



PMA NIGERIA (LAGOS)

Results from COVID-19 phone survey

July 2020

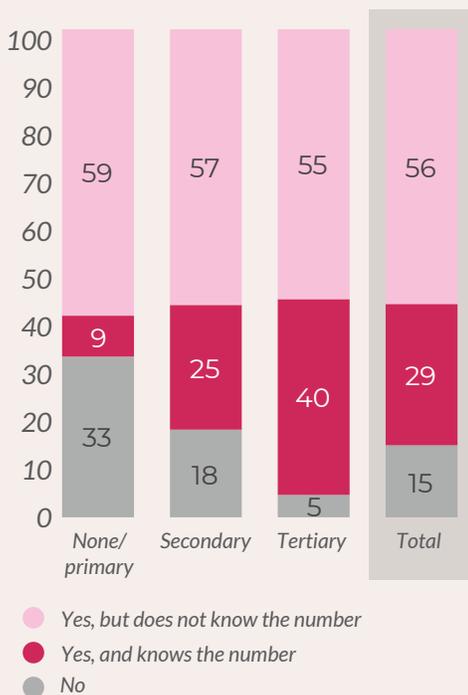
OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

- More educated women were more likely than their less educated counterparts to report that they knew the phone number for the COVID-19 call center.
- Preventive measures were widely practiced, but **8 in 10** women were very concerned about getting COVID-19.
- **One in 3** women reported complete loss of household income since COVID-19 restrictions took effect, and **9 in 10** currently married women said they had become more economically reliant on their husbands since the onset of the COVID-19 restrictions.
- Among those who needed to visit a health facility, **45%** had difficulty accessing due to COVID-19 related restrictions.

SECTION 1: KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF COVID-19 CALL CENTERS

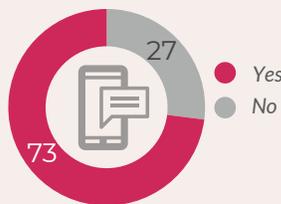
HEARD OF COVID-19 CALL CENTER

Percentage of women who have heard of a COVID-19-related call center, by education (n=954)



TRUST THE COVID-19 CALL CENTER

Percent of respondents who trust the emergency/call center number (n=799)

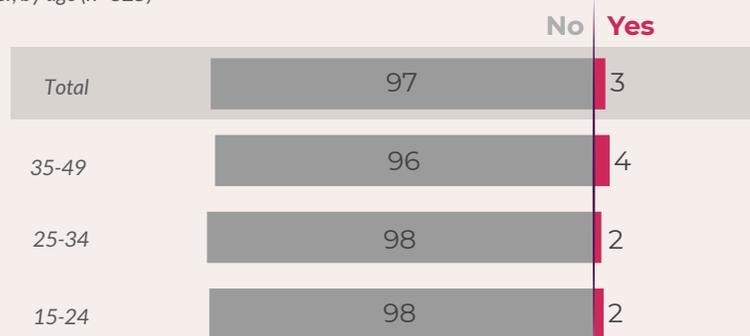


KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF COVID-19 CALL CENTERS

- Women with tertiary education were more likely than their less educated counterparts to have heard of a COVID-19 related call centre, and to know the phone number.
- One in four women did not trust the COVID-19 call centre for accurate information.
- Only 3% of all women who had heard of the call centre tried calling the number, and this did not appear to vary by age.

HAVE TRIED TO CALL THE COVID-19 CALL CENTER

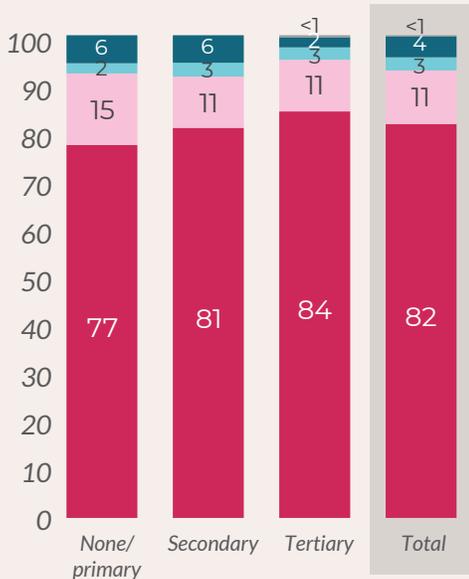
Among the women who have heard of the COVID-19 call center, percentage who tried calling the number, by age (n=825)



SECTION 2: CONCERN ABOUT COVID-19 AND PREVENTION MEASURES

CONCERN ABOUT COVID-19

Percentage of women who are concerned about getting COVID-19, by education (n=952)

