

# Exploring Geospatial Patterns of Private Sector FP Use: Kenya

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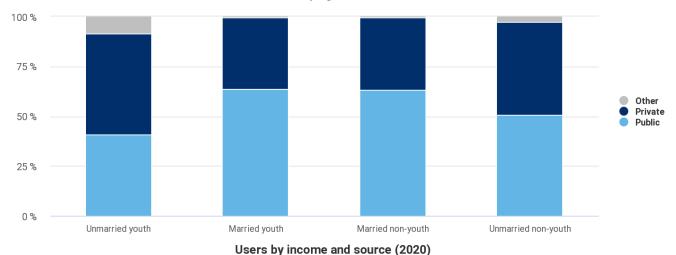




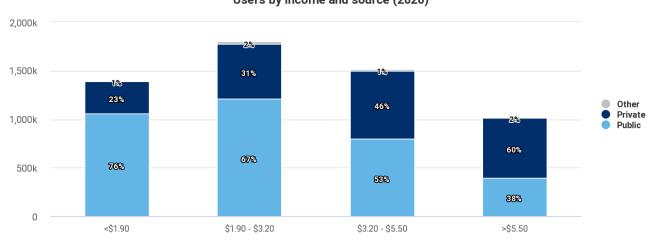


## Private sector use patterns often explored by socio-demographics

Source mix by age and marital status



But what about geographic patterns of use across a county?



Source: FP Market Analyzer (data for Kenya)



#### Addressing this gap: small area estimation

- Statistical techniques used to estimate the value of parameters over a small geographic area—smaller than sample size would allow using typical survey analysis methods
- Produces a modeled surface of spatial distribution of a given parameter
- Estimates here use prevR—package for R developed to estimate HIV prevalence from DHS cluster data
- Utilizes DHS geospatial resources

See Larmarange and Bendaud (2014) for more details on prevR: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4247267/



#### Why develop small area estimates?

- Creates visual representation of how concentrated or disperse private sector use is within a country
- Explore variations in patterns across countries
  - Role of private sector in peri-urban areas?
  - Role of private sector in larger vs small cities & towns
- Inform advocacy and planning



#### Initial scoping

- Exploration of DHS subnational data to determine potential countries for small area estimation
- Considerations for analysis:
  - Recent DHS with GPS dataset available
  - Variation in method sourcing (i.e., not heavily publicsector dominated like Senegal and Rwanda)

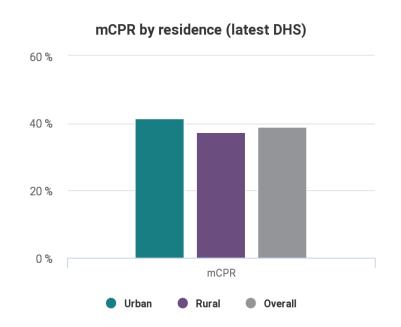


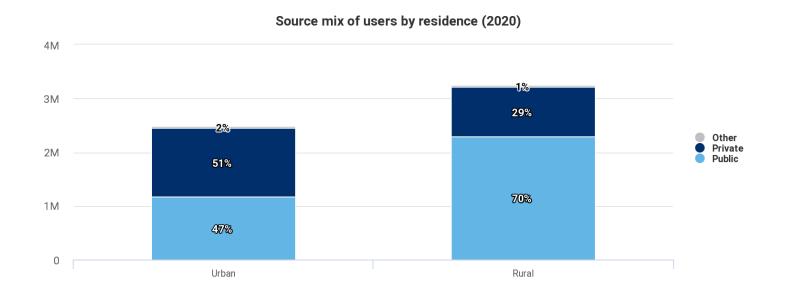
#### Index of maps: Kenya

- mCPR = modern method users / all women
- Private market share = modern method users getting method from private sector / modern method users
- Private prevalence = modern method users getting method from private sector / all women
- Unmet need
- Population of WRA
- Modern method users
- Private users
- Income levels (relative and absolute)
  - Below the poverty line (\$1.90)
  - Above \$5.50



