



**MOMENTUM**  
**Baseline Survey Report:**  
**First-time Mothers**

June 2019





This report summarizes the Baseline Survey findings for first-time mothers age 15-24 enrolled in the MOMENTUM Project. The survey was carried out by Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine from September to November 2018. Funding was provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The analysis and recommendations of this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the foundation.

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# ACRONYMS

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ANC	antenatal care
ASD	Association Santé et Développement
CF	Conduite de la Fécondité
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
BF	breastfeeding
FP	family planning
FTM	first-time mother
HZ	health zone
IUD	intrauterine device
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
NMR	neonatal mortality ratio
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MNH	maternal and newborn health
MoH	Ministry of Health
MP	male partner
ODK	Open Data Kit
QR code	Quick Response Code
PNC	postnatal care
SDM	Standard Days Method
WHO	World Health Organization

# MAP OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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Map of the DRC. Retrieved from Family Planning in the DRC, <http://www.familyplanning-drc.net/images/mapdrc.jpg>

# 1 BACKGROUND AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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*Pierre Akilimali*

## 1.1 Background

Data from the 2013-2014 Demographic and Health Survey show that the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has a high adolescent birth rate (138 per 1000 live births), high unmet need for family planning (FP) among married women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years (31% and 29% respectively), and a low contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among married women aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years (5% and 8% respectively) (Ministère du Plan et Suivi de la Mise en oeuvre de la Révolution de la Modernité (MPSMRM), Ministère de la Santé Publique (MSP), & ICF International, 2014). Despite high rates of utilization of antenatal care (ANC) and health facility delivery, the country has some of the worst outcomes for mothers and newborns (846/100,000 maternal mortality ratio (MMR) and 29/1,000 neonatal mortality ratio (NMR)) (MPSMRM et al., 2014). This situation has been attributed to lack of knowledge of danger signs even among women attending ANC, poor quality of care, social disempowerment, and financial constraints (Kabali, Gourbin, & De Brouwere, 2011). The median birth interval is 25.5 months for women aged 15-19 years and 29.2 months for those aged 20-24 years. However, 43% of non-first births to women aged 15-19 years in the DRC occur after an interval of less than 24 months – 16% are born after an interval of less than 18 months and 27% take place 18-23 months after the previous birth (MPSMRM et al., 2014).

Within this context, gender norms pose barriers to the utilization of FP/maternal and newborn health (MNH) services by young first-time mothers (F<sup>TM</sup>s), thereby increasing the risk of poor maternal and neonatal outcomes. Gendered social norms vary across cultures and over time and space. However, in many parts of Western and Central Africa, men have traditionally controlled decision-making and had more access to economic resources, education, and power than women (MacPherson, Richards, Namakhoma, & Theobald, 2014). Gendered roles place women in a subordinate position and promote models of femininity that emphasize women's role in childbearing and child care, and models of masculinity justify and reproduce male power over women (Greig, Peacock, Jewkes, & Msimang, 2008; UNICEF, 2015). In the DRC, as elsewhere, power dynamics, gender roles, and the threat of violence within the union can constrain women's ability to negotiate sexual intercourse and contraceptive use and increase women's vulnerability to unwanted pregnancy and unhealthy timing and spacing of births. Lack of control over economic resources can prevent women from seeking treatment for themselves and their newborn. Cultural and religious norms may also influence the availability and accessibility of key interventions such as postpartum contraception.

Documentation of gender norms that constrain the uptake of FP/MNH services in the DRC is scarce, but evidence from other countries in sub-Saharan Africa indicate three tendencies: (1) girls may face social pressure to marry and/or bear children early; (2) there can be negative perceptions of men attending ANC services as being dominated by their wives; and (3) there can be a perception that men should not be found in “female places”, including maternal health services (Ditekemena et al., 2012). A recent study of men and masculinities in the DRC revealed that 56% of men and 51% of women believe a woman cannot refuse to have sex with her husband. In addition, 59% of men and 81% of women believed it is a mother's responsibility to care for her children. Furthermore, 63% of men and 52% of women thought that a man should have the final say in all family matters. Violence was normalized as a way for men to demonstrate their manliness (Deegan, 2014).

## 1.2 Survey Objectives

This study provides baseline estimates for a two-year gender-transformative integrated family planning FP/MNH and nutrition intervention implemented by Association Santé et Développement (ASD), Tulane University, Tulane International LLC and Johns Hopkins University/Center for Communication Programs in Kinshasa from 2018-2020. Focusing on FTMs age 15-24 years and their husbands/male partners, the intervention comprises home visits, community dialogue and communication, and support group education sessions to increase the use of postpartum FP methods, improve care-seeking and MNH and nutrition household practices, and increase gender-equitable attitudes and behaviors.

Our primary research question is: “To what extent does a gender-transformative integrated package of FP/MNH and nutrition-related information, referrals, and services delivered by nursing students at the community level increase uptake of postpartum contraception and improve care seeking and MNH and nutrition-related household practices among FTMs age 15-24 years in Kinshasa?” Specific questions are as follows:

- Can nursing students be trained to deliver a package of community-based FP/MNH and nutrition services to FTMs in a way that is gender transformative?
- Does the gender-transformative FP/MNH nursing student model lead to improved FP/MNH and nutrition outcomes among FTMs age 15-24 years, accounting for external influences? Do outcomes differ for different subgroups?
- Does the nursing student model lead to increased gender-equitable attitudes and behaviors related to FP/MNH and nutrition among husbands/male partners?
- Do gender-equitable attitudes and behaviors among husbands/male partners lead to increased uptake of postpartum family planning and improved care seeking and MNH household practices among FTMs age 15-24 years?

The study will assess the feasibility of:

- Recruiting nursing students through a network of nursing schools in the intervention and adjacent health zones (HZs) to deliver community-based integrated FP/MNH and nutrition services;
- Providing comprehensive training and supervision to nursing students to prepare them for their role in providing gender-transformative integrated FP/MNH and nutrition services; and
- Ensuring that nursing students sensitize FTMs age 15-24 years and husbands/male partners on gender-equitable attitudes and behaviors related to FP/MNH and nutrition.

At endline, the study will assess the acceptability of the MOMENTUM model among nursing student providing the gender-transformative integrated FP/MNH and nutrition services at the community level.

## 1.3 Ethical Considerations

This study received approval from the Tulane University Institutional Review Board and the University of Kinshasa School of Public Health Ethics Committee.

Interviewers were trained on the importance of informed consent and confidentiality, with an emphasis on securing the consent and voluntary participation of respondents. The informed consent form was read aloud to each respondent and each participant was invited to sign it to certify that he/she had agreed freely to answer the questions asked by the interviewers. Data were collected and analyzed anonymously. No personal identifiers

were noted or indicated on the survey questionnaire. Respondents were informed that participation was voluntary and that they were free to accept or refuse the interview with no consequence.

## **1.4 Survey Organization**

The survey started by identifying the FTMs and partners. Two recruitment strategies were used health facility and community.

### **1.4.1 Health facility-level recruitment**

At the health facility level, the implementing organization, ASD, contacted trained prenatal healthcare providers in Jhpiego-supported health facilities in the intervention and comparison HZs, and asked for their assistance in identifying clients who met the eligibility criteria. Trained prenatal healthcare providers in Jhpiego-supported health facilities introduced the research study to potential research subjects (FTMs age 15-24 years who were six-months pregnant). If the potential research subject was interested in study participation, she was (a) given an invitation coupon and instructed to either (a) contact ASD directly or (b) permit the health care provider to share with ASD her interest in study participation so that ASD could subsequently contact her and provide more information about the intervention. The healthcare provider who introduced the study to the potential subject documented this permission.

Women who expressed interest in participating in the study met with a trained ASD enumerator stationed at the Jhpiego-supported health facility. The ASD enumerator further explained the objectives and content of the baseline and endline evaluation surveys. In intervention HZs, this explanation included the nature and objectives of the intervention, the practices and procedures to be performed during home visits, and the nature of the support group education sessions. At the end of this informational discussion, the client was asked if she was willing to be contacted at home for (a) the baseline evaluation survey by a trained interviewer (in both intervention and control HZs), (b) health visits by trained nursing students (in intervention HZs only), and (c) support group education sessions (in intervention HZs only). Only if the client agreed to participate did the ASD enumerator assign a recruitment number (Quick Response (QR) code) to her, and collect her name, address, phone number, and expected delivery/due date for the purpose of arranging the baseline evaluation interview and home visits by nursing students. The ASD enumerator also asked for a pre-visit to ensure that the client's address can be located, the preferred dates/days and times to administer the baseline evaluation survey and, in intervention HZs, the preferred dates/days and times to schedule home visits and support group education sessions. This information was recorded on a smartphone using an ODK form and was stored and kept in a secure location.

### **1.4.2 Community-level recruitment**

Trained enumerators currently working with Conduite de la Fécondité (CF), a community-based organization, and who live in one of the six intervention/comparison HZs selected for the study contacted the HZ authorities and community health workers to ask for their assistance in going house-to-house to identify eligible FTMs. The trained CF enumerator introduced the research study to potential research subjects (FTMs age 15-24 years who were in the sixth month of their first pregnancy at baseline and the husbands/male partners of these women). If the potential research subject was interested in study participation, the CF enumerator further explained the objectives and content of the baseline and endline evaluation surveys. In intervention HZs, this explanation included the nature and objectives of the intervention, the practices and procedures to be performed during home visits and the nature of the support group education sessions.

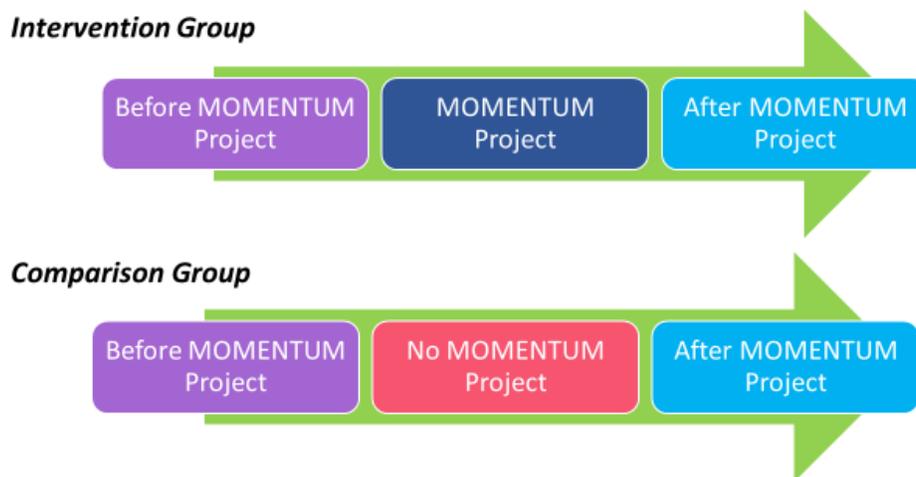
At the end of this informational discussion, the subject was asked if she was willing to be contacted at home for (a) the baseline evaluation survey by a trained interviewer (in both intervention and control HZs), (b) health visits by trained nursing students (in intervention HZs only), and (c) support group education sessions (in intervention HZs only). Only if the client agreed the CF enumerator assigned a QR code to her, and collected her name, address, phone number, and expected delivery/due date for the purpose of arranging the baseline evaluation interview, and home visits and support group education by nursing students. The CF enumerator also asked for a pre-visit to ensure that the client’s address can be located and for the preferred dates/days and times to administer the baseline evaluation survey and, in intervention HZs, to schedule home visits and support group education sessions. This information was recorded on a smartphone using an ODK form and was stored and kept in a secure location.

Trained interviewers contacted each recruited FTM and each husband/male partner of recruited FTMs at home at the pre-arranged date/day and time. The interviewer proceeded to read the informed consent script, obtain informed consent from the FTM or her husband/male partner, and proceed with baseline interview. Subjects who were enrolled in the study by either ASD or CF were under no pressure to participate in the study if eligible.

## 1.5 Study Design

The evaluation research design for MOMENTUM is quasi-experimental and is shown in Figure 1.1 below:

Figure 1.1 MOMENTUM Study Design



The evaluation will compare individuals exposed to the intervention with those who are not. The intervention HZs are Kingasani, Lemba, and Matete. The comparison HZs are Bumbu, Njili, and Masina.

Figure 1.2 Map of MOMENTUM Health Zones

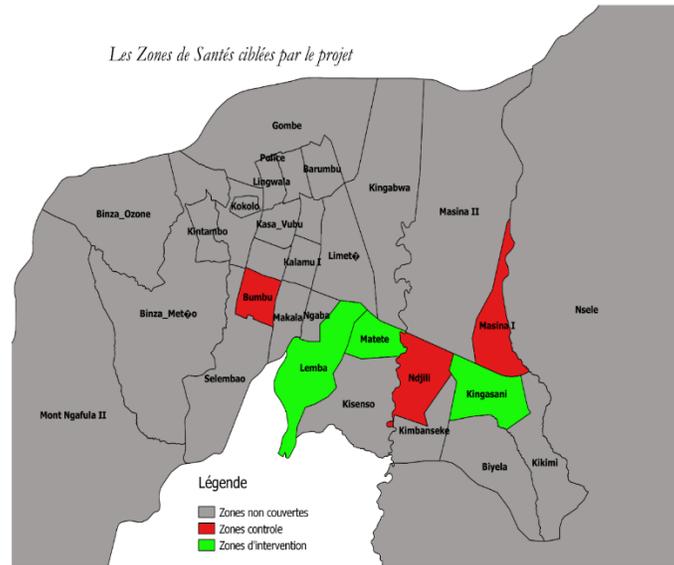
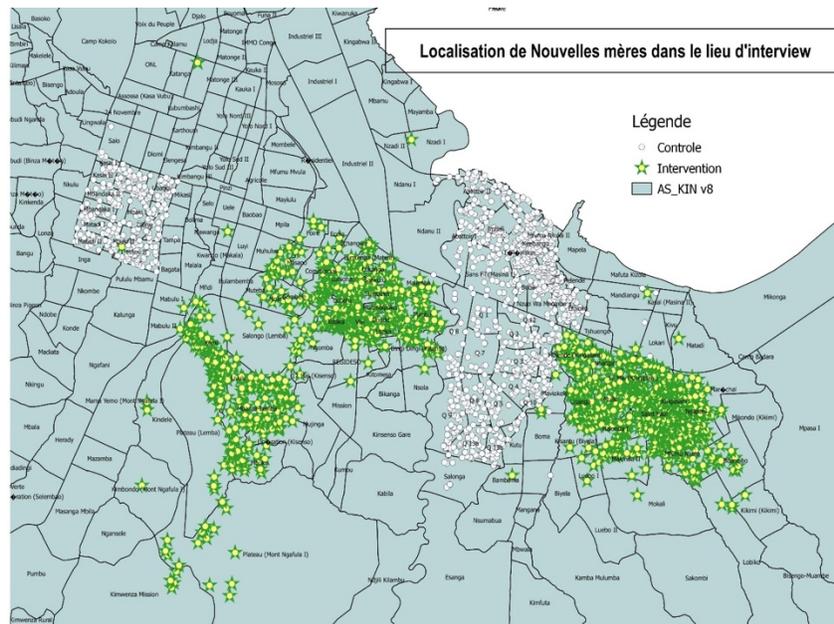


Figure 1.3 Map of locations where first-time mothers were interviewed



### 1.5.1 Subject Population

At the baseline study, we included FTM age 15-24 years and their partners who were six-months pregnant. The inclusion and exclusion criteria are described below:

Inclusion criteria are:

- a. Women age 15-24 years who are six-months pregnant with their first child (FTMs) at baseline

- b. Husbands/male partners of women who are six-months pregnant with their first child at baseline
- c. Willing and mentally competent to provide informed consent for the baseline evaluation survey
- d. Able to speak French or Lingala
- e. Reside permanently in the intervention or comparison HZs (i.e., not living in the study area on a temporary basis, for work, vacation or another short-term reason)

Exclusion criteria are:

- Individuals not competent mentally to provide informed consent will not be included; interviewers will be required to assess whether the interviewee can understand the consent form and respond to questions using their own good judgement.

For the purposes of this study, and in accordance with international best practices, 15-17 old FTMs were considered young adults.

### *Sample size*

We calculated approximate samples size requirements using the following formula:

$$n = D [Z_{\alpha} (2P (1 - P))^{0.5} + Z_{\beta} (P_1 (1 - P_1) + P_2 (1 - P_2))^{0.5}]^2 / (P_2 - P_1)^2$$

Where:

D = design effect;

$Z_{\alpha}$  = the z-score corresponding to the probability with which it is desired to be able to conclude that an observed change of size (P2 - P1) would not have occurred by chance;

P = (P1 + P2) / 2;

$Z_{\beta}$  = the z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be certain of detecting a change of size (P2 - P1), if one occurred;

P1 = the estimated proportion at the time of the first survey; and

P2 = the proportion at some future date such that the quantity (P2 - P1) is the size of the magnitude of change it is desired to be able to detect.

D was set to 2.0 to produce estimates with the same precision as a simple random sample. Two-tailed values of  $Z_{\alpha}$  were used. We used the recommended minimum magnitude of change of 10-15 percentage points for behavioral indicators measured in target group survey efforts. Baseline values of P1 were based on the prevalence of newborns' first prenatal check in the first two days of birth, which was estimated at 6.5% among women younger than age 20 nationwide in the 2013-2014 DRC Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). This indicator was selected because it had the lowest prevalence compared to other indicators of interest that were collected by the survey.

To detect a 10-percentage point difference in timely initiation of postnatal care with 99% confidence and 99% power, assuming an attrition rate of 25%, the sample sizes of the various respondents are as follows:

- 1213 FTMs age 15-24 years in the intervention HZs
- 1213 FTMs age 15-24 years in the comparison HZs
- 1213 male partners of 15-24-year-old FTMs in the intervention HZs

- 1213 male partners in the comparison HZs.

Therefore, our goal was to interview a total of 4,852 respondents in the baseline evaluation survey. This cohort will be followed up 12-15 months later for interview in the endline evaluation survey. Ninety-nine percent power was chosen over the standard 80 percent to ensure that the sample size was adequate to detect small changes occurring over the duration of the project.

## 1.6 Questionnaires

The questionnaire, based on the format of the Demographic and Health Survey core questionnaires, was adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Momentum objectives. Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and international donors.

The FTM's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible FTMs age 15 to 24 years old. Survey questionnaires were structured, and interviewer directed. Each questionnaire covered a range of topics: (a) household characteristics, (b) individual characteristics, (c) reproduction (primarily number of children ever born to screen out women who are not FTMs, pregnancy history for women, and childbearing history for male partners), (d) contraception and fertility desires, (e) pregnancy and postnatal care, (f) newborn health and nutrition, (g) partner's background and relative responsibilities for the child, and (h) gender relations (roles, decision making, attitudes, norms, and related practices). The questionnaires were translated from English into French and pretested.

## 1.7 Training and Field work

Data were collected in the community from the target populations using Smartphones and the SurveyCTO mobile data collection application. Interviewers, supervisors, and controllers were trained on in-depth interview techniques and research ethics, as well as on how to maintain a comfortable environment when posing sensitive questions. Regardless of prior experience, all interviewers and supervisors were required to undergo in-depth training on the process of informed consent. Specific steps emphasized included: reviewing the purpose of the project, discussing the informed consent process, ensuring voluntary participation, verifying understanding of informed consent. They were trained also on the description of family planning methods, the art of interviewing, the use of smartphones to collect data, and QR code scanning.

The training took place from August 3 to 11, 2018. It was a cascade training that initially trained 50 female interviewers and then 50 male interviewers. After the training, a pre-test took place in a structure offering ANC services where pregnant women were recruited. The chosen structure belonged to a HZ not a part of the study (Binza Meteo HZ). The team consisted of 100 interviewers (50 male and 50 female), 15 supervisors and 4 controllers, who had considerable prior experience in data collection for family planning surveys, including the consent process and data collection using smartphones. All field activities were coordinated by the PIs. During data collection, the couple (FTM and male partner) were assigned a unique QR code in order to permit us to link the FTM's data to that of her partner.

FTMs invited by a member of the research team to participate in the baseline evaluation survey spent no more than 90 minutes in the interview, which took place during the day in a private space at the subject's home or in a location determined by the participant. FTMs were interviewed by trained female interviewers. When the trained interviewer arrived at the subject's home or selected interview location, a hard copy of the

informed consent form was provided to each participant in the survey. For all survey participants, consent was recorded in the smartphones used for data collection. The interviewer read the informed consent form out loud, which appeared section by section on the screen of her programmed smartphone. After reading each section, interviewer ensured sufficient time to ask verification questions to ensure that the participant understood the voluntary nature of the study.

Once the subject understood and agreed to participate, she signed the consent screen or "check" the consent box on the interviewer's smartphone, which unlocked the appropriate survey questionnaire. Without checking the box or signing on the screen, the interviewer was not able to access the appropriate questionnaire and the smartphone sent data to the server indicating that consent was refused. Participants were under no pressure to participate in the baseline evaluation surveys, if eligible. A male partner was approached for interview if the FTM consented to involving him in the study and if he provided written informed consent to participate.

Interviews took place in French or in Lingala. If participants preferred using Lingala, the most commonly used language in Kinshasa's communities, the interviewers switched to this language. Most people who have completed primary education in DRC are completely proficient in French, but some questions or concepts might not translate directly into Lingala (which does not have an official written translation). Interviewers and supervisors were completely proficient in both languages (as are most people with a primary education in DRC). The use of mobile technology for data collection allowed interviewers to automatically upload data to a secure electronic server instead of having to code and enter data manually.

Supervisors assigned the identified FTMs and their partners to the interviewers; helped them to find the physical addresses of FTMs, and provided solutions to the technical problems encountered by the interviewers in mobile phone data collection, in collaboration with the controllers and the Co-PI. Supervisors checked the quality of data collected by the interviewers before allowing them to upload data to the server. After this first data quality check done in the field by the supervisors, the controller and Co-PI performed the second quality check. This second quality check served to correct some inconsistencies. Field visits made by Co-PI were an important aspect of supervision. Feedback was provided to controllers, supervisors and interviewers, and, where necessary, FTMs were revisited. Data collection took place from 5 September 2018 to 23 November 2018.

## **1.8 Data Processing**

Data coming from the interviewer's smartphones were monitored closely by the study PI and the research team in the DRC, including the Co-PI. Periodic spot checks were undertaken by supervisors and controllers in the field to ensure that interviewing procedures were respected at all levels. The Co-PI served as the data safety monitor. He kept all data in an encrypted file on a project computer, where they were stored on a password-protected computer.

Data accuracy were assured in several ways. The Co-PI monitored submission of data to the server daily and was running automated routines that generate progress reports on individual field staff. He flagged and reported on interviewers who did not submit data according to plan and perform validation and quality assurance checks on data received. He provided standardized feedback specific to each interviewer and supervisor every two days during the data collection period. He generated preliminary tables as part of the data quality assurance and communicated regularly with the Tulane PI to resolve outstanding issues. The study PIs enforced protocol compliance at every level. All local collaborators were well-oriented towards the study protocol to help ensure compliance.

Only the PI, Co-PI, and select research assistants working on data analysis had direct access to the stored data. All content was coded. No consent forms with the names of participants and no identifiers were linked to survey or interview data. Data editing was accomplished using Stata. Secondary editing was initiated in December 2018 and completed in January 2019.

## 1.9 Response Rates

Table 1.1 shows response rates. A total of 2,703 FTMs were identified by CF and ASD for the sample, of which 2,431 were eligible and interviewed. Of the identified FTMs, 147 were ineligible, and 38 refused to be interviewed.

Table 1.1 Results of the FTMs identified and interviewed

Results	Overall		Intervention group		Control group	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
<b>Completed</b>	2,431	89.94	1219	88.14	1212	91.82
<b>Ineligible</b>	147	5.41	86	6.22	61	4.62
<b>Refused</b>	38	1.41	23	1.66	15	1.14
<b>Not at home</b>	32	1.18	13	0.94	19	1.44
<b>Traveled or moved</b>	25	0.92	21	1.52	4	0.30
<b>Address not found</b>	19	0.70	15	1.08	4	0.30
<b>Identified twice (duplicate)</b>	11	0.41	6	0.43	5	0.38
<b>Total</b>	2,703	100.00	1,383	100.00	1,320	100.00

Pearson chi2 (6) = 23.6449 Pr = 0.001

## 2 CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST-TIME MOTHERS

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*Anastasia J. Gage*

### **Key findings:**

- Nine in ten FTMs live in households with an improved water source but only 14 percent have a flush/pour flush toilet.
- Ninety-two percent of FTMs live in households that have electricity and 88 percent in households that own a mobile phone.
- The percentage of FTMs living in the poorest third of households is significantly higher in the intervention than in the control HZs.
- Eighty-five percent of FTMs attended secondary school.
- Twenty-six percent of FTMs are never married with a romantic partner and 48 percent are living together.
- One in four FTMs worked in the past 12 months and was mostly self-employed.
- Television is the most frequently accessed form of media, with 62 percent of FTMs watching television at least once a week.
- Personal ownership of a mobile phone increases with age, from 25 percent among 15-19-year-olds to 52 percent among those aged 20-24 years.
- Most FTMs who own a mobile phone have never used it to access health information.
- Almost 90 percent of 15-19-year-old FTMs and 70 percent of those aged 20-24 have never used the internet. Only two percent of FTMs interviewed used the internet to access health information in the past 12 months.
- FTMs perceived themselves to be closer to their husbands/partners and mothers than to their father and their husband/partner's mother. The mean relationship closeness scores were 6.0 for the husband/partner, 5.8 for the FTM's mother, 4.7 for the FTM's father, and 4.0 for the husband/partner's mother, on a scale of one to seven.
- The FTM's perception of how happy her husband/partner and key individuals are with her pregnancy depends on her age group and marital/relationship status.

The purpose of this chapter is to present the socio-demographic profile of FTMs age 15-24 years who participated in the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey in Kinshasa and analyze differences between comparison and intervention HZs. This information helps in the interpretation of findings presented later in the report. We first provide an overview of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household, including presence of the FTM's family members in the household, housing characteristics, and household possessions. These data help in understanding the socioeconomic status of the household and the general social environment in which FTMs live. Next, we describe basic background characteristics of FTMs by age group (15-19 versus 20-24 years), including parental survival status, presence and education, and the FTM's education, ethnicity marital status, and employment. Then, we describe media exposure and internet usage, relationship closeness with key individuals, and the FTM's perception of how happy these individuals are with the pregnancy.

## 2.1 Housing Characteristics

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution of FTMs by housing characteristics and type of household fuel for cooking, according to study arm. The most common source of drinking water is piped, which is reported by 93 percent of FTMs. In both the control and intervention HZs, nine in ten FTMs live in households that obtain drinking water from an improved source and that do not treat their drinking water. Seven in ten live in a household with an improved toilet facility (that is a flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab). The most common toilet facility reported was pit latrine with slab (55 percent) followed by flush/pour flush toilet (14 percent). More than one in four (27%) live in households that use a non-improved toilet facility, mostly a pit latrine without slab or an open pit latrine. The use of a pit latrine without slab/open pit latrine at home was more common in intervention than in control HZs (33 percent and 22 percent, respectively), a statistically significant difference.

Table 2.1 also shows that among flooring materials, cement is the most commonly reported/observed (87 percent), followed by palm/bamboo (9 percent). Cement is also the most common wall material (62 percent) followed by brick (10 percent). There is a significant difference in the wall materials of the dwelling between control and intervention HZs, with stone with lime/cement, bricks and cement blocks being twice more prevalent in FTMs' dwellings in intervention than in control HZs. Overall, nine in ten FTMs live in households that have access to electricity, but much more in the control than in the intervention HZs (95 percent versus 89 percent). Charcoal is the most commonly reported fuel used by the household for cooking, followed by electricity (9 percent).

Table 2.2 presents data on possession of consumer durables, an indicator of household socioeconomic status. Television (78 percent) and mobile phones (88 percent) are commonly reported household possessions. Household ownership of a television is significantly more prevalent in control than in intervention HZs (82 percent versus 74 percent). Household ownership of a radio is significantly less common than ownership of a television. Refrigerators are owned by 23 percent of FTMs' households and gas/electric stoves by 38 percent. Ownership of these household items is higher in control HZs than in intervention HZs. Computers are reported by 9% of FTMs. Few FTMs report that their households own a means of transportation. Three percent of households own a bicycle and 6 percent own a motorcycle or scooter. Less than five percent of FTMs live in households that own a car or truck.

Table 2.1 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by housing characteristics and type of household fuel for cooking, according to study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Housing Characteristics and Household Cooking Fuel	Control		Intervention		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
<b>Source of drinking water **</b>						
Piped water	94.6	1,146	91.4	1,114	93.0	2,260
Tube well or borehole	1.2	14	3.4	41	2.3	55
Dug well	2.9	35	2.8	34	2.8	69
Water from spring	0.4	5	0.9	11	0.7	16
Surface water	0.0	0	0.2	2	0.1	2
Other	1.0	12	1.4	17	1.2	29
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking</b>						
No	90.0	1,091	91.6	1,117	90.8	2,208
Yes	9.8	119	8.3	101	9.0	220
Don't know	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1	3
<b>Type of toilet facility ***</b>						
Flush/pour flush toilet	7.6	92	19.6	239	13.6	331
Ventilated improved pit latrine	2.6	31	0.4	5	1.5	36
Pit latrine with slab	64.9	787	44.7	545	54.8	1,332
Pit latrine without slab/open pit latrine	22.2	269	32.6	398	27.4	667
Other	2.6	33	2.6	32	2.7	65
<b>Type of cooking fuel ***</b>						
Electricity	10.0	121	8.6	105	9.3	226
LPG/natural gas	0.9	11	0.2	2	0.5	13
Kerosene	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.1	3
Coal, Lignite	2.3	28	3.8	46	3.0	74
Charcoal	83.7	1,015	82.7	1,008	83.2	2,023
Wood	0.8	10	3	36	1.9	46
Other	2.0	24	1.8	22	1.8	46
<b>Household has electricity ***</b>						
No	5.3	64	11.3	138	8.3	202
Yes	94.7	1,148	88.7	1,081	91.7	2,229
<b>Flooring material</b>						
Earth/sand	3.7	45	2.8	34	3.2	79
Dung	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.0	1
Wood planks	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.1	2
Palm/bamboo	9.4	114	8.6	105	9.0	219
Cement	85.9	1,041	88.0	1,073	87.0	2,114
Carpet	0.7	8	0.3	4	0.5	12
Other	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	4
<b>Wall materials ***</b>						
Natural walls	1.1	14	1.5	18	1.3	32
Rudimentary walls	1.3	16	1.0	11	1.0	27
Cement	72.4	878	51.8	632	62.1	1,510
Stone with lime/cement	4.4	53	10.5	128	7.4	181
Bricks	4.3	52	16.6	202	10.4	254
Cement blocks	9.2	111	10.6	129	9.9	240
Covered adobe	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	4
Wood planks/shingles	0.2	2	0.4	5	0.3	7
Other	6.9	84	7.5	92	7.2	176
Total	100.0	1,212	100.0	1,219	100.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\*\*\* p < .001

Table 2.2 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years living in households possessing various household effects and means of transportation by study arm, Kinshasa 2018

	Control		Intervention		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
<b>Household effects</b>						
Radio	44.7	542	45.7	557	45.2	1,099
Television ***	81.5	988	74.1	903	77.8	1,891
Non-mobile telephone	1.7	20	1.2	15	1.4	35
Computer	8.9	108	8.9	109	8.9	217
Refrigerator ***	26.3	319	20.3	247	23.3	566
Gas or electric stove ***	46.2	560	30.7	374	38.4	934
Mobile phone	87.8	1,064	87.7	1,068	87.7	2,132
Mosquito net ***	81.9	993	75.3	918	78.6	1,911
<b>Means of transport</b>						
Bicycle	3.1	37	2.8	34	2.9	71
Motorcycle/scooter	5.4	65	5.8	70	5.6	135
Animal drawn cart	0.0	0	0.2	3	0.1	3
Car/truck	4.9	59	3.7	45	4.3	104
Boat with a motor	0.3	3	0.2	3	0.2	6
Total	100	1,212	100	1,219	100	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\*\*\* p < .001

## 2.2 Characteristics of Respondents

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of FTMs interviewed in the survey by family characteristics, age group and study arm. Seven in ten FTMs report that both biological parents are alive and about one in four live with one or both parents. More 15-19-year-old FTMs live with a biological parent compared to those aged 20-24 years. Four in five FTMs have mothers who had attended secondary or higher levels of schooling. Fathers appear to be more educated than mothers. While 30 percent of fathers are reported to have higher than secondary levels of schooling, the corresponding estimate is 8 percent for mothers. Nearly one in four FTMs lives with their mother-in-law or both parents-in-law. Regarding household wealth, roughly a third of FTMs interviewed resided in the poorest households, with the percentage being significantly higher in the intervention than the control HZs in both age groups. For example, among FTMs aged 15-19 years, 33 percent of those in the control HZs live in the poorest households as compared to 42 percent of those in the intervention HZs. Significant age group differences (not shown) are seen in survival status of and co-residence with biological parents and parents-in-law (the latter difference being partly due to age differences in marital status), father's level of schooling, and household wealth. For example, more FTMs aged 20-24 years reside in wealthy households (39 percent) and have fathers who attended higher than secondary levels of schooling (34 percent) as compared with those aged 15-19 years (27 percent and 26 percent, respectively).

In Table 2.4, we show the percent distribution of FTMs by individual characteristics, age group and study arm. The vast majority have attended secondary school (85 percent), are not currently in school (96 percent), and did not work in the past 12 months (75 percent). Ethnic origin varies considerably by study arm, with control HZs having a higher proportion of Bakongo and a lower proportion of Bas-Kasai and Kwilu-

Kwango than intervention HZs. Overall, 36 percent of FTMs interviewed in the control HZs are Bakongo as compared to 20 percent of those interviewed in the intervention HZs. In the latter HZs, 44 percent of FTMs interviewed are Bas-Kasai and Kwilu-Kwango compared to 31 percent in the control HZs. Nearly three in ten FTMs interviewed have never been married but the vast majority of these have a romantic partner. In total, only 4 percent of interviewed FTMs report that they are never married and have no romantic partner. More FTMs are living together (48 percent) than are currently married (11 percent) and an additional 12 percent are either engaged or previously married. The engaged group (not shown separately) constitutes 8 percent of respondents. The intervention HZs have a significantly higher proportion of FTMs who are living together (more than half overall) than the control HZs (43 percent overall), regardless of age group.

Twenty-five percent of FTMs have worked in the past 12 months and they are mostly self-employed. The unemployment rate is higher in the 15-19- than in the 20-24-year age group. Of the total number of FTMs interviewed, 13 percent work throughout the year, 5 percent work seasonally, and 8 percent work occasionally. Taking into consideration the entire sample, 18 percent of FTMs aged 15-19 years and 25 percent of those aged 20-24 years are engaged in income-generating activities. Three percent of FTMs are unpaid workers. There were significant differences between study arms in pattern of work and payment for work. In the 15-19-year age group, the percentage of FTMs earning cash is higher in the intervention HZs than in the control HZs (19 percent versus 13 percent).

### **2.3 Mass Media Exposure and Internet Usage**

Exposure to media was assessed by asking FTMs how often they read a newspaper or a magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television. Questions were also asked on exposure to the internet and ownership of a mobile phone and its use to access health information. The data presented in Table 2.5 show that exposure to print media is not common: five percent of FTMs interviewed report reading a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Note that these estimates do not include FTMs with higher than secondary levels of education. Only 14 percent of FTMs aged 15-19 years and 17 percent of those aged 20-24 years listen to the radio at least once a week. Television is the most frequently accessed form of media, with 62 percent of FTMs watching television at least once a week. No significant variation in exposure to these specific forms of media were found by study arm or age group (not shown).

Although almost 9 in 10 FTMs report that their household owns a mobile phone, 61 percent do not personally own one. Lack of ownership of a mobile phone declines with age, from 75 percent among 15-19-year-olds to 48 percent among those aged 20-24 years. These age group differences were statistically significant. A third of FTMs interviewed own a mobile phone and have never used it to access health formation. Regarding internet exposure, almost 90 percent of 15-19-year-old FTMs and 70 percent of those aged 20-24 years have never used the internet. Only two percent of FTMs interviewed have used the internet to access health information in the past 12 months. There are statistically significant age group differences in use of the internet in the past 12 months (8 percent for FTMs aged 15-19 years as compared to 21 percent for those aged 20-24 years).

