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=1,009)

Among women who did not use any contraceptive method in 2021, only 8% reported starting to use one between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Out of the 204 women who were contraceptive users at Phase 1, 78 women (i.e. 38%) reported that they discontinued their contraceptive use between Phase 1 and Phase 2.

The proportion of women who got pregnant between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was twice as high (12%) among women who were contraceptive users at Phase 1 compared to women who did not use contraception (5%) at Phase 1.
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TYPE
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive method or use status between PMA Phase 1 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022) (n=1,009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method Type</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Use</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-acting</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-acting</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- Only 2% of women who used a short-acting contraceptive method at Phase 1 reported that they started using a long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- Six percent of women who used a long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) method at Phase 1 reported that they started using a short-acting contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- Fifty-one percent of women who used a short-acting contraceptive method and 47% of women who used a long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) method at Phase 1 reported that they stopped using contraception between Phase 1 and 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 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022), by age

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
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 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022), by marital status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Not in union (PMA Phase 2 n=380)</th>
<th>In union (PMA Phase 2 n=629)</th>
<th>Total (PMA Phase 2 n=1,009)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continued using the same method</td>
<td>&lt;1 13 8</td>
<td>2 16 10</td>
<td>1 14 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped using a method</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Started using a method</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued non-use</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed methods</td>
<td>&lt;1 3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1 3</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 (April 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (May 2022), by parity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parity</th>
<th>None (PMA Phase 2 n=368)</th>
<th>One-two (PMA Phase 2 n=243)</th>
<th>Three-four (PMA Phase 2 n=209)</th>
<th>Five+ (PMA Phase 2 n=189)</th>
<th>Total (PMA Phase 2 n=1,009)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 13 19 5 8</td>
<td>&lt;1 14 22 13 10</td>
<td>3 15 9 15 9</td>
<td>64 35 22 9 10</td>
<td>96 55 47 71 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changed methods</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;1 3 3 3 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 at least four times as high among older women compared to adolescents.
- Level of education seems to have no effect on the proportion of women who continued using the same contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- Less than one in ten women (9%) started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2. This proportion was 14% among married women and only 1% among unmarried women.
### 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=129)

- Stopped: 23%
- Continued non-use: 74%
- Got pregnant: 3%

### 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=260)

- Yes, husband/partner is supportive of FP: 36%
- No, husband/partner is not supportive of FP: 64%
- Don’t know if husband/partner is supportive of FP: 36%

### 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=789)

- Yes, intends to use FP at Phase 1: 38%
- No, does not intend to use FP at Phase 1: 62%

### 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=789)

- Unmet need at Phase 1: 29%
- No unmet need at Phase 1: 71%

### Key Findings for Section 3: Other Panel Dynamics

- The proportion of women who adopted a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was 1.6 times as high among women whose partners were favorable to family planning (FP) at Phase 1 compared to women whose partners were not supportive of FP.

- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was larger among women who had an unmet need at Phase 1.

- The proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was at least four times as high among women who had intended to use family planning.

PMA Niger (Niamey) collects data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 33 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted 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 (91% of Phase 1 population). Of the 1,247 eligible respondents, 15.3% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 1,024 (82.1%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 97% among contacted women. For sampling information and full data sets, visit www.pmdata.org/countries/niger.

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

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