#### mCPR and sector by residence



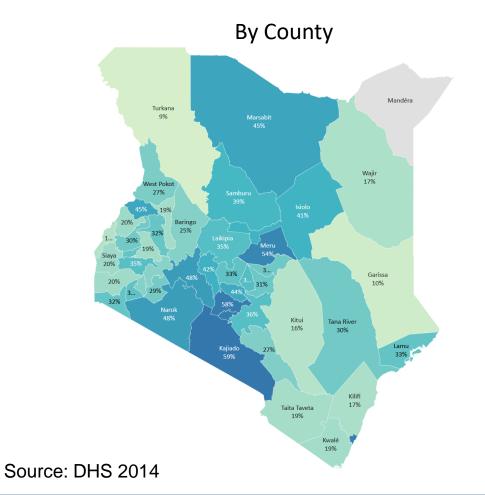


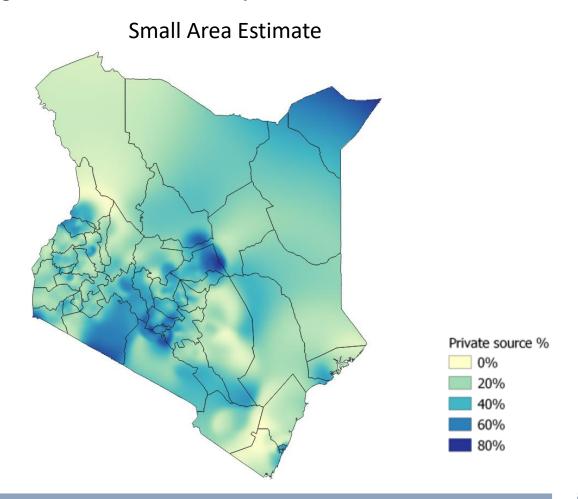
Source: DHS 2014, FP Market Analyzer



#### Sub-national variation in private sector use

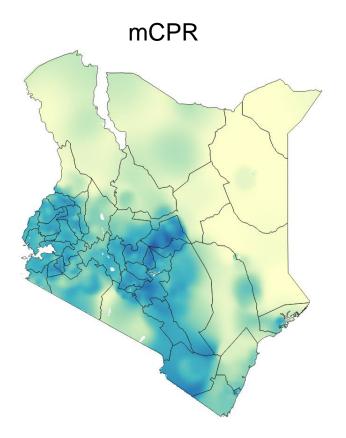
Private market share: Percent of users getting their FP method from the private sector

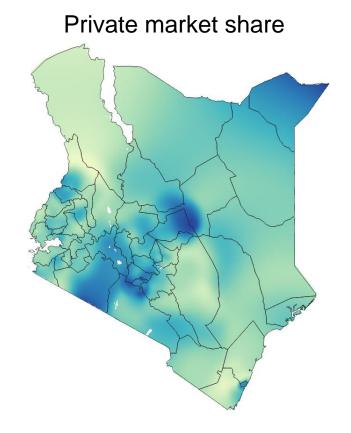


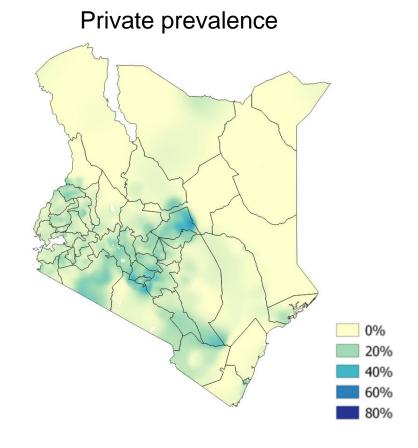


#### mCPR and private sector use

Private sector market share does not account for levels of mCPR; could have low mCPR but high private use or vice versa. Combining with mCPR gives a better sense of utilization of private services.