Table 2.3 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by household/family characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Household/ Family Characteristics	Age 15-19						Age 20-24						Age 15-24					
	Control		Intervention		Total		Control		Intervention		Total		Control		Intervention		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
<b>Survival Status of biological parents</b>																		
Mom alive	13.9	77	17.1	106	15.6	183	17.1	113	17.2	103	17.1	216	15.7	190	17.1	209	16.4	399
Dad alive	6.7	37	5.8	36	6.2	73	7.7	51	6.5	39	7.1	90	7.3	88	6.2	75	6.7	163
Both parents alive	76.3	421	74.2	459	75.1	880	70.0	462	70.7	424	70.3	886	72.9	883	72.4	883	72.6	1,766
Neither alive	3.1	17	2.9	18	3.0	35	5.2	34	5.7	34	5.4	68	4.2	51	4.3	52	4.2	103
<b>Co-residence with biological parents</b>																		
Mom only	17.0	94	13.6	84	15.2	178	9.5	63	9.3	56	9.4	119	13.0	157	11.5	140	12.2	297
Dad only	3.4	19	2.3	14	2.8	33	2.1	14	0.7	4	1.4	18	2.7	33	1.5	18	2.1	51
Both parents	12.1	67	14.5	90	13.4	157	10.8	71	10.5	63	10.6	134	11.4	138	12.6	153	12.0	291
Neither/Both dead	67.4	372	69.6	431	68.6	803	77.6	512	79.5	477	78.5	989	72.9	884	74.5	908	73.7	1,792
<b>Mother's highest level of schooling</b>																		
None	6.2	34	7.4	46	6.8	80	5.8	38	8.8	53	7.2	91	6.0	72	8.1	99	7.0	171
Primary	12.5	69	10.2	63	11.3	132	11.1	73	11.5	69	11.3	142	11.7	142	10.8	132	11.3	274
Secondary	74.4	411	75.8	469	75.1	880	74.1	489	70.8	425	72.5	914	74.2	900	73.3	894	73.8	1,794
Higher	6.9	38	6.6	41	6.8	79	9.1	60	8.8	53	9.0	113	8.1	98	7.7	94	7.9	192
<b>Father's highest level of schooling</b>																		
None	3.8	21	5.5	34	4.7	55	4.2	28	5.7	34	4.9	62	4.0	49	5.6	68	4.8	117
Primary	5.3	29	2.3	14	3.7	43	4.1	27	2.3	14	3.3	41	4.6	56	2.3	28	3.5	84
Secondary	64.9	358	66.6	412	65.8	770	59.8	395	56.2	337	58.1	732	62.1	753	61.4	749	61.8	1,502
Higher	26.0	144	25.7	159	25.8	303	31.8	210	35.8	215	33.7	425	29.2	354	30.7	374	29.9	728
<b>Household wealth</b>																		
Low	32.6	176	42.3	260	37.7	436	28.2	184	34.1	202	31.0	386	30.2	360	38.3	462	34.3	822
Medium	36.1	195	33.8	208	34.9	403	29.0	189	31.4	186	30.1	375	32.2	384	32.6	394	32.4	778
High	31.3	169	23.9	147	27.4	316	42.8	279	34.5	204	38.8	483	37.6	448	29.1	351	33.3	799
<b>Residence with parents-in-law</b>																		
Mom-in-law only	12.7	70	14.1	87	13.4	157	10.9	72	8.8	53	9.9	125	11.7	142	11.5	140	11.6	282
Both parents-in-law	13.9	77	16.3	101	15.2	178	9.7	64	9.2	55	9.4	119	11.6	141	12.8	156	12.2	297
Neither/unmarried	73.4	405	69.6	431	71.4	836	79.4	524	82.0	492	80.6	1,016	76.7	929	75.7	923	76.2	1,852
Total	100.0	552	100.0	619	100.0	1,171	100.0	660	100.0	600	100.0	1,260	100.0	1,212	100.0	1,219	100.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05 \* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

Table 2.4 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by individual characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Individual Characteristics	Age 15-19						Age 20-24						Age 15-24						
	Control		Intervention		Total		Control		Intervention		Total		Control		Intervention		Total		
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
<b>Highest level of schooling</b>																			*
None	2.5	14	1.5	9	2.0	23	1.5	10	1.5	9	1.5	19	2.0	24	1.5	18	1.7	42	
Primary	6.0	33	8.4	52	7.3	85	3.8	25	3.8	23	3.8	48	4.8	58	6.2	75	5.5	133	
Secondary	90.2	498	89.2	552	89.7	1,050	79.4	524	83.0	498	81.1	1,022	84.3	1,022	86.1	1,050	85.2	2,072	
Higher	1.3	7	1.0	6	1.1	13	15.3	101	11.7	70	13.6	171	8.9	108	6.2	76	7.6	184	
<b>Currently attending school</b>																			
No	96.4	532	96.1	595	96.2	1,127	96.8	639	96.0	576	96.4	1,215	96.6	1,171	96.1	1,171	96.3	2,342	
Yes	3.6	20	3.9	24	3.8	44	3.2	21	4.0	24	3.6	45	3.4	41	3.9	48	3.7	89	
<b>Ethnicity</b>																			***
Bakongo	38.2	211	19.7	122	28.4	333	33.3	220	19.5	117	26.7	337	35.6	431	19.6	239	27.6	670	
Bas Kasai & Kwilu-Kwango	28.3	156	43.0	266	36.0	422	32.6	215	44.8	269	38.4	484	30.6	371	43.9	535	37.3	906	
Kasai/Katana/Tanganyika	13.2	73	15.3	95	14.3	168	16.1	106	14.7	88	15.4	194	14.8	179	15.0	183	14.9	362	
Other	20.3	112	22.0	136	21.2	248	18.0	119	21.0	126	19.4	245	19.1	231	21.5	262	20.3	493	
<b>Marital Status</b>																			***
Currently married	5.8	32	3.9	24	4.8	56	18.9	125	13.2	79	16.2	204	13.0	157	8.4	103	10.7	260	
Living together	39.7	219	51.9	321	46.1	540	45.6	301	52.8	317	49.0	618	42.9	520	52.3	638	47.6	1,158	
Engaged/previously married	13.8	76	9.4	58	11.4	134	14.4	95	11.7	70	13.1	165	14.1	171	10.5	128	12.3	299	
Never married, with romantic partner	37.5	207	28.4	176	32.7	383	20.2	133	18.3	110	19.3	243	28.1	340	23.5	286	25.8	626	
Never married, without romantic partner	3.3	18	6.5	40	5.0	58	0.9	6	4.0	24	2.4	30	2.0	24	5.3	64	3.6	88	
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>																			
No	82.6	456	78.7	487	80.5	943	68.9	455	72.3	434	70.6	889	75.2	911	75.6	921	75.4	1832	
Yes	17.4	96	21.3	132	19.5	228	31.1	205	27.7	166	29.4	371	24.8	301	24.4	298	24.6	599	
<b>Respondent's employer</b>																			
Unemployed	82.6	456	78.7	487	80.5	943	68.9	455	72.3	434	70.6	889	75.2	911	75.6	921	75.4	1,832	
Family member	3.4	19	2.4	15	2.9	34	2.6	17	1.7	10	2.1	27	3.0	36	2.1	25	2.5	61	
Someone else	1.1	6	1.0	6	1.0	12	5.3	35	2.8	17	4.1	52	3.4	41	1.9	23	2.6	64	
Self-employed	12.9	71	17.9	111	15.5	182	23.2	153	23.2	139	23.2	292	18.5	224	20.5	250	19.5	474	

Table 2.4 Continued

Individual Characteristics	Age 15-19						Age 20-24						Age 15-24							
	Control		Intervention		Total		Control		Intervention		Total		Control		Intervention		Total			
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.		
<b>Respondent's pattern of work</b>													**							**
Unemployed	82.6	456	78.7	487	80.5	943	68.9	455	72.3	434	70.6	889	75.2	911	75.6	921	75.4	1,832		
Throughout the year	7.2	40	8.6	53	7.9	93	18.9	125	14.7	88	16.9	213	13.6	165	11.6	141	12.6	306		
Seasonally/part of the year	3.1	17	6.0	37	4.6	54	4.4	29	7.5	45	5.9	74	3.8	46	6.7	82	5.3	128		
Once in a while	7.1	39	6.8	42	6.9	81	7.7	51	5.5	33	6.7	84	7.4	90	6.2	75	6.8	165		
<b>Payment for work</b>													**							**
Unemployed	82.6	456	78.7	487	80.5	943	68.9	455	72.3	434	70.6	889	75.2	911	75.6	921	75.4	1,832		
Cash only	12.5	69	17.9	111	15.4	180	24.2	160	25.3	152	24.8	312	18.9	229	21.6	263	20.2	492		
Cash and kind	0.4	2	0.6	4	0.5	6	1.1	7	0.0	0	0.6	7	0.7	9	0.3	4	0.5	13		
In kind only	0.5	3	0.3	2	0.4	5	0.8	5	0.7	4	0.7	9	0.7	8	0.5	6	0.6	14		
Not paid	4.0	22	2.4	15	3.2	37	5.0	33	1.7	10	3.4	43	4.5	55	2.1	25	3.3	80		
Total	100.0	552	100.0	619	100.0	1,171	100.0	660	100.0	600	100.0	1,260	100.0	1,212	100.0	1,219	100.0	2,431		

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases

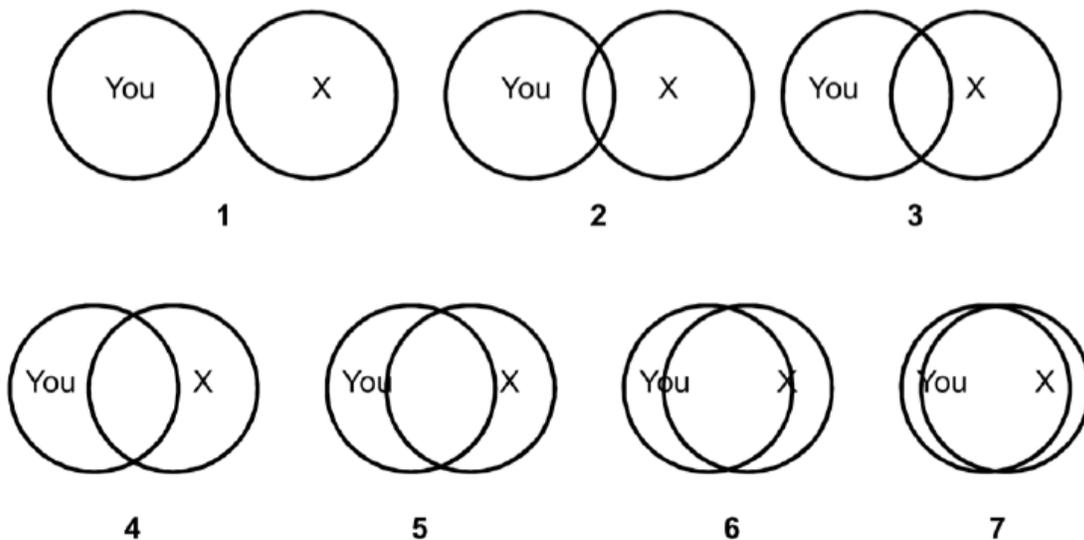
\* p&lt;.05    \* p &lt; .01    \*\*\* p &lt; .001

## 2.4 Relationship Closeness with Key Individuals

To measure the FTM's perceived closeness of her relationship with a) her husband/male partner, (b) her mother/mother-figure, (c) her father/father-figure, and (d) her husband/male partners' mother or mother-figure, we used the 'Inclusion of the Other in the Self' (IOS) Scale (Gächter, Starmer, & Tufano, 2015). Respondents were asked to assess their relationship with each specific individual (referred to as "X" in the diagram below) by selecting one out of seven pairs of increasingly overlapping circles, as depicted in Figure 1 below. In each pair of circles "You" refers to the FTM and "X" to the key individual in question. The scale ranges from 1 "not close at all" (represented by non-overlapping circles) to 7 "Very close" (represented by almost completely overlapping circles).

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the "Inclusion of the other in self" scores (hereafter referred to as the relationship closeness score) by age group and study arm for specific key individuals. The most striking differences are seen in the percentage of key individuals that are declared as deceased or absent, which is highest for the husband/partner's mother and the FTM's father. Fewer FTMs rank themselves as having a very close relationship with their husband/partner's mother than with the other individuals of interest. In general, FTMs feel closer to their mothers than to their fathers, but closer to their fathers than to their husband/partner's mother. Figure 2 also shows that slightly more FTMs age 20-24 years rate themselves as having very close relationships (score of 7) with their husbands/partners and their own mothers/mother figures than do 15-19-year-olds. These age group differences in the relationship closeness continuum are significant at the one percent level.

Figure 2.1 The 'Inclusion of the Other in the Self' (IOS) pictorial tool



We also calculate mean relationship closeness scores after excluding FTMs who declare the key individual to be deceased or absent. The scores range from 1 (not close at all) to 7 (very close). The mean relationship closeness scores are highest for the husband/partner (Mean = 6.0; SD = 1.633) and the FTM's mother (Mean = 5.8; SD = 1.661) and lowest for the husband/partner's mother (Mean = 4.0; SD = 1.958), with the FTM's father falling in between these extremes (Mean = 4.7; SD = 2.083). Relationship closeness scores for the FTM's mother and the husband/partner's mother are slightly higher in intervention than in control HZs but reach statistical significance (not shown).

## 2.5 Reaction of Key Individuals to the FTM'S Pregnancy

An FTM's perception of key individuals' perceived happiness with her pregnancy may influence her self-esteem and promote or maximize her physical and mental health during the pregnancy and the wellness of her baby. In the survey, FTMs were asked to rate the extent to which specific individuals (her husband/partner, her mother/mother figure, her father/father figure, and her husband/partner's mother) were happy with the pregnancy. Item responses were on a five-point Likert scale from 1 (very unhappy) to 5 (very happy), with an additional response "9" signifying that the individual was deceased or absent. After excluding the latter category, we calculated average perceived happiness scores for each key individual. These average perceived happiness scores and their standard deviations (SD) are presented in Table 2.6 by age group, study arm, and current marital status.

Mean perceived happiness scores are generally higher among 20-24-year-olds than among 15-19-year-olds, regardless of the key individual in question. For example, the FTM's father/father figure's mean perceived happiness score is 1.9 in the age group 15-19 years compared to 2.6 in the age group 20-24 years. In general, the FTM's father/father figure and the FTM's mother/mother figure have the lowest perceived happiness ratings. A notable exception is when the FTM is currently married, with the average perceived happiness scores for the FTMs biological parents/parental figures estimated at 4.0 out of a maximum of 5. There are sharp and statistically significant differences in perceived happiness scores by the FTM's current marital status. The lowest mean perceived happiness scores occur among FTMs who are never married and do not have a romantic partner. For example, the husband/partner's perceived happiness with the pregnancy declines from 4.6 among FTMs who are currently married to 3.8 among those who are living together, 3.7 among those who are formally engaged, 3.4 among those who are never married but have a romantic partner, and 2.5 among those who are never married with no romantic partner. A sharper decline in the FTM's mother's and father's perceived happiness with the pregnancy occurs as the union becomes more informal. For example, the FTM's father's mean perceived happiness rating declines from 4.0 if she is currently married to 2.1 if she is living together, engaged or previously married, to 2.0 if she is never married but with a romantic partner, and 1.7 if she is never married with no romantic partner.

Table 2.5 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by exposure to specific media, and access health information on mobile phones or via the internet by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Individual Characteristics	Age 15-19						Age 20-24						Age 15-24					
	Control		Intervention		Total		Control		Intervention		Total		Control		Intervention		Total	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
<b>Frequency of reading a newspaper or magazine (a)</b>																		
No schooling	2.6	14	1.5	9	2.0	23	1.8	10	1.7	9	1.7	19	2.2	24	1.6	18	1.9	42
Cannot read/ visually impaired	46.1	251	49.1	301	47.7	552	29.2	163	32.3	171	30.7	334	37.5	414	41.3	472	39.4	886
At least once a week	5.1	28	4.4	27	4.7	55	6.4	36	4.2	22	5.3	58	5.8	64	4.3	49	5.0	113
Less than once a week	6.2	34	6.0	37	6.1	71	8.2	46	9.8	52	9.0	98	7.2	80	7.8	89	7.5	169
Not at all	40.0	218	39.0	239	39.5	457	54.4	304	52.1	276	53.3	580	47.3	522	45.1	515	46.2	1,037
<b>Frequency of listening to the radio</b>																		
At least once a week	14.7	81	12.8	79	13.7	160	17.9	118	16.0	96	17	214	16.4	199	14.4	175	15.4	374
Less than once a week	14.7	81	15.5	96	15.1	177	18.6	123	17.8	107	18.3	230	16.8	204	16.7	203	16.7	407
Not at all	70.7	390	71.7	444	71.2	834	63.5	419	66.2	397	64.8	816	66.7	809	69	841	67.9	1650
<b>Frequency of watching television</b>																		
At least once a week	62.9	347	58.3	361	60.5	708	64.1	423	63.3	380	63.7	803	63.5	770	60.8	741	62.2	1511
Less than once a week	16.3	90	19.5	121	18.0	211	18.8	124	15.8	95	17.4	219	17.7	214	17.7	216	17.7	430
Not at all	20.8	115	22.1	137	21.5	252	17.1	113	20.8	125	18.9	238	18.8	228	21.5	262	20.2	490
<b>Use of mobile phone to access health information in past 12 months</b>																		
Does not own mobile phone	75.0	414	75.0	464	75.0	878	45.6	301	50.0	300	47.7	601	59.0	715	62.7	764	60.8	1479
Owns phone, never accessed health info.	24.1	133	23.9	148	24.0	281	50.2	331	47.3	284	48.8	615	38.3	464	35.4	432	36.9	896
Owns phone, accessed health info. 12+m ago	0.5	3	0.8	5	0.7	8	1.7	11	1.3	8	1.5	19	1.2	14	1.1	13	1.1	27
Owns phone, accessed health info. 0-11m ago	0.4	2	0.3	2	0.3	4	2.6	17	1.3	8	2.0	25	1.6	19	0.8	10	1.2	29
<b>Frequency of using the internet</b>																		
Never internet	90.0	497	88.0	545	89.0	1,042	69.5	459	71.2	427	70.3	886	78.9	956	79.7	972	79.3	1,928
Internet, not past 12 months	2.7	15	3.4	21	3.1	36	8.2	54	8.7	52	8.4	106	5.7	69	6.0	73	5.8	142
Almost every day	2.9	16	2.7	17	2.8	33	8.6	57	6.2	37	7.5	94	6.0	73	4.4	54	5.2	127
At least once a week	3.1	17	2.6	16	2.8	33	9.4	62	7.5	45	8.5	107	6.5	79	5.0	61	5.8	140
Less than once a week	0.5	3	2.4	15	1.5	18	2.7	18	4.8	29	3.7	47	1.7	21	3.6	44	2.7	65
Not at all	0.7	4	0.8	5	0.8	9	1.5	10	1.7	10	1.6	20	1.2	14	1.2	15	1.2	29
<b>Use of internet to access health info in past 12 months</b>																		
Never used internet	90.0	497	88.0	545	89.0	1,042	69.5	459	71.2	427	70.3	886	78.9	956	79.7	972	79.3	1928
Used internet 12+ months ago	2.7	15	3.4	21	3.1	36	8.2	54	8.7	52	8.4	106	5.7	69	6.0	73	5.8	142
Used internet past 12 months, no health info.	6.3	35	7.9	49	7.2	84	18.5	122	18.0	108	18.3	230	13.0	157	12.9	157	12.9	314
Used internet past 12 months, health info.	0.9	5	0.6	4	0.8	9	3.8	25	2.2	13	3.0	38	2.5	30	1.4	17	1.9	47
Total	100	552	100	619	100	1,171	100	660	100	600	100	1,260	100	1,212	100	1,219	100	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05 \* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

(a) Excludes those with higher education. The number of cases is as follows: Age 15-19 control, intervention and total: 545, 613, and 1158, respectively; age 20-24 control, intervention and total: 559, 530, and 1089, respectively; Total control, intervention and total: 1104, 1143 and 2247, respectively.

Figure 2.2 First-time mothers' assessment of relationship closeness with key individuals, Kinshasa 2018

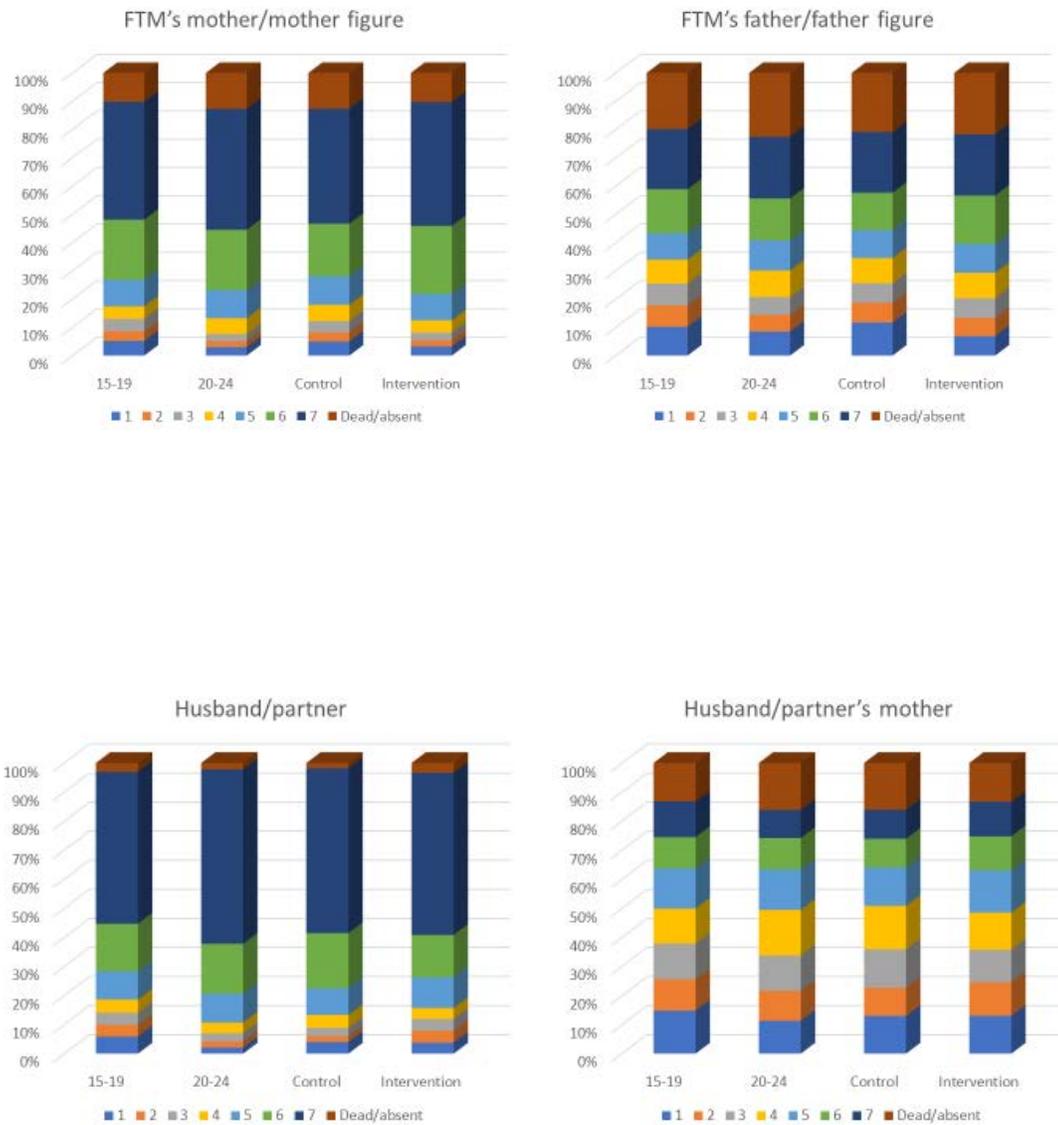


Table 2.6 Mean perceived happiness-with-the-FTM's-pregnancy scores for specific individuals by age group, health zone and marital status, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Husband/partner			FTM's Mother/ Mother Figure			FTM's Father/ Father Figure			Husband/partner's Mother		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
<b>Age group</b>	***			***			***			***		
15-19	3.5	1.288	1,154	2.1	1.273	1,042	1.9	1.187	915	3.1	1.244	1,014
20-24	4.0	1.198	1,253	2.8	1.473	1,102	2.6	1.425	955	3.5	1.145	1,067
<b>Study arm</b>	***			***						***		
Control	3.9	1.177	1,205	2.6	1.392	1,059	2.3	1.358	936	3.4	1.11	1,018
Intervention	3.6	1.334	1,202	2.3	1.450	1,085	2.2	1.348	934	3.2	1.295	1,063
<b>Current marital status</b>	***			***			***			***		
Currently married	4.6	0.856	260	4.0	1.279	230	4.0	1.213	204	4.2	0.914	225
Living together	3.8	1.200	1,158	2.3	1.327	1,016	2.1	1.239	893	3.3	1.198	1,007
Engaged/ previously married	3.7	1.288	294	2.5	1.376	271	2.1	1.290	228	3.3	1.173	255
Never married, with romantic partner	3.4	1.267	624	2.2	1.287	553	2.0	1.121	475	3.1	1.185	528
Never married, with no romantic partner	2.5	1.393	71	1.6	0.909	74	1.7	1.188	70	2.6	1.164	66
Total	3.7	1.264	2,407	2.4	1.426	2,144	2.3	1.354	1,870	3.3	1.212	2,081

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\*\*\* p < .001

### 3 FAMILY PLANNING

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*Anastasia J. Gage*

#### **Key findings:**

- Knowledge of contraception is universal among FTM's age 15-24 years in Kinshasa.
- Only 20 percent of FTM's age 15-24 correctly report the most fertile time as being halfway between two menstrual periods.
- Overall, 46 percent of FTM's know that after the birth of a child, a woman can become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned, and 26 percent (not shown) say they do not know.
- Seventy-one percent of FTM's age 15-24 know that a woman should wait for 24 months after she has given birth before trying to conceive again. Knowledge is lower in the 15-19 age group (65 percent) than in the 20-24 age group (78 percent).
- The most frequently reported advantage of contraceptive use among FTM's age 15-24 is reduced unintended pregnancy (68 percent) and the most frequently mentioned disadvantage is side effects/complications (71 percent).
- The three family planning myths/misconceptions most commonly endorsed by FTM's are: "Use of a contraceptive injection can make a woman permanently infertile" (64 percent); "Contraceptives are dangerous to women's health" (63 percent); and "People who use contraceptives end up with health problems" (61 percent). More than half of FTM's age 15-24 also believe that women who use family planning may become promiscuous, that contraceptives can cause cancer, and that contraceptives can harm the womb.
- Thirty-eight percent of FTM's age 15-24 believe that if they told their husband/partner that they had to use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth, he would get angry at them; 26 percent believe that he would reject them; 28 percent believe that he would be likely to think they wanted to have sex with someone else; and 25% believe that he would stop giving them money for food and other necessities.
- The FTM's mother and male partner are the two most important referents for family-planning decisions and are mentioned by 85 percent and 82 percent of FTM's, respectively. The FTM's sister (76%), her other family members (57 percent) and her father (42 percent) are the next three most important referents. The male partner's mother and the FTM's friends are mentioned by 34 percent and 37 percent of FTM's, respectively.
- There are important marital status differentials in FTM's' normative referents for family planning decisions. The importance of the FTM's father for her family planning decisions is highest among never married women with no romantic partner (64 percent) and lowest among those who are engaged/previously married (39 percent). Friends are least important for FTM's' family planning decision among those who are currently married (27 percent) and are most important referents for never married FTM's with no romantic partner (51 percent).
- FTM's believe that their health worker (94 percent), friends (84 percent), and neighbors (81 percent) would be more approving of their use of postpartum family planning than their father (63 percent) and religious leader (56 percent).
- Significantly fewer currently married FTM's believe that their mother, father, other family members, male partner's mother, religious leader and health worker would approve of their use of postpartum family planning compared to never married women who have a romantic partner.
- When it comes to using contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth, 81 percent of FTM's want to do what their health worker thinks they should do, 78 percent what their husband/male partner and mother think they should do, 73 percent what their sisters think they should do, 59 percent, what their partner's mother thinks they should do, and 56 percent what

their religious leader thinks they should do. The lowest -motivation-to-comply rates are found for community members, teachers, and co-workers (25-26 percent).

- One in five FTMs believe that no FTMs in their community discuss use of postpartum family planning with their husband before the baby is born, none use postpartum family planning, and none use it if they are breastfeeding. Approximately 10 percent believe that more than half of FTMs in their community perform these behaviors.
- The percentage of FTMs who believe that more than half of or all FTMs in their community discuss postpartum family planning with their husband/partner before the baby is born is half as high among those who are currently married than among those who are never married and have a romantic partner (5 percent versus 13 percent).
- Eleven percent of FTMs strongly agree that most people who are important to them think they ought to discuss postpartum family planning use with their husband/partner before the baby is born. Nine percent strongly agree that most people who are important to them expect them to start using a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth. Eight percent of FTMs strongly agree that most people who are important to them expect them to use postpartum family planning even if they are breastfeeding.
- Twelve percent of FTMs strongly agree that most people who are important to them think women have a right to make family planning decisions.
- FTMs' personal approval of women using postpartum family planning was high, about 73 percent. Seventy-one percent of FTMs believe that they should use postpartum family planning, and a slightly lower percentage (67 percent) believe they should use it if they are breastfeeding. Two out of three FTMs believe that they should discuss postpartum family planning with their husbands/partners and that they can get pregnant if they have sex during the first few months following childbirth, even if their menses have not returned.
- Forty-six percent of FTMs age 15-24 perceive they have complete control and 29 percent very little or no control over use of postpartum family planning. The percentage of FTMs who believe they have complete control over use of postpartum family planning is significantly lower in the age group 15-19 (41 percent) than in the age group 20-24 (50 percent) and does not vary by study arm.
- FTMs age 15-19 have slightly lower self-efficacy for using postpartum family planning than those age 20-24 when faced with specific barriers including the fear that their husband/partner would get angry at them, reject them, think they were having sex with someone else, or stop giving them money for food and other necessities. While 16 to 18 percent of FTMs age 20-24 feel extremely confident that they can use postpartum family planning under these conditions, only 14-16 percent of 15-19-year-olds do.
- FTMs living in the intervention HZs have significantly higher levels of self-efficacy for discussing or using postpartum family planning than their counterparts living in control HZs, regardless of age group.
- If the members of the FTM's reference group do not want her to use postpartum family planning, assuming she would like to, fewer FTMs age 15-24 would go against the wishes of their religious leader (47.6 percent) compared to their mother (58 percent), partner's mother (62 percent) and friends (62 percent).
- The intervention HZs were associated with less willingness of FTMs to use postpartum family planning against the wishes of each specified referent except the FTM's father and religious leader than the control HZs.
- The percentage of FTMs who would use postpartum family planning against the wishes of their husband/partner ranges from 46 percent among those who are never married and have no romantic partner and 48 percent among those who are engaged/previously married to 63 percent among those who are never married and have a romantic partner.

- One in ten FTMs age 15-24 say they are very likely to discuss use of postpartum family planning with their husband/partner or a health worker next month, to obtain a family planning method from a health facility, pharmacy or store within the first six weeks following childbirth, to use postpartum family planning, and use it even if breastfeeding.
- FTMs living in the poorest households have stronger intentions to obtain a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth than those living in the wealthiest households (14 percent versus 9 percent). Similarly, household wealth is negatively associated with intention to use postpartum family planning and to use it even if breastfeeding.
- Television is the most common source of family planning messages for FTMs. Half of FTMs (51 percent) saw a family planning message on television. The internet and mobile phones are the least common sources of family planning messages (3 percent and 4 percent, respectively). Exposure to family planning messages is more common in control HZs than in intervention HZs.
- Only one in five FTMs age 15-24 has discussed postpartum family planning with anyone. FTMs are most likely to discuss use of postpartum family planning with their husband/male partner (11 percent), sister (7 percent), friend (7 percent) and health worker (7 percent). Discussion of postpartum family planning is more common in intervention than in control HZs.
- Thirty-nine percent of FTMs have ever used a modern method of contraception. Among FTMs age 15-19, ever use of a modern method is highest among those who have ever used the internet (46 percent) and lowest among those who are never married and do not have a romantic partner (14 percent). In the 20-24 age group, lifetime use of a modern method is highest among women who are engaged or previously married (55 percent) and lowest among those who are currently married (35 percent).

This chapter presents contraceptive knowledge, attitudes, and behavior among FTMs age 15-24 years. We identify key behavioral, normative and control beliefs governing contraceptive intentions and use. Measuring these beliefs is important for understanding FTMs' own reasons and motivations to use postpartum family planning. Interventions can then be designed to target specific beliefs to help change postpartum family planning intentions and behavior. The chapter assesses differences in outcomes between control and intervention HZs for the following topics:

- 1) Family planning-related knowledge: This section presents data on knowledge of the fertile period and contraceptive methods.
- 2) Attitudes towards family planning: These are measured by the FTMs' endorsement of family planning myths, perceived advantages and disadvantages of family planning, and beliefs about what would happen if they said they had to use postpartum family planning.
- 3) Perceived norms: These norms capture social pressure that FTMs feel to use or not use postpartum contraception. We present data on:
  - a. Injunctive norms: Beliefs about what others think one should do and motivation to comply;
  - b. Descriptive norms: Perceptions about what other FTMs are doing when it comes to postpartum family planning;
  - c. Normative influences on family planning: These are individuals or groups to whom FTMs might listen when it comes to deciding to use postpartum family planning, and who are in favor of or opposed to their doing so;
- 4) Personal agency: To capture this concept, we measure FTM's perceived self-efficacy regarding contraceptive use (that is, the degree of confidence FTMs have in their ability to use postpartum family planning in the face of various challenges);
- 5) Postpartum family planning intentions;
- 6) Exposure to family planning messages; and
- 7) Ever use of a modern method of contraception

## 3.1 Family Planning-related Knowledge

### 3.1.1 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

The 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey collected information on knowledge of contraception by asking FTMs whether they had heard about nine modern methods (female and male sterilization, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, the pill, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, Standard Days Method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)) and two traditional methods (rhythm and withdrawal). Respondents were also asked whether they knew of other methods in addition to those listed. Table 3.1 shows the percentage of FTMs age 15-24, who have heard of specific contraceptive methods.

Table 3.1 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
Female sterilization	63.9	55.7**	59.6	76.5	67.0 ***	72.0	70.8	61.3 ***	66.0
Male sterilization	15.6	14.7	15.1	16.1	13.7	14.9	15.8	14.2	15.0
IUD	21.0	20.7	20.8	29.4	29.5	29.4	25.6	25.0	25.3
Injectables	92.6	87.9 **	90.1	94.7	92.0	93.4	93.7	89.9 ***	91.8
Implants	79.5	67.7 ***	73.3	87.6	80.5 ***	84.2	83.9	74.0 ***	78.9
Pill	63.8	55.1 **	59.2	75.8	68.2 **	72.1	70.3	61.5 ***	65.9
Male condom	92.9	86.3 ***	89.4	97.1	93.8 **	95.6	95.2	90.0 ***	92.6
Female condom	54.0	53.0	53.5	71.1	68.5	69.8	63.3	60.6	61.9
Emergency contraception	52.2	47.5	49.7	57.1	59.5	58.3	54.9	53.4	54.1
SDM	20.7	32.5 ***	26.9	34.5	36.5	35.5	28.2	34.5 ***	31.3
LAM	15.9	23.3 **	19.8	17.6	26.8 ***	22.0	16.8	25.0 ***	20.9
Rhythm	74.1	75.1	74.6	80.5	85.3 *	82.8	77.6	80.1	78.9
Withdrawal	84.6	79.3	81.8	89.4	88.5	89.0	87.2	83.8	85.5
Knows any method	99.1	99.4	99.2	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.6	99.5
Knows a modern method	98.9	97.9	98.4	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.2	98.6	98.9
Knows a traditional method	92.4	88.2 *	90.2	94.7	95.2	94.9	93.6	91.6	92.6
N	552	619	1,171	660	600	1,260	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05    \* p < .01    \*\*\* p < .001

Knowledge of at least one modern method is nearly universal among FTMs, with 98 percent of 15-19-year-olds and 99 percent of 20-24-year-olds knowing at least one modern method, regardless of study arm. Modern methods are more widely known than traditional methods. Among modern methods, the male condom (93 percent), injectables (92 percent), implants (79 percent), the pill (66 percent), and female sterilization (66 percent) are the most commonly known methods among FTMs. When compared with other modern methods, LAM is known by a relatively small percentage of women (21 percent). Although about two-thirds of FTMs are aware of female sterilization, just 15 percent are aware of male sterilization. Among traditional methods, rhythm and withdrawal are known by at least three-quarters of all FTMs interviewed (79 percent and 86 percent, respectively).

The top three known contraceptive methods are similar among women age 15-19 and those age 20-24, regardless of study arm. However, FTMs in the older age group are substantially more aware about each method compared with those in the younger age group, except for male sterilization and LAM. Among 15-19-year-olds, those residing in intervention HZs have significantly lower levels of knowledge ( $p < .01$ ) of female sterilization, injectables, implants, the pill, male condom and the rhythm method, and greater knowledge of LAM and SDM compared to those in the control HZs. Similar differences are found among 20-24-year-olds, except for injectables and SDM.

### 3.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

The successful use of the rhythm method requires knowledge of when during the ovulatory cycle a woman is most likely to conceive. In the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, all FTMs were asked: “From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?” Those who responded “Yes” were asked: “Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?” Women’s knowledge about the time during the menstrual cycle when a woman is most likely to get pregnant is shown in Table 3.2 by background characteristics. Overall, only 20 percent of FTMs age 15-24 correctly report the most fertile time as being halfway between two menstrual periods. Knowledge of the fertile period varies with age and is higher among FTMs age 20-24 than among those age 15-19 (23 percent and 16 percent, respectively).

The percentage of women who know the fertile period varies by level of education from 13 percent among those with no or primary education to 20 percent among those with secondary or higher education. Knowledge of the fertile period also increases with household wealth from 17 percent among those residing in poor households to 24 percent among those in wealthy households. Lifetime use of the internet is also associated with knowledge of the fertile period: 25% among those who have ever used the internet versus 18 percent among those who have never used it. Among 15-19-year-olds, the lowest level of knowledge is found among those with no/primary education living in control HZs (9 percent) and the highest among lifetime users of the internet in intervention HZs (22 percent). Among 20-24-year-olds, the lowest knowledge is found among those with no/primary education living in control HZs (6 percent) and the highest among currently married women living in control HZs (38 percent).

Overall, there are few differences in knowledge of the fertile period between control and intervention HZs. Among 15-19-year-olds, no noteworthy differences are found. Among 20-24-year-olds who have no/primary education, knowledge of the fertile period is five times as high in the intervention as in the control HZs (31 percent versus 6 percent). Among currently married women in the same age group, the percentage of women with correct knowledge of the fertile period is significantly higher in the control HZs than in the intervention HZs (38 percent versus 24 percent). These results indicate an urgent need to educate young women about reproductive physiology.

Table 3.2 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who correctly reported the most fertile time as being halfway between two menstrual periods, by age group, study arm and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	8.5	9.8	9.3	108	5.7	31.3	17.9	67	7.3	17.2	12.6	175
Secondary/higher	16.8	17.2	17.0	1,063	25.0	20.8	23.0	1,193	21.3	19.0	20.2	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	15.6	-	16.1	56	38.4	24.1	32.8	204	33.8	22.3	29.2	260
Living together	15.5	15.3	15.4	540	23.6	22.7	23.1	618	20.2	19.0	19.5	1,158
Engaged/previously married	11.8	17.2	14.2	134	21.1	17.1	19.4	165	17.0	17.2	17.1	299
Never married, with romantic partner	18.4	18.8	18.5	383	13.5	17.3	15.2	243	16.5	18.2	17.3	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	15.0	15.5	58	-	-	23.3	30	-	18.8	18.2	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>												
<5 years	13.2	16.6	15.0	662	23.8	21.6	22.8	826	19.3	19.3	19.3	1,488
5+ years	-	3.8	6.7	75	-	16.2	18.2	55	17.1	9.0	11.5	130
Always	20.5	19.1	19.8	409	24.4	21.6	23.1	355	22.4	20.2	21.3	764
Visitor	-	-	24.0	25	-	-	-	24	26.9	-	24.5	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	14.6	15.9	15.4	228	26.3	19.3	23.2	371	22.6	17.8	20.2	599
No	16.4	16.6	16.5	943	22.9	22.1	22.5	889	19.6	19.2	19.4	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	14.3	13.4	13.8	457	20.4	19.7	20.1	394	17.3	16.2	16.7	851
Medium	13.0	18.4	15.8	404	24.1	18.7	21.5	409	18.9	18.5	18.7	813
High	20.4	19.9	20.1	303	26.4	25.3	25.9	451	24.1	23.0	23.6	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	15.2	18.7	17.1	293	25.9	21.7	24.0	659	22.9	20.7	21.8	952
No	16.4	15.7	16.1	878	21.6	21.0	21.3	601	18.6	17.8	18.2	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	20.0	21.6	20.9	129	26.4	24.9	25.7	374	25.0	23.9	24.5	503
No	15.7	15.8	15.7	1,042	22.9	19.9	21.4	886	19.1	17.6	18.4	1,928
Total	16.1	16.5	16.3	1,171	23.9	21.3	22.7	1,260	20.4	18.9	19.6	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases

### 3.1.3 Knowledge about Getting Pregnant Again After Giving Birth

Table 3.3 shows that overall, 46 percent of FTMs know that after the birth of a child, a woman can become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned, and 26 percent (not shown) said they did not know. More women age 20-24 know this (52 percent) compared to those age 15-19 (40 percent). There are few differences by study arm in knowledge that pregnancy can occur before menses return after giving birth. The only significant difference between control and intervention HZs is found for FTMs age 15-19 who own a mobile phone: 52 percent of those who live in the intervention HZs know that a woman can become pregnant before her menstrual period returns after giving birth compared to 36 percent of those living in control HZs ( $p < .001$ ). Among all FTMs combined, there are significant differentials in knowledge by household wealth ( $p < .05$ ), ownership of a mobile phone ( $p < .001$ ), and lifetime use of the internet ( $p < .01$ ). A significantly higher percentage of women living in the wealthiest households, those who own a mobile phone, and those who have ever used the internet know that pregnancy can occur before a woman's menses returns after giving birth compared to their counterparts. For example, 51 percent of FTMs age 15-24 who have ever used the internet have this knowledge compared to 45 percent of those who have never used the internet.

### 3.1.4 Knowledge of Recommended Birth Spacing

To reduce the risk of adverse maternal, perinatal and infant outcomes after a live birth, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends waiting at least 24 months before attempting the next pregnancy (World Health Organization (WHO), 2007). In the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs were asked: "After the birth of a child, how long should a woman wait before trying to become pregnant again?" FTMs' knowledge about the recommended time between giving birth and getting pregnant again is shown in Table 3.4. Knowledge of the recommended birth spacing duration is higher than knowledge of the fertile period and increases with age. Overall, 71 percent of FTMs age 15-24 know that a woman should wait for 24 months after she has given birth before trying to conceive again. Fewer younger FTMs (65 percent of those age 15-19) know about the recommended birth spacing than older FTMs (78 percent of those age 20-24).

Although knowledge does not vary much between control and intervention HZs among FTMs age 15-19, significant differentials by study arm are seen within socioeconomic groupings of the 20-24-year-olds. In the latter age group, knowledge of the recommended birth spacing is significantly higher in the intervention than in the control HZs for the following socioeconomic groups (not shown): none/primary education ( $p < .01$ ); secondary/higher education ( $p < .001$ ); currently married ( $p < .001$ ); living together ( $p < .001$ ); unemployed in the past 12 months ( $p < .001$ ); all household wealth groupings (low:  $p < .05$ ; medium:  $p < .001$ ; high:  $p < .001$ ); owned mobile phone ( $p < .001$ ); did not own mobile phone ( $p < .001$ ); ever used the internet ( $p < .05$ ); and never used the internet ( $p < .001$ ). For example, among FTMs age 20-24 who are living together, the percentage who know that it is best to wait 24 months after a birth before trying to get pregnant again is 69 percent in control HZs compared to 83 percent in intervention HZs. Among all FTMs regardless of age, significant socioeconomic differentials in knowledge of the recommended birth spacing (not shown) are found by level of education ( $p < .001$ ), household wealth ( $p < .01$ ), lifetime ownership of a mobile phone ( $p < .001$ ), and lifetime use of the internet ( $p < .001$ ).

Table 3.3 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who know that after the birth of a child a woman can become pregnant before her menses return, by age group, study arm and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	36.2	37.7	37.0	108	51.4	65.6	58.2	67	42.7	47.3	45.1	175
Secondary/higher	38.8	41.9	40.5	1,063	49.9	52.6	51.2	1,193	45.0	47.3	46.1	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	34.4	-	37.5	56	48.8	57.0	52.0	204	45.9	53.4	48.8	260
Living together	37.4	38.0	37.8	540	48.8	51.4	50.2	618	44.0	44.7	44.4	1,158
Engaged/previously married	38.2	46.6	41.8	134	56.8	48.6	53.3	165	48.5	47.7	48.2	299
Never married, with romantic partner	39.1	44.9	41.8	383	50.4	57.3	53.5	243	43.5	49.7	46.3	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	47.5	50.0	58	-	-	53.3	30	-	53.1	51.1	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>												*
<5 years	37.9	39.1	38.5	662	49.7	56.0	52.7	826	44.7	48.1	46.4	1,488
5+ years	-	46.2	42.7	75	-	70.3	63.6	55	41.5	56.2	51.5	130
Always	41.0	46.4	43.8	409	48.7	43.8	46.5	355	44.8	45.3	45.0	764
Visitor	-	-	16.0	25	-	-	-	24	53.8	-	38.8	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	37.5	41.7	39.9	228	53.7	51.8	52.8	371	48.5	47.3	47.9	599
No	38.8	41.5	40.2	943	48.4	53.9	51.1	889	43.6	47.3	45.5	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	41.3	41.0	41.1	457	46.4	54.5	50.8	394	43.8	47.0	45.6	851
Medium	34.9	41.0	38.1	404	50.0	46.1	48.2	409	42.9	43.5	43.2	813
High	40.1	44.1	41.9	303	52.1	59.5	55.2	451	47.4	53.1	49.9	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	36.2	51.6	44.4	293	52.4	55.3	53.7	659	47.9	54.1	50.8	952
No	39.4	38.1	38.7	878	47.2	51.3	49.3	601	42.7	43.3	43.0	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	43.6	48.6	46.5	129	51.7	53.8	52.7	374	50.0	52.2	51.1	503
No	38.0	40.6	39.3	1,042	49.2	53.2	51.1	886	43.4	46.1	44.8	1,928
Total	38.6	41.5	40.1	1,171	50.0	53.3	51.6	1,260	44.8	47.3	46.1	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases

\* p<.05 (20-24-year-olds who are never married, with no romantic partner, visitors 15-24 years old); \*\* p < .01 (15-19-year-olds who ever owned a mobile phone)

Table 3.4 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 who know that after a birth, a woman should wait for two years before trying to become pregnant again, by age group, study arm and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>					**				***			
None/Primary	51.1	62.3	57.4	108	51.4	81.3	65.7	67	51.2	68.8	60.6	175
Secondary/higher	62.6	67.6	65.2	1,063	73.8	83.8	78.5	1,193	68.8	75.8	72.3	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>									*	*		
Currently married	75.0	-	73.2	56	73.6	88.6	79.4	204	73.9	84.5	78.1	260
Living together	60.3	63.6	62.2	540	68.8	82.6	75.9	618	65.2	73.0	69.5	1,158
Engaged/previously married	56.6	70.7	62.7	134	76.8	88.6	81.8	165	67.8	80.5	73.2	299
Never married, with romantic partner	64.7	69.3	66.8	383	78.2	79.1	78.6	243	70.0	73.1	71.4	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	77.5	65.5	58	-	-	80.0	30	-	81.3	70.5	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>												
<5 years	59.6	70.3	65.1	662	71.1	83.7	77.1	826	66.2	77.4	71.8	1,488
5+ years	-	53.8	60.0	75	-	86.5	83.6	55	75.6	67.4	70.0	130
Always	64.0	66.0	65.0	409	75.6	82.1	78.6	355	69.7	73.0	71.3	764
Visitor	-	-	52.0	25	-	-	-	24	61.5	-	65.3	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>	*								**			
Yes	71.9	62.9	66.7	228	74.6	79.5	76.8	371	73.8	72.1	73.0	599
No	59.4	68.2	63.9	943	71.6	85.3	78.3	889	65.5	76.2	70.9	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>										**	**	
Low	58.2	62.7	60.8	457	69.6	80.3	75.4	394	63.8	70.5	67.6	851
Medium	61.5	69.3	65.6	404	72.7	83.9	78.0	409	67.4	76.3	71.8	813
High	65.9	72.8	69.0	303	74.3	87.4	79.8	451	71.0	81.3	75.5	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>		*	*		**		**		***	***	***	
Yes	65.2	74.2	70.0	293	76.9	85.7	80.9	659	73.6	81.8	77.5	952
No	60.4	64.7	62.6	878	67.4	81.7	74.5	601	63.4	71.3	67.5	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>	*	**	***						***	***	***	
Yes	76.4	82.4	79.8	129	76.6	86.7	81.3	374	76.6	85.4	80.9	503
No	60.0	65.0	62.6	1,042	70.8	82.4	76.4	886	65.2	72.6	68.9	1,928
<b>Total</b>	61.6	67.0	64.5	1,171	72.6	83.7	77.9	1,260	67.6	75.2	71.4	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases

\* p<.05    \* p < .01    \*\*\* p < .001

## 3.2 Attitudes Toward Family Planning

Attitudes towards FP were measured by the FTM's endorsement of FP myths, her perceived advantages and disadvantages of FP, and her beliefs about what would happen if she were to use postpartum FP. The stronger an FTM's beliefs that using FP will lead to positive outcomes and prevent negative outcomes, the more favorable her attitude will be toward use of postpartum FP in the first six weeks of giving birth. To design effective interventions to influence postpartum FP intentions, it is important to first identify attitudes towards FP.