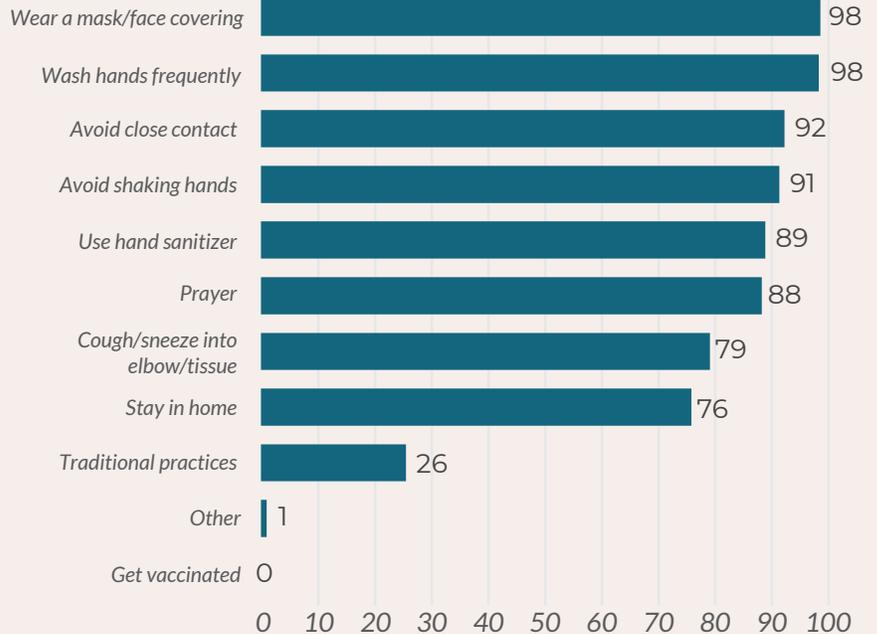


- Not concerned
- A little concerned
- Currently/previously infected with coronavirus
- Concerned
- Very concerned

ACTIONS TAKEN TO AVOID COVID-19

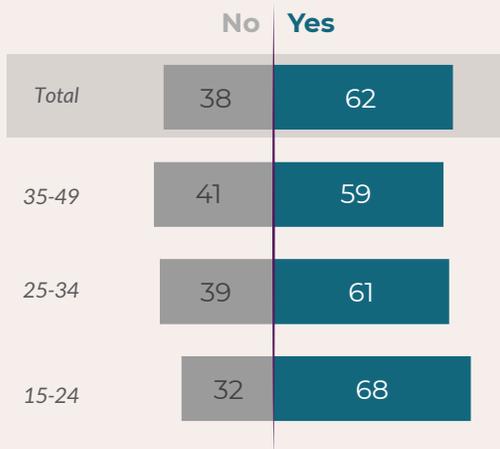
Among the percentage of women who have taken preventative action to avoid COVID-19, the percentage taking each action (multiple responses allowed) (n=945)

99%
of women have taken an action to avoid COVID-19 (n=954)



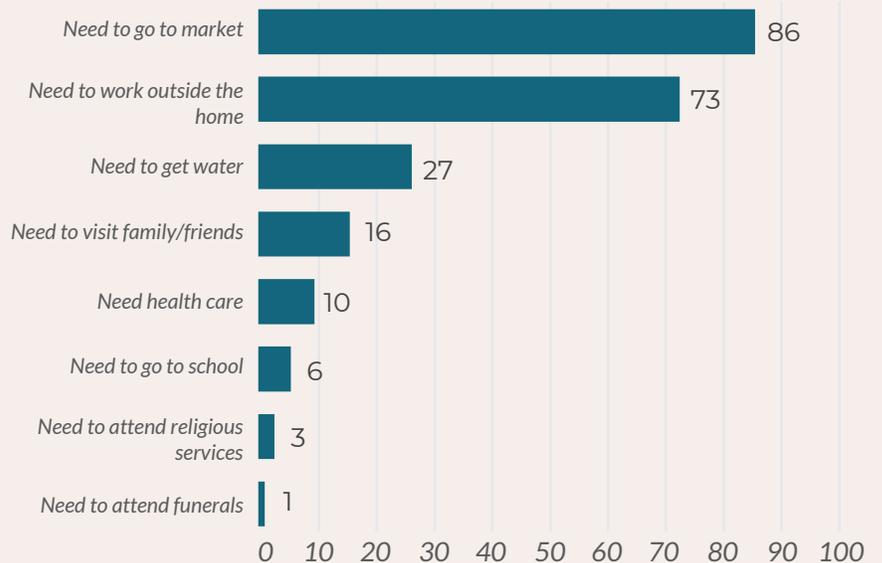
SOCIAL DISTANCING

Percentage of women who are able to avoid contact outside of the household, by age (n=952)