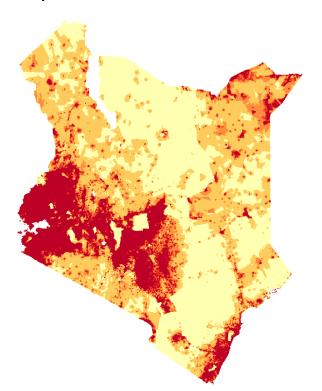
Source: DHS 2014



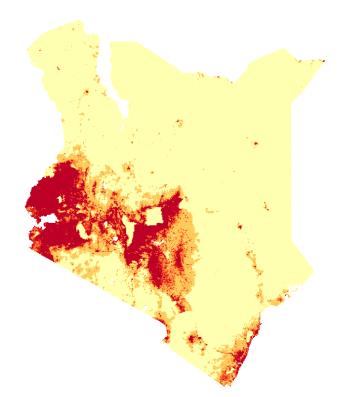
### Women, users, and private users

#### Absolute numbers useful to think about how to focus services and distribution of commodities

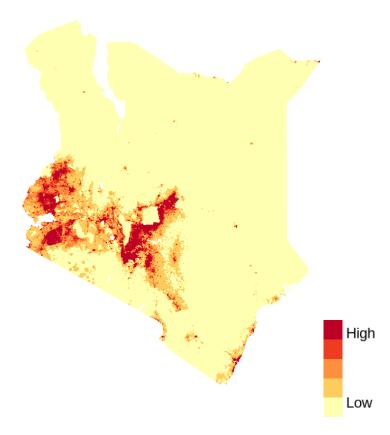
Population of women 15-49



Modern method users