### 3.2.1 Perceived Advantages of Family Planning

In the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs were asked: "What do you see as the advantages/benefits of using contraceptive methods?" As Table 3.5 shows, 68 percent of FTMs believe that use of contraceptive methods would reduce unintended pregnancy, 51 percent that it would improve birth spacing, and 26 percent that it would lead to fewer children/pregnancies. Few variations in the perceived advantages of FP are found between control HZs and intervention HZs. The percentage of FTMs age 20-24 who believe that using contraceptive methods reduces unintended pregnancy is higher in intervention than in control HZs (74 percent versus 69 percent;  $p < .05$ ). Differences by study arm are also found in the percentage of 20-24-year-old FTMs who believe that contraceptive use leads to better career/employment prospects ( $p < .001$ ), which is higher in control HZs (11 percent) than in intervention HZs (5 percent). Among FTMs age 15-19, the percentage who believe that contraceptive use would lead to fewer children or pregnancies is higher in the control HZs (29 percent) than in the intervention HZs (22 percent) ( $p < .01$ ). Age variations also exist. For example, the percentage of FTMs who believe that use of contraceptive methods leads to improved birth spacing increases from 46 percent in the 15-19 age group to 56 percent in the 20-24 age group. Only 3 percent of FTMs believe that there are no advantages of using contraceptive methods and among 15-19-year-old FTMs, this percentage is higher in the intervention HZs than in the control HZs (6 percent versus 1 percent).

### 3.2.2 Perceived Disadvantages of Family Planning

Table 3.6 presents the perceived disadvantages of contraceptive use by age group and study arm. The most frequently mentioned disadvantage is side effects/complications, reported by 71 percent of FTM, followed by "Does not work sometimes" (23 percent) and costly/expensive (18 percent). Thirteen percent of FTMs believe that there are no disadvantages of contraceptive use and 7 percent stated that they do not know. There are age variations in perceived disadvantages of FP. Significantly more FTMs age 20-24 believe that contraceptives do not work sometimes ( $p < .01$ ), are associated with side effects ( $p < .001$ ) and are costly ( $p < .05$ ) than those age 15-19. Concerning differences between control and intervention HZs, in both age groups, side effects ( $p < .001$ ) and "embarrassing to use" ( $p < .01$ ) are perceived as disadvantages of contraceptive use by more FTMs in intervention compared to control HZs. The percentage of FTMs who believe that there were no disadvantages of contraceptive use was almost twice as high in control than in intervention HZs, regardless of age ( $p < .001$ ).

### 3.2.3 Endorsement of Family Planning Myths and Misconceptions

To increase contraceptive prevalence, programs need to understand what myths and misconceptions exist about FP and how these myths and misconceptions are associated with contraceptive use.

Table 3.5 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who mention specific advantages of using FP by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Advantages of Family Planning	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
Reduced unintended pregnancy	65.4	64.1	64.7	68.8	74.3 *	71.4	67.2	69.2	68.2
Improved birth spacing	47.3	44.1	45.6	56.7	55.5	56.1	52.4	49.7	51.0
Lower maternal morbidity/mortality	1.6	2.4	2.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.1	3.4	3.2
Lower newborn morbidity/mortality	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.4
More/continued education	10.0	13.6	11.9	10.2	13.2	11.6	10.1	13.4 *	11.7
Better career/employment prospects	5.6	5.5	5.6	10.6	4.7 ***	7.8	8.3	5.1 ***	6.7
Fewer children/pregnancies	29.2	22.0	25.4	28.8	24.5 ***	26.7	29.0	23.2 ***	26.1
Reduced poverty	7.2	6.8	7.0	11.2	10.8	11.0	9.4	8.8	9.1
Control over your own life	13.4	11.5	12.4	17.9	14.0	16.0	15.8	12.7 *	14.3
Other	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.3
Don't know	14.5	6.8	10.4	6.7	3.7	5.2	10.2	5.3	7.7
None	1.3	5.7 ***	3.6	2.4	2.0 *	2.2	1.9	3.9 ***	2.9
Mean number of advantages mentioned (SD)	1.85 (1.359)	1.80 (1.215)	1.82 (1.285)	2.16 (1.380)	2.09 (1.289)	2.13 (1.337)	2.02 (1.379)	1.94 (1.260)	1.98 (1.321)
N	552	619	1,171	660	600	1,260	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05    \* p < .01    \*\*\* p < .001

Table 3.6 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who mention specific disadvantages of contraceptive use by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Disadvantages of Family Planning	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
Does not work sometimes	18.7	21.2	20.0	22.7	27.2	24.8	20.9	24.1	22.5
Side effects/complications	60.9	72.4 ***	67.0	68.8	79.2 ***	73.7	65.2	75.7 ***	70.5
Costly/expensive	15.6	16.0	15.8	17.9	21.5	19.6	16.8	18.7	17.8
Uncomfortable to use	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.5	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.5
Family opposition	2.7	1.1 *	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.1
Embarrassing to buy	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.3
Goes against cultural beliefs	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8
Goes against religious beliefs	2.7	1.1 *	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.9
Causes problems with husband/partner	2.4	4.4	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.4	4.5	3.9
Causes problems with family members	4.7	2.1 *	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.3
Embarrassing to use	5.3	2.1 **	3.6	7.0	2.5 ***	4.8	6.2	2.3 ***	4.2
Other	8.0	4.5 *	6.1	10.5	5.3 ***	8.0	9.3	4.9 ***	7.1
None	20.5	10.7 ***	15.3	13.5	7.3 ***	10.6	16.7	9.0 ***	12.8
Mean number of disadvantages mentioned (SD)	1.26 (1.371)	1.29 (1.008)	1.28 (1.193)	1.46 (1.403)	1.53 (1.136)	1.50 (1.283)	1.37 (1.392)	1.41 (1.079)	1.39 (1.245)
N	552	619	1,171	660	600	1,260	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05    \* p < .01    \*\*\* p < .001

To measure endorsement of FP beliefs, FTMs were asked whether they strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements (Gueye, Speizer, Corroon, & Okigbo, 2015):

- (a) People who use contraceptives end up with health problems.
- (b) Contraceptives are dangerous to women's health.
- (c) Contraceptives can harm your womb.
- (d) Use of a contraceptive injection can make a woman permanently infertile.
- (e) Contraceptives reduce women's sexual urge.
- (f) Contraceptives can give you deformed babies.
- (g) Women who use family planning may become promiscuous.
- (h) Contraceptives can cause cancer.

Table 3.7 shows the prevalence of these myths and misconceptions by age group and study arm. For the purpose of this analysis, the response categories "strongly agree" and "agree" were combined and assigned the value "1", with all other responses being assigned the value "0". The three myths/misconceptions most commonly endorsed are: "Use of a contraceptive injection can make a woman permanently infertile" (64 percent); "Contraceptives are dangerous to women's health" (63 percent); and "People who use contraceptives end up with health problems" (61 percent). More than half of FTMs age 15-24 also believe that women who use FP may become promiscuous, that contraceptives can cause cancer, and that contraceptives can harm the womb. FTMs believe an average of 4.2 myths. There are no significant age variations in FP myths and misconceptions except for "Contraceptives can give you deformed babies", which is endorsed by more FTMs age 15-19 (40 percent) than by those age 20-24 (34 percent;  $p < .01$ ).

Significant differences between study arms are found for the misconception that contraceptives reduce women's sexual urge, which receives higher endorsement in intervention than in control HZs, regardless of age group. Similarly, the misconceptions that "contraceptives can give you deformed babies" and that "contraceptives can cause cancer" receive significantly higher endorsement in intervention HZs than in control HZs, regardless of the FTM's age group. For example, in the age group 20-24, 28 percent of those living in control HZs believe that contraceptives can give you deformed babies compared to 41 percent of those living in intervention HZs ( $p < .001$ ). In the 15-19 age group, a higher proportion of FTMs living in control as opposed to intervention HZs believe that women who use FP may become promiscuous (58 percent versus 50 percent;  $p < .01$ ). In both age groups, significantly more FTMs believe that contraceptives cause cancer in intervention than in control HZs ( $p < .001$  for each age group).

### 3.2.4 Behavioral Beliefs Related to Family Planning

Behavioral beliefs were ascertained by asking FTM to rate the likelihood of four specific negative outcomes of using postpartum FP on a 4-point scale with endpoints "very likely" and "very unlikely." The following questions were asked:

1. How likely is it that your husband/partner will get angry at you if you said you had to use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth?

Table 3.7 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who agree with selected family planning myths and misconceptions by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
People who use contraceptives end up with health problems	60.5	61.7	61.1	61.7	59.3	60.6	61.1	60.5	60.8
Contraceptives are dangerous to women's health	62.1	64.8	63.5	62.3	61.2	61.7	62.2	63.0	62.6
Contraceptives can harm your womb	57.4	59.5	58.5	58.3	58.3	58.3	57.9	58.9	58.4
Use of a contraceptive injection can make a woman permanently infertile	62.1	64.9	63.6	62.7	64.3	63.5	62.5	64.6	63.6
Contraceptives reduce women's sexual urge	28.3	34.6	31.6	25.9	31.7	28.7	27.0	33.1	30.1
Contraceptives can give you deformed babies	35.3	43.3	39.5	27.9	40.7	34.0	31.3	42.0	36.7
Women who use FP may become promiscuous	57.6	50.2	53.7	53.6	50.8	52.3	55.4	50.5	53.0
Contraceptives can cause cancer	50.2	60.9	55.8	50.5	60.0	55.0	50.3	60.5	55.4
Mean number of family planning myths (SD)	4.14 (2.770)	4.40 (2.840)	4.27 (2.809)	4.03 (2.600)	4.26 (2.903)	4.14 (2.750)	4.08 (2.678)	4.33 (2.871)	4.21 * (2.779)
N	552	619	1,171	660	600	1,260	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05

2. How likely is it that your husband/partner will reject you if you said you had to use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth?
3. How likely is it that your husband/partner] would think you wanted to have sex with someone else if you said you had to use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth?
4. How likely is it that your husband/partner stop giving you money for food and other necessities if you said you had to use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth?

Table 3.8 shows the prevalence of these behavioral beliefs and which socioeconomic groups are more likely than others to hold these beliefs. The data show 38 percent of FTMs age 15-24 believe that their husband/partner would get angry if they said they had to use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth, 26 percent believe that he would reject them, 28 percent believe that he would think they want to have sex with someone else, and 25% that he would stop giving them money for food and other necessities. While 56 percent of FTMS believe that none of these reactions are likely to occur, 18 percent believe that their husband/partner would have all four reactions to a suggestion of postpartum FP use.

There are no socioeconomic differentials in the percentage of FTMs who believe that their male partner would get angry if they were to suggest use of postpartum FP. The percentage of FTMs who believe their male partner would reject them, think they were having sex with someone else, and stop giving them money for food and other necessities is higher in control HZs than in intervention HZs. Two of the behavioral beliefs are inversely associated with household wealth: the husband/partner would reject her, and the husband/partner would stop giving her money for food and other necessities. Twenty-one percent of FTMs living in the poorest households believe that their husband/partner would have all four reactions compared to 14 percent of those who live in the wealthiest households. Lifetime use of the internet is associated with a lower percentage of FTMs who believe their husband/partner would think she wanted to have sex with some else, that he would stop giving her money for food and other necessities, and that he would have all four specified reactions.

### **3.3 Perceived family planning norms**

#### **3.3.1 Injunctive Norms**

Injunctive norms are beliefs about whether most people approve or disapprove of a specific behavior. In the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, we started by asking the FTM to name individuals or groups to whom they might listen when making general or FP-related decisions (normative referents): “Please tell me up to five people who are most important to you, either generally, or when deciding about use of a method of contraception. What are these people's relationships to you?” Next, we measured injunctive norms by asking the FTM whether each referent would approve or disapprove of her use of postpartum contraception: “Would the following people you mentioned approve or disapprove of you using a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth?”

As figure 3.1 illustrates, the FTM’s mother is the most important referent for family-planning decisions and was the first referent mentioned by 57 percent of FTMs. The FTMs father, husband/partner and sister are among the top 5 referents for FP decisions. The FTM’s mother-in-law and friends are mentioned fifth by 12 percent and 14 percent of FTMs, respectively. Health care workers are listed fourth by 10 percent of FTMs and fifth by 14 percent of FTMs. More FTMs living in intervention as opposed to control HZs listed their father second as one of the five most important people they might listen to when deciding to use a method of contraception (27 percent versus 18 percent).

Table 3.8 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who believe that their husbands/partners are likely to have specific reactions to a suggestion of contraceptive use within the first six weeks following child birth by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Believes Husband/Partner Is Likely To:						N
	Be Angry at Her	Reject Her	Think She Wants to Have Sex with Someone Else	Stop Giving Her Money for Food and Other Necessities	All of Them	None of Them	
<b>Age group</b>			*				
15-19	36.1	26.4	30.3	25.7	19.0	55.5	1,171
20-24	39.0	26.1	26.6	24.0	17.7	56.4	1,260
<b>Study arm</b>		***	*	**			
Control	37.6	29.2	30.3	27.5	19.4	54.9	1,212
Intervention	37.6	23.3	26.5	22.1	17.3	57.1	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>							
None/Primary	36.6	27.4	32.0	30.3	21.7	53.7	175
Secondary/higher	37.7	26.2	28.1	24.4	18.1	56.2	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>						**	
Currently married	33.5	21.5	20.8	20.8	15.0	64.6	260
Living together	39.6	26.8	29.5	24.3	18.6	53.5	1,158
Engaged/previously married	39.8	27.1	30.4	25.4	19.1	54.5	299
Never married, with romantic partner	35.6	27.0	28.9	26.8	18.4	56.5	626
Never married, no romantic partner	29.5	25.0	25.0	27.3	22.7	64.8	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>						*	
<5 years	38.6	26.3	27.8	24.7	18.1	55.6	1,488
5+ years	40.0	30.0	33.1	29.2	19.2	46.2	130
Always	36.0	25.5	29.2	24.6	18.7	57.6	764
Visitor	26.5	24.5	20.4	20.4	16.3	69.4	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>							
Yes	39.4	24.0	28.9	22.5	15.7	54.4	599
No	37.0	27.0	28.2	25.5	19.2	56.5	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>		*		**	**		
Low	38.7	28.3	30.4	26.9	20.7	54.6	851
Medium	38.5	27.2	29.4	26.0	19.7	55.6	813
High	35.8	23.1	25.2	21.4	14.3	57.4	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>			*		*		
Yes	37.4	25.8	26.1	23.3	16.1	56.3	952
No	37.7	26.5	29.9	25.8	19.8	55.8	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>			*	*	**		
Yes	35.6	23.9	23.9	21.3	14.3	57.5	503
No	38.1	26.9	29.6	25.7	19.4	55.6	1,928
Total	37.6	26.2	28.4	24.8	18.3	56.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05 \*\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

Figure 3.1 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 who report specific referents among the five most important people for decisions pertaining to use a method of contraception by the order in which they are mentioned, Kinshasa 2018

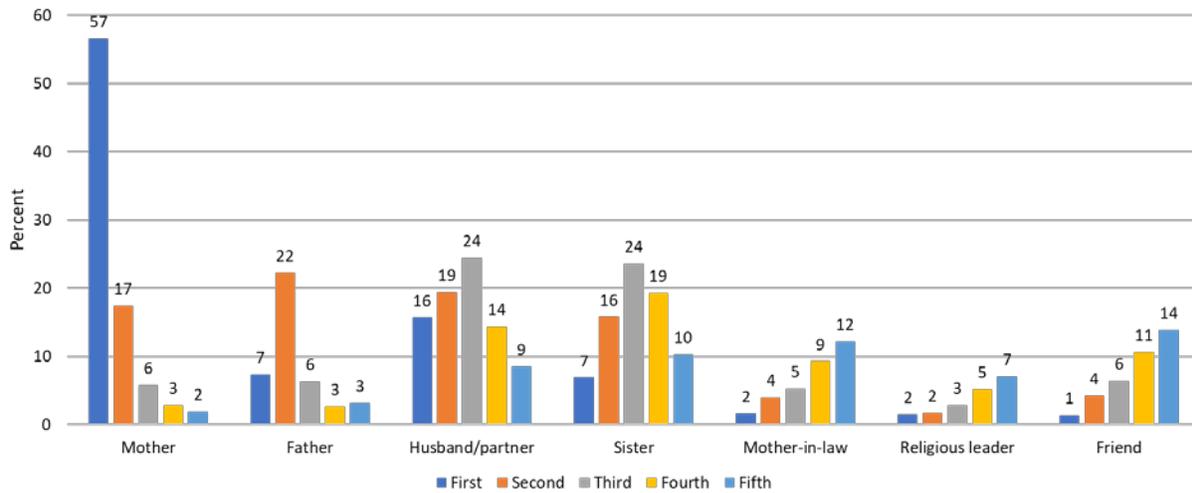


Table 3.9 confirms that the FTM's mother and male partner are the most important normative referents for FP decisions and are reported by 85% and 82% of FTMs, respectively, regardless of the order in which they were mentioned. The next three referents for FP decisions are the FTM's sister, her other family members, and her father. One third of FTMs identified their partner's mother and a similar percentage, their friends, as being among the five most important people when deciding about contraceptive use. There are interesting socioeconomic variations in normative referents for FTMs' FP decisions. Concerning differences by marital status, the importance of the FTM's father for her FP decisions is highest among never married women with no romantic partner (64 percent) and lowest among those who are engaged or previously married (39 percent). Friends are least important for FTMs' FP decision among those who are currently married (27 percent) and are most important referents for never married FTMs with no romantic partner (51 percent).

As expected, more currently married women list their male partner and their partner's mother among the five people who are most important to them for FP decisions (95 percent and 32 percent, respectively) compared to never married FTMs with no romantic partner (30 percent and 13 percent, respectively). In intervention as compared to control HZs, significantly more FTMs report their parents and fewer report religious leaders, health workers, and neighbors as normative referents for FP decisions. Also noteworthy are the increased tendency of 15-19-year-olds to list their fathers compared to 20-24-year-olds (45 percent versus 39 percent) and the greater tendency of older FTMs to list their husband/partner as normative referents for FP decision compared to younger FTMs (88 percent versus 77 percent). The percentage of FTMs listing their husband/partners and religious leaders as normative referents increases with household wealth.

In the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs rated whether various referents would approve or disapprove of their use of a contraceptive method within the first six weeks following childbirth (i.e., postpartum FP). Table 3.10 shows the percentage of FTMs who believe that a specified referent approves of post FP. Note that perceived approval is calculated only if the specific referent was mentioned by an FTM. More FTMs believe that their health worker (94 percent), friends (84 percent), and neighbors (81 percent) are more approving of the FTM's use of postpartum FP than their father (63 percent) and religious leader (56 percent). As depicted in Table 4, there are no differences in FTMs' perceptions of normative referents' approval of their use of postpartum FP by age group, household wealth, ownership of a mobile phone, or lifetime use

of the internet. A chi-square test assessing differences in perceived approval rates by HZ revealed that more FTMs in the intervention HZs believed that their male partner's mother would approve of them using postpartum FP than those in the control HZs (77 percent versus 64 percent).

Some of the sharpest differences in perceived approval rates for the FTM's use of postpartum FP are found by marital status. Significantly fewer currently married FTMs believe that their mother, father, other family members, male partner's mother, religious leader and health worker would approve of their use of postpartum FP compared to never married women who had a romantic partner. FTMs who are living together perceive their religious leader to have the lowest level of approval for their use of postpartum FP (47 percent). For currently married FTMs, the lowest level of perceived approval for their use of postpartum FP is reported for their religious leader, mother and father (60-65 percent). For FTMs who are never married and have a romantic partner, fathers are believed to have a lower level of approval of postpartum FP use than religious leaders (68 percent versus 72 percent). The data also show that women who worked in the past 12 months perceive lower levels of approval of postpartum FP use from their mother, father, partner, sister, other family members and friends than those who did not. For example, 52 percent of FTMs who worked in the past 12 months believe that their fathers would approve of their use of a method of contraception in the first six weeks following childbirth compared to 67 percent of FTMs who did not work in the same reference period.

Table 3.9 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who named specific persons among the five most important referents for family planning decisions, by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Normative Referents												N
	Mother	Father	Partner	Sister	Other Family	Partner's Mother	Friend	Religious Leader	Health Worker	Teacher	Coworker	Neighbor	
<b>Age group</b>		**	***		*				*			*	
15-19	85.7	44.7	76.9	75.7	59.4	31.8	36.4	17.3	32.5	0.7	2.7	19.8	1,171
20-24	83.3	39.0	87.5	76.0	55.2	33.0	36.6	19.5	37.5	0.8	2.4	16.2	1,260
<b>Study arm</b>	**	***				*		***	***	***	**	***	
Control	81.6	36.7	82.4	75.2	56.8	30.5	37.5	21.6	39.2	1.3	3.5	22.0	1,212
Intervention	87.3	46.8	82.4	76.5	57.8	34.3	35.4	15.3	31.0	0.2	1.6	13.9	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>	*		***						*				
None/primary	78.9	43.4	71.4	73.1	58.9	29.1	40.6	21.7	42.9	0.0	3.4	2.29	175
Secondary/higher	84.9	41.6	83.2	76.1	57.1	32.7	36.2	18.2	34.5	0.8	2.5	17.6	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>		***	***	*	***	***	***	**	*				
Currently married	86.2	41.9	95.0	74.2	43.1	32.3	27.3	26.2	40.8	0.8	2.7	16.2	260
Living together	83.6	40.5	87.8	73.2	56.6	39.3	31.3	18.7	35.6	0.9	2.1	16.4	1,158
Engaged/previously married	85.6	38.8	76.9	78.3	63.9	29.4	38.5	15.7	30.1	1.0	3.0	20.7	299
Never married, with romantic partner	85.0	42.3	77.2	79.1	60.2	24.0	47.0	15.8	33.1	0.5	3.4	19.0	626
Never married, no romantic partner	83.0	63.6	29.5	84.1	64.8	12.5	51.1	19.3	43.2	0.0	1.1	26.1	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>		***	***			*			***			**	
<5 years	83.9	41.7	84.7	76.3	55.8	34.4	34.6	19.8	34.3	0.9	2.8	16.5	1,488
5+ years	90.0	58.5	87.7	80.0	53.1	30.8	36.2	12.3	21.5	0.0	1.5	16.2	130
Always	84.4	38.9	77.0	73.4	61.1	28.5	40.2	17.1	39.5	0.5	2.2	21.7	764
Visitor	87.8	44.9	83.7	87.8	53.1	36.7	36.7	14.3	24.5	2.0	4.1	6.1	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>													
Yes	84.1	39.9	85.0	76.0	59.6	29.9	34.6	19.5	32.6	1.2	2.3	18.7	599
No	84.6	42.4	81.6	75.8	56.5	33.2	37.1	18.1	35.9	0.6	2.6	17.7	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>			**					**				*	
Low	84.4	42.4	80.3	76.4	60.5	31.1	37.5	14.9	35.7	0.4	1.8	19.6	851
Medium	85.5	42.9	81.5	74.3	55.4	34.7	34.8	20.2	33.3	1.1	3.2	19.4	813
High	83.6	39.7	85.9	76.7	56.0	31.3	36.6	20.4	36.7	0.7	2.7	14.5	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>			***									***	
Yes	83.8	42.8	87.2	76.4	55.5	30.4	37.2	18.2	35.6	0.8	2.9	14.8	952
No	84.9	41.1	79.3	75.5	58.4	33.7	36.0	18.6	34.8	0.7	2.3	19.9	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>			***	***								**	
Yes	85.1	41.6	89.3	70.4	57.1	32.4	37.4	20.1	34.4	1.0	3.2	13.7	503
No	84.3	41.8	80.6	77.3	57.3	32.4	36.3	18.0	35.3	0.7	2.4	19.0	1,928
Total	84.5	41.8	82.4	75.9	57.3	32.4	36.5	18.4	35.1	0.7	2.6	17.9	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05 \*\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

Table 3.10 Percentage of first-time mothers aged 20-24 years who believe specific referents approve of the FTM's use of postpartum family planning by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Referent									
	Mother	Father	Partner	Sister	Other Family	Partner's Mother	Friend	Religious Leader	Health Worker	Neighbor
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	73.6	64.2	72.8	78.8	71.0	72.8	83.3	55.0	95.3	80.6
20-24	71.3	62.4	73.4	78.0	71.4	69.0	84.2	56.9	93.0	80.4
<b>Study arm</b>						***			**	*
Control	72.2	65.6	0.718	77.4	73.4	63.5	83.7	58.0	92.0	83.5
Intervention	72.7	61.6	0.745	79.3	69.0	77.3	83.8	53.2	96.6	75.7
<b>Level of education</b>						*				
None/primary	74.6	67.1	72.0	82.0	73.8	56.9	81.7	63.2	97.3	82.5
Secondary/higher	72.3	63.0	73.2	78.1	71.0	71.8	83.9	55.4	93.7	80.3
<b>Current marital status</b>	***		***	***	**	***	*		**	
Currently married	65.2	62.4	74.9	80.3	69.6	63.1	83.1	60.3	91.5	78.6
Living together	71.1	61.4	70.5	75.4	69.0	67.0	80.4	46.5	93.9	81.6
Engaged/previously married	70.3	62.9	67.4	75.6	65.4	70.5	80.9	59.6	92.2	71.0
Never married, with romantic partner	79.5	68.3	81.2	84.6	78.8	84.7	88.1	71.7	98.1	84.9
Never married, no romantic partner	68.5	58.9	61.5	74.3	68.4	-	91.1	-	84.2	78.3
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>	**			*						
<5 years	70.4	64.0	73.6	78.0	69.8	69.5	0.837	0.537	0.953	0.833
5+ years	77.8	61.8	77.2	81.7	76.8	72.5	0.872	0.438	0.857	0.810
Always	74.1	62.6	70.6	77.2	72.4	73.4	0.824	0.611	0.927	0.759
Visitor	93.0	-	85.4	95.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>	***	***	**	***	***		*			
Yes	65.5	52.3	68.4	71.6	63.9	66.5	79.2	52.1	92.8	79.5
No	74.7	66.8	74.8	80.6	73.7	72.1	85.1	57.4	94.4	80.9
<b>Household wealth</b>										
Low	73.4	64.8	74.1	78.9	72.4	72.5	83.7	57.5	96.1	84.4
Medium	71.9	62.8	72.1	77.6	70.9	72.0	84.8	50.0	93.7	77.8
High	72.1	62.9	73.3	78.9	69.9	68.2	83.0	61.7	92.1	78.0
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>										
Yes	71.2	64.1	72.3	79.2	0.708	67.5	83.3	55.5	92.3	80.1
No	73.2	62.8	73.7	77.8	0.714	72.7	84.1	56.4	95.1	80.7
<b>Ever used internet</b>										
Yes	70.8	63.2	72.2	78.5	72.1	68.1	87.8	51.5	91.9	82.6
No	72.9	63.4	73.4	78.3	71.0	71.5	82.7	57.3	94.6	80.1
Total	72.4	63.3	73.1	78.4	71.2	70.8	83.8	56.0	94.0	80.5
<b>N</b>	2,053	1,015	2,003	1,844	1,392	788	887	448	853	436

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

Ns are based on the number of FTMs who mentioned the specific referent.

\* p<.05 \*\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

- Less than 25 cases; p-values were calculated after omitting socioeconomic groups with less than 25 cases

### 3.3.2 Motivation to Comply

If an FTM believes that certain referents would approve of her use of a contraceptive method during the first six weeks following childbirth and is motivated to meet the expectations of those referents, it is assumed that she will perceive positive social pressure to use postpartum family planning methods. Conversely, if an FTM believes that her referents think she should not use postpartum family planning methods, she will have a negative subjective norm. Subjective norm is a person's perception that most people who are important to him/her think he/she should or should not perform a behavior in question (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). To measure the FTM's motivation to do what each referent thinks, the following question was asked in the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey: "Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements: When it comes to using contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth, I want to do: what \_\_\_\_\_ thinks I should do." The question on motivation to comply was asked of each possible referent regardless of whether he/she was mentioned/listed by the FTM.

As Table 3.11 shows, when it comes to using contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth, 81 percent of FTMs want to do what their health worker thinks they should do, 78 percent what their husband/male partner and mother think they should do, 73 percent what their sisters think they should do, 59 percent, what their partner's mother thinks they should do, and 56 percent what their religious leader thinks they should do. The lowest -motivation-to-comply rates are found for community members, teachers, and co-workers (25-26 percent). Note that the data pertain to all FTMs and are not limited to those that mention a specific referent. These restrictions will be made during the next phase of the analysis.

In the 15-19 age group, significantly more FTMs in the intervention than in the control HZs are motivated to do what their sister thinks they should do. In the 20-24 age group, more FTMs living in the intervention HZs are motivated to comply with the wishes of their mother, father, sister, and health worker than those in the control HZs. Regardless of age group, significantly fewer FTMs in the intervention compared to the control HZs are motivated to do what other family members, friends, religious leaders, teachers, coworkers, neighbors and community members think they should do. For example, while 63 percent of FTMs age 15-19 living in control HZs are motivated to comply with the wishes of religious leaders when it comes to use of postpartum family planning, only 51 percent of their counterparts living in the intervention HZs are.

### 3.3.3 Descriptive Norms

To understand FTMs' intention to use postpartum family planning, it is important to determine their beliefs about whether most people in their situation perform the behavior, that is, their perceptions about what other FTMs in their social environment or personal networks are doing about postpartum family planning. In the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, we asked the following questions:

- How many first-time mothers aged 15-24 years in your community do you believe **discuss** using a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth with their husband/partner before the baby is born?
- How many first-time mothers aged 15-24 years in your community do you believe **use** contraceptive methods within the first 6 weeks following childbirth?
- How many first-time mothers aged 15-24 years in your community do you believe use contraceptive methods within the first 6 weeks following childbirth, **even if they are breastfeeding** their baby?

Responses were on the following five-point scale: all of them, more than half of them, about half of them, less than half of them, and none of them. In Table 3.12, we present the percent distribution of first-time

Table 3.11 Percentage of first-time mothers who report that when it comes to using contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth, they are motivated to comply with what specific individuals think they should do by age group, study arm and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Specific Individuals	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	Sig.	Control	Intervention	Total	Sig.	Control	Intervention	Total	Sig.
Mother	80.3	80.3	80.3		71.7	79.5	75.4	***	75.6	79.9	77.7	**
Father	60.3	63.5	62.0		56.8	63.8	60.2	*	58.4	63.7	61.0	**
Husband/partner	73.9	77.4	75.7		78.8	82.7	80.6		76.6	80.0	78.3	*
Sister	71.4	77.9	74.8	*	64.8	78.8	71.5	***	67.8	78.3	73.1	***
Other family members	63.0	56.9	59.8	*	53.8	58.3	56.0		58.0	57.6	57.8	
Husband/partner's mother	59.8	61.6	60.7		55.2	58.7	56.8		57.3	60.1	58.7	
Friends	43.8	37.6	40.6	*	43.0	37.8	40.6		43.4	37.7	40.6	**
Religion	62.9	51.2	56.7	***	58.6	50.5	54.8	**	60.6	50.9	55.7	***
Health worker	82.4	82.2	82.3		77.6	82.3	79.8	*	79.8	82.3	81.0	
Teacher	34.1	23.1	28.3	***	28.0	20.8	24.6	**	30.8	22.0	26.4	***
Co-worker	29.0	22.0	25.3	**	27.1	20.3	23.9	**	28.0	21.2	24.6	***
Neighbor	38.9	27.3	32.8	***	35.3	25.3	30.6	***	37.0	26.3	31.6	***
Community members	30.4	21.2	25.5	***	27.6	20.3	24.1	**	28.9	20.8	24.8	***
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	.	100.0	100.0	100.0	.	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	552	619	1,171		660	600	1,260		1,212	1,219	2,431	

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05    \* p < .01    \*\*\* p < .001

mothers age 15-24 by these perceptions. One in five FTMs believe that no FTMs in their community discuss use of postpartum family planning with their husband/partner before the baby's birth, none use postpartum family planning, and none use it if they are breastfeeding. Approximately 10 percent believe that more than half of FTMs in their community perform these behaviors. There were significant differences in the distribution of the responses by study arm, with intervention HZs having a greater percentage of FTMs who believe that less than half of FTMs in their communities perform each of the specified postpartum family planning behaviors than control HZs.

To examine socioeconomic differentials in these postpartum family planning-related beliefs, we calculated the percentage of FTMs that believe that more than half of FTMs in their community discuss use of postpartum family planning with their husband/partner before the baby's birth, use postpartum family planning, and use it if they are breastfeeding. The percentage of FTMs who believe that more than half or all of FTMs in their community discuss postpartum family planning with their husband/partner before the baby is born is half as high among those who are currently married than among those who are never married and have a romantic partner (5 percent versus 13 percent). Similar differentials by marital status are also found for perceived prevalence of postpartum contraceptive use (8 percent among those who are currently married versus 14 percent among those who are never married and have a romantic partner) (see Table 3.13).

### 3.3.4 Normative Expectations about Postpartum Family Planning

Normative expectations are beliefs about what other people think an individual should do. In the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, we measured normative expectations about postpartum family planning by asking FTMs to rate "Most people important to me think I ought to:

- a) Discuss use of a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth with my husband/partner before the baby is born.
- b) Start using a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth.
- c) Start using a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth, even if I am breastfeeding my baby.

This rating was made on a bipolar "agree-disagree" scale. Unfortunately, the survey did not investigate what would happen if an FTM did not comply with the expectations of most people who are important to them.

Table 3.15 presents data on what FTMs believe others expect from them when it comes to use of postpartum family planning. Eleven percent of FTMs strongly agree that most people who are important to them think they ought to discuss postpartum family planning use with their husband/partner before the baby is born. Nine percent strongly agree that most people who are important to them expect them to start using a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth. Eight percent of FTMs strongly agree that most people who are important to them expect them to use postpartum family planning even if they are breastfeeding. These percentage is significantly higher in intervention HZs than in control HZs, regardless of age group. For example, in the 15-19 age group, the percentage of FTMs who strongly agree that others expect them to discuss postpartum family planning with their husband/partner in the prenatal period is 7 percent in control HZs and 15 percent in intervention HZs. Similar patterns are observed for beliefs about other people's expectations about the FTM's use of postpartum family planning, even if she is breastfeeding. We also asked participants to rate their level of agreement with the statement "Most people who are important to me believe that women have a right to make family planning decisions." Twelve percent of FTMs strongly agreed with this statement, with the percentage being significantly higher in intervention than in control HZs for both age groups.

Table 3.12 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by empirical expectations about spousal discussion and use of post-partum family planning by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
<b>How many FTMs in her community discuss use of PFP with the husband/partner before the baby's birth</b>			**			**			***
All of them	2.9	1.0	1.9	2.9	1.3	2.1	2.9	1.1	2.0
More than half of them	11.2	6.9	9.0	8.2	8.8	8.5	9.6	7.9	8.7
About half of them	7.4	6.6	7.0	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.7
Less than half of them	20.3	23.9	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	22.5	21.6
None of them	20.5	25.7	23.2	18.2	26.2	22.0	19.2	25.9	22.6
Do not know	37.7	35.9	36.7	41.5	34.0	37.9	39.8	34.9	37.4
<b>How many FTMs in her community use PFP</b>			*			***			***
All of them	2.4	0.5	1.4	3.0	1.0	2.1	2.7	0.7	1.7
More than half of them	11.2	7.9	9.5	10.5	9.7	10.1	10.8	8.8	9.8
About half of them	6.3	6.6	6.5	9.5	6.2	7.9	8.1	6.4	7.2
Less than half of them	25.4	27.3	26.4	22.7	27.2	24.8	23.9	27.2	25.6
None of them	19.6	22.0	20.8	16.2	24.3	20.1	17.7	23.1	20.4
Do not know	35.1	35.7	35.4	38.0	31.7	35.0	36.7	33.7	35.2
<b>How many FTMs in her community use PFP even if they are breastfeeding</b>						**			***
All of them	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.4
More than half of them	10.1	6.5	8.2	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.4	8.0	8.7
About half of them	8.0	7.1	7.5	8.3	5.7	7.1	8.2	6.4	7.3
Less than half of them	21.6	26.3	24.1	23.5	26.0	24.7	22.6	26.2	24.4
None of them	20.1	22.3	21.3	18.2	25.7	21.7	19.1	24.0	21.5
Do not know	38.8	37.2	37.9	39.1	32.0	35.7	38.9	34.6	36.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	552	619	1,171	660	600	1,260	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05 \* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

Table 3.13 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who believe that more than half of the first-time mothers in their community have specific behaviors related to post-partum family planning by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Believes More than Half or All of the FTMs in Her Community Do the Following:			N
	Discuss use of PPF with husband/partner before baby's birth	Use PPF	Use PPF even if They Are Breastfeeding	
<b>Age group</b>				
15-19	10.8	10.8	9.2	1,171
20-24	10.6	12.1	10.8	1,260
<b>Study arm</b>	**	**		
Control	12.5	13.5	11.2	1,212
Intervention	9.0	9.5	8.9	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>				
None/Primary	12.6	13.7	9.7	175
Secondary/higher	10.6	11.3	10.1	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>	**	**	*	
Currently married	5.4	7.7	6.9	260
Living together	9.8	10.2	8.9	1,158
Engaged/previously married	14.4	15.4	13.4	299
Never married, with romantic partner	12.9	13.9	12.1	626
Never married, no romantic partner	10.2	10.2	8.0	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>				
<5 years	10.5	11.0	9.9	1,488
5+ years	7.7	9.2	9.2	130
Always	12.0	13.2	10.7	764
Visitor	6.1	8.2	6.1	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>				
Yes	10.9	10.5	9.2	599
No	10.7	11.8	10.3	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>		**		
Low	12.8	14.3	11.9	851
Medium	10.1	10.0	8.7	813
High	9.3	10.2	9.5	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>				
Yes	10.6	11.3	10.8	952
No	10.8	11.6	9.5	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>				
Yes	11.1	11.7	9.9	503
No	10.6	11.5	10.1	1,928
Total	10.7	11.5	10.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

PPFP Postpartum family planning (defined in the survey as use of a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth); \*

p<.05 \* p < .01

Table 3.14 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by normative expectations about spousal discussion, decision making, and use of post-partum family planning by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Normative Expectation	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
<b>FTM ought to discuss PFP use with her husband/partner before the baby is born</b>			**			***			***
Strongly agree	7.4	14.5	11.2	7.1	13.8	10.3	7.3	14.2	10.7
Agree	58.3	54.1	56.1	61.8	54.8	58.5	60.2	54.5	57.3
Disagree	28.6	26.3	27.4	26.1	25.8	26.0	27.2	26.1	26.7
Strongly disagree	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
<b>FTM ought to use PFP</b>			***			***			***
Strongly agree	6.5	12.8	9.8	6.2	11.7	8.8	6.4	12.2	9.3
Agree	59.2	57.0	58.1	60.5	59.8	60.2	59.9	58.4	59.2
Disagree	27.7	27.5	27.6	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.8	26.8	26.8
Strongly disagree	6.5	2.7	4.5	7.3	2.3	4.9	6.9	2.5	4.7
<b>FTM ought to use PFP even if she is breastfeeding</b>			***			***			***
Strongly agree	4.3	11.8	8.3	5.5	9.8	7.5	5.0	10.8	7.9
Agree	58.0	54.9	56.4	57.7	58.3	58.0	57.8	56.6	57.2
Disagree	30.8	29.6	30.1	28.8	29.0	28.9	29.7	29.3	29.5
Strongly disagree	6.9	3.7	5.2	8.0	2.8	5.6	7.5	3.3	5.4
<b>Women have a right to make FP decisions</b>			***			**			***
Strongly agree	8.0	15.0	11.7	10.2	15.8	12.9	9.2	15.4	12.3
Agree	66.8	68.0	67.5	65.6	62.8	64.3	66.2	65.5	65.8
Disagree	20.8	14.9	17.7	20.2	19.0	19.6	20.5	16.9	18.7
Strongly disagree	4.3	2.1	3.2	4.1	2.3	3.3	4.2	2.2	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	552	619	1,171	660	600	1,260	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

PFP Postpartum (PP) family planning (FP) (defined in the survey as use of a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth);

\* p<.05 \* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

### **3.4 Personal Beliefs about Postpartum Family Planning**

To find out about FTMs' personal beliefs about postpartum family planning, the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey asked participants (a) Do you approve of women using a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth? (b) Do you believe you should start using a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth? (c) Do you believe you should start using a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth, even if you are breastfeeding your baby? (d) Do you believe that you should discuss using a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth with your husband/partner before the baby is born? (e) Do you believe that you can get pregnant if you have sex during the few months following childbirth, even if your menses have not yet returned? The response categories for each question were "No" and "Yes". As Table 3.16 shows, FTMs' personal approval of women using postpartum family planning is high, about 73 percent. Seventy-one percent of FTMs believe that they should use postpartum family planning, and a slightly lower percentage (67 percent) believe they should use it if they are breastfeeding. Two out of three FTMs believe that they should discuss postpartum family planning with their husbands/partners and that they can get pregnant if they have sex during the first few months following childbirth, even if their menses have not returned.