UNABLE TO SOCIAL DISTANCE

Among the percentage of women who are unable to avoid contact with people outside their household, the percentage reporting each reason (multiple responses allowed) (n=393)



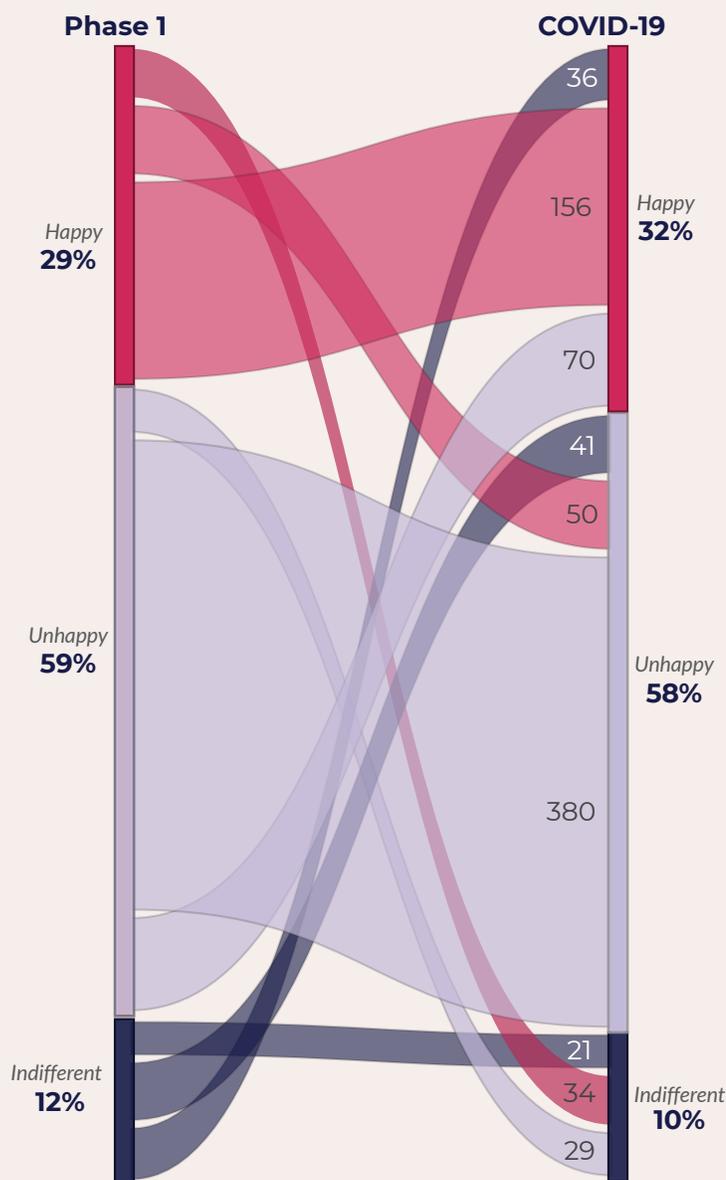
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONCERN ABOUT COVID-19 AND PREVENTION MEASURES

- Eight in 10 women were very concerned about getting COVID-19, but practice of at least one recommended preventive measure was universally reported.
- Older women were less likely than their younger counterparts to say they were able to practice social distancing. The most common reason was the need to go to the market.

SECTION 3: PREGNANCY ATTITUDES

PREGNANCY ATTITUDES

Percentage of non-pregnant women who changed their attitude toward pregnancy between Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey (n=817)



Percentage of non-pregnant women who have changed their mind about wanting to become pregnant because of COVID-19 concerns, by age (n=911)

