### OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

**Nine percent** of women who did not use any contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they started using one between Phase 1 (April 2021) and Phase 2 (May 2022).

The proportion of women who continued to be non-users between Phase 1 and Phase 2 decreased with their education level.

The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **twice** as high among women who intended using family planning at Phase 1.

### 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 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022) (n=2,786)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not using FP</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using FP</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine percent of women who did not use any contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they started using one between Phase 1 (April 2021) and Phase 2 (May 2022).

The proportion of women who continued to be non-users between Phase 1 and Phase 2 decreased with their education level.

The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was twice as high among women who intended using family planning at Phase 1.
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- Four percent of women who used a short-acting contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they had started using a long-acting and reversible contraceptive (LARC) method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

- About 4% of women who used a long-acting and reversible contraceptive (LARC) method at Phase 1 reported that they had started using a short-acting method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

- The proportion of women using short-acting and long-acting methods at Phase 1 who stopped their contraceptive use between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was 62% and 49%, respectively.
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 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022), by age

![Bar chart showing contraceptive use status by age group.](chart1)

- 15-19 (PMA Phase 2 n=565)
- 20-24 (PMA Phase 2 n=558)
- 25-49 (PMA Phase 2 n=1,663)
- Total (PMA Phase 2 n=2,789)

- Continued using the same method
- Stopped using a method
- Started using a method
- Continued non-use
- Changed methods

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 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022), by education level

![Bar chart showing contraceptive use status by education level.](chart2)

- None/primary (PMA Phase 2 n=1,904)
- Secondary (PMA Phase 2 n=687)
- Tertiary (PMA Phase 2 n=194)
- Total (PMA Phase 2 n=2,785)
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

• The proportion of women who continued using the same contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **four times lower** among adolescents than older women.

• The proportion of women who continued to be non-users between Phase 1 and Phase 2 decreased with level of education. This proportion was **79%** for women who never went to school or with a primary education level and **71%** for women with a higher education level.

• The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was **twice as high** among women who had five children or more compared to women who did not have any children.
**SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS**

**INTENT 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=2,317)

- Yes, intends to use FP at Phase 1: 24%
- No, does not intend to use FP at Phase 1: 9%

**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=2,317)

- Unmet need at Phase 1: 16%
- No unmet need at Phase 1: 9%

**KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS**
- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was 1.8 times as high among women whose partners were favorable to family planning at Phase 1, compared to women whose partners were not supportive of family planning.
- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was larger among women with an unmet need at Phase 1 (16% vs. 9% for those who did not have any unmet need).
- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was twice as high among those who intended using family planning at Phase 1 compared to those who did not intend to.

PMA Niger collects data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 103 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted in 8 regions among eligible females aged 15-49 at the time of the Phase 2 survey (May 2022), who were interviewed at the Phase 1 survey between December 2020 and April 2021 and consented to follow-up (92.1% of Phase 1 population). Of the 3,376 eligible respondents, 13.3% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 2,831 (83.9%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 96.8% among contacted women. For sampling information and full data sets, visit www.pmadata.org/countries/niger.

Percentages presented in this brief have been rounded and may not add up to 100%.

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