There are small differences in personal beliefs between the sociodemographic groups shown in Table 3.15. Two variations stand out: age group and marital status. Fewer 15-19-year-olds believe that they should discuss use of postpartum family planning with their husband/partner before the baby is born and that they can get pregnant if they have sex before their menses return compared to 20-24-year-olds. Concerning marital status differences, the percentage of never married women with no romantic partner who believe they should use postpartum family planning if they are breastfeeding and who believe they should discuss postpartum family planning with their husband/partner before the baby is born is significantly lower than the corresponding percentages for other marital status categories. For example, 56 percent of never married women with no romantic partner believe they should use postpartum family planning even if breastfeeding compared to 68 percent of those who are currently married.

### **3.5 Personal agency regarding use of Postpartum Family Planning**

Personal agency regarding use of postpartum family planning was measured by perceived control and self-efficacy. We used an overall measure of perceived control by asking FTMs: "How much control do you believe you have over the use of a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth: none at all, very little control, some control, or complete control?" Forty-six percent of FTMs age 15-24 perceive they have complete control and 29 percent, very little or no control over use of postpartum family planning. FTMs' perceived control did not vary significantly by study arm (see Table 3.16). The percentage of FTMs who believe they have complete control over use of postpartum family planning is significantly lower in the age group 15-19 (41 percent) than in the age group 20-24 (50 percent).

Table 3.15 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who endorse specific personal beliefs about post-partum family planning by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Approves of Women's Use of PPF	Believes She Should Use PPF	Believes She Should Use PPF Even If Breastfeeding	Believes She Should Discuss Use of PPF with Husband/ Partner Before Baby is Born	Believes She Can Get Pregnant If She Has Sex Before Her Menses Returns	N
<b>Age group</b>				**	**	
15-19	71.6	69.3	65.8	65.0	63.1	1,171
20-24	74.9	72.1	68.2	70.0	68.3	1,260
<b>Study arm</b>						
Control	73.4	70.8	66.3	69.1	65.8	1,212
Intervention	73.3	70.6	67.7	66.0	65.9	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>						
None/Primary	72.6	73.1	69.7	63.4	64.6	175
Secondary/higher	73.4	70.5	66.8	67.9	65.9	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>			**	**		
Currently married	75.0	73.1	67.7	72.7	66.5	260
Living together	72.5	70.8	67.3	67.9	65.3	1,158
Engaged/previously married	71.9	67.9	61.2	67.6	63.9	299
Never married, with romantic partner	75.4	72.5	70.6	68.2	68.1	626
Never married, no romantic partner	69.3	59.1	55.7	44.3	61.4	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>			*			
<5 years	71.6	69.4	65.4	66.7	64.7	1,488
5+ years	73.8	67.7	62.3	66.9	65.4	130
Always	76.3	73.6	70.4	69.1	67.5	764
Visitor	79.6	75.5	75.5	71.4	75.5	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>						
Yes	72.0	69.1	64.4	65.9	64.4	599
No	73.8	71.2	67.8	68.1	66.3	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>				*		
Low	74.4	72.7	69.3	68.9	67.8	851
Medium	71.7	69.1	64.2	64.2	63.5	813
High	73.9	70.0	67.2	69.6	66.0	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>						
Yes	73.2	70.5	67.0	68.2	67.2	952
No	73.4	70.9	67.0	67.2	64.9	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>						
Yes	74.6	71.0	63.6	69.2	65.8	503
No	73.0	70.6	67.9	67.2	65.8	1,928
Total	73.3	70.7	67.0	67.6	65.8	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

PPFP Postpartum family planning (defined in the survey as use of a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth)

\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

Differences in perceived control by background characteristics are not pronounced, except for moderate variations by current marital status and duration of residence in the HZ. In the 15-19 age group, the sociodemographic groups with the lowest level of perceived control over use of postpartum family planning are never married FTMs with no romantic partner (28 percent) and currently married women (32 percent). FTMs who have always lived in the HZ have lower levels of perceived control over postpartum family planning use than recent migrants (less than five years) or long-term migrants (those who have lived in the HZ for five or more years). The reasons underlying these differences should be explored.

Self-efficacy is a person's belief in his/her ability to perform the behavior in the face of various obstacles or challenges. Self-efficacy was measured in the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey by having respondents rate their confidence on a four-point scale ranging from not at all confident (1) to extremely confident (4) for the following behaviors:

- Discuss using a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth with your husband/partner
- Use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth even if you were afraid that your husband/partner would get angry at you
- Use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth even if you were afraid that your husband/partner would reject you
- Use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth even if you were afraid that your husband/partner would think you were having sex with someone else
- Use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth even if you were afraid that your husband/partner would stop giving you money for food and other necessities
- Go to a health facility, pharmacy or store to ask for or buy a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth, without feeling embarrassed

Table 3.16 shows that FTMs age 15-19 have slightly lower self-efficacy for using postpartum family planning than those age 20-24 in the face of specific barriers including the fear that their husband/partner would get angry at them, reject them, think they were having sex with someone else, or stop giving them money for food and other necessities. While 16 to 18 percent of FTMs age 20-24 feel extremely confident that they can use postpartum family planning under these conditions, only 14-16 percent of 15-19-year-olds do. FTMs living in intervention HZs have higher levels of self-efficacy for discussing and using postpartum family planning than their counterparts who live in the control HZs. For example, the percentage of 15-19-year-old FTMs who are extremely confident that they could use postpartum family planning even if they were afraid that their husband/partner would get angry at them is 12 percent in control HZs and 19 percent in the intervention HZs.

We also asked FTMs: "If your husband/partner and you were getting "turned on" sexually in the first 6 weeks following childbirth and you could not bring up the subject of protection, how confident are you that you could stop things so that you don't have intercourse?" One out of four FTMs were not confident that they could stop. As with the other measures shown in Table 3.17, levels of self-efficacy are significantly higher in intervention HZs than in control HZs. Among FTMs age 20-24, for example, 22 percent and 13 percent of those in the intervention and control HZs, respectively were extremely confident that they could stop things, so they do not have sexual intercourse. No age differences in the ability to "stop" were detected.

Table 3.16 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who believe they have complete control over contraceptive use within the first six weeks following childbirth by age group and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 15-24	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
<b>Study arm</b>						
Control	40.9	552	50.6	660	46.2	1,212
Intervention	41.8	619	48.8	600	45.3	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>						
None/Primary	34.3	108	47.8	67	39.4	175
Secondary/higher	42.1	1,063	49.9	1,193	46.2	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>	**				**	
Currently married	32.1	56	52.9	204	48.5	260
Living together	46.5	540	48.2	618	47.4	1,158
Engaged/previously married	41.8	134	52.1	165	47.5	299
Never married, with romantic partner	37.6	383	52.7	243	43.5	626
Never married, no romantic partner	27.6	58	23.3	30	26.1	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>	*		*		**	
<5 years	44.9	662	49.3	826	47.3	1,488
5+ years	45.3	75	69.1	55	55.4	130
Always	35.2	409	48.5	355	41.4	764
Visitor	40.0	25	-	24	40.8	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>						
Yes	39.0	228	46.6	371	43.7	599
No	42.0	943	51.1	889	46.4	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>						
Low	44.0	457	47.7	394	45.7	851
Medium	39.4	404	49.4	409	44.4	813
High	39.9	303	51.9	451	47.1	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>					*	
Yes	41.3	293	51.3	659	48.2	952
No	41.5	878	48.1	601	44.2	1,479
<b>Ever used the internet</b>					*	
Yes	48.1	129	51.3	374	50.5	503
No	40.6	1,042	49.1	886	44.5	1,928
<b>Total</b>	41.4	1,171	49.8	1,260	45.7	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases

\* p<.05    \* p < .01    \*\*\* p < .001

Table 3.17 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by perceived self-efficacy over contraceptive use within the first six weeks following childbirth, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Perceived Level of Self-Efficacy	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
<b>Discuss use of PFP with husband/partner</b>			***			***			***
Not at all confident	16.1	15.0	15.5	13.5	11.7	12.6	14.7	13.4	14.0
Not confident	16.5	15.7	16.1	14.2	12.3	13.3	15.3	14.0	14.6
Confident	56.9	45.7	51.0	56.8	46.5	51.9	56.8	46.1	51.5
Extremely confident	10.5	23.6	17.4	15.5	29.5	22.1	13.2	26.5	19.9
<b>Use PFP even if she was afraid her husband/ partner would get angry at her</b>			**			**			***
Not at all confident	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.5
Not confident	19.7	19.2	19.5	16.2	17.5	16.8	17.8	18.4	18.1
Confident	53.8	47.0	50.2	54.2	46.2	50.4	54.0	46.6	50.3
Extremely confident	11.8	18.9	15.5	15.2	22.2	18.5	13.6	20.5	17.1
<b>Use PFP even if she was afraid her husband/ partner would reject her</b>			*						**
Not at all confident	13.2	13.9	13.6	14.1	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.7
Not confident	22.1	19.9	20.9	19.2	19.5	19.4	20.5	19.7	20.1
Confident	52.5	48.0	50.1	52.1	47.5	49.9	52.3	47.7	50.0
Extremely confident	12.1	18.3	15.4	14.5	19.3	16.8	13.4	18.8	16.1
<b>Use PFP even if she was afraid her husband/ partner would think she was having sex with someone else</b>			***						***
Not at all confident	16.7	13.1	14.8	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.9	13.9	14.9
Not confident	19.9	21.2	20.6	18.0	19.8	18.9	18.9	20.5	19.7
Confident	52.7	45.6	48.9	52.1	46.7	49.5	52.4	46.1	49.2
Extremely confident	10.7	20.2	15.7	14.5	18.8	16.6	12.8	19.5	16.2
<b>Use PFP even if she was afraid her husband/ partner would stop giving her money for food and other necessities</b>			***						**
Not at all confident	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.8	14.8	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.4
Not confident	20.7	18.4	19.5	16.1	20.3	18.1	18.2	19.4	18.8
Confident	53.4	47.7	50.4	53.3	48.0	50.8	53.4	47.8	50.6
Extremely confident	10.3	18.4	14.6	14.8	16.8	15.8	12.8	17.6	15.2
<b>Go to a health center, pharmacy or store to ask/for buy a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth without feeling embarrassed</b>			*						*
Not at all confident	14.3	18.3	16.4	14.1	15.5	14.8	14.2	16.9	15.5
Not confident	20.3	17.3	18.7	16.7	17.8	17.2	18.3	17.6	17.9
Confident	54.2	48.6	51.2	52.0	47.5	49.8	53.0	48.1	50.5
Extremely confident	11.2	15.8	13.7	17.3	19.2	18.2	14.5	17.5	16.0
<b>Stop herself from having sexual intercourse in the first six weeks following childbirth if “turned on” and could not bring up the subject of protection</b>			***			***			***
Not at all confident	14.9	11.0	12.8	13.5	13.2	13.3	14.1	12.1	13.1
Not confident	15.8	11.6	13.6	15.9	12.7	14.4	15.8	12.1	14.0
Confident	58.0	55.9	56.9	57.9	51.8	55.0	57.9	53.9	55.9
Extremely confident	11.4	21.5	16.7	12.7	22.3	17.3	12.1	21.9	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	552	619	1,171	660	600	1,260	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05    \* p < .01    \*\*\* p < .001

As not all normative referents have an equal influence on an individual's health behaviors and as perceived approval of postpartum family planning may vary across referents, we also asked FTMs the following question: "Earlier, you mentioned five people who are most important to you, either generally, or when deciding about use of a method of contraception. If the following people you mentioned did not want you to use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth, would you still do it? Table 3.18 allows us to evaluate in part the relative importance of members of the FTM's reference group for her choice to use postpartum family planning, assuming she would like to. What is clear from the data presented is that fewer FTMs age 15-24 would go against the wishes of their religious leader (47.6 percent) than against the wishes of their mother (58 percent), their male partner's mother (62 percent) and their friends (62 percent).

There are significant variations by study arm, level of education, current marital status, duration of residence in the HZ, work in the past 12 months and household wealth. The intervention HZs were associated with less willingness of FTMs to use postpartum family planning against the wishes of each specified referent in Table 3.18 except the FTM's father and religious leader than the control HZs. For example, 54 percent of FTMs residing in the intervention HZs would use postpartum family planning against the wishes of a health worker compared to 66 percent of those living in the control HZs. Sixty-six percent of FTMs with no/primary education would use postpartum family planning against the wishes of their father and 74 percent against the wishes of their health worker compared to 56 percent and 59 percent of those with secondary or higher education, respectively.

Concerning marital status differences, the percentage of FTMs who would use postpartum FP against the wishes of their husband/partner ranges from 46 percent among those who are never married and have no romantic partner and 48 percent among those who are engaged/previously married to 63 percent among those who are never married and have a romantic partner. Work in the past 12 months is negatively associated with the percentage of FTMs who would still use postpartum family planning if the following members of their reference group do not want them to: their mother, their sister, other family members, and their religious leader. For example, only 39 percent of FTMs who worked in the past 12 months would go against their religious leader compared to 51 percent of those who did not. The percentage of FTMs who would go against the wishes of their friends increases with household wealth from 59 percent in the poorest households to 66 percent in the richest households. Conversely, willingness to go against the wishes of a religious leader is substantially greater in the poorest households (66 percent) than in the wealthiest households (58 percent).

Table 3.18 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who would use postpartum family planning against a specified referent's wishes by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Mother	Father	Partner	Sister	Other Family Member	Partner's Mother	Friend	Religious Leader	Health Worker	Neighbor
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	57.6	54.3	56.9	57.7	57.1	60.3	61.6	49.7	61.8	56.7
20-24	59.0	59.3	56.8	59.4	58.3	62.9	62.3	45.9	58.4	61.8
<b>Study arm</b>	***		**	***	***	**	**		** *	***
Control	62.0	56.6	59.8	62.9	62.3	66.9	0.661	49.0	66.0	65.9
Intervention	54.9	56.8	53.8	54.4	53.3	57.1	0.576	45.7	52.4	48.2
<b>Level of education</b>			*						**	
None/primary	64.2	58.9	65.6	64.1	64.0	71.4	57.7	56.8	74.3	60.0
Secondary/higher	57.9	56.5	56.2	58.2	57.2	61.0	62.3	46.8	58.6	59.0
<b>Current marital status</b>			**							
Currently married	54.8	57.0	52.5	54.9	58.6	54.2	61.4	43.9	56.6	59.5
Living together	59.0	57.4	57.4	59.1	57.8	62.1	60.0	47.2	60.0	60.0
Engaged/previously married	54.9	57.1	48.0	56.1	51.9	59.0	64.3	46.8	51.7	53.2
Never married, with romantic partner	61.6	56.6	62.6	61.6	60.2	66.7	65.2	51.5	66.5	63.9
Never married, with no romantic partner	49.3	50.0	46.2	50.0	57.9	-	51.1	-	52.6	-
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>				*						
<5 years	57.6	56.6	56.4	57.9	56.5	60.5	59.5	45.5	56.9	59.6
5+ years	69.0	65.7	62.3	72.1	60.9	62.5	74.5	-	71.4	-
Always	57.5	56.4	56.6	57.4	60.0	63.6	64.5	48.9	63.3	56.0
Visitor	62.8	-	58.5	60.5	50.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>	**			**	**			*		
Yes	53.4	54.8	54.3	53.4	50.9	60.2	59.3	39.3	56.7	58.9
No	59.9	57.3	57.7	60.3	60.1	62.1	62.7	50.6	60.9	59.1
<b>Household wealth</b>					*		*		*	
Low	59.6	57.5	59.4	59.6	58.8	62.5	58.5	43.3	66.3	59.0
Medium	58.0	57.3	55.4	56.4	53.2	62.3	61.9	45.9	55.0	58.2
High	57.3	55.2	55.6	59.4	61.2	59.8	65.5	52.9	57.6	60.6
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>										
Yes	59.3	57.2	56.2	58.7	59.0	60.6	63.6	44.4	59.2	63.1
No	57.7	56.4	57.3	58.5	56.9	62.3	60.8	49.6	60.5	57.1
<b>Ever used the internet</b>			*							
Yes	57.9	57.1	52.0	58.1	58.8	63.6	65.4	44.6	56.6	59.4
No	58.5	56.6	58.2	58.7	57.5	61.2	61.0	48.5	60.8	59.0
Total	58.3	56.7	56.8	58.6	57.7	61.7	61.9	47.6	60.0	59.1

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases

\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

### 3.6 Postpartum Family Planning Intentions

Behavioral intentions are considered the most important direct determinants of behavior. FTMs are likely to use postpartum family planning if they have a strong intention (and the knowledge and skill) to do so. In Table 3.19 and Table 3.20, we examine whether FTMs in certain sociodemographic groups are more likely than other sociodemographic groups to hold stronger intentions to use postpartum family planning. Postpartum family planning intentions were measured on a 4-point scale with endpoints “very likely” and “very unlikely.” and included 5 intentions that ranged from discussion of postpartum family planning to obtaining a method within the first six weeks following childbirth and using postpartum family planning: “Please tell me whether it is very unlikely, not likely, likely or very likely that you will do the following things:

- During the next month, you intend to discuss the use of a method of contraception within first 6 weeks of childbirth with your husband/partner.
- During the next month, you intend to discuss use of a method of contraception within first 6 weeks of childbirth with a health worker.
- You intend to go to a health facility, pharmacy or store to get/buy a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth.
- You intend to use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth.
- You intend to use a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth, even if you are breastfeeding.”

One in ten FTMS age 15-24 say they are very likely to discuss use of postpartum family planning with their husband/partner or a health worker next month, obtain a family planning method from a health facility, pharmacy or store within the first six weeks following childbirth, use postpartum family planning, and use it even if breastfeeding (see Table 3.19). Within the 15-19 age group, there are HZ variations in all specified intentions except for discussion of postpartum family planning with a health worker. More FTMs living in intervention HZs say they are “very likely” to have these postpartum-family planning intentions than those living in control HZs: 16 percent versus 9 percent for intention to use a method within the first six weeks following childbirth. Similar HZ variations are seen in the 20-24 age group for intention to discuss postpartum family planning with the husband/partner next month and use of a family planning method within the first six weeks following childbirth.

As shown in Table 3.20, women with no/primary education have stronger intentions to use postpartum family planning and use it even if breastfeeding than those with secondary or higher education. Household wealth has significant associations with the intention to obtain and use postpartum family planning. FTMs living in the poorest households have stronger intentions to obtain a method of contraception within the first six weeks following childbirth than those living in the wealthiest households (14 percent versus 9 percent). Similarly, household wealth is negatively associated with intention to use postpartum family planning and to use it even if breastfeeding. FTMs who have ever used the internet have stronger intentions to discuss postpartum family planning with their husband/partner next month than those who have not (17 percent versus 12 percent).

### 3.7 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

The media play an important role in disseminating information and providing educational material about family planning. To assess the reach of family planning messages, the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey

Table 3.19 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by postpartum family planning intentions, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Intentions	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
<b>Discuss use of PFP with husband/partner next month</b>			*			**			***
Very likely	9.8	14.1	12.0	11.8	17.7	14.6	10.9	15.8	13.4
Likely	52.9	47.0	49.8	57.4	48.7	53.3	55.4	47.8	51.6
Unlikely	28.3	26.8	27.5	24.5	24.8	24.7	26.2	25.8	26.0
Very unlikely	9.1	12.1	10.7	6.2	8.8	7.5	7.5	10.5	9.0
<b>Discuss use of PFP with a health worker next month</b>									
Very likely	11.2	12.4	11.9	11.8	13.5	12.6	11.6	13.0	12.3
Likely	58.3	52.0	55.0	60.2	57.8	59.0	59.3	54.9	57.1
Unlikely	26.3	27.6	27.0	22.6	21.8	22.2	24.3	24.8	24.5
Very unlikely	4.2	7.9	6.1	5.5	6.8	6.1	4.9	7.4	6.1
<b>Go to a health facility, pharmacy or store to get/buy a FP method within the first 6 weeks following childbirth</b>			**						**
Very likely	8.5	11.1	9.9	10.6	11.3	11.0	9.7	11.2	10.4
Likely	55.4	47.8	51.4	52.7	51.2	52.0	54.0	49.5	51.7
Unlikely	29.5	29.7	29.6	30.2	28.0	29.1	29.9	28.9	29.4
Very unlikely	6.5	11.3	9.1	6.5	9.5	7.9	6.5	10.4	8.5
<b>Use a FP method within the first six weeks following childbirth</b>			***			**			***
Very likely	8.5	16.2	12.6	9.2	15.5	12.2	8.9	15.8	12.4
Likely	55.8	52.0	53.8	59.2	55.5	57.5	57.7	53.7	55.7
Unlikely	28.3	24.4	26.2	24.1	20.8	22.5	26.0	22.6	24.3
Very unlikely	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.8	7.6
<b>Use a FP method within the first six weeks following childbirth even if breastfeeding</b>			**						***
Very likely	9.6	16.0	13.0	9.7	14.3	11.9	9.7	15.2	12.4
Likely	52.0	49.9	50.9	56.5	56.0	56.3	54.5	52.9	53.7
Unlikely	30.8	24.9	27.7	24.4	21.3	22.9	27.3	23.1	25.2
Very unlikely	7.6	9.2	8.5	9.4	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	552	619	1,171	660	600	1,260	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05 \* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

Table 3.20 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who state that they are very likely to discuss, obtain and use postpartum family planning method by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Discuss PPFP with Partner in Next Month	Discuss PPFP with Health Worker in Next Month	Get/Buy FP Method in First 6 Weeks Following Childbirth	Use PPFP	Use PPFP Even If Breastfeeding	N
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	12.0	11.9	9.9	12.6	13.0	1,171
20-24	14.6	12.6	11.0	12.2	11.9	1,260
<b>Study arm</b>	***			***	***	
Control	10.9	11.6	9.7	8.9	9.7	1,212
Intervention	15.8	13.0	11.2	15.8	15.2	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>		**		*	*	
None/Primary	16.0	18.9	10.3	17.7	17.7	175
Secondary/higher	13.2	11.7	10.5	12.0	12.0	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>	*					
Currently married	20.4	17.7	10.0	15.8	15.8	260
Living together	12.9	11.1	10.0	11.1	11.1	1,158
Engaged/previously married	12.0	12.4	8.4	10.0	8.4	299
Never married, with romantic partner	12.1	11.7	12.1	13.9	14.9	626
Never married, no romantic partner	12.5	14.8	12.5	17.0	17.0	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>						
<5 years	14.1	12.2	9.9	12.2	13.2	1,488
5+ years	10.8	10.8	9.2	12.3	9.2	130
Always	12.3	12.3	11.5	12.7	11.6	764
Visitor	14.3	16.3	12.2	12.2	10.2	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>						
Yes	15.5	13.5	10.7	12.5	12.7	599
No	12.7	11.8	10.4	12.3	12.3	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>			***	*	*	
Low	15.4	14.0	13.5	14.5	14.7	851
Medium	12.1	12.1	8.9	12.4	11.9	813
High	12.5	10.6	8.6	9.8	10.3	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>						
Yes	13.7	12.0	10.3	11.3	11.4	952
No	13.2	12.4	10.5	13.0	13.0	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>	***					
Yes	17.7	12.7	10.7	12.7	12.5	503
No	12.2	12.1	10.4	12.3	12.4	1,928
Total	13.4	12.3	10.4	12.4	12.4	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05 \*\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

asked FTMs whether they had heard or seen a message about family planning on the radio, television, the internet, from voice or text messages on a mobile phone, in a newspaper or magazine, on a billboard/poster, on leaflets/brochures, from a community event or from religious leaders speaking in favor of family planning in the last 12 months. Table 3.21 presents the percentage of FTMs who saw or heard family planning messages in the last 12 months from various sources, by background characteristics.

Television is the most common source of family planning messages for FTMs. Half of FTMs (51 percent) saw a family planning message on television. The internet and mobile phone are the least common sources of family planning messages (3 percent and 4 percent, respectively). Exposure to family planning messages is more common in control HZs than in intervention HZs. Roughly one in four FTMs living in control HZs (25 percent) and almost one in three of their counterparts living in intervention HZs (31 percent) have not been exposed to any family planning messages in the past 12 months. The lowest exposure to family planning messages is found among never-married women with no romantic partner; 42 percent of them have not heard or seen family planning messages in any of the nine specified or other channels in the past 12 months.

FTMs living in intervention HZs have less exposure to family planning messages through various channels than those living in control HZs. This is especially true for messages on radio, television, posters/billboards and through religious leaders. Not surprisingly, age group and level of education have a positive influence on family planning message exposure. For example, 44 percent of FTMs age 20-24 have been exposed to family planning messages on posters/billboards compared to 34 percent of FTMs age 15-19. Exposure to family planning messages increases with household wealth. FTMs who own a mobile phone have greater exposure to family planning messages through all channels than those who do not, except for newspapers/magazines and religious leader proclamations. Lifetime users of the internet report greater access to family planning information through all channels except religious leaders. For example, 64 percent of FTMs who have ever used the internet have been exposed to family planning messages on television compared to 48 percent of those who have never used the internet. The greatest access to family planning information through community events is seen among FTMs who are engaged/previously married, those who worked in the past 12 months, and those who have ever used the internet (roughly 24 percent).

### **3.8 Discussion of Postpartum Family Planning**

In the MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs were asked: “Have you ever discussed using a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth with anyone? With whom have you discussed use of a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth?” Table 3.22 provides information on the percentage of FTMs who have ever discussed using a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth with specific people in their social network by age and HZ. Only one in five FTMs age 15-24 have discussed postpartum family planning with anyone. FTMs are most likely to discuss use of postpartum family planning with their husband/male partner (11 percent), sister (7 percent), friend (7 percent) and health worker (7 percent). Discussion of postpartum family planning is more common in intervention than in control HZs. In the 20-24 age group, for example, 11 percent of FTMs living in intervention HZs have discussed postpartum family planning with a health worker compared to 4 percent of those living in control HZs. Similar differentials are seen for discussion of postpartum family planning with the husband/partner, regardless of age group.

Table 3.21 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who have ever seen, heard or read about family planning by communication channel and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Radio	Television	Internet	Mobile Phone	Newspaper/Magazine	Poster/Billboard	Leaflet/Brochure	Community Events	Religious Leader	Other	None	N
<b>Age group</b>	*	***	***			***		*	***		***	
15-19	23.3	47.1	1.3	2.9	4.6	34.2	6.3	15.5	10.2	7.3	32.5	1,171
20-24	27.5	54.8	3.6	4.0	5.2	44.4	8.3	19.2	15.3	7.2	23.8	1,260
<b>Study arm</b>	***	***	**			***			***	***	***	
Control	29.0	57.5	3.4	3.8	5.2	46.0	7.5	18.2	15.7	5.1	25.0	1,212
Intervention	22.0	44.6	1.6	3.1	4.6	33.1	7.1	16.7	10.1	9.4	30.9	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>	*	***	*			***					***	
None/Primary	17.7	33.7	0.0	4.0	2.3	26.9	4.6	13.7	9.1	9.7	38.9	175
Secondary/higher	26.1	52.4	2.7	3.4	5.1	40.5	7.5	17.7	13.2	7.0	27.1	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>		**				*		*	*		**	
Currently married	26.5	57.3	4.2	5.0	5.0	45.8	10.0	16.9	18.8	9.2	25.4	260
Living together	25.6	51.3	2.1	2.9	5.3	39.6	6.6	17.4	12.3	7.5	26.0	1,158
Engaged/previously married	26.4	51.8	4.3	3.7	3.3	35.8	6.7	23.7	14.4	5.4	29.1	299
Never married, with romantic partner	25.1	50.3	1.6	3.7	5.1	40.3	8.0	15.0	11.5	6.5	30.2	626
Never married, no romantic partner	19.3	31.8	2.3	3.4	3.4	26.1	6.8	14.8	8.0	9.1	42.0	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>			*	*								
<5 years	26.3	51.2	2.7	3.2	5.5	38.6	7.7	17.4	12.6	6.4	29.2	1,488
5+ years	24.6	44.6	3.1	1.5	5.4	36.9	8.5	16.9	10.0	7.7	30.8	130
Always	23.7	51.6	1.6	3.8	3.8	41.6	6.2	17.9	14.3	8.4	25.4	764
Visitor	30.6	55.1	8.2	10.2	2.0	40.8	10.2	12.2	6.1	14.3	22.4	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>	***	**				***	*	***	**		***	
Yes	29.9	57.8	3.3	4.5	5.8	45.2	9.2	24.2	16.0	7.0	21.2	599
No	24.0	48.9	2.2	3.1	4.6	37.6	6.7	15.2	11.8	7.3	30.2	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>	***	***	***	***				*				
Low	22.0	44.2	0.9	2.5	4.5	36.5	7.4	15.9	10.9	7.5	30.1	851
Medium	26.6	52.8	2.2	2.6	5.0	38.6	7.4	16.1	13.4	6.0	28.0	813
High	28.5	57.2	4.5	5.4	5.3	43.8	7.2	20.7	14.6	8.4	25.3	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>	**	***	***	***		***	*	**	*		***	
Yes	28.9	55.7	4.4	5.4	5.5	45.7	8.6	20.3	14.9	7.8	23.4	952
No	23.3	48.1	1.2	2.2	4.5	35.5	6.5	15.6	11.6	6.9	30.9	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>	*	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		***	
Yes	29.2	64.2	9.9	9.5	7.8	55.3	11.9	23.9	20.7	8.2	19.1	503
No	24.5	47.6	0.5	1.9	4.1	35.4	6.1	15.8	10.8	7.0	30.3	1,928
Total	25.5	51.0	2.5	3.5	4.9	39.5	7.3	17.4	12.9	7.2	28.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05 \*\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

Table 3.22 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who have discussed using a method of contraception within the first 6 weeks following childbirth with specific individuals, Kinshasa 2018

	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	Sig.	Control	Intervention	Total	Sig.	Control	Intervention	Total	Sig.
Mother	4.3	8.1	6.3	**	2.7	6.3	4.4	**	3.5	7.2	5.3	***
Father	0.4	1.0	0.7		0.6	0.3	0.5		0.5	0.7	0.6	
Husband/partner	6.3	11.8	9.2	***	9.1	16.7	12.7	***	7.8	14.2	11.0	***
Sister	6.2	8.9	7.6		5.8	9.0	7.3	*	5.9	8.9	7.4	**
Other family	2.5	3.7	3.2		3.0	4.3	3.7		2.8	4.0	3.4	
Husband/partner's mother	1.4	3.9	2.7	*	1.1	2.0	1.5		1.2	3.0	2.1	**
Friend	5.6	7.4	6.6		7.3	7.8	7.5		6.5	7.6	7.1	
Religious figure	1.4	1.1	1.3		1.2	1.3	1.3		1.3	1.2	1.3	
Health worker	3.8	7.8	5.9	**	4.1	10.5	7.1	***	4.0	9.1	6.5	***
Teacher	0.2	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.3	
Co-worker	0.7	0.6	0.7		1.4	2.5	1.9		1.1	1.6	1.3	
Neighbor	5.8	3.4	4.5	*	2.9	3.2	3.0		4.2	3.3	3.7	
Anyone	16.9	22.8	20.0	*	18.0	23.2	20.5	*	17.5	23.0	20.2	***
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	552	619	1,171		660	600	1,260		1,212	1,219	2,431	

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05    \* p < .01    \*\*\* p < .001

In Table 3.23, we present socioeconomic differentials in discussion of postpartum family planning use with anyone. Differentials are not pronounced. In the 15-19 age group, there are statistically significant differentials by duration of residence in the HZ; the percentage of 15-19-year-old FTMs who have discussed use of postpartum family planning with anyone ranges from 17 percent among those who moved recently into the HZ to 23 percent among those who have always lived there and 40 percent among visitors. The percentage of FTMs age 15-19 who have discussed postpartum family planning, regardless of study arm, is significantly higher among users of the internet (27 percent) than among nonusers (19 percent).

### 3.9 Ever use of a Modern Method of Contraception

This section presents information on the lifetime prevalence of modern contraceptive use. Table 3.24 shows the percentage of FTMs who have ever used a modern method of contraction by background characteristics, according to age group and study arm. Thirty-nine percent of FTMs have ever used a modern method of contraception. Among FTMs age 15-19, ever use of a modern method is highest among those who have ever used the internet (46 percent) and lowest among those who are never married and do not have a romantic partner (14 percent). In the 20-24 age group, lifetime use of a modern method is highest among women who are engaged or previously married (55 percent) and lowest among those who are currently married (35 percent). In the entire sample, never married women with no romantic partner and women with no/primary education have the lowest lifetime prevalence of modern contraceptive use (22 percent and 27 percent, respectively).

The prevalence of lifetime use of a modern method does not vary by duration of residence, work in the past 12 months, or household wealth. Lifetime use of a modern method is higher for FTMs with secondary or higher education than for those with lower levels of education, especially among 15-19-year-olds. Large differences are also seen by current marital status. Among FTMs age 15-24 living in intervention HZs, the lifetime prevalence of modern contraceptive use ranges from 22 percent among those who are never married and have no romantic partner to 41 percent among those who are engaged/previously married. There is a positive association between use of the internet and the lifetime prevalence of modern contraceptive use. For example, among FTMs age 15-19 living in intervention HZs, 46 percent of internet users have ever used a modern method of contraception compared to 25 percent of nonusers of the internet.

Table 3.23 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who have discussed postpartum family planning with anyone by socioeconomic characteristics, age group and intervention arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	12.8	23.0	18.5	108	25.7	12.5	19.4	67	18.3	19.4	18.9	175
Secondary/higher	17.2	22.8	20.1	1,063	17.6	23.8	20.5	1,193	17.4	23.3	20.3	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	21.9	-	19.6	56	19.2	32.9	24.5	204	19.7	29.1	23.5	260
Living together	15.1	24.6	20.7	540	16.6	21.1	18.9	618	16.0	22.9	19.8	1,158
Engaged/previously married	21.1	22.4	21.6	134	22.1	22.9	22.4	165	21.6	22.7	22.1	299
Never married, romantic partner	16.9	22.2	19.3	383	17.3	23.6	20.2	243	17.1	22.7	19.6	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	15.0	13.8	58	-	-	16.7	30	-	15.6	14.8	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>												
		**	**									
<5 years	16.3	17.8	17.1	662	17.3	22.6	19.9	826	16.9	20.4	18.6	1,488
5+ years	-	23.1	22.7	75	5.6	13.5	10.9	55	14.6	19.1	17.7	130
Always	16.5	29.2	23.0	409	19.7	27.2	23.1	355	18.1	28.3	23.0	764
Visitor	-	-	40.0	25	-	-	-	24	30.8	-	32.7	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	18.8	19.7	19.3	228	15.1	24.7	19.4	371	16.3	22.5	19.4	599
No	16.4	23.6	20.1	943	19.3	22.6	20.9	889	17.9	23.1	20.5	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	16.9	21.3	19.5	457	18.2	21.1	19.8	394	17.6	21.2	19.6	851
Medium	15.6	22.2	19.1	404	17.6	20.2	18.8	409	16.7	21.2	18.9	813
High	16.8	27.2	21.5	303	18.4	28.4	22.6	451	17.8	27.9	22.1	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>												
Yes	13.8	20.0	17.1	293	18.4	22.7	20.3	659	17.1	21.8	19.3	952
No	17.9	23.7	21.0	878	17.6	23.7	20.6	601	17.8	23.7	20.8	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
			*									
Yes	21.8	31.1	27.1	129	17.4	23.7	20.3	374	18.4	25.9	22.1	503
No	16.3	21.7	19.1	1,042	18.3	23.0	20.5	886	17.3	22.2	19.8	1,928
Total	16.8	22.8	20.0	1,171	18.0	23.2	20.5	1,260	17.5	23.0	20.2	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases

\* p<.05    \* p < .01    \*\*\* p < .001

Table 3.24 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who have ever used a modern method of contraception by background characteristics, age group, and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristics	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>		**	*						*	*	***	
None/Primary	25.5	16.4	20.4	108	37.1	37.5	37.3	67	30.5	23.7	26.9	175
Secondary/higher	36.4	28.1	32.1	1,063	50.9	42.4	46.9	1,193	44.4	35.3	39.9	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>		**	***		**		***		***	**	***	
Currently married	25.0	8.3	17.9	56	38.4	30.4	35.3	204	35.7	25.2	31.5	260
Living together	37.9	31.8	34.3	540	54.5	42.9	48.5	618	47.5	37.3	41.9	1,158
Engaged/previously married	43.4	29.3	37.3	134	58.9	50.0	55.2	165	52.0	40.6	47.2	299
Never married, with romantic partner	33.3	23.3	28.7	383	45.9	44.5	45.3	243	38.2	31.5	35.1	626
Never married, no romantic partner	16.7	-	13.8	58	-	-	36.7	30	20.8	21.9	21.6	88
<b>Years lived continuously in HZ</b>												
<5 years	36.7	25.7	31.0	662	48.3	39.4	44.1	826	43.4	33.0	38.2	1,488
5+ years	30.4	26.9	28.0	75	50.0	40.5	43.6	55	39.0	32.6	34.6	130
Always	34.5	28.2	31.3	409	53.9	50.0	52.1	355	44.0	37.7	41.0	764
Visitor	30.0	40.0	36.0	25	56.3	25.0	45.8	24	46.2	34.8	40.8	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	37.5	28.0	32.0	228	52.2	42.2	47.7	371	47.5	35.9	41.7	599
No	35.1	26.7	30.8	943	49.2	42.2	45.8	889	42.2	34.0	38.0	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	39.2	26.1	31.5	457	47.0	40.8	43.7	394	43.0	32.6	37.1	851
Medium	31.3	25.0	28.0	404	56.0	39.9	48.4	409	44.4	32.1	38.3	813
High	35.9	31.6	34.0	303	47.5	46.3	47.0	451	43.0	40.2	41.8	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>											***	
Yes	39.1	29.7	34.1	293	48.5	46.0	47.3	659	45.9	40.4	43.3	952
No	34.3	26.1	30.0	878	52.2	38.3	45.3	601	41.8	30.9	36.2	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>		***	***			**	*				***	
Yes	45.5	45.9	45.7	129	51.7	50.3	51.1	374	50.4	49.0	49.7	503
No	34.4	24.4	29.2	1,042	49.5	38.9	44.4	886	41.6	30.8	36.2	1,928
Total	35.5	27.0	31.0	1,171	50.2	42.2	46.3	1,260	43.5	34.5	39.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases

\* p<.05 \*\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

## 4 MATERNAL HEALTH AND NEWBORN CARE BELIEFS AND NORMS

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*Anastasia J. Gage*

### **Key findings:**

- The most cited benefit of ANC is the opportunity it provides to monitor the development of the fetus (87 percent).
- Only 8 percent of FTMs age 15-24 reported 8 or more ANC visits as being recommended, in accordance with the 2016 WHO revised ANC guidelines.
- Eighteen percent of FTMs interviewed had received no ANC at the time by the time of the survey, with the prevalence as high as 32 percent among never married FTMs with no romantic partner.
- Of FTMs who have received ANC, four in five (82%) received ANC from a skilled provider: 36 percent from a doctor, 42 percent from a nurse/midwife, and 4 percent from an auxiliary midwife.
- Fifty-eight percent of FTMs age 15-24 know that the first ANC visit should be made before the fourth month of pregnancy, as recommended, with the percentage being slightly higher among those age 20-24 (59 percent) than among those age 15-19 (56 percent).
- Only one out of four FTMs had their first contact with ANC services in the first three months of gestation: 22 percent among those age 15-19 and 28 percent among those age 20-24.
- Findings point to a reliance on the private sector as a source of ANC: 57 percent of all FTMs have sought ANC from the private sector and 42 percent from the public sector. Seeking ANC in the private sector is more prevalent in intervention HZs (63 percent) than in control health zones (51 percent) and is most common among never married FTMs with no romantic partner (70 percent).
- At least two in five FTMs who sought ANC were not informed about obstetric danger signs (47 percent). Almost half to two-thirds of FTMs were counseled on birth preparedness (49 percent), delivery with a skilled birth attendant (54 percent), and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV (63 percent). The least common counseling topics during ANC were newborn danger signs, newborn care, and family planning, reported by roughly a third of FTMs. Only one in three FTMs who sought ANC had received advice on breastfeeding (35 percent) and birth spacing (37 percent) by the time of the survey.
- Significant marital status differentials are observed for receipt of counseling on birth preparedness and obstetric danger signs, with more currently married FTMs reporting being counseled on these topics than never married FTMs with no romantic partner.
- To prepare for a maternal emergency, 77 percent of FTMs state that they and their husband/partner must save money, 20 percent stated that they must learn danger signs, 18 percent that they must arrange for emergency transport and 7 percent that they must obtain permission to go to the health facility. Less than one percent mention identifying a blood donor.
- Three in five FTMs (62 percent) have an emergency transport plan for the sick mother and/or the sick newborn.
- Overall, the largest differences in ownership of an emergency transport plan occur by marital status. The percentage of FTMs age 15-24 who report that they and their husband/partners have a maternal and/or newborn health emergency transport plan ranges from 32 percent among those who are never married with no romantic partner to 69 percent among those who are currently married.