	No	Yes
Total	95	6
35-49	95	6
25-34	92	8
15-24	97	3

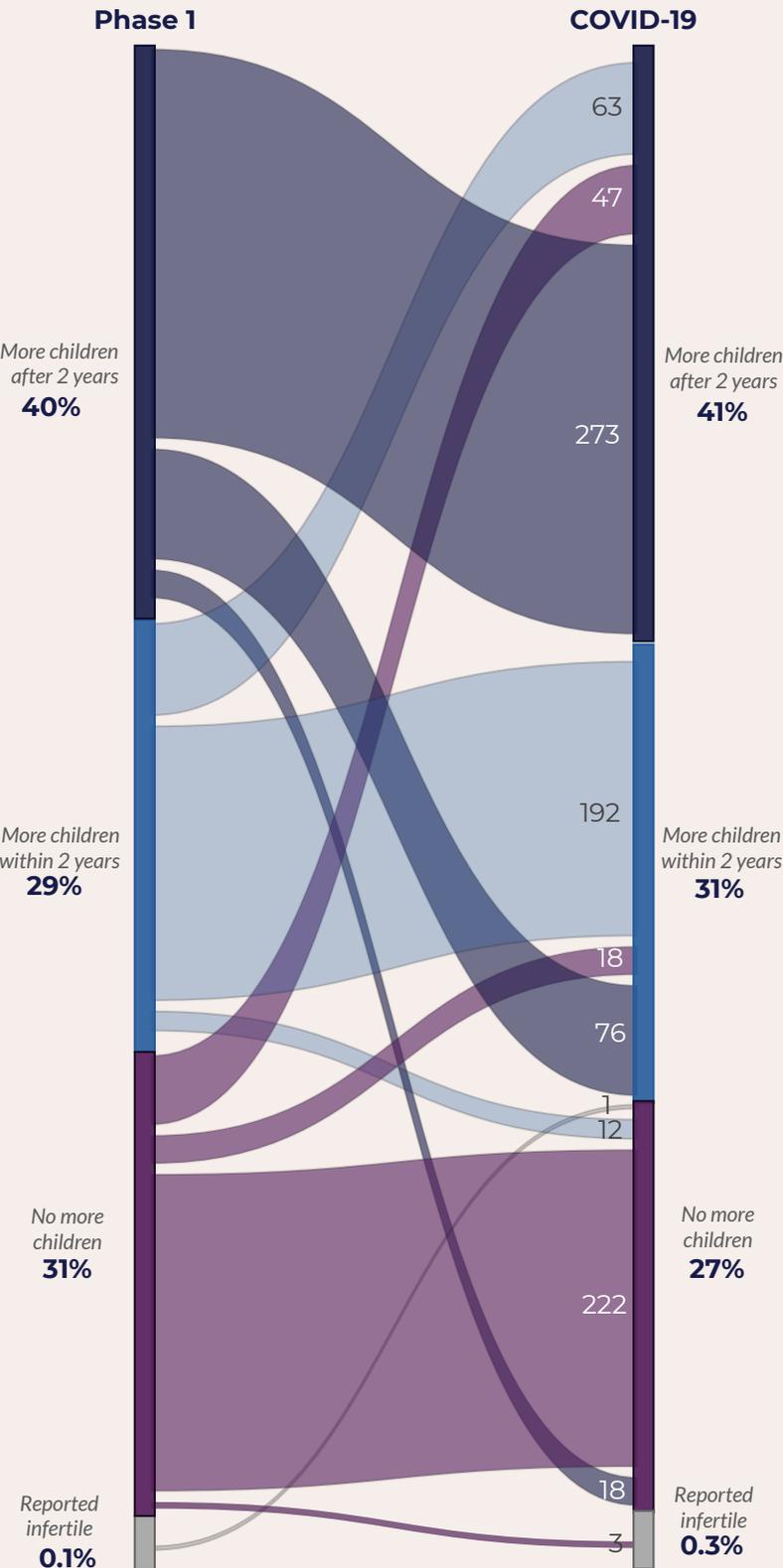
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: PREGNANCY ATTITUDES

- There was a 3% increase in women who said they would be happy if they found out they were pregnant at that time, comparing before and after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Eight percent of non-pregnant women 25-34 years, compared with 6% of all non-pregnant women 15-49 years reported they had changed their minds regarding pregnancy as a result of COVID-19.

SECTION 4: FERTILITY INTENTIONS

FERTILITY INTENTIONS

Percentage of women whose desire for more children changed between Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey (n=924)



Percentage of women whose desire for more children changed between Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey, by age (n=924)

