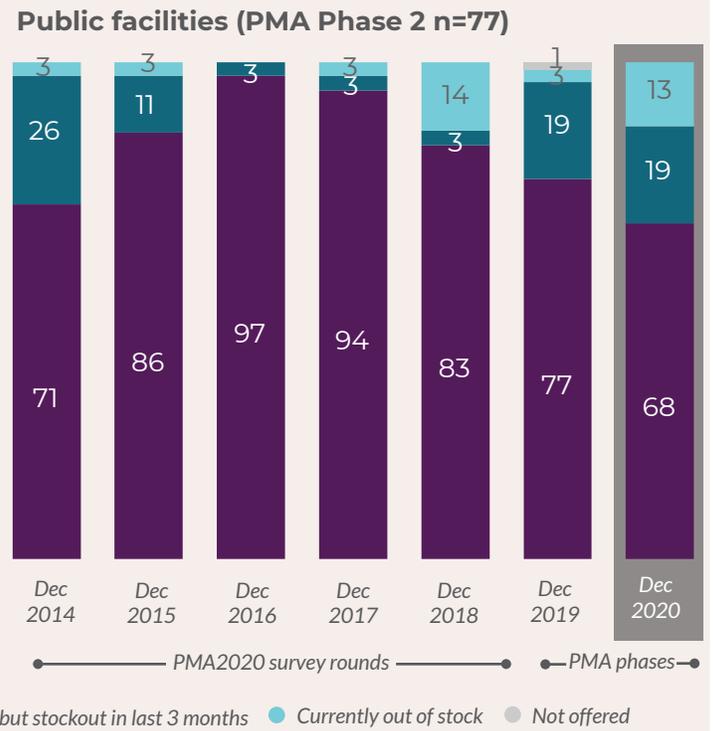
- Among women using a modern method that can be concealed, 22% report that their partner does not know that they are using contraception, majority being aged 25-49 years.
- Among the current contraceptive users, 8% of them reported that it is mainly their partner's decision to use, 38% it was mainly their decision to use while 53% was a joint decision.
- 87% of contraceptive non-users report that it was mainly their decision not to use, while 9% made the decision jointly.

# SECTION 4: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

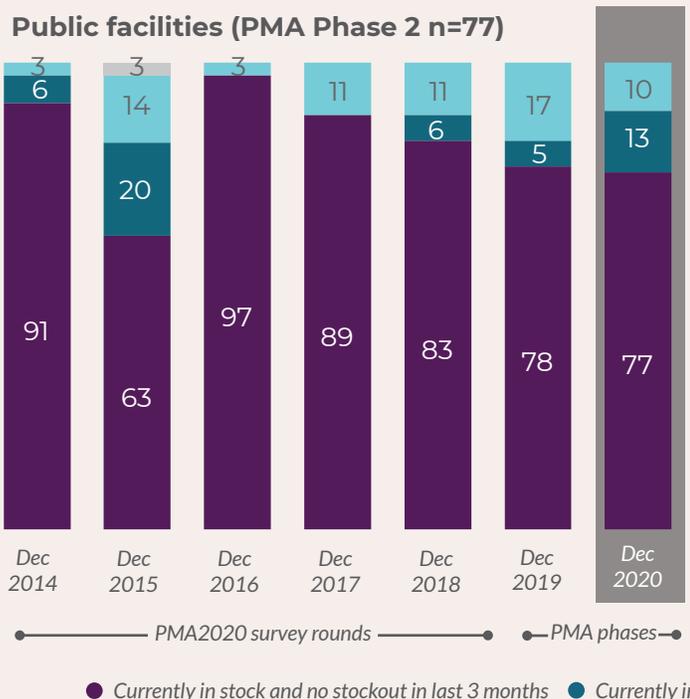
## TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IUD