- The most commonly reported way of caring for low-birth-weight babies is to keep them warm, reported by 7 in 10 FTMs age 15-24. One in five FTMs mention exclusive breastfeeding and less than 10 percent, kangaroo care or skin-to-skin contact.
- Only ten percent of FTMs age 15-24 have ever heard of Kangaroo Mother Care with little variation by study arm and age group (8 percent of those age 15-19 and 10 percent of those age 20-24). When provided with a description of kangaroo care, two in three FTMs perceive that a benefit of kangaroo care is that it helps to keep the baby warm (68 percent) and slightly more than half perceive the practice as helping to ensure the survival of the infant (56 percent).
- The majority of FTMs age 15-24 approve of kangaroo care: 80 percent in control health zones, 75 percent in intervention health zones, and 77 percent in the total sample.
- Perceived support from key influencers for the adoption of kangaroo mother care if the FTM were to have a low-birth-weight baby is low. A third of FTMs strongly agree that most people who are important to them think they should practice kangaroo care if they have a low-birth-weight baby.
- Sixty-five percent of FTMs said that they would practice Kangaroo Mother Care for a low-birth-weight baby despite opposition from most people who are important to them.
- Almost half of FTMs interviewed, 49 percent, believe that they should breastfeed their baby exclusively.
- Personal belief in exclusive breastfeeding is significantly less common in intervention health zones than in control health zones, regardless of age group. In the total sample, 52 percent of FTMs residing in intervention health zones believe they should practice exclusive breastfeeding compared to 45 percent of those residing in control health zones ( $p < .001$ ).
- The top three key influencers of newborn care decisions are the FTM's mother, her husband/partner, and her sister. These key influencers were mentioned by 78-88 percent of FTMs. Health workers were less of a key influencer of newborn care decisions in intervention health zones (where they were mentioned by 33 percent of FTMs) than in control health zones (where they were mentioned by 43 percent of FTMs).
- Compared to FTMs in other marital status categories, significantly more FTMs who were never married with no romantic partner mentioned their father (61 percent) and their friends (49 percent) and significantly fewer, their husband/partner (30 percent) and their husband/partner's mother (16 percent) among the top five referents for newborn care decisions. By comparison, 40 percent, 89 percent, 42 percent and 26 percent of FTMs who were currently married mentioned their father, husband, husband's mother, and friends among the top five referents, respectively.
- When it comes to breastfeeding, more than 75 percent of FTMs want to do what their mother, health workers, and husband/partner want them to do. Motivation to comply with the wishes of these top three key influencers is higher in intervention health zones than in control health zones. However, motivation to comply with the wishes of friends and religious leaders is significantly lower in intervention health zones than in control health zones.
- Exclusive breastfeeding rates in the community are perceived to be low. Only 15 percent of FTMs age 15-24 believe that at least half of FTMS in the community practice exclusive breastfeeding.
- Only 31 percent of FTMs interviewed strongly agree that most people important to them think they ought to practice exclusive breastfeeding.

This chapter presents findings on ANC knowledge and use, birth preparedness, and norms pertaining to newborn care (specifically Kangaroo Mother Care for low-birth-weight babies and exclusive breastfeeding). For both Kangaroo Mother Care and exclusive breastfeeding, the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey collected data on:

- Personal beliefs

- Key influencers/normative referents of the practice
- Injunctive norms (perceptions as to which referents approve or disapprove of the practice)
- Motivations to comply with the views of specific referents
- Descriptive norms regarding the practice
- Normative expectations

The data on knowledge of danger signs and newborn care norms provide useful information to reduce newborn mortality and improve breastfeeding practices. The data presented in this chapter also help to identify subgroups of FTMs who face increased risks because of non-use of ANC services or lack of knowledge, and to provide information to assist in planning improvements in the delivery of maternal and newborn health services and behavior change communication activities.

## 4.1 Antenatal Care

### 4.1.1 Perceived Benefits of Antenatal Care

Table 4.1 shows the perceived benefits of ANC among FTMs age 15-24 by age group and study arm. The most cited benefits of antenatal care are the opportunities it provides to monitor the development of the fetus (87 percent) and check for danger signs (48 percent). The least cited benefits of ANC are learning how to care for the newborn (19 percent) and immunization against tetanus (18 percent). Few significant HZ differences are observed, the most noteworthy being the lower percentage of FTMs residing in intervention versus control HZs reporting tablets for anemia as a benefit of antenatal care attendance. These differences occur regardless of age group. In addition, in the 15-19 age group, fewer FTMs in intervention HZs report “getting tablets for malaria” as a benefit of ANC compared to those in control HZs (35 percent and 25 percent, respectively). Concerning age group differences, the percentage of FTMs age 20-24 who report each perceived benefit of ANC is similar to or higher than the corresponding percentage for those aged 15-19.

### 4.1.2 Knowledge of the Recommended Minimum Number of Antenatal Care Visits

The WHO revised guidelines on ANC in 2016 requiring pregnant women to have twice as many contacts with competent health providers - eight - as was recommended previously (WHO, 2016). More antenatal visits help to increase uptake of preventive measures, facilitate timely detection of risks, reduce complications, and reduces the number of still births and perinatal deaths.

Only 8 percent of FTMs age 15-24 reported 8 or more ANC visits as being recommended. As we are unsure as to whether the WHO revised guidelines of eight ANC contacts with competent health providers are being communicated in a systematic way in health facilities in the DRC, Table 4.2 presents the percentage of FTMs who report that at least four ANC visits are recommended.

Two out of three FTMs age 15-24 report that four or more ANC visits are recommended, with the percentage being higher among older FTMs (69 percent) than among their younger counterparts (63 percent) ( $p < .001$ ). In each age group, knowledge levels are higher in intervention than in control HZs, but the differences are not significant at the one percent level. In the 15-19 age group, the highest level of awareness of 4 or more recommended ANC visits is found in intervention HZs among never married women with a romantic partner (78 percent) and the lowest among never married women without a romantic partner in the same HZs (45 percent). In the 20-24 age group, there are several subgroups with levels of

Table 4.1 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who mention specific advantages of seeing someone for antenatal care by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Perceived Advantages	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
Check for danger signs	40.9	46.8	44.1	47.0	58.3	52.4	44.2	52.5	48.4
Check baby is growing well	83.3	86.8	85.1	87.7	91.0	89.3	85.7	88.8	87.3
Immunization against tetanus	20.7	16.6	18.5	20.5	16.3	18.5	20.5	16.5	18.5
Get tablets for anemia	33.0	19.4	25.8	35.3	22.5	29.2	34.2	20.9	27.6
Get medicine to prevent malaria	34.1	25.4	29.5	35.2	33.2	34.2	34.7	29.2	31.9
Learn to prepare for healthy birth	33.3	34.4	33.9	39.5	34.7	37.2	36.7	34.5	35.6
Learn how to care for newborn	18.3	15.2	16.7	20.3	19.5	19.9	19.4	17.3	18.3
Other	2.5	4.4	3.5	2.7	4.2	3.4	2.6	4.3	3.5
Cannot name any benefits/DK	3.6	3.4	3.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.1	2.3
N	552	619	1,171	660	600	1,260	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

knowledge at or exceeding 75 percent: currently married women in intervention HZs, never married women with a romantic partner and who reside in intervention HZs, and women in the same HZs who have ever used the internet. The lowest percentage of women age 20-24 reporting a minimum of 4 ANC visits occurs among never married women without a romantic partner (47 percent).

Some significant socioeconomic differentials are seen in knowledge of a minimum of 4 ANC visits. Marital status differentials are significant among FTMs age 15-19 regardless of HZ. Household wealth differentials are significant in the 20-24 year-age group: knowledge increases from 62% among women living in the bottom third of households to 74% among those living in the wealthiest third of households. Ownership of a mobile phone is unrelated to knowledge of the recommended number of ANC visits. Regarding differentials by lifetime use of the internet, in control HZs, FTMs age 15-24 who have ever used the internet have higher levels of knowledge of the recommended number of ANC visits (74 percent) than those who have not (61%).

### **4.1.3 Knowledge of the Recommended Timing of the First Antenatal Care Visit**

The WHO recommends that, under normal circumstances, the first ANC visit should take place during the first trimester of pregnancy. In the MOMENTUM baseline survey, FTMs were asked: “In what month of pregnancy should a woman start attending antenatal services?” Table 4.3 presents information on knowledge of the timing of the first visit. The data show that 58 percent of FTMs age 15-24 know that the first ANC visit should be made before the fourth month of pregnancy, as recommended, with the percentage being slightly higher among those aged 20-24 (59 percent) than among those aged 15-19 (56 percent). Data further show that more than 6 in 10 pregnant women (64 percent) made their first antenatal. In both age groups, knowledge of the recommended timing of the first ANC visit is significantly higher in control HZs than in intervention HZs. In the 15-19 age group, for example, 60 percent of FTMs living in control HZs had accurate knowledge of the recommended timing of the first visit compared to 52 percent of their counterparts living in control HZs.

In the total sample, knowledge of the recommended timing of ANC initiation varies significantly by duration of residence, household wealth and ownership of a mobile phone. For example, the percentage of FTMs who know that ANC must be initiated within the first trimester of pregnancy increases with household wealth from 55 percent among those living in the poorest households to 62 percent among those living in the wealthiest households. Most of the significant socioeconomic variations occur among FTMs age 15-19 living in control HZs. Knowledge of the recommended timing of ANC initiation is lower among FTMs age 15-19 with no/primary education (43 percent) than among their counterparts with secondary/higher education (62 percent), and among those who are currently married (47 percent) than among those in other marital status categories (57-67 percent). In the 20-24 age group. The only significant socioeconomic variation occurs by mobile phone ownership and reveals higher knowledge among FTMs who own mobile phones than among those who do not (69 percent versus 60 percent).

Table 4.2 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who report that four or more antenatal care visits are recommended by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>					*				*			
None/Primary	53.2	62.3	58.3	108	51.4	65.6	58.2	67	52.4	63.4	58.3	175
Secondary/higher	60.6	66.1	63.5	1,063	68.2	71.7	69.8	1,193	64.8	68.9	66.8	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>	*	***							*	***		
Currently married	56.3	-	53.6	56	69.6	75.9	72.1	204	66.9	69.9	68.1	260
Living together	66.7	64.2	65.2	540	66.8	71.6	69.3	618	66.7	67.9	67.4	1,158
Engaged/previously married	51.3	58.6	54.5	134	71.6	65.7	69.1	165	62.6	62.5	62.5	299
Never married, with romantic partner	58.9	77.8	67.6	383	65.4	74.5	69.5	243	61.5	76.6	68.4	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	45.0	41.4	58	-	-	46.7	30	-	48.4	43.2	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>												
<5 years	61.1	67.1	64.2	662	67.9	73.8	70.7	826	65.0	70.7	67.8	1,488
5+ years	65.2	71.2	69.3	75	-	62.2	67.3	55	70.7	67.4	68.5	130
Always	57.5	63.6	60.6	409	63.7	67.3	65.4	355	60.6	65.2	62.8	764
Visitor	-	-	52.0	25	-	-	-	24	73.1	-	65.3	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	64.6	62.1	63.2	228	68.3	71.1	69.5	371	67.1	67.1	67.1	599
No	59.0	66.7	63.0	943	66.8	71.4	69.1	889	62.9	68.9	65.9	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>					*							
Low	63.5	64.9	64.3	457	62.4	71.4	67.3	394	63.0	67.8	65.7	851
Medium	58.3	66.0	62.4	404	63.4	68.9	66.0	409	61.0	67.4	64.2	813
High	58.7	66.2	62.0	303	73.9	73.7	73.8	451	68.0	70.6	69.1	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>									*		**	
Yes	63.8	67.7	65.9	293	68.8	74.0	71.2	659	67.4	71.9	69.5	952
No	58.7	65.1	62.1	878	65.4	68.7	67.1	601	61.5	66.5	64.1	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>	*						*		***		***	
Yes	74.5	63.5	68.2	129	73.6	75.1	74.3	374	73.8	71.7	72.8	503
No	58.4	66.1	62.4	1,042	64.5	69.8	67.0	886	61.3	67.7	64.5	1,928
<b>Total</b>	60.0	65.8	63.0	1,171	67.3	71.3	69.2	1,260	63.9	68.5	66.2	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.3 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who know that antenatal care must be initiated in the first trimester of pregnancy by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>			**						**		*	
None/Primary	42.6	44.3	43.5	108	54.3	65.6	59.7	67	47.6	51.6	49.7	175
Secondary/higher	62.0	53.2	57.4	1,063	65.3	52.1	59.0	1,193	63.8	52.7	58.2	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>	***		*						***			
Currently married	46.9	-	48.2	56	58.4	57.0	57.8	204	56.1	55.3	55.8	260
Living together	66.7	54.8	59.6	540	65.1	51.1	57.9	618	65.8	53.0	58.7	1,158
Engaged/previously married	67.1	46.6	58.2	134	70.5	45.7	60.0	165	69.0	46.1	59.2	299
Never married, with romantic partner	57.0	51.1	54.3	383	66.2	56.4	61.7	243	60.6	53.1	57.2	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	47.5	37.9	58	-	-	63.3	30	-	54.7	46.6	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>	*		*								*	
<5 years	64.3	53.9	58.9	662	64.9	54.7	60.0	826	64.6	54.3	59.5	1,488
5+ years	-	65.4	64.0	75	-	40.5	52.7	55	68.3	55.1	59.2	130
Always	53.0	46.9	49.9	409	62.7	50.6	57.2	355	57.8	48.5	53.3	764
Visitor	-	-	60.0	25	-	-	-	24	73.1	-	63.3	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>	*								*			
Yes	69.8	47.0	56.6	228	68.3	49.4	59.8	371	68.8	48.3	58.6	599
No	58.3	53.8	56.0	943	63.1	54.1	58.7	889	60.7	54.0	57.3	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>									**	*	**	
Low	63.0	47.0	53.6	457	63.0	49.8	55.8	394	63.0	48.2	54.6	851
Medium	53.6	56.6	55.2	404	59.7	56.0	57.9	409	56.9	56.3	56.6	813
High	65.3	56.6	61.4	303	69.7	53.2	62.7	451	68.0	54.6	62.2	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>					*		*		**		*	
Yes	63.8	51.0	57.0	293	68.5	53.7	61.8	659	67.2	52.7	60.3	952
No	59.2	52.8	55.8	878	60.1	52.0	56.1	601	59.6	52.5	55.9	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>		*	*									
Yes	67.3	63.5	65.1	129	63.7	55.5	59.9	374	64.5	57.9	61.2	503
No	59.6	50.8	55.0	1,042	65.1	51.8	58.7	886	62.2	51.2	56.7	1,928
Total	60.3	52.3	56.1	1,171	64.7	52.8	59.0	1,260	62.7	52.6	57.6	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

#### 4.1.4 Antenatal Care Coverage

Table 4.4 presents the percent distribution of FTMs age 15-24 by the type of ANC provider consulted during the current pregnancy, according to background characteristics. Four out of five FTMs (82%) receive ANC from a skilled provider: 36 percent from a doctor, 42 percent from a nurse/midwife, and 4 percent from an auxiliary midwife. If the FTM had received ANC from more than one provider by the time of the survey, the provider with the highest qualifications was recorded. Almost no FTM has received ANC from a traditional birth attendant or community health worker but 18 percent of FTMs interviewed had received no ANC at the time by the time of the survey.

There are significant variations in ANC provider by HZ, age group, level of education, current marital status, duration of residence in the HZ, household wealth, ownership of a mobile phone, and internet use. Significantly fewer FTMs in the intervention HZs see a doctor for ANC than their counterparts in the control HZs (29 percent versus 42 percent). More FTMs age 15-19 have seen no one for ANC compared to those age 20-24 (21 percent versus 14 percent). More FTMs with no/primary education report seeing no one for ANC than those with secondary or higher education (29 percent versus 17 percent). Regarding marital status differences, the percentage of FTMs seeing no one for ANC by the time of the survey ranges from 8 percent among those who were currently married to 32 percent among those who are never married and without a romantic partner. As expected, household wealth, mobile phone ownership and internet use are positively associated with the percentage of FTMs seeing a doctor for ANC. For example, twice as many FTMs who have never used the internet have seen no one for ANC (20 percent) compared to their counterparts who have ever used the internet (9 percent). Surprisingly, nonuse of ANC services is more prevalent among FTMs who have lived for a longer time in the HZ (for at least five years or always) than among those who are recent migrants (20-22 percent versus 15 percent).

#### 4.1.5 Source of Antenatal Care

In the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs who have sought ANC were asked to report the place from which ANC was received. Overall, findings point to a reliance on the private sector as a source of ANC. As Figure 4.1 shows, 57 percent of all FTMs have sought ANC from the private sector and 42 percent from the public sector. Seeking ANC in the private sector is more prevalent in intervention HZs (63 percent) than in control HZs (51 percent) and among never married FTMs with no romantic partner (70 percent) than other marital status categories (52-63 percent). Migrants in the HZ who have lived there for five or more years are the only subpopulation with more than half of FTMs seeking ANC in the public sector (52 percent). There are no age group variations in the sector from which ANC is sought.

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of FTMs age 15-24 by place from which ANC is received, according to background characteristics. Overall, women who seek ANC from the public sector are almost equally divided in their use of government hospitals on the one hand (19 percent) and government health centers on the other (20 percent). However, slight variations are seen by socioeconomic group. There is greater ANC care seeking from government health centers as opposed to government hospitals among FTMs residing in intervention HZs (20 percent versus 14 percent) and migrants to the HZ who had lived there for five or more years (31 percent versus 20 percent). Use of ANC services at government hospitals versus government health centers was higher among FTMs who were engaged/previously married (23 percent versus 9 percent), those who worked in the past 12 months (22 percent versus 14 percent), and those who lived in the wealthiest households (23 percent versus 17 percent). The highest use of private hospitals/clinics for ANC is found among never married women with no romantic partner (68 percent), those who are engaged/previously married (63 percent), those who have always lived in the HZ of residence (63 percent), and those from the intervention

HZs (61 percent). All socioeconomic variations except for household wealth and internet use were statistically significant.

Figure 4.1 Percent distribution of first-time mothers by source of antenatal care, according to marital status and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

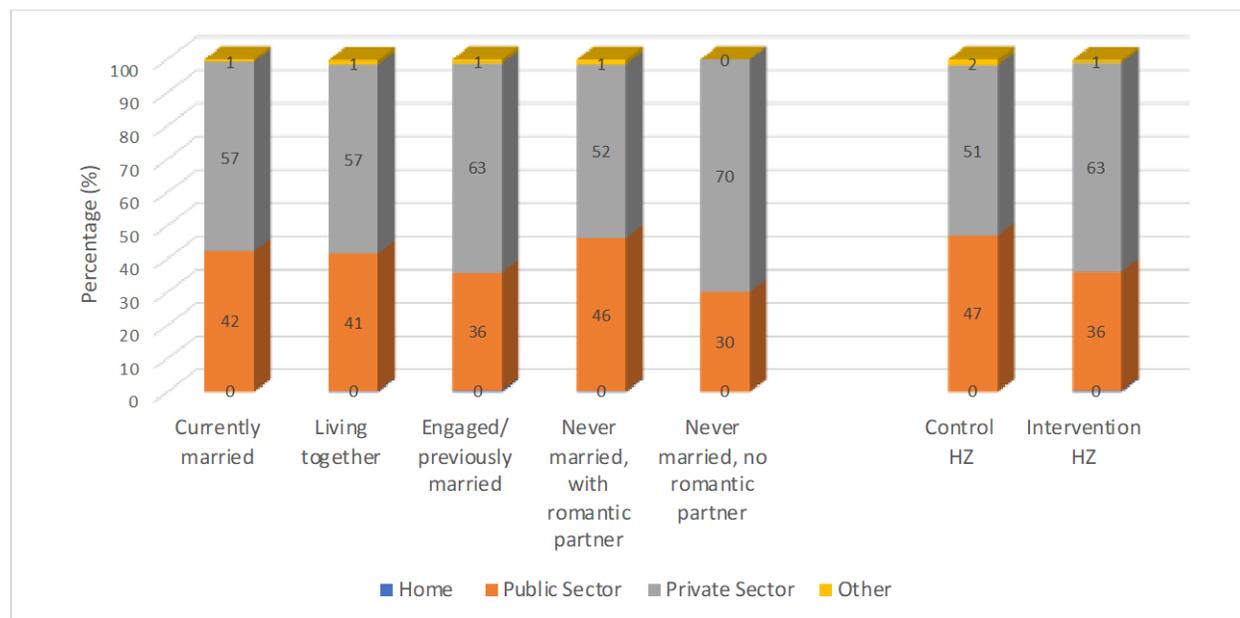


Table 4.4 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by type of antenatal care provider and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Antenatal Care Provider								Total	N
	No one	Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxiliary Midwife	Tradition-al Birth Attendant	Community Health Worker	Community Volunteer	Other		
<b>Age group **</b>										
15-19	21.1	33.3	41.0	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,171
20-24	14.4	37.5	43.5	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,260
<b>Study arm ***</b>										
Control	15.5	42.2	39.1	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,212
Intervention	19.8	28.8	45.4	5.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,219
<b>Level of education **</b>										
None/Primary	28.6	26.9	40.6	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	175
Secondary/higher	16.8	36.1	42.4	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,256
<b>Current marital status ***</b>										
Currently married	8.1	40.8	44.6	5.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	260
Living together	15.8	33.2	46.3	4.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,158
Engaged/previously married	19.7	41.5	34.4	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	299
Never married, with a romantic partner	22.0	35.3	38.7	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	626
Never married, no romantic partner	31.8	30.7	35.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone ***</b>										
<5 years	15.0	37.0	42.9	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,488
5+ years	20.0	33.8	38.5	6.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
Always	21.9	33.4	41.5	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	764
Visitor	26.5	24.5	46.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>										
Yes	16.0	39.7	39.9	3.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	599
No	18.2	34.1	43.1	4.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,832
<b>Household wealth ***</b>										
Low	22.6	29.1	44.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	851
Medium	15.5	31.6	47.6	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	813
High	14.5	46.8	34.2	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone ***</b>										
Yes	10.9	42.5	41.6	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	952
No	22.0	30.9	42.7	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,479
<b>Ever used internet ***</b>										
Yes	9.3	46.3	41.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	503
No	19.8	32.6	42.6	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,928
Total	17.6	35.5	42.3	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.5 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by source of antenatal care and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Her Home	Other Home	Govt. Hospital	Govt. Health Center	Govt. Health Post	Other Public Sector	Private Hospital/Clinic	Other Private/Medical	Other	Total	N
<b>Age group *</b>											
15-19	0.2	0.0	17.9	21.0	2.8	0.3	55.7	0.9	1.2	100.0	924
20-24	0.0	0.2	20.8	18.7	1.1	0.7	55.4	1.8	1.3	100.0	1,078
<b>Study arm ***</b>											
Control	0.0	0.0	24.4	19.3	2.9	0.5	50.7	0.5	1.7	100.0	1,024
Intervention	0.2	0.2	14.2	20.2	0.8	0.6	60.6	2.2	0.8	100.0	978
<b>Level of education *</b>											
None/Primary	0.0	0.0	19.7	20.1	1.7	0.8	56.5	0.4	0.8	100.0	239
Secondary/higher	0.0	0.2	17.8	21.9	1.5	0.2	55.0	1.9	1.3	100.0	975
<b>Current marital status *</b>											
Currently married	0.0	0.0	19.7	20.1	1.7	0.8	56.5	0.4	0.8	100.0	239
Living together	0.0	0.2	17.8	21.9	1.5	0.2	55.0	1.9	1.3	100.0	975
Engaged/previously married	0.4	0.0	22.9	9.2	2.1	1.3	62.5	0.4	1.3	100.0	240
Never married, with romantic partner	0.2	0.0	21.5	20.9	2.9	0.8	51.2	1.0	1.4	100.0	488
Never married, no romantic partner	0.0	0.0	13.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	68.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	60
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone **</b>											
<5 years	0.1	0.2	20.4	20.9	2.1	0.3	52.8	1.3	1.9	100.0	1,265
5+ years	0.0	0.0	20.2	30.8	1.0	0.0	47.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	104
Always	0.2	0.0	17.3	15.6	1.7	1.2	62.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	597
Visitor	0.0	0.0	19.4	19.4	0.0	0.0	58.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	36
<b>Worked in the past 12 months **</b>											
Yes	0.0	0.2	21.5	14.1	0.8	0.8	59.4	1.2	2.0	100.0	503
No	0.1	0.1	18.7	21.7	2.3	0.5	54.2	1.4	1.0	100.0	1,499
<b>Household wealth</b>											
Low	0.2	0.0	17.0	20.0	1.8	0.8	57.4	1.7	1.2	100.0	659
Medium	0.1	0.1	17.9	21.7	1.5	0.1	56.6	1.2	0.7	100.0	687
High	0.0	0.2	23.4	17.4	2.5	0.8	52.7	1.2	1.9	100.0	645
<b>Owns a mobile phone *</b>											
Yes	0.0	0.2	20.6	17.3	1.1	0.8	57.1	1.5	1.3	100.0	848
No	0.2	0.0	18.5	21.6	2.5	0.3	54.4	1.2	1.2	100.0	1,154
<b>Ever used internet</b>											
Yes	0.2	0.2	20.6	16.7	1.5	1.1	57.0	1.3	1.3	100.0	456
No	0.1	0.1	19.1	20.7	2.0	0.4	55.1	1.4	1.2	100.0	1,546
Total	0.1	0.1	19.4	19.8	1.9	0.5	55.5	1.3	1.2	100.0	2,002

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

#### 4.1.6 Timely Initiation of Antenatal Care

Table 4.6 shows that only one out of four FTMs had their first contact with ANC services in the first three months of gestation: 22 percent among those age 15-19 and 28 percent among those age 20-24. There are also no major differences between intervention and control HZs. Overall, 27 percent of FTMs living in control HZs sought ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy compared to 24 percent of those living in intervention HZs. There are sharp differences in timely initiation of ANC by marital status, with the prevalence being almost two to three times as high among currently married FTMs as among those who are never married and without a romantic partner. In the 15-19 age group, for example, only 10 percent of FTMs living in intervention HZs sought ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy, compared to 36 percent of their currently married counterparts living in the same HZs.

Results also show significant household wealth differentials. In the overall sample, the proportion of FTMs who sought ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy increased from 20 percent in the poorest households to 32 percent in the richest households. These household wealth differentials are significant in the 20-24 age group in the control HZs. Work differentials show that the percentage of FTMs seeking ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy is slightly higher among those who worked in the past 12 months than among those who did not, especially among 20-24-year-old FTMs living in control HZs (36 percent versus 28 percent). Ownership of a mobile phone is associated with a higher percentage of FTMs seeking ANC within the first trimester of pregnancy among FTMs age 15-19 living in intervention HZs (27 percent versus 19 percent) and among FTMs age 20-24 living in control HZs. Similar differentials are found in the total sample by internet usage. The percentage of FTMs age 15-24 who initiated ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy is 33 percent among those who have ever used the internet as compared to 24 percent among those who have not. These differentials are wider among in the 20-24 age group than in the 15-19 age group.

#### 4.1.7 Antenatal Care Content

To provide insights into the content of ANC and assess the essential package of services provided to pregnant women, including the prevention of anemia and malaria and the monitoring of vital signs to detect and manage complications, FTMs were asked a series of questions regarding: (a) whether they had received certain screening tests during ANC; (b) whether they had been counseled on certain topics including obstetric and newborn danger signs and birth spacing. Table 4.7 provides data on the percentage of FTMs who received specific services during ANC visits while Table 4.8 focuses on the content of counseling received during ANC visits.

The percentage of pregnant FTMs who have undergone basic tests during ANC is nearly universal. More than 9 in 10 FTMs have been weighed (97 percent) and have had their abdomen checked (97 percent), their blood pressure taken (95 percent), and their blood drawn (90 percent). Slightly lower percentages have had their urine sampled (85 percent) and their blood tested (87 percent). Eighty-five percent of FTMs have taken iron supplements and 87 percent have been given or have taken sulphadoxine pyrimethamine/Fansidar. Data were not collected on the number of doses of SP/Fansidar taken or received.

Although socioeconomic variations in these components of ANC were small in magnitude, some statistically significant differences are detected. Fewer FTMs have had a urine test if they have no/primary education (78 percent), if they do not own a mobile phone or if they have never used the internet (84 percent). Compared to FTMs age 20-24, fewer of those in the 15-19 age group have had a blood test during ANC (92 percent and 85 percent, respectively), have taken iron supplements (88 percent and 84 percent, respectively), and taken/received SP/Fansidar (87 percent and 82 percent, respectively). The percentage of FTMs who have been weighed, had their blood pressure taken, had a urine test, had a blood test, taken iron supplements, and

Table 4.6 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who initiated antenatal care in first trimester, by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	23.4	26.2	25.0	108	22.9	15.6	19.4	67	23.2	22.6	22.9	175
Secondary/higher	22.0	20.4	21.2	1,063	30.6	26.6	28.7	1,193	26.7	23.5	25.1	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>		***	***			*	*			***	***	
Currently married	28.1	-	35.7	56	34.4	40.5	36.8	204	33.1	41.7	36.5	260
Living together	26.9	24.0	25.2	540	28.9	22.7	25.7	618	28.1	23.4	25.5	1,158
Engaged/previously married	17.1	8.6	13.4	134	33.7	27.1	30.9	165	26.3	18.8	23.1	299
Never married, with a romantic partner	17.9	19.9	18.8	383	27.8	24.5	26.3	243	21.8	21.7	21.7	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	5.0	10.3	58	-	-	20.0	30	-	12.5	13.6	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>										*	*	
<5 years	24.8	23.0	23.9	662	30.7	29.0	29.9	826	28.2	26.2	27.2	1,488
5+ years	26.1	19.2	21.3	75	-	16.2	18.2	55	24.4	18.0	20.0	130
Always	18.5	17.7	18.1	409	30.1	21.0	25.9	355	24.2	19.1	21.7	764
Visitor	-	-	16.0	25	-	-	-	24	15.4	-	20.4	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>					*				*		*	
Yes	22.9	25.8	24.6	228	35.6	27.1	31.8	371	31.6	26.5	29.0	599
No	21.9	19.7	20.8	943	27.7	25.6	26.7	889	24.8	22.5	23.6	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>					***		***		***	**	***	
Low	21.7	17.5	19.3	457	18.8	20.7	19.8	394	20.3	18.9	19.5	851
Medium	22.4	20.8	21.5	404	25.0	27.5	26.2	409	23.8	24.0	23.9	813
High	22.8	27.2	24.8	303	41.8	30.5	37.0	451	34.3	29.1	32.1	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>		*	*		*		**		***	**	***	
Yes	25.4	27.1	26.3	293	34.0	28.7	31.6	659	31.6	28.1	29.9	952
No	21.0	19.0	19.9	878	25.6	23.3	24.5	601	22.9	20.7	21.8	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>					***	*	***		***	*	***	
Yes	23.6	24.3	24.0	129	39.3	31.8	35.8	374	35.9	29.6	32.8	503
No	21.9	20.6	21.2	1,042	26.1	23.7	24.9	886	24.0	21.9	22.9	1,928
Total	22.1	21.0	21.5	1,171	30.2	26.0	28.2	1,260	26.5	23.5	25.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.7 Among first-time mothers age 15-24 receiving care, the percentage that received specific antenatal care services by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Weighed	Abdomen Felt	Blood Pressure	Urine Test	Blood Test	Iron Tablets	SP/ Fansidar	N
<b>Age group</b>	*		**		***	**	***	
15-19	96.4	97.2	93.2	82.0	86.4	84.2	81.8	928
20-24	98.1	97.6	95.9	88.3	92.1	88.4	87.1	1,078
<b>Study arm</b>	***					***		
Control	98.4	97.9	95.0	86.7	89.4	89.5	85.5	1,024
Intervention	96.1	96.8	94.3	84.0	89.6	83.3	83.7	978
<b>Level of education</b>				*				
None/Primary	96.0	97.6	92.8	77.6	84.8	85.6	79.2	125
Secondary/higher	97.4	97.4	94.8	85.9	89.8	86.5	85.0	1,877
<b>Current marital status</b>								
Currently married	98.7	99.2	98.3	87.0	88.7	88.7	89.1	239
Living together	97.3	97.1	94.2	84.9	89.7	85.8	84.2	975
Engaged/previously married	98.3	98.3	95.4	84.6	90.0	87.5	87.5	240
Never married, with romantic partner	95.9	96.3	93.4	86.7	89.8	86.9	82.8	488
Never married, no romantic partner	98.3	100.0	95.0	80.0	83.3	80.0	78.3	60
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>								
<5 years	96.9	97.5	94.5	85.7	89.7	86.6	84.7	1,265
5+ years	96.2	98.1	94.2	87.5	95.2	91.3	89.4	104
Always	98.2	97.3	95.0	84.8	87.9	85.1	83.6	597
Visitor	100.0	91.7	97.2	80.6	88.9	91.7	88.9	36
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>			**					
Yes	97.8	98.0	97.0	85.5	89.5	87.1	86.3	503
No	97.1	97.2	93.9	85.4	89.5	86.3	84.1	1,499
<b>Household wealth</b>	*		**	**	**	**	*	
Low	96.4	96.4	92.6	81.8	86.3	83.0	81.5	663
Medium	96.8	98.0	94.0	86.3	91.1	86.6	85.7	691
High	98.8	98.0	97.5	88.4	90.9	89.8	86.8	648
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>	*			***	*		**	
Yes	0.983	0.973	95.5	88.4	91.4	87.9	0.874	848
No	0.965	0.975	94.0	83.2	88.0	85.4	0.827	1,154
<b>Ever used internet</b>	**	**	*	**		***	**	
Yes	99.3	99.1	96.9	89.5	91.9	91.2	89.0	456
No	96.7	96.9	94.0	84.2	88.7	85.1	83.4	1,546
<b>Total</b>	97.3	97.4	94.7	85.4	89.5	86.5	84.7	2,002

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

taken SP/Fansidar tends to increase with household wealth. For example, the percentage taking iron supplements is 83 percent in the poorest households, 87 percent in medium wealth households, and 90 percent in the wealthiest households. Significant variations are also seen by lifetime use of the internet. The percentage of FTMs who have been weighed, had their abdomens checked, had a urine test, taken iron supplements, and taken/received SP/Fansidar is higher among users than non-users (for example, 91 percent versus 85 percent in the case of iron supplements). More FTMs who own a mobile phone have taken/received SP/Fansidar and have had a urine test than those who do not own a mobile phone.

In the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs who utilized ANC services were asked whether they had received advice or had been counseled on the following topics: breastfeeding, newborn care, sleeping under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), preparing for birth, delivery with a skilled birth attendant, birth spacing, family planning, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV. FTMs were also asked the following questions: (a) “During any of your ANC visits, were you told about the danger signs of pregnancy, delivery, or soon thereafter?”; (b) “During any of your ANC visits, were you counseled on signs that tell you that your newborn is in danger and needs health care right away?” Table 4.8 shows the percentage of FTMs who had been counseled on specific topics at ANC by the time of the survey. The most common counseling topic is ITN use, reported by 86 percent of FTMs. Almost half to almost two-thirds of FTMs have been counseled on birth preparedness (49 percent), delivery with a skilled birth attendant (54 percent), PMTCT (63 percent), and obstetric danger signs (53 percent). The least common counseling topics during ANC are newborn danger signs, newborn care, and family planning, reported by roughly a third of FTMs. Only 35 percent and 37 percent of FTMs who sought ANC had received advice on breastfeeding and birth spacing, respectively, by the time of the survey.

Some HZ differentials are observed. In intervention as compared to control HZs, it is more common for FTMs to be counseled about birth spacing (43 percent versus 31 percent), family planning (37 percent versus 26 percent), and newborn danger signs (33 percent versus 27 percent). It is less common for FTMs residing in intervention as compared to control HZs to be counseled about delivery with a skilled birth attendant (48 percent versus 61 percent). Significant marital status differentials are observed for receipt of counseling on birth preparedness and obstetric danger signs, with more currently married FTMs reporting being counseled on these topics than never married FTMs with no romantic partner. For example, while 60 percent of currently married FTMs have been counseled on obstetric danger signs, only 48 percent of never married FTMs with no romantic partner have.

There are small differentials in counseling received on FP and newborn danger signs by duration of residence in the HZ and no differentials by work status in the past 12 months. While there are significant differences in counseling received on ITN use, PMTCT and obstetric danger signs by ownership of a mobile phone ( $p < .05$ ), the differences were small in magnitude, less than six percentage points. The percentage of FTMs who report being counseled on ITN use, birth preparedness, PMTCT and obstetric danger signs is significantly higher among those who have ever used the internet than among those who have not ( $p < .01$ ), with the widest differences being seen in counseling on obstetric danger signs (64 percent versus 50 percent).

Table 4.8 Among first-time mothers age 15-24 receiving antenatal care, the percentage that were counseled on specific topics by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Breast-feeding	Newborn Care	ITN Use	Birth Preparedness	Delivery with Skilled Attendant	Birth Spacing	Family Planning	PMTCT	Obstetric Danger Signs	Newborn Danger Signs	N
<b>Age group</b>	*	*		**			**	***	*		
15-19	32.3	28.2	85.5	45.1	52.3	35.9	28.5	58.3	49.8	29.2	924
20-24	36.6	32.6	85.8	52.1	56.2	38.0	34.1	66.8	55.5	30.3	1,078
<b>Study arm</b>					***	***	***	*		***	
Control	34.3	29.5	85.6	49.1	60.5	31.3	26.0	60.6	52.1	26.5	1,024
Intervention	35.0	31.7	85.7	48.7	48.0	43.0	37.3	65.2	53.7	33.3	978
<b>Level of education</b>			*			*			*		
None/Primary	36.8	28.0	78.4	41.6	50.4	28.8	24.0	56.8	44.0	24.8	125
Secondary/higher	34.5	30.7	86.1	49.4	54.7	37.6	32.0	63.3	53.4	30.2	1,877
<b>Current marital status</b>				***	**				***		
Currently married	34.7	28.9	88.3	55.6	54.8	37.2	31.4	64.4	59.8	26.4	239
Living together	34.8	31.4	85.4	50.9	56.7	36.9	32.8	63.8	56.0	31.0	975
Engaged/previously married	34.2	31.3	88.7	52.9	60.4	37.1	31.7	59.2	50.8	29.6	240
Never married, with romantic partner	35.0	29.7	83.2	41.0	46.7	37.7	29.3	62.9	44.7	29.5	488
Never married, no romantic partner	30.0	28.3	86.7	38.3	53.3	33.3	28.3	56.7	48.3	28.3	60
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>							*			*	
<5 years	33.1	29.9	86.3	49.7	55.6	37.4	32.3	63.6	54.8	27.7	1,265
5+ years	40.4	37.5	83.7	49.0	51.9	44.2	38.5	59.6	48.1	29.8	104
Always	36.3	31.0	84.6	47.4	53.1	34.8	29.8	62.1	49.2	33.8	597
Visitor	41.7	27.8	86.1	44.4	41.7	41.7	13.9	61.1	58.3	36.1	36
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>											
Yes	37.6	31.0	88.1	51.3	57.3	39.6	34.2	63.0	54.7	29.8	503
No	33.6	30.4	84.9	48.1	53.4	36.2	30.6	62.8	52.2	29.8	1,499
<b>Household wealth</b>								*			
Low	34.6	32.9	84.1	47.0	54.0	37.6	31.0	60.7	52.7	31.1	663
Medium	32.2	27.8	84.9	49.5	51.5	35.4	30.6	61.3	50.4	27.1	691
High	37.4	31.2	88.1	50.2	57.8	38.1	33.0	66.8	55.8	31.8	648
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>			*					*	*		
Yes	34.9	30.3	87.7	51.2	54.6	37.1	31.7	65.4	56.1	30.0	848
No	34.4	30.8	84.1	47.2	54.2	37.0	31.4	61.0	50.4	29.7	1,154
<b>Ever used internet</b>			**	**		*	*	***	***	*	
Yes	38.4	33.3	89.9	55.3	56.4	41.0	35.3	69.7	64.3	34.2	456
No	33.5	29.8	84.4	47.0	53.8	35.9	30.4	60.9	49.5	28.5	1,546
Total	34.6	30.6	85.7	48.9	54.4	37.1	31.5	62.9	52.8	29.8	2,002

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

## 4.2 Birth Preparedness

### 4.2.1 Knowledge of Danger Signs/Symptoms

In Table 4.9, data are presented on FTMs' knowledge about common danger signs and symptoms during pregnancy, delivery, or soon thereafter by socioeconomic characteristics. In the baseline survey, all FTMs were asked: "What danger signs during pregnancy, delivery or soon thereafter do you know that need immediate medical attention?" The data show that 57 percent of FTMs are not able to mention an obstetric danger sign. Thirty percent list fever, 25 percent list severe headache, and 23 percent, severe bleeding. Foul discharge and swollen feet are listed by less than 15 percent of FTMs.