	No	Yes
Total	74	26
35-49	76	25
25-34	65	35
15-24	84	16

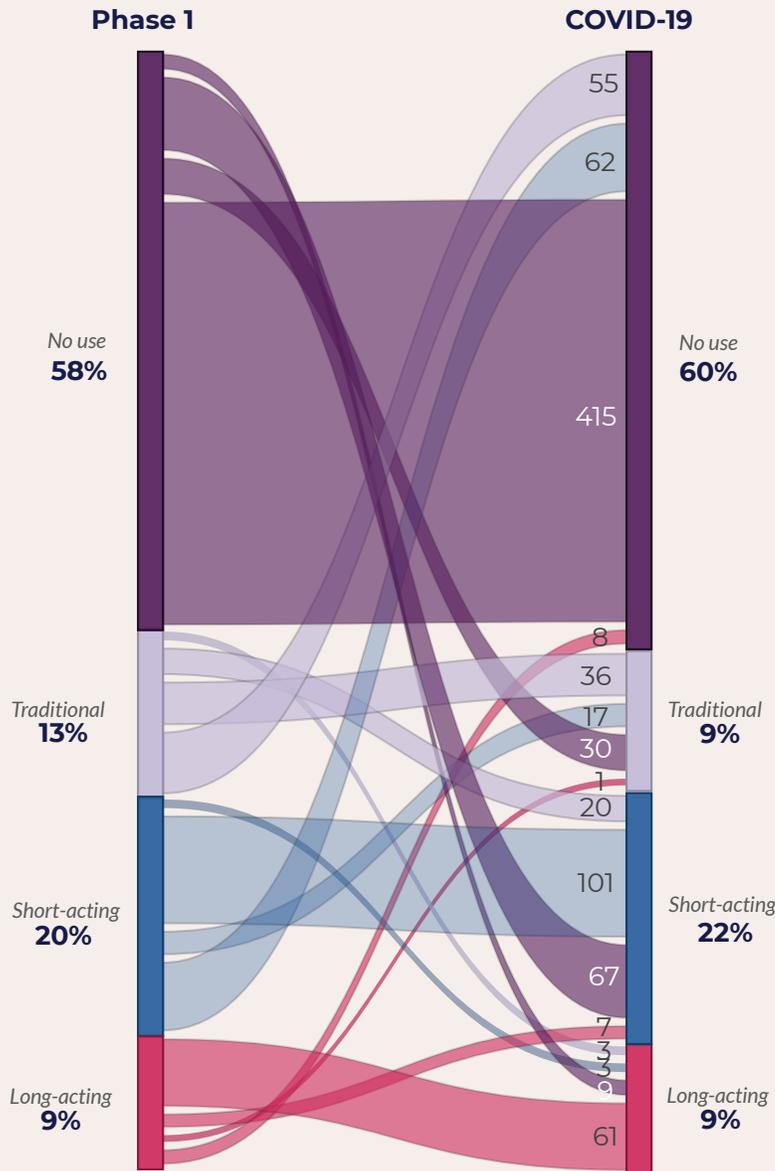
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: FERTILITY INTENTIONS

- There was a 2% increase in women who said they wanted more children within 2 years, comparing after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic to baseline interviews 6 months earlier.
- Twenty six percent of women reported a change in desire for more children. This was most common among women 25-34 years, compared to those 35-49 and 15-24 years.

SECTION 5: CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS

CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS

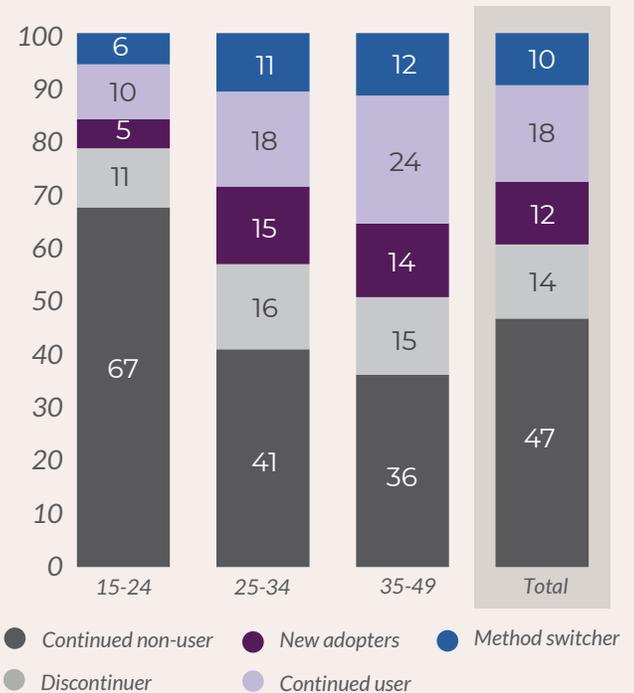
Percentage of women who changed contraceptive method type or use status between the Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey (n=894)



Percentage of women who changed contraceptive use status (user to non-user or vice versa) between the Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey, by age (n=894)

	No	Yes
Total	69	31
35-49	65	36
25-34	64	36
15-24	80	20

Percentage of women who changed contraceptive method type or use status between the Phase 1 and the COVID-19 phone survey, by age (n=894)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 5: CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS

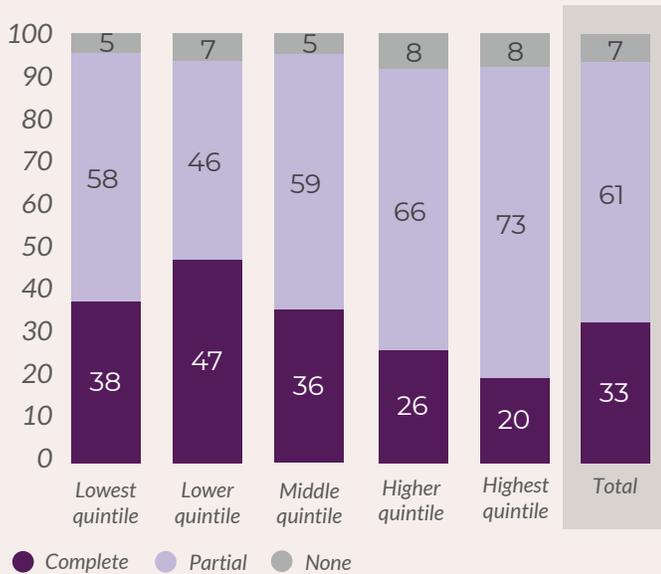
- Thirty six percent of women 25-49 years reported a change in their contraceptive use status since the onset of the pandemic.
- Sixty seven percent of women 15-24 years continued to be non-users of contraception and 15% of women 25-34 years became new adopters of contraception between when they were first interviewed before the pandemic and the follow up interview 6 months later, during the pandemic.

SECTION 6: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19

NOTE: Indicators with an unweighted denominator <25 cases are not shown.

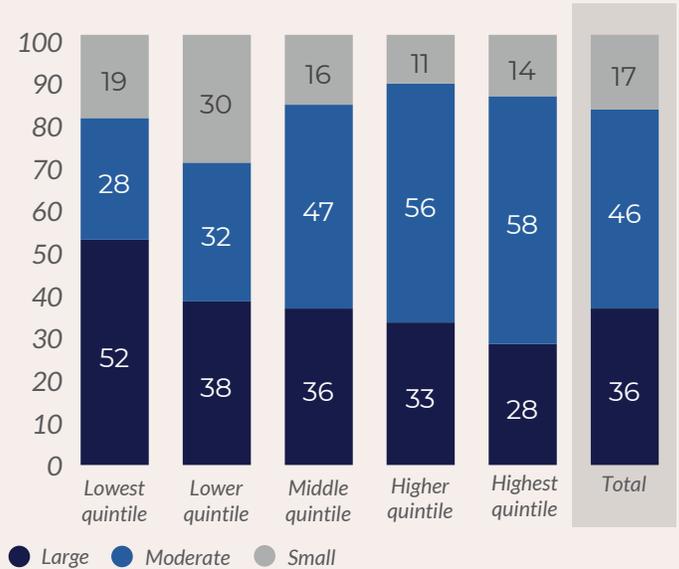
HOUSEHOLD INCOME LOSS

Percentage of women whose household experienced loss of income since COVID-19 restrictions, by wealth (n=952)



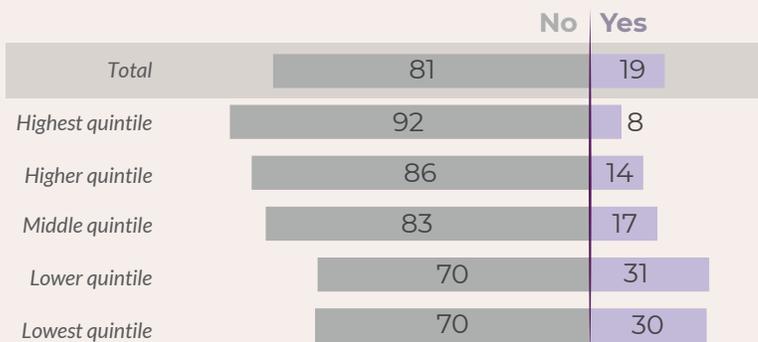
PERSONAL INCOME LOSS

Among women living in a household that lost partial income, the percent distribution of personal income loss magnitude, by wealth (n=501)