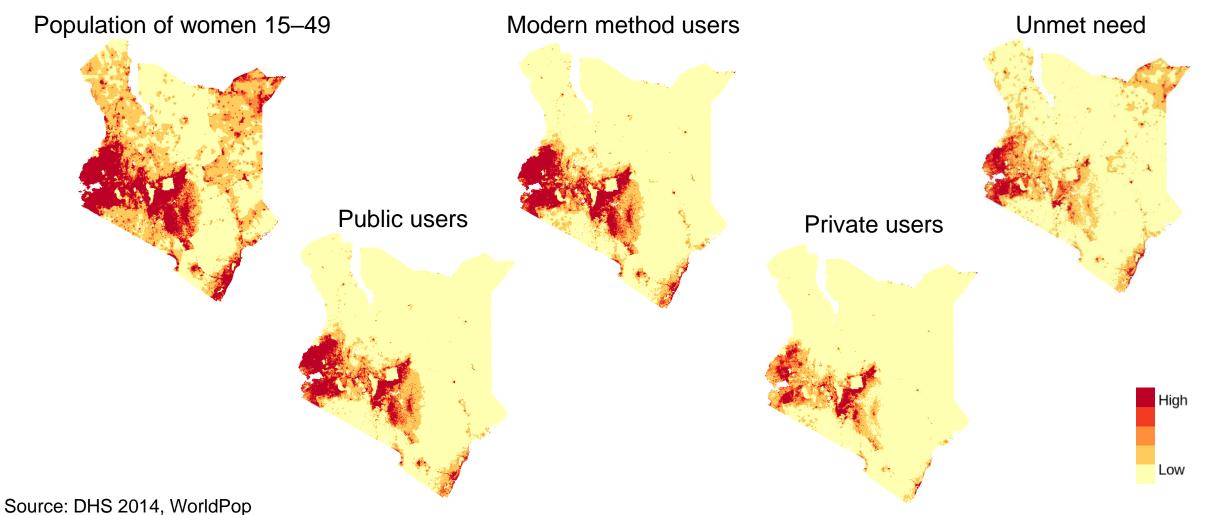
Private users



Source: DHS 2014, WorldPop

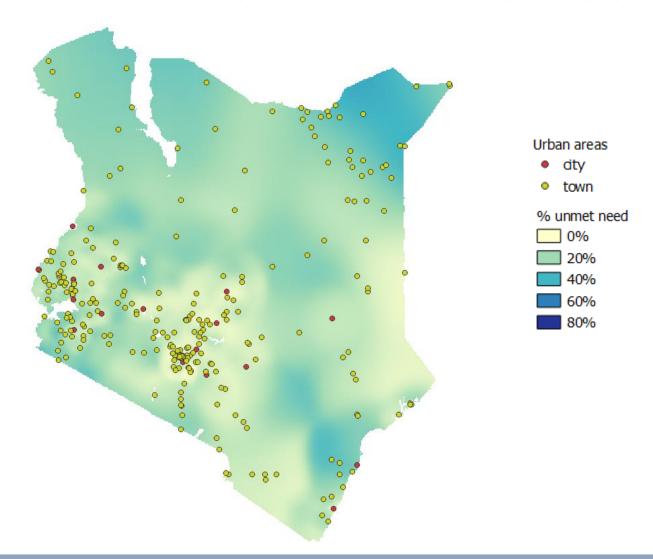


#### Women, users, unmet need, and public/private users



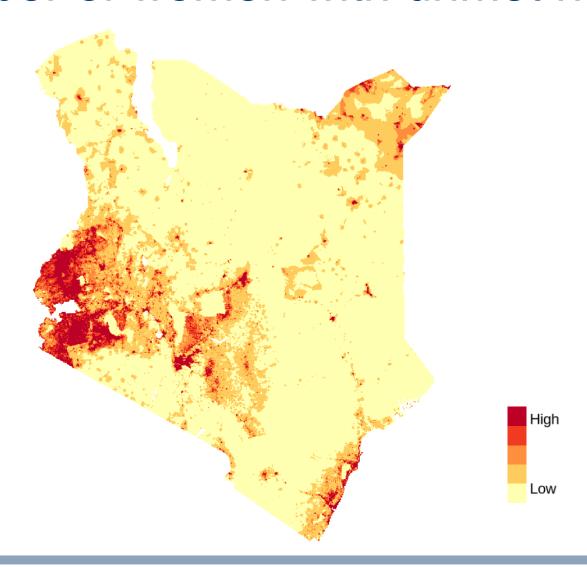


#### Percent of women with unmet need





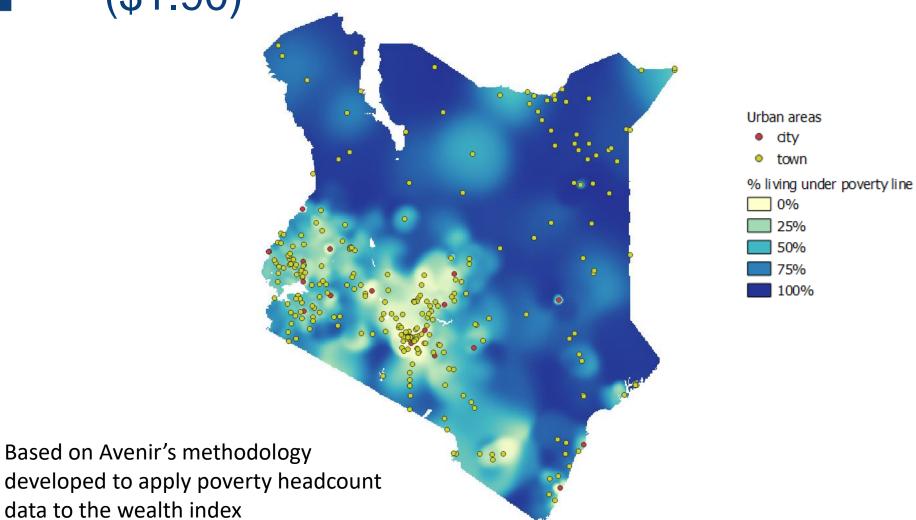