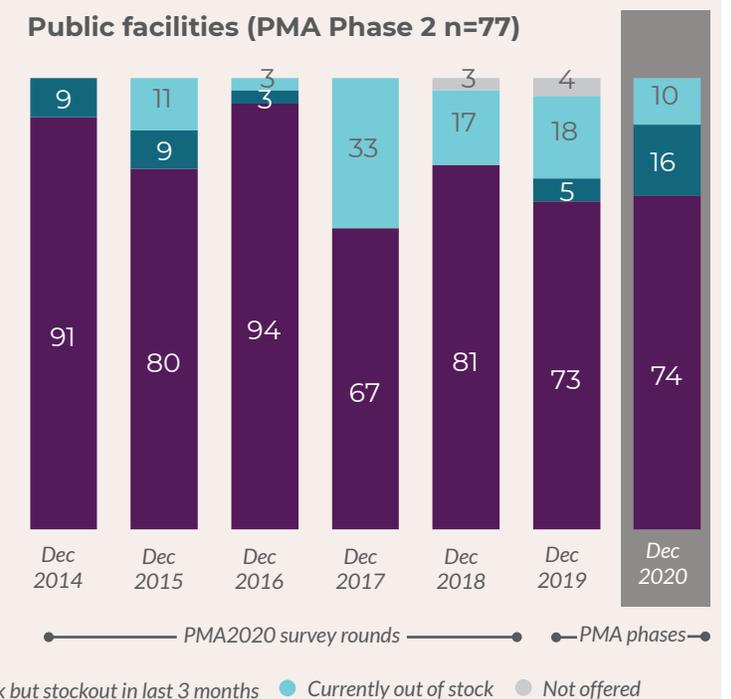
## TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IMPLANT



## TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: INJECTABLES

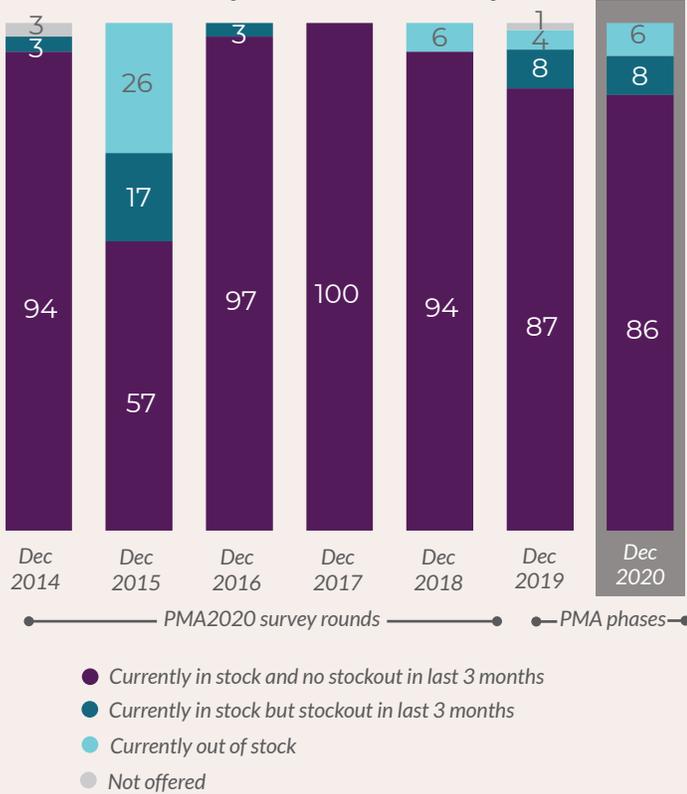


## TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: PILLS



## TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: MALE CONDOMS

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=77)



## MAIN REASON FOR EPISODES OF STOCKOUT OF ANY METHOD BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Public facilities (n=65)



**97%**  
Ordered but did not receive shipment



**2%**  
Did not place order for shipment

Private facilities (n=12)



**58%**  
Ordered but did not receive shipment



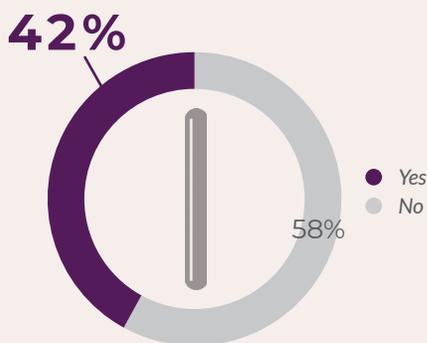
**33%**  
Other

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."