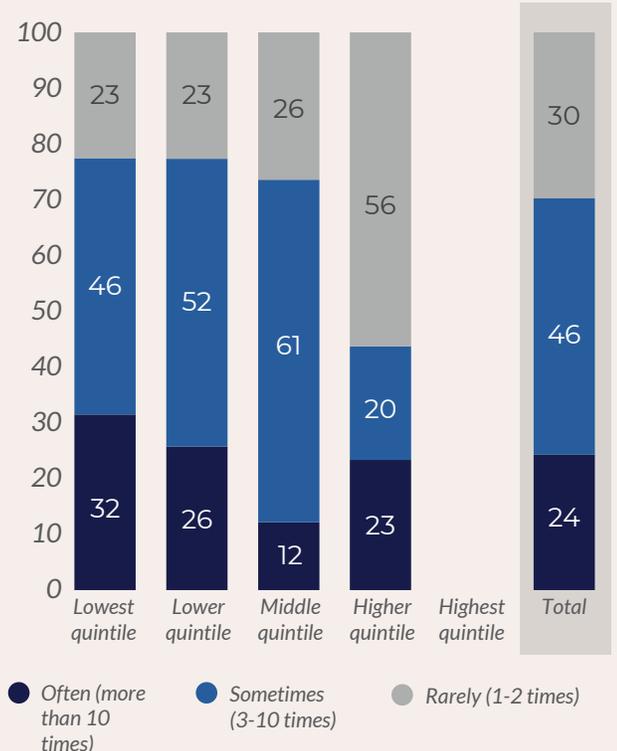
FOOD INSECURITY

Percentage of women who reported that at least one member of their household went without food since COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, by wealth (n=953)



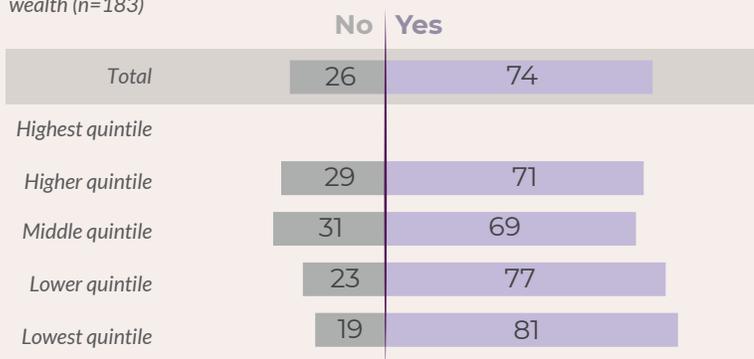
FREQUENCY OF FOOD INSECURITY

Among women whose households experienced food insecurity during COVID-19 restrictions, percent distribution of the number of times food insecurity was reported since the start of restrictions, by wealth (n=183)



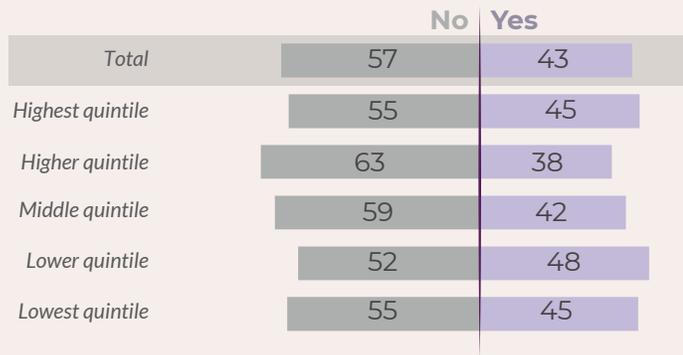
CHANGE IN FOOD INSECURITY

Among women who reported recent food insecurity, the percentage who said that it was more common now compared to before the COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, by wealth (n=183)



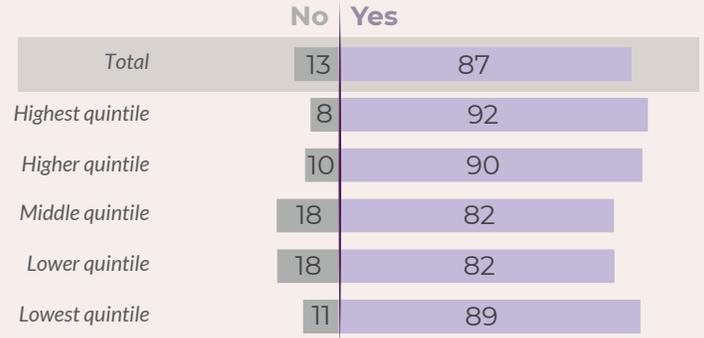
ECONOMIC RELIANCE ON PARTNER

Percentage of currently married women who are economically reliant on their husband, by wealth (n=604)



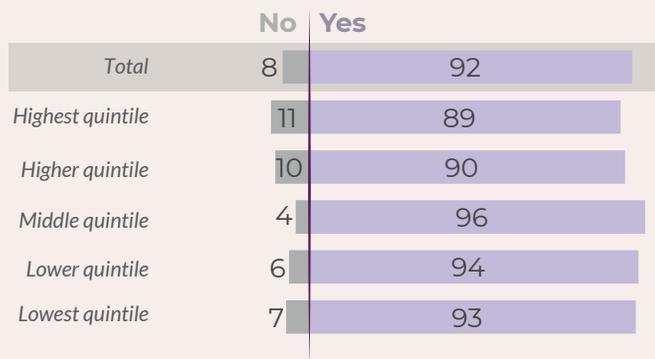
CHANGE IN ECONOMIC RELIANCE ON PARTNER

Among currently married women who report being economically reliant on their husband, the percentage who say they are more reliant now compared to before the COVID-19 restrictions, by wealth (n=270)