#### Number of women with unmet need



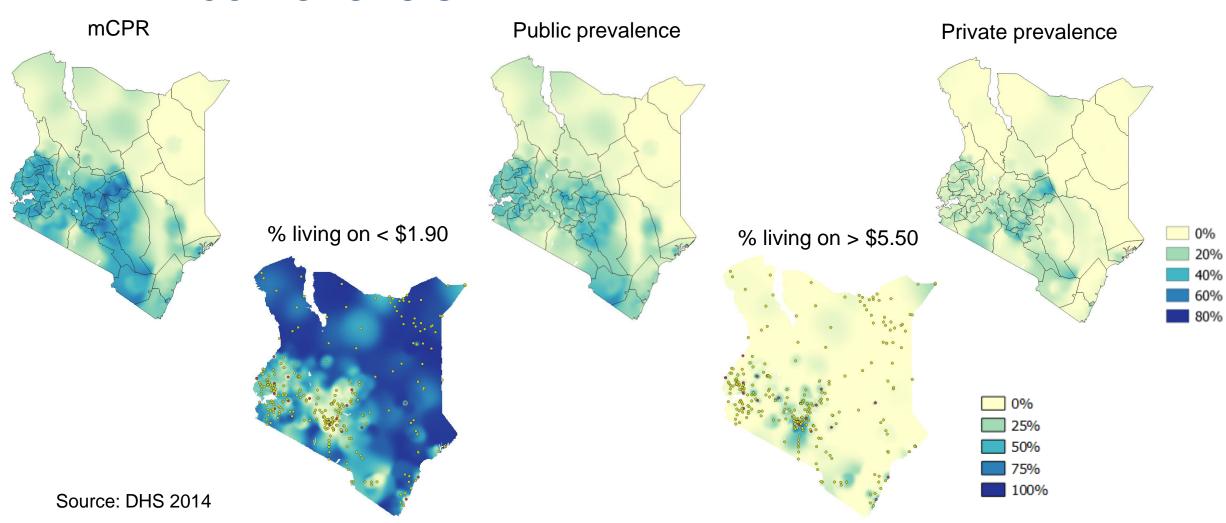


Percent of women living below the poverty line

(\$1.90)

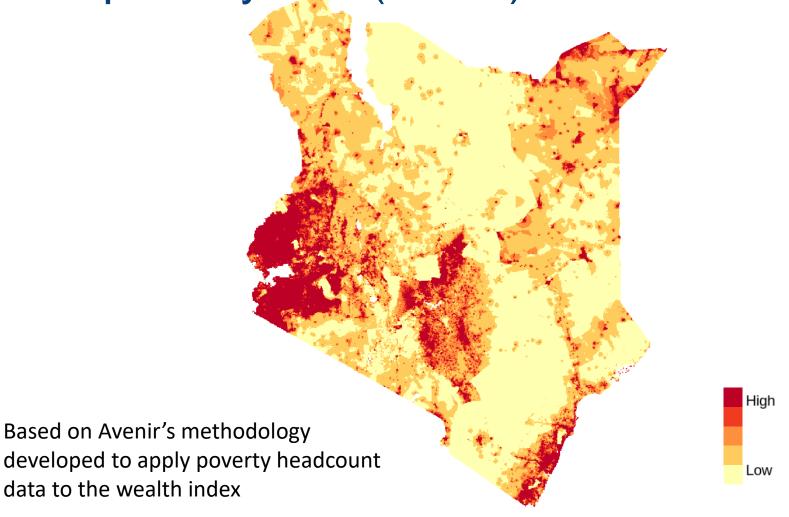


### mCPR, private and public sector use, and income levels



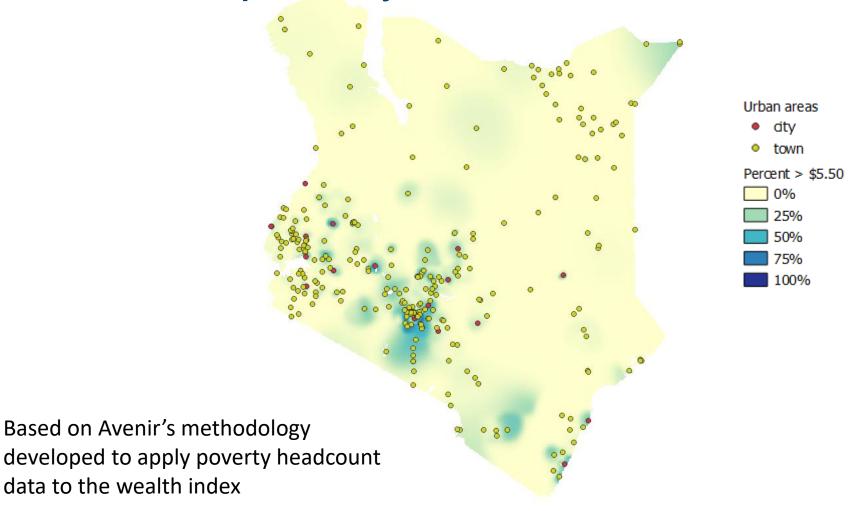


Number of women living below the poverty line (\$1.90)