**75%** of women obtained their current modern method from a public health facility (n=370)

## FACILITY READINESS

Percent of facilities that provide implants and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for implant insertion/removal (n=88)



Percent of facilities that provide IUDs and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for IUD insertion/removal (n=65)



## KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

Majority of the public facilities do not offer IUDs, unlike the other contraceptive methods.

The most common reason for stock-outs was that the orders were placed, but the shipment was not received.

Only 48% of the facilities that provide IUDs had a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for IUD insertion/removal.

## TABLES: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE AND UNMET NEED

ALL WOMEN				CPR			mCPR			Unmet need for family planning					
Data source	Round/Phase	Data collection	Female sample	CPR%	SE	95% CI		mCPR%	SE	95% CI		Unmet need (%)	SE	95% CI	
PMA 2020	R2	Nov-Dec 2014	431	40.50	5.65	29.10	53.02	40.17	5.64	28.82	52.70	18.58	2.37	13.99	24.27
PMA 2020	R4	Nov-Dec 2015	465	51.54	2.84	45.37	57.66	50.57	2.71	44.71	56.41	13.83	1.03	11.73	16.23
PMA 2020	R5	Nov-Dec 2016	442	47.60	3.00	41.10	54.19	45.95	3.00	39.47	52.57	14.13	2.42	9.62	20.30
PMA 2020	R6	Nov-Dec 2017	442	45.56	2.58	39.97	51.26	44.91	2.49	39.54	50.41	15.15	1.60	11.96	19.00
PMA 2020	R7	Nov-Dec 2018	399	43.59	2.26	38.69	48.61	42.73	2.18	38.01	47.58	13.62	1.78	10.16	18.01
PMA	Phase 1	Nov-Dec 2019	730	42.47	2.41	37.57	47.51	40.97	2.06	36.79	45.28	13.82	1.19	11.55	16.47
PMA	Phase 2	Nov-Dec 2020	779	49.18	3.13	42.78	55.61	46.71	2.96	40.67	52.84	12.52	0.98	10.64	14.68

WOMEN IN UNION				CPR			mCPR			Unmet need for family planning					
Data source	Round/Phase	Data collection	Female sample	CPR%	SE	95% CI		mCPR%	SE	95% CI		Unmet need (%)	SE	95% CI	
PMA 2020	R2	Nov-Dec 2014	280	52.17	5.77	39.85	64.22	51.66	5.73	39.46	63.67	23.32	3.00	17.45	30.44
PMA 2020	R4	Nov-Dec 2015	308	60.68	3.52	52.84	68.01	59.25	3.11	52.36	65.80	17.46	1.04	15.30	19.85
PMA 2020	R5	Nov-Dec 2016	275	57.95	3.96	49.13	66.28	56.58	4.05	47.59	65.15	18.68	2.94	13.08	25.97
PMA 2020	R6	Nov-Dec 2017	277	57.33	3.02	50.61	63.79	56.55	2.98	49.93	62.95	18.18	2.29	13.69	23.75
PMA 2020	R7	Nov-Dec 2018	228	58.94	2.92	52.41	65.16	57.71	2.90	51.25	63.92	15.51	2.55	10.71	21.93
PMA	Phase 1	Nov-Dec 2019	418	56.70	2.04	52.46	60.85	55.15	1.90	51.19	59.05	17.53	1.50	14.63	20.85
PMA	Phase 2	Nov-Dec 2020	400	65.90	2.64	60.26	71.12	62.82	2.81	56.86	68.42	16.34	1.51	13.46	19.69

PMA Kenya (Siaya) 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 strata. The results are county-level representative. Data were collected between November and December 2020 from 787 households (97.9% response rate), 779 females age 15-49 (99% response rate), and 97 facilities (100% completion rate). For sampling information and full data sets, visit [www.pmadata.org/countries/kenya](http://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.