FINANCIAL WORRY

Percentage of women who are worried about the impact of COVID-19 on their household's future finances, by wealth (n=940)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 6: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19

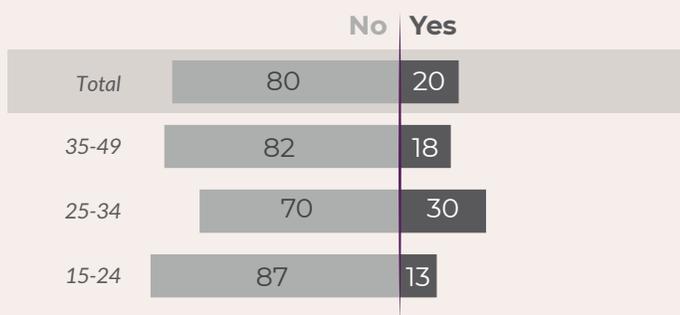
- **One in 3** women reported complete loss of their household's income since COVID-19 restrictions took effect. However, there were wealth disparities with poorer women being most affected.
- Food insecurity since restrictions were imposed was worse among women's households classified as being in the lower two wealth quintiles. **Three in 4** women who reported recent food insecurity within their household said this is more common since the COVID-19 restrictions took effect.
- **Four in 10** currently married women said they were economically reliant on their partners, but **9 in 10** of these said they had become more reliant since the onset of the COVID-19 restrictions. Across all wealth quintiles, **9 in 10** women were worried about the impact of the pandemic on their household's future finances.

SECTION 7: HEALTH SERVICE ACCESS BARRIERS

NOTE: Indicators with an unweighted denominator <25 cases are not shown.

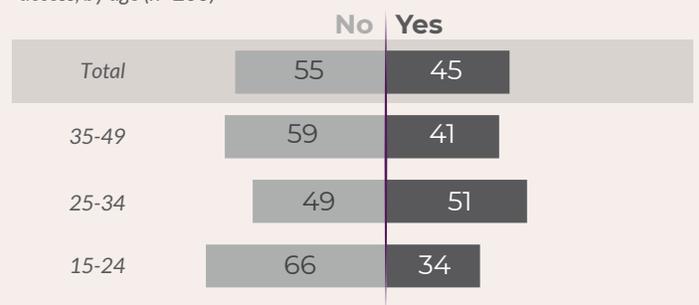
NEED TO VISIT HEALTH FACILITY

Percent of women who needed to visit a health facility since COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, by age (n=955)



DIFFICULTY ACCESSING HEALTH FACILITY

Among women who needed to visit a health facility since the COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, the percentage who reported any difficulties in access, by age (n=200)



SUCCESS IN ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES

Among women who needed to visit a health facility since the COVID-19 restrictions were imposed, the percentage who were able to access those services, by age (n=200)

	No	Yes
Total	12	88
35-49	14	86
25-34	10	90
15-24	13	87

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 7: HEALTH SERVICE ACCESS BARRIERS

- Women 25-34 years were more likely than both older and younger women to have needed to visit a health facility since COVID-19 restrictions took effect.
- Among those who needed to visit a health facility, 45% had difficulty accessing due to COVID-19 related restrictions, and 88% were able to access health services.

Performance Monitoring for Action (PMA) Nigeria in Lagos state collects state-level representative data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 52 clusters of enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design. The COVID-19 phone survey (July 2020) was conducted among females age 15-49 at the time of the COVID-19 survey who were interviewed at the baseline survey between December 2019 and January 2020, consented to follow-up, and own or had access to a phone (82.6% of the baseline population). Of the 1174 eligible respondents, 15.6% were not reached. Of those reached, 96.6% completed the survey for a response rate of 81.5% among contacted women.

COVID-19 survey weights were generated for women aged 15-49 at the time of the COVID-19 survey, who completed the baseline survey, consented to follow-up, provided a valid phone number, and completed the COVID-19 survey. These weights were calculated using the female weight from baseline, adjusting for loss-to-follow-up weight, that is, the inverse of predicted probability of having a completed COVID-19 survey. The log odds of having completed the COVID-19 survey was modeled as a linear combination of age, education, marital status, and wealth at baseline. The COVID-19 survey weight was further adjusted for selectivity due to phone number ownership using a similar inverse probability weighting approach.

PMA Nigeria is led by the Centre for Research, Evaluation Resources and Development (CRERD). 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.

Link to questionnaire and PMA COVID-19 website: <https://www.pmadata.org/technical-areas/covid-19>