In general, socioeconomic differences are small in magnitude - less than eight percentage points - and not consistently significant across the obstetric danger signs. Differences by internet usage are noteworthy, with more FTMs who have ever used the internet reporting severe headache, fever, foul discharge, and severe bleeding than those who have never used the internet. For example, 34 percent of internet users report severe bleeding as an obstetric danger sign/symptom compared to 20 percent of those who have never used the internet. Regarding marital status differences, twice as many currently married FTMs (21 percent) know about foul discharge as do never married women with a romantic partner (10 percent). Similar relative differences are seen by duration of residence in the health zone for knowledge of foul discharge.

Data were also collected on FTM's knowledge of newborn danger signs/symptoms during the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey. As Table 4.10 shows, while only 30 percent of FTMs list fever as an obstetric danger sign/symptom, 85 percent are aware that high fever is a newborn danger sign. Less than 5 percent of FTMs age 15-24 are aware of the following newborn danger signs/symptoms: redness, swelling or pus around the eyes; and redness, swelling or bad smell around the umbilical cord/belly button. Socioeconomic differentials are small.

Different sets of socioeconomic characteristics are significantly associated with the level of awareness of each newborn danger sign. There are no statistically significant differences in the percentage of FTMs who knew that high fever is a newborn danger sign. Concerning knowledge of fits/convulsions, the only socioeconomic differences significant at the one percent level are found by HZ, with intervention HZs showing lower levels than control HZs (19 percent versus 24 percent). Significant age group differentials ( $p < .01$ ) are seen in the percentage of FTMs who identified yellow eyes and difficulty feeding/sucking as newborn danger signs, which is higher among those age 20-24 than among those age 15-19. The only other differential that is significant at the one percent level is knowledge of difficult/rapid breathing by household wealth. The percentage of FTMs who report that difficult/rapid breathing is a newborn danger sign increases from 25 percent among those living in the poorest households to 32 percent among those in the wealthiest households.

### 4.2.2 Knowledge of how to Prepare for a Maternal Emergency

Birth preparedness is an essential part of ANC counseling. Birth preparedness can help reduce the delays that occur when women experience obstetric complications. It involves identifying a skilled provider and making a plan for reaching the facility during labor; setting aside personal funds to cover the costs of travelling to and delivering with a skilled provider and any required supplies; recognizing signs of complications; knowing what community resources (e.g., emergency transport, funds, communications, etc.) are available in case of emergencies; knowing what transport can be used to get to the hospital; identifying person(s) to accompany to the hospital and/or to stay at home with family; and identifying a blood donor. In the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Evaluation Survey, FTMs were asked: "How can you and your husband/partner prepare for a possible

maternal emergency?” Table 4.11 shows the percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 who know specific ways of preparing for a maternal emergency, by background characteristics.

To prepare for a maternal emergency, 77 percent of FTMs stated that they and their husband/partner must save money for emergency care, 20 percent stated that they must learn danger signs, 18 percent that they must arrange for emergency transport and 7 percent that they must obtain standing permission from their husband/partner to go to hospital. . Less than one percent mentioned identifying a blood donor. Some significant socioeconomic differentials were observed. For example, saving money for emergency care was listed by 85 percent of currently married FTMs compared with 46 percent of those who were never married and had no romantic partner. The percentage of FTMs who mentioned saving money to prepare for a maternal health emergency increased with household wealth from 72 percent among FTMs in the poorest households to 80 percent among those residing in the richest households. Saving money was also mentioned by more FTMs in the control HZs (81 percent) than in the intervention HZs (72 percent).

Few socioeconomic differentials are seen in the percentage of FTMs who report learning about danger signs as one way of preparing for a maternal emergency. Marital status differentials are noteworthy. Almost twice as many currently married FTMs (26 percent) as never married FTMs with no romantic partner (14 percent) mentioned the importance of learning danger signs as did FTMs who are engaged or previously married (14 percent). Awareness of the importance of arranging for emergency transportation was nearly three times as high among currently married FTMs (20 percent) as among never married FTMs with no romantic partner (7 percent). There were small age group differentials. The largest of these differentials was seen in the percentage of FTMs who reported saving money for emergency care as one way of preparing for a maternal emergency. This percentage was higher among older than among younger FTMs (80 percent among those age 20-24 versus 73 percent among those age 15-19).

### **4.2.3 Emergency Transport Plan**

One way in which FTMs and their partners and families can be adequately prepared to respond if complications occur to the woman and/or her baby during pregnancy, childbirth or the early postpartum/postnatal period is to make emergency transport plans. In the 2018 MOMENTUM baseline survey, FTMs were asked: “Do you and your husband/partner have a plan for emergency transport to a health facility for the sick newborn, sick mother or both, should it be needed. Table 4.12 shows that 62 percent of FTMs age 15-24 years reported that they and their husband/partner had an emergency transport plan for the sick mother and/or the sick newborn.

Age differentials are significant, with 55 percent of FTMs age 15-19 and 61 percent of those age 20-24 having a transport plan for maternal and newborn health emergencies. Among all FTMs age 15-19, there are significant socioeconomic differentials in having an emergency transport plan by level of education, current marital status and household wealth. Similar socioeconomic differentials are seen among FTMs age 20-24 and in this age group, the percentage of FTMs who report that they and their husband/partner have an emergency transport plan for maternal or newborn health emergencies is higher among those who own a mobile phone (65 percent) than among those who do not (57 percent).

Table 4.9 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who know obstetric danger signs by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Obstetric Danger Sign/Symptom											N
	Severe Headache	Fever	Foul Discharge	Retained Placenta	Swollen Feet	Convulsions	Severe Bleeding	Prolonged Labor	Baby Does Not Come Head First	Other		
<b>Age group</b>	**	**	**				***	*				
15-19	22.6	27.0	12.2	1.0	11.5	4.8	19.6	1.0	1.5	5.9	1,171	
20-24	27.1	31.9	16.5	1.8	13.7	4.8	26.3	2.3	1.3	6.6	1,260	
<b>Study arm</b>			*						*	*		
Control	26.2	30.5	16.3	1.1	12.6	4.5	21.9	1.4	0.9	7.5	1,212	
Intervention	23.8	28.5	12.6	1.8	12.6	5.1	24.3	2.0	2.0	5.0	1,219	
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	21.1	23.4	12.6	0.0	8.0	2.9	17.1	1.1	0.0	4.0	175	
Secondary/higher	25.3	30.0	14.6	1.6	13.0	5.0	23.6	1.7	1.6	6.4	2,256	
<b>Current marital status</b>			***							***		
Currently married	26.9	31.5	20.8	1.9	14.6	5.8	25.0	2.7	0.8	12.3	260	
Living together	26.5	31.0	14.8	1.8	12.3	4.1	24.4	2.0	1.4	5.6	1,158	
Engaged/previously married	23.7	29.8	16.7	1.7	11.4	4.3	22.4	1.3	0.7	6.4	299	
Never married, with romantic partner	23.0	26.8	10.1	0.6	13.6	6.2	20.8	1.0	1.8	5.3	626	
Never married, no romantic partner	17.0	22.7	14.8	0.0	9.1	3.4	19.3	1.1	4.5	3.4	88	
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>			***							*		
<5 years	25.7	31.1	16.5	1.3	13.5	4.2	24.7	1.8	1.2	7.5	1,488	
5+ years	26.9	26.9	14.6	0.8	12.3	5.4	19.2	0.8	2.3	3.1	130	
Always	23.4	27.1	10.9	1.8	11.4	5.6	20.9	1.7	1.6	4.6	764	
Visitor	20.4	26.5	8.2	2.0	6.1	10.2	18.4	0.0	4.1	4.1	49	
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>	*		***									
Yes	25.4	29.2	15.4	2.0	13.2	6.0	24.7	1.3	1.5	7.3	599	
No	24.8	29.6	14.1	1.3	12.4	4.4	22.6	1.8	1.4	5.9	1,832	
<b>Household wealth</b>			***									
Low	22.3	28.9	11.2	1.1	11.6	4.2	22.0	1.9	1.6	5.9	851	
Medium	24.6	28.3	14.0	1.5	11.8	4.4	22.1	1.5	0.7	5.9	813	
High	28.5	31.8	18.3	1.9	14.7	6.0	25.5	1.7	2.0	7.0	754	
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>	**	***	***		**		***	**				
Yes	28.3	33.8	18.5	1.7	15.1	5.5	26.6	2.5	1.6	6.9	952	
No	22.9	26.8	11.8	1.3	11.0	4.4	20.9	1.1	1.4	5.8	1,479	
<b>Ever used internet</b>	***	***	***		***		***	***		***		
Yes	31.2	36.0	23.3	2.0	17.3	6.0	34.2	4.0	2.0	9.1	503	
No	23.3	27.9	12.1	1.3	11.4	4.5	20.2	1.1	1.3	5.5	1,928	
Total	25.0	29.5	14.4	1.4	12.6	4.8	23.1	1.7	1.4	6.3	2,431	

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.10 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who know newborn danger signs by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Newborn Danger Signs/Symptoms									
	High Fever	Fits, Convulsions	Yellow Eyes	Difficult/Rapid Breathing	Difficulty Feeding or Sucking	Feels Colder than Normal	Redness, Swelling or Pus Around Eyes	Redness, Swelling or Bad Smell Around Cord/Belly Button	Other	N
<b>Age group</b>			**		**					
15-19	85.1	21.4	7.9	26.0	25.9	7.2	3.2	2.8	13.9	1,171
20-24	85.6	21.5	11.2	28.7	31.0	7.2	4.2	3.9	13.3	1,260
<b>Study arm</b>		***				***		***		
Control	86.3	24.4	9.3	27.2	28.8	9.2	3.7	4.8	13.9	1,212
Intervention	84.5	18.5	9.9	27.6	28.3	5.3	3.8	2.0	13.3	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>										
None/Primary	87.4	19.4	10.9	24.6	26.3	9.1	4.6	2.9	12.6	175
Secondary/higher	85.2	21.6	9.5	27.6	28.7	7.0	3.7	3.4	13.7	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>				*						
Currently married	85.8	23.8	11.9	29.6	30.8	7.3	3.8	3.1	11.9	260
Living together	84.0	20.2	9.4	27.5	26.8	6.5	3.1	4.1	14.2	1,158
Engaged/previously married	88.0	21.4	10.7	20.4	30.1	9.4	3.7	1.3	14.0	299
Never married, with romantic partner	85.8	23.3	8.8	29.7	31.5	7.7	4.8	2.7	13.6	626
Never married, no romantic partner	90.9	18.2	8.0	26.1	19.3	5.7	4.5	5.7	10.2	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>					*					
<5 years	85.1	21.4	9.9	27.8	28.2	7.1	3.3	3.5	13.2	1,488
5+ years	80.0	22.3	10.8	23.1	22.3	3.8	3.1	0.8	13.8	130
Always	87.4	20.7	8.6	27.6	31.0	8.2	4.8	3.8	14.4	764
Visitor	77.6	34.7	14.3	22.4	16.3	4.1	2.0	0.0	14.3	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>									***	
Yes	83.0	19.7	10.2	27.2	29.9	7.0	3.7	3.3	17.9	599
No	86.2	22.1	9.4	27.5	28.1	7.3	3.8	3.4	12.2	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>				**						
Low	84.1	20.3	9.2	24.6	28.4	7.4	4.2	2.2	14.8	851
Medium	85.4	21.2	10.0	26.1	28.9	8.0	3.2	3.7	13.3	813
High	86.9	22.9	9.5	32.2	28.2	6.2	3.8	4.2	12.9	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>		*	*	*	*			*		
Yes	85.9	23.7	11.1	29.9	31.4	6.8	3.9	4.4	12.2	952
No	85.1	20.0	8.7	25.8	26.7	7.4	3.7	2.7	14.5	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>							*			
Yes	86.7	20.5	9.9	30.8	30.8	7.0	5.4	4.6	15.7	503
No	85.1	21.7	9.5	26.5	28.0	7.3	3.3	3.1	13.1	1,928
<b>Total</b>	85.4	21.5	9.6	27.4	28.5	7.2	3.7	3.4	13.6	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.11 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who report specific ways of preparing for a maternal emergency by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Learn Danger Signs	Save Money	Obtain Permission	Emergency Transport	Blood Donor	Other	N
<b>Age group</b>	*	***			*	***	
15-19	17.8	72.8	6.8	16.7	0.3	12.6	1,171
20-24	21.2	80.2	6.7	19.2	1.0	7.0	1,260
<b>Study Arm</b>	***	***		***			
Control	16.0	81.4	6.4	21.9	0.8	9.4	1,212
Intervention	23.1	71.9	7.2	14.2	0.4	10.0	1,219
<b>L of education</b>		***				***	
None/Primary	19.4	64.0	10.3	14.9	1.1	20.0	175
Secondary/higher	19.6	77.6	6.5	18.3	0.6	8.9	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>	***	***	*	*		***	
Currently married	26.2	85.4	4.6	20.4	0.4	3.1	260
Living together	18.6	77.0	7.3	17.6	0.9	9.9	1,158
Engaged/previously married	13.7	79.6	6.4	17.4	0.0	9.4	299
Never married, with romantic partner	20.4	75.2	7.8	19.6	0.6	8.6	626
Never married, no romantic partner	27.3	45.5	0.0	6.8	0.0	35.2	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>	***	*					
<5 years	21.3	77.3	6.5	18.3	0.8	8.5	1,488
5+ years	26.9	65.4	9.2	19.2	0.8	9.2	130
Always	15.4	77.5	7.3	17.4	0.3	11.8	764
Visitor	12.2	73.5	2.0	16.3	0.0	16.3	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>		*			*		
Yes	17.7	80.1	6.5	16.2	1.2	10.2	599
No	20.2	75.5	6.9	18.6	0.4	9.6	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>		***	**			**	
Low	20.8	72.2	8.9	16.7	0.5	12.2	851
Medium	18.0	78.0	5.5	18.8	0.5	9.0	813
High	19.9	80.4	5.6	18.8	0.9	7.7	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>	**	**				***	
Yes	22.4	79.8	7.4	19.4	0.7	6.6	952
No	17.8	74.6	6.4	17.1	0.5	11.7	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>	***	***				***	
Yes	25.0	83.7	5.0	17.5	0.8	5.2	503
No	18.2	74.8	7.3	18.2	0.6	10.9	1,928
Total	19.6	76.6	6.8	18.0	0.6	9.7	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Within each age group, the extent to which socioeconomic differentials achieve statistical significance varies by study arm. For example, among FTMs age 15-19 who live in control HZs, there are no statistically significant differentials in ownership of an emergency transport plan (see Table 4.12). However, among women of the same age who reside in intervention HZs, there are significant differentials by education, marital status and household wealth. Overall, the largest differences in ownership of an emergency transport plan occur by marital status. For example, the percentage of FTMs age 15-24 who report that they and their husband/partner have an emergency transport plan ranges from 32 percent among those who are never married with no romantic partner to 69 percent among those who are currently married.

## **4.3 Newborn Care**

### **4.3.1 Caring for a Low-birth-weight Infant at Home**

The WHO defines low birth weight as a birth weight of an infant of 2,499 g or less, regardless of gestational age. Almost every low birth weight baby finds it difficult to maintain body temperature and many suffer from breathing problems and difficulty as a result of immature lungs. As their lung capacity is lower, babies with low birth weight always find it difficult to breastfeed, which may contribute to low weight gain. In the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs were asked “Now I would like to talk about taking care of low-birthweight babies. A low birth-weight baby is a baby that weighs less than 2500 grams (2.5kg) at birth. What are some of the things that a mother must do to take care of a low-birth-weight or premature baby at home?”

The most commonly reported way of caring for low-birth-weight babies is to keep them warm, reported by 7 in 10 FTMs age 15-24, as shown in Table 4.13. One in five FTMs mention exclusive breastfeeding and less than 10 percent, kangaroo care or skin-to-skin contact. Less than one in ten FTMs mention early initiation of breastfeeding, clean/dry cord care, assessing the low-birth-weight infant for danger signs, and regular baby visits to the health facility. Few significant socioeconomic differentials are found in knowledge of how to care for a low-birth-weight baby at home. Breastfeeding is mentioned by significantly more FTMs with no/primary education as compared to those with secondary/higher education (24 percent versus 16 percent), contrary to expectation. Marital status differentials are significant for responses related to keeping the baby warm, assessing the baby for danger signs, and making regular baby visits to the health facility. For example, while 76 percent of women who are living together with their partner mention the importance of keeping the baby warm, only 55 percent of never married FTMs with no romantic partner do. However, almost twice as many FTMs in the latter category mention making regular baby visits to the health facility as do FTMs who are currently married or living together.

As household wealth increases, so does the percentage of who mention frequent breastfeeding as one way of caring for low-birth-weight babies, from 19 percent among FTMs in the poorest households to 28 percent among those in the wealthiest households. Significant differentials are also seen by lifetime use of the internet, although the differences are small in magnitude. HZ difference in knowledge are also small and/or statistically insignificant, except for the percentage of FTMs reporting exclusive breastfeeding which is as high as 21 percent among FTMs who have ever used the internet versus 12 percent among those who have not.

Table 4.12 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who have an emergency transport plan for the sick mother or sick newborn, by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>		**	*			*	**			**	**	
None/Primary	59.6	31.1	43.5	108	51.4	37.5	44.8	67	56.1	33.3	44.0	175
Secondary/higher	62.2	50.2	55.9	1,063	67.4	55.8	61.9	1,193	65.0	53.0	59.0	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>		***	***		*		***		***	***	***	
Currently married	59.4	-	66.1	56	77.6	57.0	69.6	204	73.9	61.2	68.8	260
Living together	63.5	51.4	56.3	540	65.4	57.4	61.3	618	64.6	54.4	59.0	1,158
Engaged/previously married	69.7	50.0	61.2	134	64.2	58.6	61.8	165	66.7	54.7	61.5	299
Never married, with a romantic partner	60.4	43.8	52.7	383	61.7	46.4	54.7	243	60.9	44.8	53.5	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	25.0	27.6	58	-	-	40.0	30	-	31.3	31.8	88
<b>Years lived continuously in HZ</b>		*								*	*	
<5 years	59.6	52.8	56.0	662	66.3	53.9	60.4	826	63.4	53.4	58.5	1,488
5+ years	60.9	34.6	42.7	75	-	37.8	47.3	55	63.4	36.0	44.6	130
Always	66.0	45.0	55.3	409	66.8	60.5	63.9	355	66.4	51.8	59.3	764
Visitor	-	-	48.0	25	-	-	-	24	65.4	--	57.1	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>					*		*					*
Yes	62.5	53.0	57.0	228	72.2	56.6	65.2	371	69.1	55.0	62.1	599
No	61.8	47.0	54.2	943	64.0	54.1	59.2	889	62.9	50.4	56.6	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>		***	*		**		**		**	***	***	
Low	63.0	39.9	49.5	457	58.6	50.2	54.1	394	60.8	44.5	51.6	851
Medium	56.8	56.6	56.7	404	64.8	59.1	62.1	409	61.0	57.8	59.4	813
High	67.1	50.7	59.7	303	73.6	55.3	65.9	451	71.0	53.4	63.4	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>					**		**		**	*	***	
Yes	62.3	54.2	58.0	293	71.6	56.3	64.6	659	69.0	55.6	62.6	952
No	61.8	46.3	53.6	878	60.5	53.3	56.9	601	61.3	49.1	55.0	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												*
Yes	65.5	58.1	61.2	129	70.6	52.6	62.3	374	69.5	54.3	62.0	503
No	61.6	47.0	53.9	1,042	64.7	55.7	60.4	886	63.1	50.8	56.9	1,928
<b>Total</b>	62.0	48.3	54.7	1,171	66.5	54.8	61.	1,260	64.4	51.5	58.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

### 4.3.2 Kangaroo Care

Table 4.14 shows the percentage of FTMs who have ever heard of Kangaroo Mother Care by background characteristics, age group and study arm, and is based on the question: “Have you ever heard of Kangaroo Mother Care?” Only ten percent of FTMs age 15-24 had ever heard of Kangaroo Mother Care with little variation by study arm and age group (8.2 of those age 15-19 and 9.5 of those age 20-24). There is also little socioeconomic variation in knowledge of Kangaroo Mother Care. The only significant variations are found by duration of residence among 20-24-year-olds residing in intervention HZs: Residents who moved into the HZ five or more years ago have significantly higher levels of knowledge of kangaroo care than other FTMs. Nineteen percent of FTMs in the former category had heard about Kangaroo Mother Care compared to 10 percent of those who have lived in the HZ for less than five years and 7 percent of those who have always lived in the HZ. The other significant differential is also found among women age 20-24 living in intervention HZs. In intervention HZs, more employed FTMs age 20-24 had ever heard of Kangaroo Mother Care (14 percent) compared to their unemployed counterparts (8 percent).

After knowledge of Kangaroo Mother Care was ascertained, FTMs were provided with a description of kangaroo care and asked about the perceived benefits of the practice: “Kangaroo Mother Care is a method of care practiced on babies, usually on a low-birth-weight or preterm infant, where the infant is held skin-to-skin with his mother, father, or substitute caregiver. What do you see as the benefits of Kangaroo Mother Care?” These perceived benefits are presented in Table 4.15 for FTMs age 15-24. Two in three FTMs perceive that kangaroo care helps to keep the baby warm (68 percent) and slightly more than one in two women perceive the practice as helping to ensure the survival of the infant (56 percent). Twelve percent of FTMs believe that there are no benefits to kangaroo care, with the percentage ranging from 8 percent among those who are currently married and those who have ever used the internet to 16 percent among those who are engaged/previously married and those who worked in the past 12 months.

Some of the most significant socioeconomic differentials in the perceived benefits of kangaroo care are seen by marital status, with the lowest prevalence in the following perceived benefits of the practice being seen among never married FTMs with no romantic partner: helps keep the baby warm (60 percent); easier breastfeeding (9 percent); more milk production (2 percent); assists with the baby’s mental development (2 percent); and helps the baby sleep (2 percent). Significant HZ differentials are also found. Compared to their counterparts residing in control HZs, a lower percentage of FTMs in intervention HZs perceive that kangaroo care helps keep the baby warm; ensures the baby’s survival; facilitates breastfeeding; helps breastmilk production; facilitates bonding and helps the baby sleep. The percentage of FTMs who believe that there are no benefits to kangaroo care is significantly lower in intervention HZs than in control HZs (9 percent versus 14 percent). In general, socioeconomic differentials are less than 10 percentage points in magnitude.

FTMs were also asked whether they approve of kangaroo mother care. Approval rates are shown in Table 4.16 by age group, study arm, and background characteristics. The majority of FTMs age 15-24 approve of kangaroo care: 80 percent in control HZs and 75 percent in intervention HZs. Approval of kangaroo care among FTMs is higher in the 20-24 age group (79 percent) than in the 15-19 age group (75 percent;  $p=.015$ ). There are few socio-economic differentials in approval of kangaroo mother care. FTMs living in the wealthiest households in intervention HZs and FTMs who were unemployed in the past 12 months have higher approval rates than those living in the poorest households and those who worked in the past 12 months, respectively.

To assess FTM’s perceptions about the prevalence of kangaroo mother care in their community, the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey included the following question: “How many first-time mothers age 15-24 years with a low-birth-weight baby in your community do you believe practice kangaroo mother care: all of them, more than half of them, about half of them, less than half of them, or none of them?” In Table 4.17, we present the percentage of FTMs age 15-24 who believe no FTMs with a low-birth-weight baby in the community

Table 4.13 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who know how to care for low-birth-weight babies by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Kangaroo Care/ Skin-to-skin Contact	Initiate Breast Feeding Early	Exclusive Breast-feeding	Frequent Breast-feeding	Clean, Dry Cord Care	Delayed Bath	Keeping Baby Warm	Assessing for Danger Signs	Seek Care at HF for Danger Signs	Regular Baby Visits to HF	Other	N
<b>Age group</b>												
15-19	7.5	8.5	16.1	22.9	1.6	3.1	70.5	7.6	10.2	13.3	4.0	1,171
20-24	7.5	9.8	16.8	23.3	2.7	4.5	76.0	7.2	10.2	12.9	7.0	1,260
<b>Study Arm</b>	*		***									
Control	6.4	8.7	20.6	21.9	2.6	5.1	74.5	7.0	7.5	14.9	3.9	1,212
Intervention	8.6	9.6	12.3	24.4	1.7	2.5	72.2	7.8	12.9	11.2	4.1	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>			**									
None/Primary	6.9	10.9	24.0	22.9	2.3	1.1	68.0	6.3	8.6	10.9	5.1	175
Secondary/higher	7.5	9.0	15.9	23.1	2.2	4.0	73.8	7.5	10.3	13.3	3.9	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>							***	**		***		
Currently married	5.0	8.5	19.2	25.0	3.8	5.0	71.5	6.9	12.3	11.9	4.2	260
Living together	8.9	8.5	14.6	21.3	2.0	3.6	76.0	6.1	9.1	11.7	3.3	1,158
Engaged/previously married	7.4	11.4	15.4	24.4	2.3	1.7	72.2	6.7	8.7	9.4	5.0	299
Never married, with romantic partner	6.4	10.4	19.0	24.6	1.9	5.0	72.4	10.7	12.1	16.8	4.8	626
Never married, no romantic partner	4.5	3.4	18.2	26.1	1.1	2.3	54.5	4.5	10.2	21.6	3.4	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>							*		**			
<5 years	7.4	8.7	16.1	22.2	2.6	3.8	74.9	7.9	11.6	13.2	4.0	1,488
5+ years	10.8	7.7	16.2	16.9	2.3	3.8	63.8	10.0	13.8	13.1	3.8	130
Always	6.8	10.1	16.6	25.8	1.3	3.7	72.1	6.5	7.2	13.4	3.9	764
Visitor	12.2	10.2	26.5	24.5	2.0	6.1	71.4	0.0	4.1	6.1	6.1	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>								**				
Yes	6.3	8.8	15.0	21.5	1.3	4.2	74.3	9.8	10.7	15.0	4.5	599
No	7.9	9.2	16.9	23.6	2.5	3.7	73.0	6.6	10.0	12.4	3.8	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>				***								
Low	8.3	7.9	15	19.2	1.8	3.9	73.0	7.3	9.0	12.7	3.9	851
Medium	7.6	9.6	16.6	23.0	2.0	3.6	71.8	6.9	10.7	12.5	3.6	813
High	6.5	9.9	17.4	27.6	2.8	4.0	75.6	8.1	11.0	14.2	4.5	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>					*				*			
Yes	7.6	9.8	17.8	24.5	2.9	4.6	74.9	8.1	11.8	14.3	4.9	952
No	7.4	8.7	15.6	22.2	1.7	3.3	72.3	7.0	9.2	12.3	3.4	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>	***		*	*				*	***			
Yes	4.6	8.5	19.9	26.6	3.2	5.0	72.6	9.7	15.9	15.5	5.0	503
No	8.2	9.3	15.6	22.2	1.9	3.5	73.5	6.8	8.7	12.4	3.7	1,928
Total	7.5	9.1	16.5	23.1	2.2	3.8	73.3	7.4	10.2	13.1	9.7	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.14 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who have ever heard of kangaroo mother care, by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	4.3	6.6	5.6	108	17.1	9.4	13.4	67	9.8	7.5	8.6	175
Secondary/higher	9.7	7.3	8.5	1,063	8.8	9.9	9.3	1,193	9.2	8.6	8.9	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	6.3	-	3.6	56	10.4	6.3	8.8	204	9.6	4.9	7.7	260
Living together	9.6	9.3	9.4	540	9.3	10.7	10.0	618	9.4	10.0	9.8	1,158
Engaged/previously married	7.9	5.2	6.7	134	9.5	14.3	11.5	165	8.8	10.2	9.4	299
Never married, with romantic partner	9.2	6.8	8.1	383	7.5	7.3	7.4	243	8.5	7.0	7.8	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	0.0	5.2	58	-	-	10.0	30	-	3.1	6.8	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>												
<5 years	10.0	7.6	8.8	662	9.9	9.7	9.8	826	10.0	8.7	9.3	1,488
5+ years	8.7	7.7	8.0	75	-	18.9	18.2	55	12.2	12.4	12.3	130
Always	8.0	6.7	7.3	409	7.3	6.8	7.0	355	7.6	6.7	7.2	764
Visitor	-	-	8.0	25	-	-	-	24	-	17.4	12.2	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	8.3	9.1	8.8	228	12.2	13.9	12.9	371	11.0	11.7	11.4	599
No	9.4	6.8	8.1	943	7.9	8.3	8.1	889	8.7	7.5	8.1	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	6.3	7.1	6.8	457	8.8	9.9	9.4	394	7.6	8.3	8.0	851
Medium	12.5	5.7	8.9	404	8.3	9.3	8.8	409	10.3	7.4	8.9	813
High	9.0	9.6	9.2	303	10.3	10.5	10.4	451	9.8	10.1	9.9	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	13.0	6.5	9.6	293	9.7	10.0	9.9	659	10.7	8.8	9.8	952
No	8.0	7.5	7.7	878	8.6	9.7	9.2	601	8.3	8.4	8.3	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	12.7	8.1	10.1	129	10.4	11.6	11.0	374	10.9	10.5	10.7	503
No	8.9	7.2	8.0	1,042	8.7	9.1	8.9	886	8.8	8.0	8.4	1,928
Total	9.2	7.3	8.2	1,171	9.2	9.8	9.5	1,260	9.2	9.8	9.5	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\*  $p < .05$

Table 4.15 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who perceive specific benefits of kangaroo care by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Perceived Benefits												N
	Baby Warm	Survival	Reduced Morbidity	Easier BF	Milk Production	Bonding	Healthy Weight	Mental Develop	Helps Sleep	None	Other	Don't Know	
<b>Age group</b>	*	*						*					
15-19	65.3	53.8	5.4	11.1	5.4	10.7	8.6	7.1	9.1	1.6	0.8	12.9	1,171
20-24	69.4	58.5	6.7	10.5	5.9	12.7	8.6	9.4	10.1	1.3	0.6	10.6	1,260
<b>Study Arm</b>	**	*		***	*	***			***	**	*	***	
Control	70.2	53.9	5.6	13.0	6.8	15.0	8.8	7.6	13.2	0.8	1.0	14.6	1,212
Intervention	64.7	58.6	6.6	8.5	4.5	8.4	8.4	8.9	6.1	2.1	0.3	8.9	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>													
None/Primary	66.9	49.1	3.4	11.4	5.7	12.0	6.9	7.4	8.6	0.6	0	13.1	175
Secondary/higher	67.5	56.8	6.3	10.7	5.6	11.7	8.7	8.3	9.7	1.6	0.7	11.6	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>	***		***	*	***		**	***				**	
Currently married	74.2	51.5	8.5	13.8	5.8	11.5	6.9	6.9	6.5	2.7	0.8	7.7	260
Living together	63.4	56.0	4.8	7.9	4.1	12.6	8.0	8.1	9.8	1.3	0.7	13.3	1,158
Engaged/previously married	69.9	56.2	5.4	12.0	7.0	4.3	8.7	5.7	5.7	1.0	0.0	15.7	299
Never married, with romantic partner	72.0	59.1	7.8	14.5	8.3	13.6	10.5	11.2	13.6	1.4	0.8	8.6	626
Never married, no romantic partner	60.2	53.4	5.7	9.1	2.3	12.5	6.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.1	11.4	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>							**						
<5 years	67.3	56.2	6.1	10.8	5.3	12.8	7.5	8.3	9.5	1.5	0.7	12.0	1,488
5+ years	64.6	53.8	5.4	10.8	7.7	10.8	4.6	3.1	5.4	0.0	0.8	10.8	130
Always	68.1	56.3	6.4	10.5	5.8	10.2	11.0	9.3	10.9	1.7	0.4	11.5	764
Visitor	71.4	63.3	2.0	14.3	8.2	4.1	16.3	4.1	4.1	0.0	2.0	10.2	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>	**											**	
Yes	62.9	54.8	6.8	12.0	5.3	10.4	7.0	9.3	9.2	1.7	1.2	15.9	599
No	68.9	56.7	5.8	10.4	5.7	12.2	9.1	7.9	9.8	1.4	0.5	10.4	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>			**					**					
Low	67.3	53.0	4.0	10.3	5.6	10.5	8.1	7.9	8.9	1.4	0.5	13.3	851
Medium	66.5	57.7	6.8	11.3	5.4	11.6	9.1	6.2	9.0	1.5	0.6	12.2	813
High	68.6	58.4	7.6	10.6	5.7	13.1	8.6	11.0	11.1	1.6	0.9	9.7	754
<b>Ever owned mobile phone</b>	***		*					*				**	
Yes	71.3	57.7	7.5	10.8	6.0	11.9	9.1	9.7	10.9	1.3	0.6	9.3	952
No	65.0	55.3	5.2	10.8	5.4	11.6	8.2	7.4	8.8	1.6	0.7	13.3	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>		*				***		**				**	
Yes	68.8	60.4	7.6	9.5	6.8	16.7	10.7	11.5	8.7	1.4	0.8	8.3	503
No	67.1	55.1	5.7	11.1	5.3	10.4	8.0	7.4	9.9	1.5	0.6	12.6	1,928
Total	67.5	56.2	6.1	10.8	5.6	11.7	8.6	8.3	9.6	1.5	0.7	11.7	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.16 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who approve of kangaroo mother care by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	74.5	70.5	72.2	108	77.1	78.1	77.6	67	75.6	73.1	74.3	175
Secondary/higher	78.2	73.1	75.5	1,063	81.4	77.3	79.5	1,193	80.0	75.2	77.6	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	68.8	-	66.1	56	86.4	77.2	82.8	204	82.8	73.8	79.2	260
Living together	78.1	72.0	74.4	540	81.1	74.4	77.7	618	79.8	73.2	76.2	1,158
Engaged/previously married	73.7	67.2	70.9	134	84.2	80.0	82.4	165	79.5	74.2	77.3	299
Never married, with romantic partner	81.6	75.6	78.9	383	75.2	81.8	78.2	243	79.1	78.0	78.6	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	82.5	77.6	58	-	-	83.3	30	-	84.4	79.5	88
<b>Years lived continuously in HZ</b>												
<5 years	77.1	72.9	74.9	662	80.8	77.9	79.4	826	79.3	75.5	77.4	1,488
5+ years	-	71.2	73.3	75	-	59.5	67.3	55	80.5	66.3	70.8	130
Always	79.5	72.7	76.0	409	81.3	79.0	80.3	355	80.4	75.5	78.0	764
Visitor	-	-	76.0	25	-	-	-	24	80.8	-	83.7	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	84.4	68.2	75.0	228	82.4	72.3	77.9	371	83.1	70.5	76.8	599
No	76.5	74.1	75.3	943	80.7	79.3	80.0	889	78.6	76.5	77.6	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	74.6	71.3	72.6	457	80.1	70.9	75.1	394	77.3	71.1	73.8	851
Medium	79.2	70.3	74.5	404	80.6	77.2	79.0	409	79.9	73.6	76.8	813
High	79.6	80.1	79.9	303	82.8	84.2	83.4	451	81.5	82.5	82.0	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	85.5	76.8	80.9	293	80.8	78.7	79.8	659	82.1	78.0	80.1	952
No	75.4	71.6	73.3	878	81.7	76.0	78.9	601	78.0	73.3	75.6	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	83.6	81.1	82.2	129	81.1	82.1	81.6	374	81.6	81.8	81.7	503
No	77.3	71.7	74.4	1,042	81.3	75.4	78.4	886	79.2	73.4	76.2	1,928
Total	77.9	72.9	75.2	1,171	81.2	77.3	79.4	1,260	79.7	75.1	77.4	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

practice kangaroo mother care. Overall, 41 percent of FTMs believe no FTMs with a low birth weight baby in the community practice kangaroo care.

Zero perceived prevalence of Kangaroo Mother Care is higher in intervention HZs than in control HZs. In the total sample, the percentage who perceive zero prevalence of Kangaroo Mother Care in the community is 38 percent in control HZs compared to 44 percent in intervention HZs ( $p=0.009$ ). No significant age differences in the perceived prevalence of Kangaroo Mother Care for low-birth-weight babies in the community are detected. In both age groups, the sharpest socioeconomic difference in perceived zero prevalence of kangaroo care occurs by marital status. In the age group 15-19 in which marital status differences are significant in both intervention HZs and control HZs, the percentage of FTMs who believe that no FTMs with a low birth weight baby practice kangaroo care ranges from 43 percent among those who are currently married to 29 percent among those who are engaged/previously married.

In the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs were asked to tell the interviewer whether they strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement: “Most people who are important to me think I ought to practice Kangaroo Mother Care if I have a low-birthweight or preterm baby.” Only a third of FTMs strongly agree with this statement. As Table 4.18 shows, perceived support from key influencers for the adoption of kangaroo mother care if the FTM were to have a low-birth-weight baby is low. Only a third of FTMs (33 percent) strongly agree with the statement that most people who are important to them think they should practice Kangaroo Mother Care if they were to have a low birth weight baby, with little variation by age group or study arm.

In the 15-19 age group, differentials by marital status, duration of residence in the HZ, ownership of a mobile phone and ever use of the internet are statistically significant in control HZs while differentials by work in the past 12 months are significant only in the intervention HZs (see Table 4.18). For example, in the control HZs, half as many currently married women age 15-19 years perceive strong support for Kangaroo Mother Care from key influencers (17 percent) as their counterparts who are never married, with a romantic partner (38 percent). While 32 percent of unemployed FTMs age 15-19 perceive strong support for Kangaroo Mother Care from key influencers, only 20 percent of working FTMs in the age group did.

In the 20-24 age group, there are no statistically significant socioeconomic differentials in perceived support from key influencers for Kangaroo Mother Care, were it to be needed, among FTMs residing in control HZs. By comparison, in intervention HZs, statistically significant differentials were found by duration of residence in the HZ, household wealth, ownership of a mobile phone, and lifetime use of the internet. For example, in intervention HZs, the percentage of FTMs age 20-24 who perceive strong support from key influencers for Kangaroo Mother Care for low-birth-weight babies increases from 28 percent among women living in the poorest households to 42 percent among those living in the wealthiest households. In the intervention HZs, perceived support for Kangaroo Mother Care from key influencers is higher among FTMs age 20-24 who have ever used the internet (46 percent) than among those who never have (32 percent).

To assess personal agency, we asked FTMs: “If most of the people who are important to you did not want you to practice Kangaroo Mother Care, would you still do it?” Sixty-five percent of FTMs interviewed said they would (see Table 4.19). The data show that, overall, a significantly lower percentage of FTMs in intervention HZs would still practice kangaroo mother care compared to their counterparts in control HZs. In the age group 15-19, for example, 71 percent of FTMs in control HZs said they would still practice kangaroo mother care even if key influencers were not in favor compared to 55 percent of those in intervention HZs. Age differentials are small in magnitude. The percentage of FTMs who would still practice Kangaroo Mother Care despite opposition from key influencers is 62 percent in the 15-19 age group and 68 percent in the 20-24 age group.

Table 4.17 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who believe no first-time mothers with a low birth weight baby in the community practice kangaroo care by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	29.8	49.2	40.7	108	48.6	34.4	41.8	67	37.8	44.1	41.1	175
Secondary/higher	40.4	44.6	42.6	1,063	36.8	42.4	39.5	1,193	38.4	43.5	41.0	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	43.8	-	42.9	56	28.0	49.4	36.3	204	31.2	47.6	37.7	260
Living together	39.7	41.1	40.6	540	39.5	40.4	40.0	618	39.6	40.8	40.2	1,158
Engaged/previously married	26.3	32.8	29.1	134	25.3	34.3	29.1	165	25.7	33.6	29.1	299
Never married, with romantic partner	45.4	54.5	49.6	383	50.4	47.3	49.0	243	47.4	51.7	49.4	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	55.0	43.1	58	-	-	36.7	30	-	48.4	40.9	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>												
<5 years	40.8	44.6	42.7	662	37.4	42.7	40.0	826	38.8	43.6	41.2	1,488
5+ years	30.4	44.2	40.0	75	-	35.1	34.5	55	31.7	40.4	37.7	130
Always	39.5	48.3	44.0	409	40.4	42.0	41.1	355	39.9	45.6	42.7	764
Visitor	-	-	16.0	25	-	-	-	24	11.5	-	16.3	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	37.5	44.7	41.7	228	37.1	39.8	38.3	371	37.2	41.9	39.6	599
No	39.9	45.2	42.6	943	37.6	42.9	40.2	889	38.7	44.1	41.4	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	41.3	45.9	44.0	457	37.6	40.8	39.3	394	39.5	43.7	41.8	851
Medium	33.9	43.4	38.9	404	39.8	39.9	39.9	409	37.0	41.7	39.4	813
High	43.7	47.1	45.2	303	35.6	45.3	39.7	451	38.8	46.0	41.9	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	42.8	44.5	43.7	293	32.6	43.7	37.6	659	35.4	44.0	39.5	952
No	38.4	45.3	42.0	878	43.2	40.3	41.8	601	40.4	43.3	41.9	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	49.1	52.7	51.2	129	34.3	46.8	40.1	374	37.5	48.6	42.9	503
No	38.4	44.0	41.4	1,042	38.8	40.0	39.4	886	38.6	42.3	40.5	1,928
Total	39.5	45.1	42.4	1,171	37.4	42.0	39.6	1,260	38.4	43.6	41.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.18 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who completely agree with the statement that most people who are important to her think she should practice kangaroo care if she has a low birthweight baby, by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	36.2	23.0	28.7	108	40.0	34.4	37.3	67	37.8	26.9	32.0	175
Secondary/higher	32.7	30.5	31.5	1,063	32.5	36.1	34.2	1,193	32.6	33.3	32.9	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>	**		*									
Currently married	15.6	-	21.4	56	38.4	31.6	35.8	204	33.8	31.1	32.7	260
Living together	31.1	27.1	28.7	540	32.2	32.8	32.5	618	31.7	29.9	30.7	1,158
Engaged/previously married	25.0	31.0	27.6	134	27.4	42.9	33.9	165	26.3	37.5	31.1	299
Never married, with romantic partner	38.2	33.5	36.0	383	33.8	44.5	38.7	243	36.5	37.8	37.1	626
Never married, no romantic partner	61.1	-	41.4	58	-	-	30.0	30	-	32.8	37.5	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>	*					*			***			
<5 years	27.9	30.3	29.2	662	29.3	39.4	34.1	826	28.7	35.2	31.9	1,488
5+ years	26.1	28.8	28.0	75	-	18.9	23.6	55	29.3	24.7	26.2	130
Always	41.5	28.7	35.0	409	39.9	31.5	36.1	355	40.7	29.9	35.5	764
Visitor	-	-	36.0	25	-	-	-	24	42.3	-	38.8	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>		**								**		
Yes	35.4	19.7	26.3	228	33.7	31.3	32.6	371	34.2	26.2	30.2	599
No	32.5	32.4	32.4	943	32.5	37.8	35.1	889	32.5	35.0	33.7	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>						*				**		
Low	28.6	27.6	28.0	457	38.1	29.1	33.2	394	33.2	28.3	30.4	851
Medium	36.5	27.8	31.9	404	30.1	36.8	33.3	409	33.1	32.1	32.6	813
High	34.1	36.8	35.3	303	31.4	42.1	35.9	451	32.5	39.9	35.7	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>	**		*			***	***		*	***	***	
Yes	42.0	32.9	37.2	293	34.8	43.0	38.5	659	36.8	39.6	38.1	952
No	30.0	28.7	29.3	878	30.6	29.0	29.8	601	30.2	28.8	29.5	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>	**		**			**	*			***	***	
Yes	49.1	39.2	43.4	129	33.3	45.7	39.0	374	36.7	43.7	40.2	503
No	31.2	28.4	29.8	1,042	32.7	32.1	32.4	886	31.9	30.0	31.0	1,928
Total	33.0	29.7	31.3	1,171	32.9	36.0	34.4	1,260	32.9	32.8	32.9	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Regarding socioeconomic differentials, the percentage of FTMs age 15-24 who would go against the wishes of most significant others and practice Kangaroo Mother Care if they have a low-birth-weight baby is inversely associated with education (71 percent of those with no/primary education versus 65 percent of their counterparts with secondary or higher levels of education). The only exceptions are FTMs age 15-19 who are residing in control HZs. The latter subgroup shows slightly higher levels of personal agency among those with secondary/higher as compared to no/primary education. Education differentials in personal agency regarding the adoption of Kangaroo Mother Care for low-birth-weight babies attain statistical significance among FTMs age 20-24 (81 percent of those with no/primary education versus 67 percent of those with secondary/higher education;  $p < .05$ ) and among FTMs age 15-24 who reside in intervention HZs (68 percent of those with no/primary education and 56 percent of those with secondary/higher education).