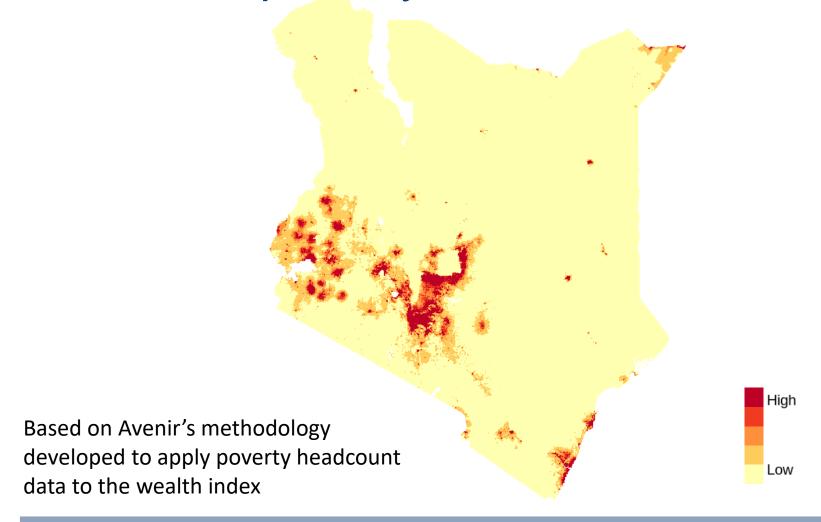


## Percent of women living on more than \$5.50 per day



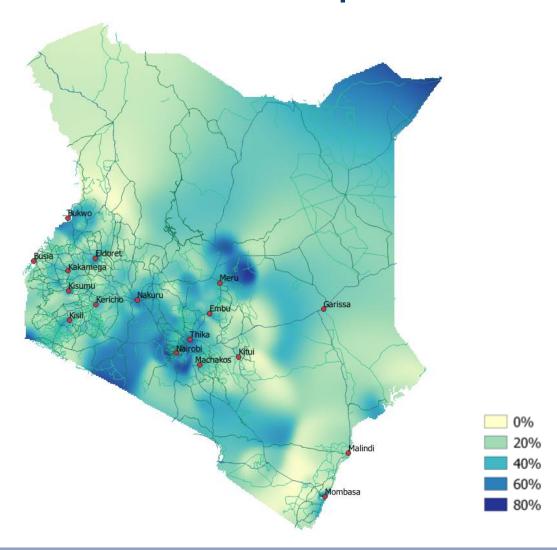


## Number of women living on more than \$5.50 per day



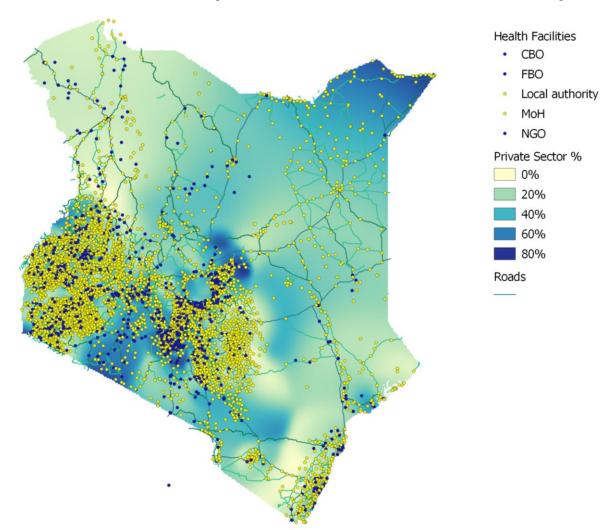


### Cities and roads with private market share





### Health facilities (WHO database)





#### Summary

- Approach reveals interesting patterns of use
- Useful for:
  - Advocacy—highlighting role of the private sector
  - Planning—identifying areas with private sector potential
- Similar maps created for: Guinea, Nepal, Tanzania, and Uganda