There is little variation in personal agency regarding the adoption of Kangaroo Mother Care for low-birth-weight babies by marital status, duration of residence in the HZ, and ownership of a mobile phone. In the 15-19 age group and the total sample, higher levels of personal agency are found among unemployed FTMs than among their employed counterparts. Differentials by household wealth are only significant in the total sample. The percentage of FTMs age 15-24 who would adopt Kangaroo Mother Care against the wishes of significant others increases from 62 percent among those in the poorest households to 69 percent among those in the wealthiest households. In the total sample, lifetime use of the internet is also positively associated with levels of personal agency. In intervention HZs, for example, 64 percent of FTMs age 15-24 who had ever used the internet stated that they would practice Kangaroo Mother Care for a low-birth-weight baby compared to 55 percent of those who had never used the internet.

### 4.3.3 Exclusive Breastfeeding

In the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs were asked several questions to ascertain norms and perceptions regarding exclusive breastfeeding. The first question measured personal beliefs about exclusive breastfeeding. FTMs were asked: “Do you believe you should breastfeed your baby exclusively?” Response categories were “Yes, definitely”; “Yes, probably”; “No, probably not”; and “No, definitely not.” Table 20 shows the percentage of FTMs who replied “Yes, definitely” to the question. These women were considered to believe that they should practice exclusive breastfeeding. As Table 4.20 shows, 49 percent of FTMs interviewed, almost half, believe that they should breastfeed their baby exclusively. However, personal beliefs in exclusive breastfeeding are significantly less common in intervention HZs than in control HZs, regardless of age group. In the total sample, for example, 52 percent of FTMs residing in intervention HZs believe they should practice exclusive breastfeeding compared to 45 percent of those residing in control HZs ( $p < .001$ ). In the total sample, ownership of a mobile phone and lifetime use of the internet are significantly associated with the percentage of FTMs who believe they should practice exclusive breastfeeding in intervention (50 percent versus 42 percent) and control HZs (59 percent versus 50 percent), respectively.

The second question captured key referents for newborn care: “Please tell me up to five people who are most important to you, either generally, or when deciding about how to take care of your baby. What are these people's relationships to you?”. As Figure 4.1 shows, the top three key influencers of newborn care decisions are the FTM's mother, her husband/partner, and her sister. These key influencers are mentioned by 78 percent to 88 percent of FTMs. Health workers are less of a key influencer of newborn care decisions in intervention HZs (where they are mentioned by 33 percent of FTMs) than in control HZs (where they are mentioned by 43 percent of FTMs). The FTM's father also plays a stronger role in intervention HZs than in control HZs and is mentioned by 44 percent and 55 percent of FTMs, respectively. Neighbors also appear to play a weaker role in intervention HZs than in control HZs.

Table 4.19 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who would still practice kangaroo care if most people who are important to her do not want her to, by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15 - 24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>							*				*	
None/Primary	66.0	65.6	65.7	108	88.6	71.9	80.6	67	75.6	67.7	71.4	175
Secondary/higher	71.1	53.6	61.9	1,063	75.2	57.4	66.7	1,193	73.4	55.5	64.5	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	65.6	-	58.9	56	77.6	55.7	69.1	204	75.2	54.4	66.9	260
Living together	75.3	53.3	62.2	540	77.1	54.6	65.5	618	76.3	53.9	64.0	1,158
Engaged/previously married	68.4	60.3	64.9	134	75.8	61.4	69.7	165	72.5	60.9	67.6	299
Never married, with romantic partner	68.1	58.5	63.7	383	71.4	67.3	69.5	243	69.4	61.9	66.0	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	45.0	50.0	58	-	-	66.7	30	-	51.6	55.7	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>												
<5 years	73.0	53.1	62.7	662	76.7	57.0	67.3	826	75.1	55.2	65.3	1,488
5+ years	73.9	55.8	61.3	75	-	59.5	61.8	55	70.7	57.3	61.5	130
Always	66.5	56.5	61.4	409	74.6	60.5	68.2	355	70.5	58.2	64.5	764
Visitor	-	-	68.0	25	-	-	-	24	76.9	-	71.4	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>			**							*	*	
Yes	66.7	46.2	54.8	228	74.1	53.6	65.0	371	71.8	50.3	61.1	599
No	71.5	57.1	64.1	943	76.7	59.9	68.5	889	74.1	58.4	66.2	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												***
Low	68.3	54.1	60.0	457	77.3	54.5	65.0	394	72.7	54.3	62.3	851
Medium	72.9	53.3	62.6	404	71.8	56.5	64.5	409	72.3	54.8	63.6	813
High	70.7	58.8	65.3	303	78.2	63.2	71.8	451	75.2	61.3	69.2	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	75.4	56.1	65.2	293	75.5	58.3	67.7	659	75.5	57.6	66.9	952
No	69.1	54.3	61.3	878	76.4	58.0	67.2	601	72.2	55.8	63.7	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>										**	*	
Yes	74.5	62.2	67.4	129	75.1	64.7	70.3	374	75.0	64.0	69.6	503
No	70.2	53.8	61.6	1,042	76.3	55.5	66.3	886	73.1	54.5	63.7	1,928
<b>Total</b>	70.7	54.8	62.3	1,171	75.9	58.2	67.5	1,260	73.5	56.4	65.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.20 Percentage of FTMs age 15-19 years who believe that they should breastfeed their baby exclusively by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	59.6	44.3	50.9	108	60.0	53.1	56.7	67	59.8	47.3	53.1	175
Secondary/higher	48.9	41.6	45.1	1,063	53.9	47.7	51.0	1,193	51.7	44.7	48.2	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	50.0	-	42.9	56	56.0	48.1	52.9	204	54.8	44.7	50.8	260
Living together	46.6	44.9	45.6	540	53.2	50.8	51.9	618	50.4	47.8	49.0	1,158
Engaged/previously married	52.6	43.1	48.5	134	57.9	34.3	47.9	165	55.6	38.3	48.2	299
Never married, with romantic partner	53.6	39.2	47.0	383	54.1	46.4	50.6	243	53.8	42.0	48.4	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	32.5	32.8	58	-	-	50.0	30	-	42.2	38.6	88
<b>Years lived continuously in HZ</b>												
<5 years	51.4	42.3	46.7	662	54.0	49.1	51.7	826	52.9	45.9	49.5	1,488
5+ years	69.6	46.2	53.3	75	-	48.6	49.1	55	61.0	47.2	51.5	130
Always	46.0	40.2	43.0	409	57.0	45.7	51.8	355	51.4	42.6	47.1	764
Visitor	-	-	36.0	25	-	-	-	24	30.8	-	34.7	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	51.0	37.9	43.4	228	53.2	44.6	49.3	371	52.5	41.6	47.1	599
No	49.6	42.9	46.1	943	54.7	49.3	52.1	889	52.1	45.9	49.0	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	52.9	41.0	46.0	457	53.6	50.2	51.8	394	53.2	45.1	48.6	851
Medium	50.5	44.3	47.3	404	54.2	40.9	47.9	409	52.5	42.7	47.6	813
High	44.9	39.7	42.6	303	54.8	52.6	53.9	451	50.9	47.2	49.3	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	50.7	48.4	49.5	293	53.8	51.0	52.5	659	52.9	50.1	51.6	952
No	49.5	39.7	44.3	878	54.8	45.0	49.9	601	51.7	41.8	46.6	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	52.7	40.5	45.7	129	60.7	44.5	53.2	374	59.0	43.3	51.3	503
No	49.5	42.0	45.6	1,042	51.4	49.4	50.5	886	50.4	45.3	47.8	1,928
Total	49.8	41.8	45.6	1,171	54.2	48.0	51.3	1,260	52.2	44.9	48.5	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

As Table 4.21 shows, there are significant socioeconomic differentials in the percentage of FTMs who name specific referents for childcare decisions. Age group differentials are statistically significant at the one percent level for the role of the husband/partner, which is mentioned by 84 percent of FTMs age 20-24 and 76 percent of those age 15-19. Educational differentials are significant for the percentage of FTMs naming their mother, husband/partner, partner's other and friends among the key influencers of childcare decisions. The latter referents are named by significantly more FTMs with secondary or higher education than by those with no/primary education. However, friends are reported by more FTMs with no/primary education (42 percent) than by those with secondary or higher education (31 percent).

Marital status differentials are also noteworthy. Compared to FTMs in other marital status categories, significantly more FTMs who are never married with no romantic partner mentioned their father (61 percent) and their friends (49 percent) and significantly fewer their partner (30 percent) and their partner's mother (16 percent) among the top five referents for newborn care decisions. By comparison, 40 percent, 89 percent, 42 percent and 26 percent of FTMs who are currently married mentioned their father, husband, husband's mother, and friend among the top five referents, respectively. Variations are also seen by duration of residence in the HZ. Significantly more FTMs who migrated into the HZ mention their husband/partner and his mother as key influencers of newborn care decisions compared to those who have always lived in the HZ (at least 80 percent versus 73 percent for the husband/partner; 45-49 percent versus 37 percent for the husband/partners mother). Health workers are mentioned by significantly more FTMs who have always lived in the HZ (43 percent) than by those moved into the HZ five or more years ago (26 percent). Other significant socioeconomic differentials tended to be small in magnitude, about 5-7 percentage points.

The third question measured injunctive norms for exclusive breastfeeding: "Would the following people you mentioned approve or disapprove of you exclusively breastfeeding your baby?" In Table 4.22, data are presented on the percentage of FTMs age 15-24 who believe specific referents approve of them exclusively breastfeeding their baby by background characteristics. The data are restricted to FTMs who named a specific referent. Although health workers are not among the top three key influencers of newborn care decisions, they are perceived to have the strongest approval rates for exclusive breastfeeding: 89 percent overall. Friends and neighbors have the lowest perceived approval rates for exclusive breastfeeding (55 percent and 54 percent respectively). Perceived approval of exclusive breastfeeding by key influencers is significantly higher in control HZs than in intervention HZs for all referents except the FTM's father. For example, in control HZs, 73 percent of FTMs age 15-24 said that key influencers who are religious leaders approve of exclusive breastfeeding compared to 55 percent in control HZs.

Age group differentials in perceived exclusive breastfeeding approval rates are not statistically significant. Differentials by marital status are worthy of note. Compared to all other marital status groups, significantly fewer FTMs who are never married, with no romantic partner perceive that their mother, husband/partner and sister approve of them exclusively breastfeeding their baby. Perceived approval of exclusive breastfeeding by friends is lower among FTMs who are living together (48 percent) than among other marital status groups (56-61 percent).

If an FTM believes that important key influencers approve or disapprove of exclusive breastfeeding, her adoption of a positive attitude towards exclusive breastfeeding practices may depend on the extent to which she is motivated to meet the expectations of those key influencers. Therefore, in the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, we asked FTMs: Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: "When it comes to breastfeeding my baby, I want to do what \_\_\_\_\_ (Role of key influencer) wants me to do).

Figure 4.2 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who name specific persons among the five most important referents for newborn care decisions, by study arm, Kinshasa 2018

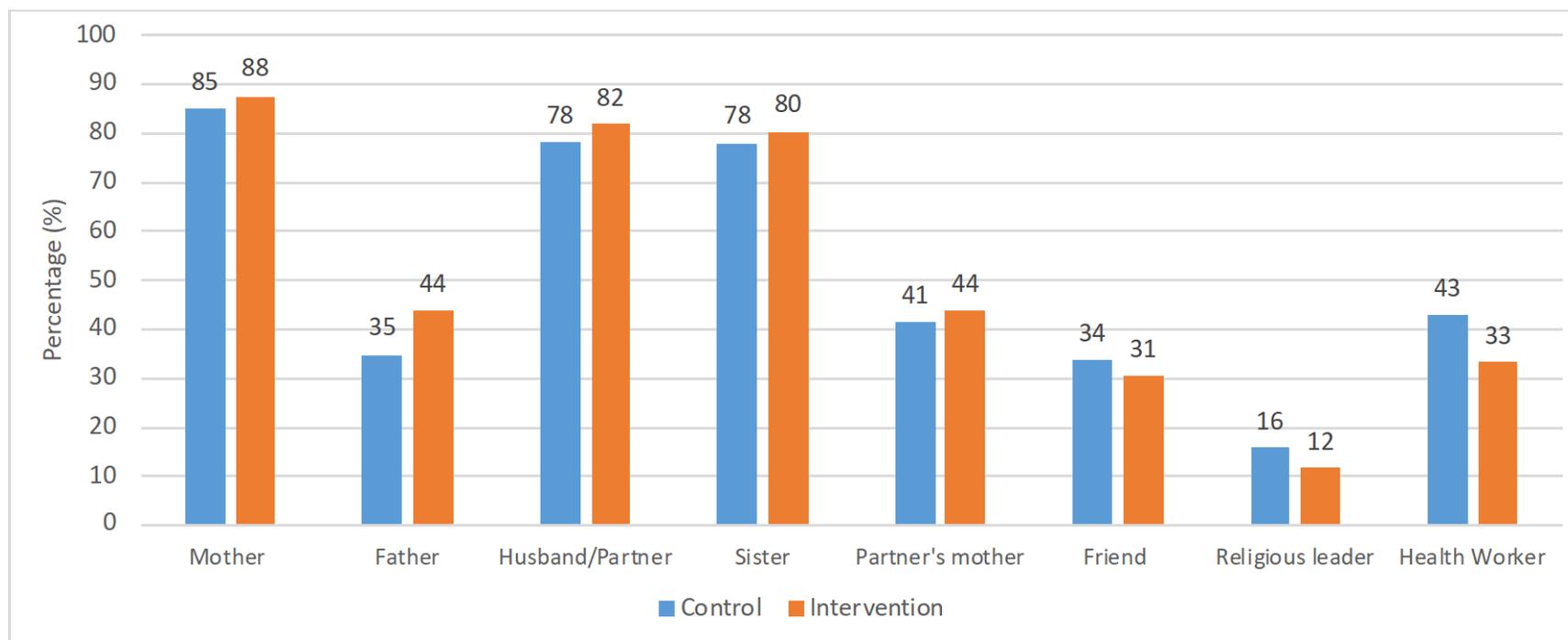


Table 4.21 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who name specific persons among the five most important people for decisions about caring for their baby, by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Named Referent												N
	Mother	Father	Partner	Sister	Other Family Member	Partner's Mother	Friend	Religious Leader	Health Worker	Teacher	Co-Worker	Neighbor	
<b>Age group</b>			***									*	
15-19	87.3	41.2	75.7	79.2	57.3	43.0	31.9	12.7	36.7	0.2	1.4	19.6	1,171
20-24	85.7	37.5	84.4	79.4	54.1	42.5	32.2	14.5	39.3	0.6	1.7	16.2	1,260
<b>Study arm</b>		***	*					**	***		**	***	
Control	85.2	34.9	78.4	78.1	55.4	41.4	33.7	15.8	42.9	0.7	2.3	22.1	1,212
Intervention	87.7	43.7	82.0	80.4	55.9	44.0	30.5	11.6	33.2	0.2	0.7	13.6	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>	**		***			*	**						
None/Primary	78.9	40.6	69.1	80.0	60.0	34.3	42.3	17.1	44.0	0.6	1.7	21.1	175
Secondary/higher	87.1	39.2	81.0	79.2	55.3	43.4	31.3	13.4	37.6	0.4	1.5	17.6	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>		***	***		*	***	***					**	
Currently married	84.2	40.4	88.8	79.6	47.3	41.5	25.8	18.5	41.2	0.4	3.5	17.3	260
Living together	86.1	34.9	85.7	77.3	55.2	52.7	26.6	13.3	38.3	0.4	0.9	15.8	1,158
Engaged/previously married	88.6	40.1	72.6	78.9	58.5	40.8	32.4	14.0	34.8	1.0	1.7	23.4	299
Never married, with romantic partner	87.9	43.6	77.2	81.8	57.5	29.4	42.3	12.1	36.9	0.2	1.6	17.9	626
Never married, no romantic partner	80.7	61.4	29.5	87.5	63.6	15.9	48.9	13.6	45.5	0.0	2.3	27.3	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>		*	***			***			***			*	
<5 years	86.4	39.0	83.5	79.5	54.0	45.3	30.6	13.6	37.2	0.3	1.5	16.4	1,488
5+ years	87.7	52.3	83.1	82.3	51.5	48.5	29.2	11.5	26.2	0.0	1.5	14.6	130
Always	86.4	37.4	73.2	77.7	59.7	36.6	35.2	14.1	42.7	0.7	1.3	21.6	764
Visitor	85.7	44.9	81.6	87.8	53.1	42.9	36.7	14.3	22.4	0.0	4.1	12.2	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>							*						
Yes	87.5	36.7	81.1	80.0	58.3	41.2	28.7	14.2	36.6	0.3	2.0	19.4	599
No	86.1	40.2	79.9	79.0	54.8	43.2	33.2	13.5	38.5	0.4	1.4	17.4	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>		*						*					
Low	86.0	38.7	78.5	79.9	58.5	41.7	33.0	10.8	38.4	0.1	1.3	19.6	851
Medium	88.1	42.7	80.1	77.6	54.6	43.8	31.7	15.1	35.1	0.5	1.4	17.7	813
High	85.3	36.5	82.2	80.1	53.8	42.8	31.0	15.3	40.7	0.7	2.0	16.3	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>			**			*				*		**	
Yes	86.2	39.8	83.0	79.2	55.6	40.0	32.7	15.0	39.1	0.7	1.8	14.8	952
No	86.6	39.0	78.4	79.3	55.7	44.4	31.7	12.8	37.4	0.2	1.4	19.8	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>			***	*								***	
Yes	86.9	40.2	85.7	75.5	57.1	41.9	30.8	15.3	39.0	0.6	1.8	12.9	503
No	86.4	39.1	78.7	80.2	55.3	42.9	32.4	13.2	37.8	0.4	1.5	19.1	1,928
Total	86.5	39.3	80.2	79.3	55.7	42.7	32.1	13.7	38.1	0.4	1.5	17.9	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 4.22 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who believe specific named referents approve of them exclusively breastfeeding their baby by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Named Referent									
	Mother	Father	Partner	Sister	Other Family Member	Partner's Mother	Friend	Religion	Health Worker	Neighbor
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	69.0	70.0	70.8	65.9	62.1	64.0	57.2	67.1	88.8	53.9
20-24	70.9	70.2	73.4	68.6	63.8	67.3	53.2	63.9	89.3	53.9
<b>Study Arm</b>	***		***	*	***	**	*	***	*	***
Control	74.6	72.8	76.7	69.6	67.4	70.3	59.3	73.3	91.2	60.8
Intervention	65.5	67.9	67.9	65.1	58.7	61.4	50.5	54.6	86.4	42.8
<b>Level of education</b>										
None/Primary	73.2	63.4	75.2	65.0	71.4	60.0	60.8	63.3	88.3	64.9
Secondary/higher	69.8	70.6	72.0	67.5	62.3	66.1	54.5	65.6	89.2	52.9
<b>Current marital status</b>	*		**	*			*			
Currently married	67.6	72.4	74.5	67.6	64.2	64.8	59.7	77.1	89.7	51.1
Living together	67.8	66.8	69.4	64.6	60.4	64.3	48.4	59.7	88.5	51.9
Engaged/previously married	71.7	69.2	70.0	69.9	63.4	69.7	56.7	61.9	91.3	58.6
Never married, with romantic partner	75.1	75.1	78.1	72.3	67.8	68.5	61.1	72.4	90.9	59.8
Never married, no romantic partner	62.0	66.7	69.2	57.1	57.1	64.3	55.8	-	77.5	-
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>										
<5 years	69.7	70.7	72.0	67.7	62.4	66.3	56.0	62.9	88.4	57.4
5+ years	71.1	73.5	71.3	69.2	61.2	66.7	52.6	-	91.2	36.8
Always	69.8	68.2	72.1	66.3	63.2	63.9	53.2	69.4	90.2	50.9
Visitor	78.6	68.2	82.5	65.1	80.8	66.7	-	-	-	50.0
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>										
Yes	69.1	68.6	68.9	67.6	61.9	67.2	52.3	64.7	85.8	49.1
No	70.3	70.5	73.3	67.2	63.3	65.2	55.9	65.6	90.1	55.7
<b>Household wealth</b>									*	
Low	69.1	69.6	72.2	66.6	62.4	61.4	54.1	60.9	87.8	52.7
Medium	71.8	72.3	72.4	68.0	63.1	68.5	55.4	63.4	86.7	48.6
High	68.9	68.0	71.8	67.4	63.5	67.2	56.0	70.4	92.8	61.8
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>										
Yes	70.3	70.2	73.0	69.6	64.8	66.4	59.2	65.7	89.8	53.9
No	69.8	70.0	71.6	65.8	61.8	65.3	52.5	65.1	88.6	53.9
<b>Ever used internet</b>										
Yes	69.6	67.8	71.7	67.9	63.4	65.4	58.1	70.1	89.8	46.2
No	70.1	70.7	72.3	67.2	62.9	65.8	54.4	63.9	88.9	55.3
Total	70.0	70.1	72.2	67.3	63.0	65.7	55.1	65.4	89.1	53.9
N	2102	956	1949	1927	1353	1038	780	332	925	434

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

As we can see from Figure 4.2, there is strong motivation to comply with the wishes of the FTM's mother, health worker, and husband/partner. When it comes to breastfeeding, more than 75 percent of FTMs want to do what these key influencers want them to do. Motivation to comply with the wishes of the top three key influencers is higher in intervention HZs than in comparison HZs. However, motivation to comply with the wishes of friends and religious leaders is significantly lower in intervention HZs than in control HZs. For example, when it comes to breastfeeding, 35 percent of FTMs in intervention HZs want to do what their friends want them to do, compared to 42 percent of those in control HZs. Except for other family members, all HZ differentials in motivation to comply with specific referents for breastfeeding are statistically significant.

Table 4.23 indicates that younger FTMs are more motivated to comply with the wishes of their mother regarding breastfeeding decisions than older FTMs (85 percent versus 79 percent), but that the differentials are small in magnitude. Education differentials in motivation to comply with the wishes of teachers and co-workers are in the order of 8-11 percentage points and show that more FTMs with secondary or higher education are motivated to comply with the wishes of their teachers and co-workers than women with lower levels of education. Some of the strongest differentials occur by marital status and duration of residence in the HZ. More never married FTMs with no romantic partner are motivated to comply with the wishes of their father than those who are living together (67 percent versus 58) but a lower percentage are motivated to comply with the wishes of their male partner (47 percent versus 80 percent) and their partner's mother (48 percent versus 65 percent). Eighty-two percent of never married FTMs with no romantic partner are motivated to comply with the wishes of a health worker regarding breastfeeding compared to 76 percent of those who are currently married.

Differentials by duration of residence indicate that fewer FTMs who are recent migrants to the HZ are motivated to comply with the wishes of their mother, father, sister and other family members (79 percent, 58 percent, 70 percent and 55 percent respectively) as compared to those who have always lived in the HZ (85 percent, 63 percent, 78 percent and 63 percent, respectively). Similar patterns are seen for the percentage who are motivated to comply with friends and religious leaders when it comes to breastfeeding decisions. Fewer recent migrants (31 percent) are motivated to comply with the breastfeeding related wishes of their neighbors compared to those who have always lived in the HZ (40 percent). We also observe that fewer FTMs who have ever used the internet are motivated to comply with breastfeeding-related wishes of their mother, sister, other family members and religious leaders compared to those who have never used the internet. Though statistically significant, the differentials are quite small.

We measured descriptive norms regarding exclusive breastfeeding by asking FTMs: "How many first-time mothers age 15-24 years in your community practice exclusive breastfeeding: all of them, more than half of them, about half of them, less than half of them, or none of them?" Table 4.24 shows the percentage of FTMs who believe at least half of FTMs in their community practice exclusive breastfeeding, by age group and background characteristics. Exclusive breastfeeding rates in the community are perceived to be low. Only 15 percent of FTMs age 15-24 believe that at least half of FTMs in the community practice exclusive breastfeeding. The largest perceived prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among FTMs in the community is found among those aged 15-19 who are migrants to the control HZs and have lived there for five or more years (39 percent). This prevalence compares to 14 percent among recent migrants (< 5 years) in control HZs. No other socioeconomic differentials were statistically significant at the one percent level.

Figure 4.3 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who are motivated to comply with specific persons for breastfeeding decisions by study arm, Kinshasa 2018

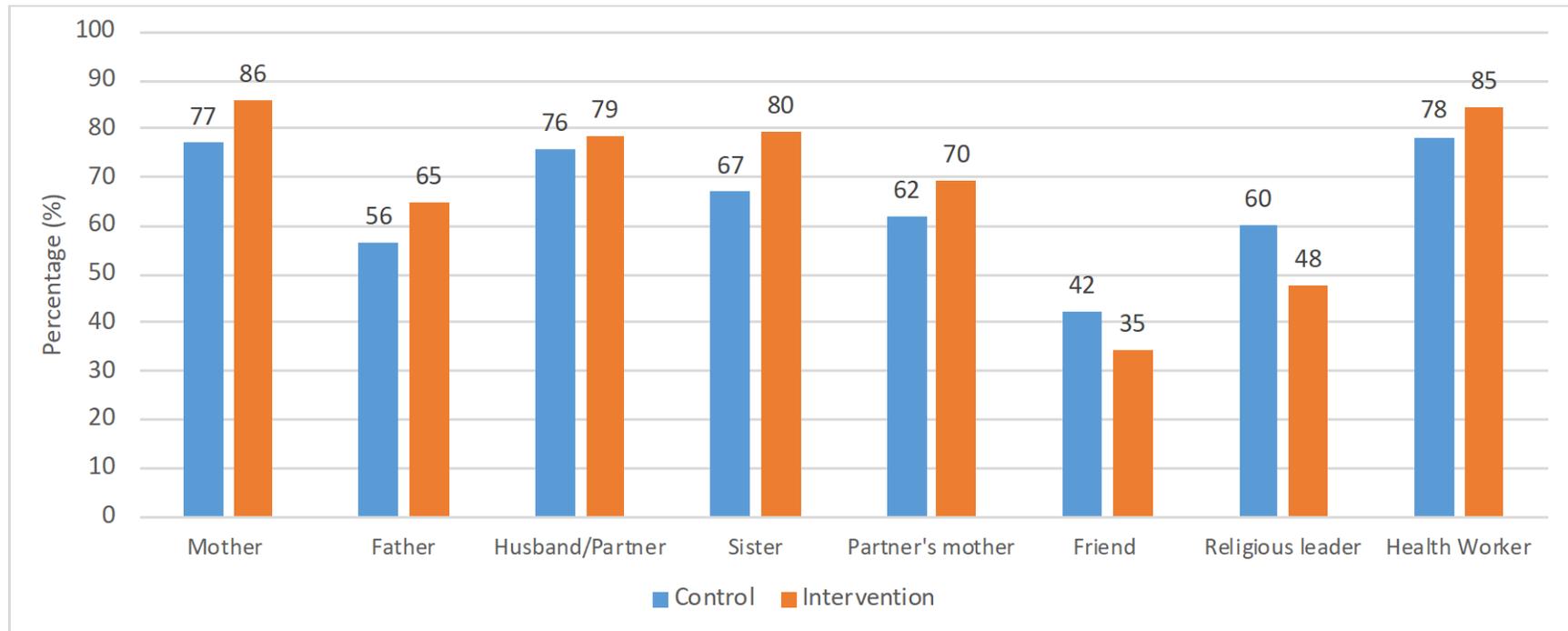


Table 4.23 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who are motivated to comply with specific persons for breastfeeding decisions, by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Mother	Father	Partner	Sister	Other Family Member	Partner's Mother	Friend	Religious Leader	Health Worker	Teacher	Co-Worker	Neighbor	Community	N
<b>Age group</b>	**			*	*				*					
15-19	84.0	62.2	75.2	75.1	59.6	65.5	39.1	55.2	83.3	25.3	21.9	34.1	24.1	1,171
20-24	79.3	59.0	78.8	71.4	55.9	66.0	37.6	52.7	79.6	24.9	22.1	33	23.3	1,260
<b>Study Arm</b>	***	***		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Control	77.1	56.4	75.7	66.9	57.8	62.0	42.2	60.1	78.3	30.5	26.1	40.0	28.0	1,212
Intervention	86.0	64.6	78.5	79.5	57.5	69.5	34.5	47.7	84.5	19.7	18	27.1	19.4	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>										*	***			
None/Primary	80.6	56.6	73.7	73.1	55.4	62.3	40.0	54.9	81.7	17.1	12.0	33.7	21.7	175
Secondary/higher	81.6	60.8	77.3	73.2	57.8	66.0	38.2	53.8	81.4	25.7	22.8	33.5	23.8	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>		*	***	**	**	***	**		**	***	***	*	***	
Currently married	76.2	62.7	84.2	65.4	51.2	65.0	40.4	52.7	76.2	32.7	28.8	36.5	26.9	260
Living together	81.3	58.3	79.5	73.5	56.3	70.9	35.1	54.8	84.2	21.5	18.0	30.1	20.2	1,158
Engaged/previously married	80.9	56.9	70.6	70.9	55.9	63.2	36.8	54.8	82.6	26.1	24.1	34.4	27.8	299
Never married, with romantic partner	83.7	64.5	77.0	76.2	62.5	60.4	43.9	51.9	77.8	28.8	25.6	37.9	27.3	626
Never married, no romantic partner	87.5	67.0	46.6	79.5	67.0	47.7	40.9	55.7	81.8	20.5	21.6	35.2	20.5	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>	***	*		***	***		**	**			*	***	*	
<5 years	79.3	58.4	77.1	70.1	54.5	65.4	36.1	51.5	81.2	25.7	23.2	30.8	23.1	1,488
5+ years	86.2	70.0	80.8	75.4	58.5	72.3	34.6	60.8	81.5	29.2	18.5	29.2	30.8	130
Always	84.7	62.6	76.0	78.1	63.2	65.1	42.5	56.5	81.7	22.6	19.5	39.7	22.9	764
Visitor	89.8	67.3	83.7	85.7	65.3	71.4	51.0	67.3	83.7	34.7	34.7	32.7	36.7	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>														
Yes	82.6	57.6	75.6	71.5	55.9	66.8	36.2	55.1	82.5	23.4	22	34.7	23.5	599
No	81.2	61.5	77.6	73.8	58.2	65.4	39.0	53.5	81.1	25.7	22	33.1	23.7	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>	**			**	*									
Low	85.1	62.6	78.8	77.2	60.9	67.2	39.0	55.6	82.4	23.7	20.1	35	23.3	851
Medium	80.4	60.4	75.8	71.1	58.1	64.9	38.3	54.2	81.3	26.9	23.7	32.2	23.6	813
High	78.9	58.4	76.5	71.1	53.6	64.9	37.7	51.5	80.2	24.3	21.9	32.9	23.9	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>			*		*									
Yes	80.5	59.9	79.2	73.2	55.0	66.6	39.2	53.6	81.8	25.1	23.5	32	24.1	952
No	82.3	60.9	75.7	73.2	59.4	65.2	37.8	54.1	81.1	25.1	21	34.5	23.5	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>	*			*	*			**						
Yes	78.3	57.9	76.7	69.8	53.5	64.8	40.4	48.1	79.3	25.2	22.9	30.2	23.7	503
No	82.4	61.2	77.2	74.1	58.8	66.0	37.8	55.4	82	25.1	21.8	34.4	23.7	1,928
Total	81.6	60.5	77.1	73.2	57.7	65.8	38.3	53.9	81.4	25.1	22	33.5	23.7	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .00

Table 4.24 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-19 years who believe at least half of FTMs in their community practiced exclusive breastfeeding by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15 - 24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	17.0	14.8	15.7	108	5.7	18.8	11.9	67	12.2	16.1	14.3	175
Secondary/higher	15.8	14.3	15.1	1,063	15.7	15.0	15.3	1,193	15.8	14.7	15.2	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	9.4	-	10.7	56	14.4	12.7	13.7	204	13.4	12.6	13.1	260
Living together	16.0	13.4	14.4	540	18.3	13.6	15.9	618	17.3	13.5	15.2	1,158
Engaged/previously married	11.8	10.3	11.2	134	10.5	15.7	12.7	165	11.1	13.3	12.0	299
Never married, with romantic partner	19.3	18.8	19.1	383	12.0	18.2	14.8	243	16.5	18.5	17.4	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	10.0	8.6	58	-	-	26.7	30	-	17.2	14.8	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>	**		**								*	
<5 years	13.8	12.2	13.0	662	15.2	15.0	15.1	826	14.6	13.7	14.2	1,488
5+ years	39.1	17.3	24.0	75	-	2.7	5.5	55	26.8	11.2	16.2	130
Always	17.5	18.2	17.8	409	16.1	18.5	17.2	355	16.8	18.3	17.5	764
Visitor	-	-	0.0	25	-	-	-	24	3.8	-	4.1	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	14.6	12.1	13.2	228	14.6	15.1	14.8	371	14.6	13.8	14.2	599
No	16.2	15.0	15.6	943	15.4	15.2	15.3	889	15.8	15.1	15.4	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	16.4	13.8	14.9	457	14.9	14.6	14.7	394	15.7	14.1	14.8	851
Medium	15.6	14.6	15.1	404	13.4	14.0	13.7	409	14.5	14.3	14.4	813
High	16.2	15.4	15.8	303	16.9	16.8	16.9	451	16.6	16.3	16.4	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	19.6	16.8	18.1	293	18.1	15.0	16.7	659	18.5	15.6	17.1	952
No	14.7	13.6	14.1	878	11.6	15.3	13.5	601	13.4	14.3	13.9	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	16.4	14.9	15.5	129	18.4	18.5	18.4	374	18.0	17.4	17.7	503
No	15.9	14.3	15.1	1,042	13.7	13.8	13.8	886	14.9	14.1	14.5	1,928
Total	15.9	14.4	15.1	1,171	15.2	15.2	15.2	1,260	15.5	14.8	15.1	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

To measure normative expectations regarding exclusive breastfeeding, FTMs were asked: “Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement: Most people who are important to me think I ought to exclusively breastfeed my baby.” As Table 4.25 shows, only 31 percent of FTMs interviewed strongly agree that most people important to them think they ought to practice exclusive breastfeeding. In the 20-24 age group, these normative expectations are slightly higher in intervention HZs than in control HZs. There are no statistically significant differentials in normative expectations about exclusive breastfeeding by education, marital status, duration of residence in the HZ, work status in the past 12 months and household wealth. However, the percentage of FTMs who strongly agree that most people who important to them think they should practice exclusive breastfeeding is significantly higher among those who own mobile phones than among those who do not (36 percent versus 28 percent). These differentials are statistically significant in both intervention HZs and control HZs, but not in the 15-19 age group. Similar differentials are found by internet use but are statistically significant for the total sample, FTMs who reside in control HZs, and those age 20-24.

Table 4.25 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who strongly agree that most people important to them think they ought to practice exclusive breastfeeding by background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15-19				Age 20-24				Age 15-24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Level of education</b>												
None/Primary	40.4	29.5	34.3	108	34.3	40.6	37.3	67	37.8	33.3	35.4	175
Secondary/higher	27.7	28.9	28.3	1,063	29.0	36.4	32.5	1,193	28.4	32.7	30.5	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	25.0	-	30.4	56	33.6	34.2	33.8	204	31.8	35.0	33.1	260
Living together	23.3	28.3	26.3	540	28.9	37.2	33.2	618	26.5	32.8	30.0	1,158
Engaged/previously married	27.6	24.1	26.1	134	26.3	28.6	27.3	165	26.9	26.6	26.8	299
Never married, with romantic partner	35.7	31.8	33.9	383	28.6	40.9	34.2	243	32.9	35.3	34.0	626
Never married, no romantic partner	-	22.5	24.1	58	16.7	-	36.7	30	-	29.7	28.4	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>												
<5 years	26.6	28.9	27.8	662	29.3	38.7	33.8	826	28.2	34.1	31.1	1,488
5+ years	26.1	26.9	26.7	75	-	37.8	34.5	55	26.8	31.5	30.0	130
Always	33.0	28.2	30.6	409	29.5	31.5	30.4	355	31.3	29.6	30.5	764
Visitor	-	-	36.0	25	-	-	-	24	-23.1	-	32.7	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	32.3	25.8	28.5	228	33.7	33.7	33.7	371	33.2	30.2	31.7	599
No	28.1	29.8	29.0	943	27.3	37.8	32.4	889	27.7	33.6	30.6	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	25.9	30.2	28.4	457	28.2	37.6	33.2	394	27.0	33.5	30.7	851
Medium	31.3	28.8	30.0	404	29.6	31.6	30.6	409	30.4	30.1	30.3	813
High	29.3	27.2	28.4	303	29.5	40.5	34.1	451	29.4	35.0	31.8	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	29.0	34.8	32.1	293	34.0	41.3	37.3	659	32.6	39.1	35.7	952
No	28.7	26.9	27.8	878	23.6	32.0	27.8	601	26.6	28.9	27.8	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	38.2	23.0	29.5	129	36.8	39.9	38.2	374	37.1	34.8	36.0	503
No	27.8	29.7	28.8	1,042	25.9	35.4	30.5	886	26.9	32.2	29.6	1,928
Total	28.8	28.9	28.9	1,171	29.2	36.7	32.8	1,260	29.0	32.7	30.9	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

## 5 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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*Pierre Akilimali*

### **Key findings:**

- Nearly eight out of ten FTMs age 15-24 want to wait at least 2 years before having another child and ten percent want to wait after the marriage. Three percent of FTMs age 15-24 want to have another child soon.
- The desire to wait at least 2 years before having another child is higher among FTMs age 20-24 than among those age 15-19.
- FTMs completing secondary level or higher are more likely to desire waiting at least 2 years before having another child than those with a lower level of education.
- The desire to wait at least 2 years before having another child is higher among FTMs who are currently married than among those who are not.
- FTMs age 15-24 report 4.0 children as their ideal family size.
- Of all current pregnancies, 19% were wanted at the time of conception, 78% were mistimed, and 4% were not wanted.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future. This chapter presents information on whether and when FTMs age 15-24 want more children, ideal family size, and the wanted status of the current pregnancy.

### **5.1 Desire for Another Child**

FTMs age 15-24 years were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Nearly nine out of ten (89 percent) of currently FTMs age 15-24 want to wait at least 2 years before having another child (78.5%) or until after marriage (10 percent) (Table 5.1). Three percent of FTMs age 15-24 want to have another child soon.

The desire to wait at least 2 years before having another child varies with background characteristics (age, level of education, marital status, duration of residence in the health zone, internet use, and the possession of cell phone). The desire to wait at least 2 years before having another child is higher among FTMs age 20-24 than among those age 15-19 (85 percent and 72 percent, respectively). FTMs who have secondary or higher education are more likely to want to wait at least 2 years before having another child than those with lower education.

As Table 5.2 shows, the desire to wait at least 2 years before having another child varies by marital status only among FTMs age 15-19, and is higher among the married than among the unmarried. Table 5.3 shows that the desire to wait at least 2 years before having another child varies with the level of education and marital status among FTM age 20-24.

Table 5.1 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by desire for more children, according to background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Have Another soon <sup>1</sup>	Have Another Later <sup>2</sup>	After Marriage	Other	Do Not Know/ Undecided	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>						***	
15-19	2.5	71.9	13.5	2.0	10.1	100.0	1,171
20 -24	2.5	84.7	7.3	0.7	4.8	100.0	1,260
<b>Study arm</b>							
Control	2.5	77.0	10.6	1.5	8.3	100.0	1,212
Intervention	2.5	80.1	9.9	1.2	6.4	100.0	1,219
<b>Level of education</b>						***	
None/Primary	4.0	70.3	8.6	3.5	13.1	100.0	175
Secondary/higher	2.3	79.2	10.4	1.2	6.9	100.0	2,256
<b>Current marital status</b>						***	
Currently married	3.8	94.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	260
Living together	2.5	80.7	8.7	1.7	6.4	100.0	1,158
Engaged/previously married	2.7	75.6	11.4	1.0	9.4	100.0	299
Never married, with romantic partner	2.1	70.8	15.7	1.6	9.9	100.0	626
Never married, no romantic partner	0.0	69.3	19.3	0.0	11.4	100.0	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>						*	
<5 years	2.4	80.8	9.4	1.4	5.8	100.0	1,488
5+ years	4.6	74.6	13.1	0.8	6.9	100.0	130
Always	2.1	75.3	11.5	1.2	9.9	100.0	764
Visitor	4.1	69.4	10.2	2.0	14.3	100.0	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>						*	
Yes	2.5	81.5	6.8	1.5	7.7	100.0	599
No	2.5	77.6	11.4	1.3	7.3	100.0	1,832
<b>Household wealth</b>							
Low	2.4	78.4	10.0	1.6	7.8	100.0	851
Medium	2.3	78.4	9.6	1.5	8.2	100.0	813
High	2.7	79.0	11.3	1.0	6.1	100.0	754
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>						***	
Yes	2.7	82.5	8.9	1.0	4.8	100.0	952
No	2.3	76.0	11.2	1.6	9.0	100.0	1,479
<b>Ever used internet</b>						***	
Yes	1.6	84.3	9.9	0.2	4.0	100.0	503
No	2.7	77.0	10.4	1.7	8.2	100.0	1,928
Total	2.5	78.5	10.3	1.4	7.4	100.0	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

1: Wants next birth within 2 years, 2: wants to delay birth for 2 or more years

\* p < .05; ; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 5.2 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-19 years by desire for more children according to background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Have Another soon <sup>1</sup>	Have Another Later <sup>2</sup>	After Marriage	Other	Do not know/ Undecided	Total	N
<b>Study arm</b>							
Control	2.0	69.6	14.5	2.6	11.4	100.0	552
Intervention	2.9	73.9	12.6	1.6	8.9	100.0	618
						***	
<b>Level of education</b>							
None/Primary	4.6	71.3	8.3	3.8	12.0	100.0	108
Secondary/higher	2.3	71.9	14.0	1.9	9.9	100.0	1,062
						***	
<b>Current marital status</b>							
Currently married	3.6	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Living together	2.6	76.3	10.8	2.8	7.6	100.0	539
Engaged/previously married	2.2	67.2	14.2	0.0	16.4	100.0	134
Never married, with romantic partner	2.6	64.5	18.3	2.3	12.3	100.0	383
Never married, no romantic partner	0.0	67.2	19.0	0.0	13.8	100.0	58
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>							
<5 years	2.1	74.0	12.8	2.6	8.5	100.0	662
5+ years	8.0	68.0	14.7	0.0	9.3	100.0	75
Always	2.0	69.6	14.2	1.7	12.5	100.0	408
Visitor	4.0	64.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	100.0	25
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>							
Yes	1.8	73.7	11.4	1.8	11.4	100.0	228
No	2.7	71.5	14.0	2.1	9.8	100.0	943
<b>Household wealth</b>							
Low	3.3	72.4	12.3	2.2	9.9	100.0	456
Medium	2.5	73.0	11.4	2.2	10.9	100.0	404
High	1.0	70.0	18.2	1.4	9.6	100.0	303
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>							
Yes	1.4	76.8	11.9	1.7	8.2	100.0	293
No	2.9	70.2	14.0	2.2	10.7	100.0	877
<b>Ever used internet</b>							
Yes	1.6	76.0	15.5	0.0	7.0	100.0	129
No	2.6	71.4	13.3	2.3	10.5	100.0	1,041
Total	2.5	71.9	13.5	2.1	10.1	100.0	1,171

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

1: Wants next birth within 2 years, 2: wants to delay birth for 2 or more years

\*\*\* p < .001

Table 5.3 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 20-24 years by desire for more children according to background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Have Another soon <sup>1</sup>	Have Another Later <sup>2</sup>	After Marriage	Other	Do not know/ Undecided	Total	N
<b>Study arm</b>							
Control	2.9	83.2	7.4	0.8	5.8	100.0	660
Intervention	2.0	86.3	7.2	0.7	3.8	100.0	599
<b>Level of education</b>							
None/Primary	3.0	68.7	9.0	4.5	14.9	100.0	67
Secondary/higher	2.4	85.6	7.2	0.5	4.3	100.0	1,192
<b>Current marital status</b>							
Currently married	3.9	93.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	204
Living together	2.4	84.4	7.0	0.8	5.3	100.0	617
Engaged/previously married	3.0	82.4	9.1	1.8	3.6	100.0	165
Never married, with romantic partner	1.2	80.7	11.5	0.4	6.2	100.0	243
Never married, no romantic partner	0.0	73.3	20.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	30
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>							
<5 years	2.7	86.3	6.7	0.6	3.8	100.0	826
5+ years	0.0	83.6	10.9	1.8	3.6	100.0	55
Always	2.3	81.6	8.5	0.6	7.1	100.0	354
Visitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>							
Yes	3.0	86.3	4.0	1.3	5.4	100.0	371
No	2.2	84.0	8.7	0.4	4.6	100.0	889
<b>Household wealth</b>							
Low	1.3	85.2	7.4	0.8	5.3	100.0	393
Medium	2.2	83.6	7.8	0.7	5.6	100.0	409
High	3.8	85.1	6.7	0.7	3.8	100.0	451
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>							
Yes	3.3	85.0	7.6	0.8	3.3	100.0	659
No	1.5	84.3	7.0	0.7	6.5	100.0	600
<b>Ever used internet</b>							
Yes	1.6	87.2	8.0	0.3	2.9	100.0	374
No	2.8	83.6	7.0	1.0	5.6	100.0	885
Total	2.5	84.7	7.3	0.7	4.8	100.0	1,260

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

1: Wants next birth within 2 years, 2: wants to delay birth for 2 or more years

- Less than 25 cases

\* p<.05 \*\*\* p < .001

## 5.2 Ideal Family Size

In the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey, FTMs were asked: “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” The data show that if FTMs could choose their family size, they would prefer 4.0 children on average (Table 5.4). In the overall sample, ideal family size is slightly higher among FTMs who are currently married (4.3) than among those who are not. Older FTMs want larger families. Ideal family size increases from 3.9 children among women age 15-19 to 4.1 children among women age 20 -24.

Table 5.4 Mean ideal number of children of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by age group and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristics	Age 15-19			Age 20-24			Age 15-24		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
<b>Study arm</b>									
Control	3.8	1.532	548	4.1	1.297	655	4.0	1.415	1,203
Intervention	3.9	1.405	611	4.1	1.386	595	4.0	1.399	1,206
<b>Level of education</b>									
None/Primary	3.8	1.533	945	4.2	1.311	486	3.9	1.470	1,431
Secondary/higher	4.0	1.12	214	4.1	1.357	764	4.0	1.308	978
<b>Current marital status</b>									
Currently married	5.2	2.884	54	4.1	1.333	202	4.3	1.826	256
Living together	3.9	1.442	536	4.1	1.375	611	4.0	1.411	1,147
Engaged/previously married	3.7	1.201	132	4.2	1.381	165	4.0	1.321	297
Never married, with romantic partner	3.7	1.163	379	4.1	1.254	243	3.8	1.213	622
Never married, no romantic partner	3.8	1.479	58	4.0	1.149	29	3.8	1.374	87
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>									
<5 years	4.0	1.597	655	4.1	1.288	823	4.0	1.435	1,478
5+ years	3.8	1.147	74	4.2	1.688	55	4.0	1.414	129
Always	3.7	1.281	405	4.1	1.398	348	3.9	1.351	753
Visitor	3.5	1.358	25	3.9	1.381	24	3.7	1.369	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>									
Yes	3.8	1.316	225	4.1	1.278	369	4.0	1.302	594
No	3.9	1.501	934	4.1	1.365	881	4.0	1.441	1,815
<b>Household wealth</b>									
Low	3.8	1.58	453	4.1	1.345	391	4.0	1.483	844
Medium	3.9	1.491	398	4.2	1.336	408	4.0	1.419	806
High	3.8	1.248	301	4.0	1.343	445	3.9	1.310	746
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>									
Yes	4.0	1.682	292	4.1	1.275	654	4.1	1.413	946
No	3.8	1.384	867	4.1	1.408	596	3.9	1.402	1,463
<b>Ever used internet</b>									
Yes	3.9	1.046	129	4.0	1.366	371	4.0	1.290	500
No	3.8	1.511	1,030	4.2	1.327	879	4.0	1.437	1,909
Total	3.9	1.466	1,159	4.1	1.34	1,250	4.0	1.407	2,409

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

Note: Analysis includes only FTMs who responded to the question. Twelve FTMs age 15-19 years and 10 FTMs age 20-24 years declined to respond. SD Standard deviation

### 5.3 Fertility Planning Status of Current Pregnancies

FTMs reported whether their current pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned), later (mistimed), or not at all (unwanted). About 2 in 10 current pregnancies are wanted then (19 percent), and 8 in 10 (78 percent) are mistimed (that is, wanted later). Just under 1 in 20 (3.5%) current pregnancies are not wanted at all. More FTMs age 20-24 (26 percent) report that their current pregnancies are wanted than FTMs age 15-19 (10 percent). The proportion of current pregnancies that are mistimed decreases with the mother's age, from 85 percent among FTMs age 15-19 to 72 percent among those age 20-24. Conversely, the proportion of unwanted current pregnancies is higher among FTMs age 15-19 (5.1 percent) than among those age 20-24 (2.0 percent) (Table 5.5).

In both age groups, the lowest percentage of FTMs who report that their pregnancies are wanted then is observed among never married women with no romantic partner, two percent among those age 15-19 and seven percent among those age 20-24. The highest prevalence of unwantedness is seen among visitors age 15-19 (12 percent) and those in the same age group who were not born in the health zone but had resided there for five or more years (11 percent). Marital status differentials in planning status of the current pregnancy are statistically significant in both age groups. In the 15-19 age group, for example, the percentage of FTMs who report that their current pregnancy was wanted then ranges from 68 percent among those who are currently married to 2 percent among those who are never married and do not have a romantic partner. Among FTMs age 15-19, differentials by education and duration of residence in the HZ are also statistically significant. In the age group 20-24, household wealth and ownership of a mobile phone also show statistically significant associations with the planning status of the current pregnancy. For example, 31 percent of FTMs age 20-24 who own a mobile phone report their current pregnancy to be wanted then compared to 22 percent of their counterparts who do not own a mobile phone.

Table 5.5 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by planning status of current pregnancy, age group and background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristics	Age 15-19					Age 20-24					Age 15-24				
	Wanted Then	Wanted Later	Not At All	Total	N	Wanted Then	Wanted Later	Not At All	Total	N	Wanted Then	Wanted Later	Not At All	Total	N
<b>Study arm</b>															
Control	8.5	85.6	5.8	100.0	550	27.6	70.6	1.8	100.0	660	18.9	77.4	3.6	100.0	1,210
Intervention	11.5	84.1	4.4	100.0	617	25.3	72.5	2.2	100.0	597	18.3	78.4	3.3	100.0	1,214
<b>Level of education</b>				*										***	
None/Primary	19.6	74.8	5.6	100.0	107	25.4	71.6	3.0	100.0	67	21.8	73.6	4.6	100.0	174
Secondary/higher	9.2	85.8	5.0	100.0	1,059	26.5	71.6	1.9	100.0	1,189	18.4	78.3	3.4	100.0	2,225
<b>Current marital status</b>				***					***					**	
Currently married	67.9	30.4	1.8	100.0	56	72.1	27.9	0.0	100.0	204	71.2	28.5	0.4	100.0	260
Living together	9.1	86.8	4.1	100.0	539	21.1	77.1	1.8	100.0	616	15.5	81.6	2.9	100.0	1,155
Engaged/previously married	9.1	87.9	3.0	100.0	132	20.7	78.0	1.2	100.0	164	15.5	82.4	2.0	100.0	296
Never married, with romantic partner	4.7	88.2	7.1	100.0	382	8.2	87.7	4.1	100.0	243	6.1	88.0	5.9	100.0	625
Never married, no romantic partner	1.7	89.7	8.6	100.0	58	6.7	86.7	6.7	100.0	30	3.4	88.6	8.0	100.0	88
<b>Years lived continuously in health zone</b>				***										***	
<5 years	12.7	82.5	4.8	100.0	661	28.5	69.8	1.7	100.0	824	21.5	75.4	3.1	100.0	1,485
5+ years	9.5	79.7	10.8	100.0	74	29.1	69.1	1.8	100.0	55	17.8	75.2	7.0	100.0	129
Always	5.7	90.4	3.9	100.0	407	20.9	76.6	2.5	100.0	354	12.7	84.0	3.3	100.0	761
Visitor	16.0	72.0	12.0	100.0	25	33.3	62.5	4.2	100.0	24	24.5	67.3	8.2	100.0	49
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>														***	
Yes	14.1	83.3	2.6	100.0	227	28.3	70.4	1.4	100.0	368	22.9	75.3	1.8	100.0	595
No	9.1	85.2	5.6	100.0	940	25.8	72.0	2.2	100.0	889	17.2	78.8	4.0	100.0	1,829
<b>Household wealth</b>									*					**	
Low	10.3	84.6	5.0	100.0	456	21.4	76.3	2.3	100.0	393	15.4	80.8	3.8	100.0	849
Medium	10.2	84.8	5.0	100.0	402	24.9	72.9	2.2	100.0	409	17.6	78.8	3.6	100.0	811
High	9.3	86.1	4.6	100.0	302	31.8	66.6	1.6	100.0	449	22.8	74.4	2.8	100.0	751
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>									***					***	
Yes	13.0	82.9	4.1	100.0	292	30.8	67.4	1.8	100.0	659	25.3	72.1	2.5	100.0	951
No	9.1	85.5	5.4	100.0	875	21.7	76.1	2.2	100.0	598	14.3	81.7	4.1	100.0	1,473
<b>Ever used internet</b>														***	
Yes	13.2	83.7	3.1	100.0	129	29.7	68.4	1.9	100.0	374	25.4	72.4	2.2	100.0	503
No	9.7	85.0	5.3	100.0	1,038	25.1	72.8	2.0	100.0	883	16.8	79.4	3.8	100.0	1,921
Total	10.1	84.8	5.1	100.0	1,167	26.5	71.5	2.0	100.0	1,257	18.6	77.9	3.5	100.0	2,424

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey

\* p<.05 \* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

## 6 GENDER RELATIONS

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*Francine E. Wood*

### **Key findings:**

- More of older FTMs and currently married FTMs have a male partner (MP) who was employed in the seven days preceding the survey.
- Over three in five FTMs in both study arms are unemployed.
- Majority of the employed FTMs are self-employed.
- Employed FTMs are more likely to earn only cash earnings if they are older, have a secondary or higher education, own a mobile phone and have ever used the internet.
- Two in three FTMs age 15-24 in the control HZs who earned cash said that they mainly decide how their cash earnings are used.
- More FTMs who are currently married, own a mobile phone and have ever used the internet report that they earn less than their MP.
- FTM participation in decision making is highest for breastfeeding decisions compared to antenatal care, delivery, post-delivery and postnatal care decisions.
- Younger FTMs (age 15-19) do not make as many decisions as older FTMs.
- FTMs in control and intervention HZs have similar or the same scores for equitable attitudes towards gender roles (4.40 and 4.43 respectively) and perceived personal agency in their relationship (2.78 and 2.78 respectively).
- FTMs in the control HZs have higher self-efficacy compared than their counterparts in the intervention HZs (29.75 vs 29.07 respectively).
- Seven in ten never married FTMs without a romantic partner have low self-efficacy, and three in five of these FTMs have low personal agency.
- Older FTMs have significantly higher self-efficacy compared to the younger FTMs.
- FTMs who have never been married and have a romantic partner are most likely to refuse sexual intercourse with the MP, except FTMs age 20-24 in the intervention HZs.
- About three in five FTMs can ask their MP to use a condom, and in most instances, FTMs who are engaged or previously married are most likely to ask their MP to use a condom.

Gender is a socially constructed norm that determines the appropriate roles, duties, responsibilities, rights, opportunities and accepted behaviors of people based on what sex they are. Inequitable gender norms create differences between women and men in terms of social position and power, access to services and resources, and health-related behaviors. This can dictate who is permitted to make decisions. Research has shown that gender inequities have a negative effect on maternal health and maternal care access and utilization (Kraft, Wilkins, Morales, Widiono, & Middlestadt, 2014). Given the importance of gender norms in development, the International Conference on Population and Development held in 1994 emphasized the importance of advancing equity and equality, empowering women and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility. Understanding these gender relations and the power dynamics behind them is a prerequisite for understanding how FTMs are affected by development, their access to and distribution of resources, and the ability to make decisions.

This chapter presents data on the status of FTMs age 15-24 years who participated in the 2018 MOMENTUM Baseline Survey in Kinshasa and analyzes differences within and between study arms. These

data can help in understanding the gender relations between FTMs and their male partners (MP). This section provides information on FTMs' employment history, access to and control over cash earnings, the relative earnings of FTMs and their MP, and FTMs' participation in health-related decisions. Next, we describe the scales that measure the FTMs' perceived personal agency, equitable attitude towards gender roles, and perceived self-efficacy. Then, we describe the FTMs' ability to negotiate sexual relations with their MP.

## 6.1 First-time Mothers' and Partners' Employment

The baseline survey asked FTMs in a union a number of questions regarding their employment status and that of their MP including whether they were working in the seven days preceding the survey<sup>1</sup> and, if not, whether they had been employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. FTMs were also asked several questions to probe for complete coverage of employment in both formal and informal sectors. The results are shown in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 for MPs and FTMs respectively.

Table 6.1 shows that in the control HZs, 83 percent of MPs are currently employed, four percent are not currently employed but have worked in the past 12 months, and 12 percent have not been employed in the last 12 months. Similarly, in the intervention HZs, most of the MPs are currently employed (74 percent), six percent are not employed but have worked in the past 12 months, and 17 percent have not been employed in the last 12 months. For both the control and intervention areas, current employment among MPs increases with the age of FTMs and unemployment in the past 12 months decreases with age of the FTM. FTMs who are currently married are most likely to have a MP who is currently employed in the control (97 percent) and intervention HZs (93 percent), whereas FTMs who are unmarried with a romantic partner are least likely have a MP who is currently employed in both study arms (control: 78 percent, intervention: 69 percent). The percentage of FTMs in the control HZs with a currently employed MP is higher among FTMs with a secondary or higher education (83 percent). In the intervention HZs, there is no difference in the MP's current employment status across the FTM's educational level.

With respect to the FTM's duration of residence in the HZ, there is no clear pattern in the MP's working history. FTMs in the control HZs who reported always living in the HZ are least likely have a MP who is currently employed (79 percent) and in the intervention HZ, FTMs who have lived in the HZ for five or more years are least likely to have a MP who is currently employed (69 percent). In the control HZs, FTMs who have lived in the HZ for less than five years and those who have lived in the HZ five or more years have an equal percentage of MPs who are currently working (85 percent); and in the intervention HZ, FTMs who report a duration of residence of less than five years are most likely to have currently working MPs (76 percent). Similarly, there is no consistent relationship between household wealth and the MP's current employment. In the control HZs, FTMs in the high wealth quintile are most likely to have a MP who has worked in the last seven days (85 percent); whereas, in the intervention HZs, FTMs in the middle wealth quintile are most likely to have a MP who has worked in the last seven days (77 percent).

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<sup>1</sup> For this report, anyone who worked in the seven days preceding the survey are described as currently employed.

Table 6.1. Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who are in a union by their male partner's employment status and by background characteristics and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Male partner employment status as reported by the first-time mother											
	Control						Intervention					
	Not Employed in the Last 12 Months	Employed in the last 7 days	Employed in the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	N	Not employed in the last 12 months	Employed in the last 7 days	Employed in the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>					***						***	
15-19	19.0	76.0	3.9	1.2	100.0	552	23.9	66.0	6.5	3.5	100.0	620
20-24	7.2	88.5	4.2	0.2	100.0	660	10.8	82.1	5.5	1.6	100.0	599
<b>Educational level</b>												
None/Primary	16.0	78.7	4.0	1.3	100.0	82	22.2	74.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	93
Secondary/higher	12.2	83.2	4.1	0.6	100.0	1,130	17.0	74.0	6.2	2.8	100.0	1,126
<b>Current marital status</b>					***						***	
Currently married	1.3	96.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	157	3.9	93.2	1.9	1.0	100.0	103
Living together	12.5	81.0	5.8	0.8	100.0	520	16.6	73.2	7.5	2.7	100.0	638
Engaged/previously married	9.9	87.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	171	19.0	73.3	5.7	1.9	100.0	128
Never married, with romantic partner	18.5	77.9	2.6	0.9	100.0	340	23.4	69.2	4.2	3.1	100.0	286
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>					*						**	
<5 years	10.2	84.6	4.7	0.6	100.0	752	15.3	76.0	7.2	1.6	100.0	736
5+ years	12.5	85.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	41	26.2	69.0	3.6	1.2	100.0	89
Always	17.3	78.9	3.3	0.5	100.0	393	19.0	72.3	4.2	4.5	100.0	371
Visitor	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	23
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>					*						**	
Yes	8.2	86.4	5.1	0.3	100.0	301	11.9	80.9	6.1	1.1	100.0	298
No	13.9	81.8	3.7	0.7	100.0	911	19.2	71.8	6.0	3.0	100.0	921
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	13.0	82.2	4.5	0.3	100.0	370	18.0	73.0	5.7	3.4	100.0	481
Middle	13.2	81.7	4.4	0.8	100.0	408	14.0	77.0	7.1	1.9	100.0	405
High	11.1	84.8	3.4	0.7	100.0	428	20.9	71.6	5.2	2.3	100.0	326
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>					***						**	
Yes	8.3	88.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	497	13.1	79.9	3.7	3.3	100.0	455
No	15.3	78.8	4.9	1.0	100.0	715	20.0	70.5	7.4	2.1	100.0	764
<b>Ever used internet</b>					**						*	
Yes	7.0	87.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	256	13.8	80.6	4.7	0.9	100.0	247
No	13.8	81.8	3.6	0.8	100.0	956	18.3	72.3	6.3	3.0	100.0	972
<b>Total</b>	12.4	82.9	4.1	0.6	100.0	1,212	17.4	74.0	6.0	2.6	100.0	1,219

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

Note: Includes only women in a union (currently married, living with partner or has a romantic partner) at time of interview

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

The percentage of MPs who are currently employed was higher among FTMs who own a mobile phone (control HZ: 89 percent; intervention HZ: 80 percent), have ever used the internet (control: 87 percent; intervention: 81 percent) and have worked in the past 12 months (control: 86 percent; intervention: 81 percent) in the intervention and control HZs. It is important to note that the percentage of MPs who are currently employed is higher in the control HZs compared to the intervention HZs across all categories of marital status, duration of residence in the HZ, and FTM's working status in the past 12 months.

Most FTMs in the intervention and control HZs are unemployed. As shown in Table 6.2, in the control HZs, about three in five FTMs age 15-24 have not been not employed in the last 12 months (64 percent), one in five FTMs (22 percent) are currently employed, and 11 percent are employed but have been absent from their jobs in the seven days preceding the survey. A similar distribution was observed for the intervention HZs; about three in five FTMs have been unemployed in the last 12 months (63 percent), one in five FTMs are currently employed (20 percent) and 12 percent are employed but have been absent from their jobs in the last 7 days preceding the survey. The FTM unemployment rate decreases with increasing age and educational level for both intervention and control HZs. In the control HZs, FTMs who are unmarried and do not have a romantic partner have the highest unemployment rate (83 percent), whereas in the intervention HZs, FTMs who have never been married, but have a romantic partner have the highest unemployment rate (72 percent). For both the intervention and control groups, currently married FTMs are least likely to be unemployed in the last 12 months (control HZ: 48 percent; intervention HZ: 54 percent).

For both study arms, unemployment in the 12 months preceding the survey is lower among FTMs who own a mobile phone than among FTMs who do not (control HZ: 58 percent vs 69 percent; intervention HZ: 61 percent vs. 65 percent), and similarly unemployment is lower among FTMs who have ever used the internet compared to those who have not (control: 57 percent vs 69 percent; intervention: 58 percent vs. 65 percent). In the control HZs, the percentage of FTMs who have not worked in the last 12 months decreases with increasing wealth ( $p < 0.01$ ). While, in the intervention HZs, this trend is not observed. Similar percentages of FTMs in the lowest and highest wealth quintile have not worked in the past 12 months (64 percent) and FTMs in the middle wealth quintile (62 percent) are least likely to be unemployed in the last 12 months.

Tables 6.3, 6.4, and 6.5 show the percent distribution of FTMs employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of employer, continuity of employment, and type of earnings, according to their background characteristics. As shown in Table 6.3, most FTMs are self-employed, although self-employment is higher among FTMs in the intervention HZs (82 percent) than the control HZs (73 percent). In both study arms, the distribution of self-employment is similar across age groups. Self-employment is higher among FTMs in the control group with a secondary or higher education (74 percent) compared to those with no or primary education (62 percent), while in the intervention HZs this difference is not observed (82 percent for both educational levels). In the control HZs, currently married FTMs are most likely to be self-employed (77 percent), whereas in the intervention areas, FTMs who have never been married with a romantic partner are most likely to be self-employed (90 percent). FTMs who always lived in the HZ are most likely to be self-employed for both control and intervention HZs, 77 percent and 87 percent respectively.

Table 6.2 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by employment status, background characteristics and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	First-time mothers age 15-24 who worked 12 months preceding the survey											
	Control						Intervention					
	Not employed in the last 12 months	Employed in the last 7 days	Employed, but absent in the last 7 days	Employed in the last 12 months	Total	N	Not employed in the last 12 months	Employed in the last 7 days	Employed, but absent in the last 7 days	Employed in the last 12 months	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>	***						*					
15-19	74.1	14.3	8.5	3.1	100.0	552	67.7	17.1	11.0	4.2	100.0	620
20-24	56.2	27.9	12.7	3.2	100.0	660	58.9	22.0	13.4	5.7	100.0	599
<b>Educational level</b>												
None/Primary	68.3	17.1	8.5	6.1	100.0	82	68.8	18.3	10.8	2.2	100.0	93
Secondary/higher	64.1	22.0	11.0	2.9	100.0	1,130	63.0	19.6	12.3	5.2	100.0	1,126
<b>Current marital status</b>	***						***					
Currently married	47.8	36.3	13.4	2.5	100.0	157	54.4	24.3	16.5	4.9	100.0	103
Living together	67.1	17.7	11.3	3.8	100.0	520	60.3	18.2	14.9	6.6	100.0	638
Engaged/previously married	57.9	25.1	13.5	3.5	100.0	171	68.8	18.0	6.2	7.0	100.0	128
Never married, with romantic partner	69.7	20.3	7.6	2.4	100.0	340	71.7	21.0	5.9	1.4	100.0	286
Never married, no romantic partner	83.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	100.0	24	60.9	21.9	17.2	0.0	100.0	64
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>												
<5 years	62.8	21.8	12.1	3.3	100.0	752	63.2	19.3	12.0	5.6	100.0	736
5+ years	68.3	31.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	41	67.4	18.0	13.5	1.1	100.0	89
Always	66.2	20.9	10.2	2.8	100.0	393	61.7	21.3	12.1	4.9	100.0	371
Visitor	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	23
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>	***						***					
Yes	0.0	60.9	30.3	8.8	100.0	301	0.0	53.4	33.18	13.45	100.0	298
No	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	911	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	921
<b>Household wealth</b>	**											
Low	71.9	14.6	10.3	3.2	100.0	370	64.2	16.8	13.3	5.6	100.0	481
Middle	65.0	22.3	9.8	2.9	100.0	408	62.0	20.3	12.6	5.2	100.0	405
High	57.2	27.6	11.9	3.3	100.0	428	64.1	22.7	9.8	3.4	100.0	326
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>	***											
Yes	58.1	27.4	11.9	2.6	100.0	497	60.7	23.3	10.8	5.3	100.0	455
No	68.7	17.8	10.1	3.5	100.0	715	65.1	17.3	13.0	4.7	100.0	764
<b>Ever used internet</b>	*						*					
Yes	56.6	27.7	12.1	3.5	100.0	256	57.5	22.7	16.2	3.6	100.0	247
No	66.4	20.1	10.5	3.0	100.0	956	64.9	18.7	11.1	5.2	100.0	972
<b>Total</b>	64.4	21.7	10.8	3.1	100.0	1,212	63.4	19.5	12.1	4.9	100.0	1,219

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

The percentage of self-employed FTMs in the control HZs decreases slightly with increasing wealth from 75 percent to 72 percent, while in the intervention HZs this trend is not apparent (Table 6.3). FTMs in the middle wealth quintile living in the intervention HZs are most likely to be self-employed (83 percent). With regards to mobile phone ownership and use of the internet, no consistent relationship with self-employment is observed for both study arms. In the control HZs, the percentage of self-employed FTMs is higher among FTMs without a mobile phone (75 percent) than those with one (71 percent), while in the intervention HZs, the percentage of self-employed FTMs is higher among FTMs with a mobile phone (84 percent) than those without one (80 percent). Similarly, in the control HZs the percentage of self-employed FTMs is higher among those who have never used the internet (74 percent) compared to those who have used it (69 percent), whereas in the intervention HZs, the percentage is higher among those who have ever used the internet (84 percent) than those who have not (81 percent).

Table 6.4 shows that a higher percentage of FTMs work throughout the year in the control HZs (59 percent) compared to the intervention HZs (46 percent). For both arms, currently married FTMs (control: 71 percent; intervention: 62 percent) and FTMs age 20-24 (control HZs: 64 percent; intervention HZs: 50 percent) are more likely to work throughout the year. The percentage of FTMs who work throughout the year in the control HZs is higher for those with a secondary or higher education (60 percent), while in the intervention HZs, this percentage is higher for those with no or primary education (48 percent). The percentage of FTMs working throughout the year decreases with increasing wealth in the control HZs. On the other hand, there is no clear trend observed in the intervention HZs. More FTMs in the high wealth quintile work throughout the year compared to those in lower wealth quintiles.

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of FTMs by type of earnings and background characteristics. In the control HZs, over three in four FTMs age 15-24 earn only cash (77 percent), 16 percent are not paid, four percent are paid in cash and kind, and three percent are paid in kind only. Although most FTMs in both study arms earn only cash, more FTMs in the intervention HZs receive only cash payments. Almost nine in ten FTMs in the intervention HZs earn cash only (87 percent), ten percent are not paid, two percent are rewarded in kind, and one percent receive cash and kind earnings.

Employed FTMs are more likely to earn only cash earnings if they are older (control: 80 percent; intervention: 87 percent), have a secondary or higher education (control: 78 percent; intervention: 87 percent), own a mobile phone (control: 78 percent; intervention: 88 percent) and have ever used the internet (control: 83 percent; intervention: 92 percent) in both study arms. The relationship is not as clear with increasing wealth and years lived in the HZ. In the control HZs, FTMs in the low wealth quintile (85 percent) are most likely to earn only cash earnings and no difference is seen by duration of residence in the HZ (77 percent). While in the intervention HZs, FTMs who are in the high wealth quintile (90 percent) and those that always lived in the HZ (88 percent) are most likely to have only cash earnings. Never married FTMs with a romantic partner (94 percent) are most likely to earn only cash in the intervention HZs, whereas in the control HZs, FTMs living together with their MP and FTMs who have never been married with a MP are most likely to earn only cash (80 percent).

Table 6.3 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of employer, according to background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Type of employer for first-time mothers age 15-24 who worked 12 months preceding the survey									
	Control					Intervention				
	Employed by family member	Employed by someone else	Self-employed	Total	N	Employed by family member	Employed by someone else	Self-employed	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>				***					*	
15-19	20.3	7.0	72.7	100.0	143	10.5	7.5	82.0	100.0	200
20-24	9.0	18.0	73.0	100.0	289	4.9	13.4	81.7	100.0	246
<b>Educational level</b>										
None/Primary	26.9	11.5	61.5	100.0	26	6.9	10.3	82.8	100.0	29
Secondary/higher	11.8	14.5	73.6	100.0	406	7.4	10.8	81.8	100.0	417
<b>Current marital status</b>									*	
Currently married	7.3	15.9	76.8	100.0	82	2.1	14.9	83.0	100.0	47
Living together	13.5	17.5	69.0	100.0	171	7.1	13.8	79.1	100.0	253
Engaged/previously married	13.9	8.3	77.8	100.0	72	12.5	2.5	85.0	100.0	40
Never married, with romantic partner	15.5	12.6	71.8	100.0	103	7.4	2.5	90.1	100.0	81
Never married, no romantic partner	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	25
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>										
<5 years	13.9	16.1	70.0	100.0	280	8.9	12.5	78.6	100.0	271
5+ years	-	-	-	-	13	3.4	10.3	86.2	100.0	29
Always	12.0	11.3	76.7	100.0	133	5.6	7.0	87.3	100.0	142
Visitor	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Household wealth</b>										
Low	13.5	11.5	75.0	100.0	104	8.7	9.9	81.4	100.0	172
Middle	15.4	11.9	72.7	100.0	143	5.2	11.7	83.1	100.0	154
High	10.4	18.0	71.6	100.0	183	8.6	11.1	80.3	100.0	117
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>				**					*	
Yes	8.7	20.2	71.2	100.0	208	3.4	12.3	84.4	100.0	179
No	16.5	8.9	74.6	100.0	224	10.1	9.7	80.1	100.0	267
<b>Ever used internet</b>				***					*	
Yes	5.4	25.2	69.4	100.0	111	1.9	14.3	83.8	100.0	105
No	15.3	10.6	74.1	100.0	321	9.1	9.7	81.2	100.0	341
<b>Total</b>	12.7	14.4	72.9	100.0	432	7.4	10.8	81.8	100.0	446

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

Note: Includes only women who worked 12 months preceding the survey

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 6.4 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by continuity of employment, background characteristics and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Continuity of employment for first-time mother age 15-24 who worked 12 months preceding the survey									
	Control					Intervention				
	Throughout the year	Seasonally or part of the year	Once in a while	Total	N	Throughout the year	Seasonally or part of the year	Once in a while	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>				**					*	
15-19	49.0	16.8	34.3	100.0	143	39.5	26.5	34.0	100.0	200
20-24	63.7	15.2	21.1	100.0	289	50.4	25.2	24.4	100.0	246
<b>Educational level</b>										
None/Primary	46.2	26.9	26.9	100.0	26	48.3	13.8	37.9	100.0	29
Secondary/higher	59.6	15.0	25.4	100.0	406	45.3	26.6	28.1	100.0	417
<b>Current marital status</b>										
Currently married	70.7	11.0	18.3	100.0	82	61.7	14.9	23.4	100.0	47
Living together	59.6	13.5	26.9	100.0	171	43.9	29.2	26.9	100.0	253
Engaged/previously married	54.2	18.1	27.8	100.0	72	32.5	35.0	32.5	100.0	40
Never married, with romantic partner	52.4	20.4	27.2	100.0	103	48.1	18.5	33.3	100.0	81
Never married, no romantic partner	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	25
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>										
<5 years	61.8	15.0	23.2	100.0	280	45.8	26.2	28.0	100.0	271
5+ years	-	-	-	-	13	41.4	17.2	41.4	100.0	29
Always	51.1	18.8	30.1	100.0	133	45.1	27.5	27.5	100.0	142
Visitor	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Household wealth</b>										
Low	59.6	15.4	25.0	100.0	104	43.6	27.3	29.1	100.0	172
Middle	58.7	14.0	27.3	100.0	143	44.2	25.3	30.5	100.0	154
High	57.9	17.5	24.6	100.0	183	50.4	23.9	25.6	100.0	117
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>										
Yes	59.6	14.9	25.5	100.0	208	45.8	24.6	29.6	100.0	179
No	58.0	16.5	25.4	100.0	224	45.3	26.6	28.1	100.0	267
<b>Ever used internet</b>										
Yes	58.6	18.0	23.4	100.0	111	48.6	19.0	32.4	100.0	105
No	58.9	15.0	26.2	100.0	321	44.6	27.9	27.6	100.0	341
<b>Total</b>	58.8	15.7	25.5	100.0	432	45.5	25.8	28.7	100.0	446

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

Note: Includes only women who worked 12 months preceding the survey

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 6.5 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Type of earnings for first-time mother age 15-24 who worked 12 months preceding the survey											
	Control						Intervention					
	Cash only	Cash and kind	In kind only	Not paid	Total	N	Cash only	Cash and kind	In kind only	Not paid	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>												
15-19	71.3	3.5	4.2	21.0	100.0	143	85.0	2.0	1.0	12.0	100.0	200
20-24	79.9	3.8	2.1	14.2	100.0	289	88.6	0.4	2.0	8.9	100.0	246
<b>Educational level</b>					*							
None/Primary	57.7	0.0	3.8	38.5	100.0	26	89.7	0.0	3.4	6.9	100.0	29
Secondary/higher	78.3	3.9	2.7	15.0	100.0	406	86.8	1.2	1.4	10.6	100.0	417
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	78.0	3.7	0.0	18.3	100.0	82	91.5	0.0	2.1	6.4	100.0	47
Living together	79.5	2.9	2.3	15.2	100.0	171	85.8	2.0	0.8	11.5	100.0	253
Engaged/previously married	66.7	6.9	5.6	20.8	100.0	72	82.5	0.0	5.0	12.5	100.0	40
Never married, with romantic partner	79.6	2.9	2.9	14.6	100.0	103	93.8	0.0	1.2	4.9	100.0	81
Never married, no romantic partner	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	25
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>												
<5 years	77.1	3.2	2.9	16.8	100.0	280	87.1	0.7	1.1	11.1	100.0	271
5+ years	-	-	-	-	-	13	79.3	0.0	3.4	17.2	100.0	29
Always	76.7	3.8	3.0	16.5	100.0	133	88.0	2.1	2.1	7.7	100.0	142
Visitor	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Household wealth</b>					**							
Low	84.6	1.9	1.9	11.5	100.0	104	84.9	1.7	2.3	11.1	100.0	172
Middle	69.9	7.7	5.6	16.7	100.0	143	87.0	1.3	1.3	10.4	100.0	154
High	78.1	1.6	1.1	19.1	100.0	183	89.7	0.0	0.9	9.4	100.0	117
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>					*						**	
Yes	77.9	6.2	1.9	13.9	100.0	208	88.3	0.0	3.9	7.8	100.0	179
No	76.3	1.3	3.6	18.8	100.0	224	86.1	1.9	0.0	12.0	100.0	267
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	82.9	3.6	3.6	9.9	100.0	111	92.4	1.0	1.0	5.7	100.0	105
No	75.1	3.7	2.5	18.7	100.0	321	85.3	1.2	1.8	11.7	100.0	341
<b>Total</b>	77.1	3.7	2.8	16.4	100.0	432	87.0	1.1	1.6	10.3	100.0	446

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

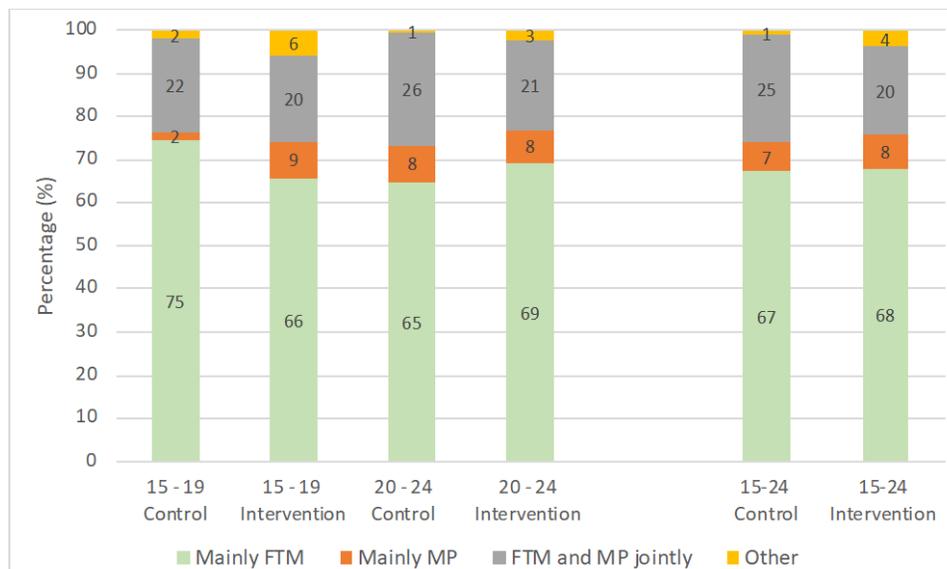
Note: Includes only women who worked 12 months preceding the survey

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

## 6.2 First-time Mothers Control over Cash Earnings and Relative Magnitude of Earnings

FTMs who were currently married or living with their MPs and who earned cash for their work were asked who the main decision maker regarding the use of earnings was. Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of married/co-habiting FTMs who earned cash for work by age group and study arm. Overall, majority of FTMs have a say in decision making regarding the use of their earnings. More than two in three FTMs age 15-24 in the control HZs who earn cash said that they mainly decide how their cash earnings are used (67 percent); one in four (25 percent) indicated that the decision is made jointly with her MP, and 7 percent said that the decision is made mainly by her husband. A similar trend is observed in the intervention HZs, two in three (68 percent) FTMs indicated they are solely responsible for the decision, one in five (20 percent) indicated that she and her MP make the decision jointly, and 8 percent said it is mainly her MP's decision. With regards to decision making across the age groups, the percentage of FTMs with sole decision-making power over the use of her earnings is highest for FTMs age 15-19 living in the control HZs (75 percent).

Figure 6.1 Percentage distribution of married first-time mothers age 15-24 years with cash earnings from employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by the person who decides how the first-time mothers' cash earnings are used, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018



Note: There is no statistically significant variation in the person who decides how the first-time mothers' cash earnings are used across the different age groups (control HZ:  $p=0.281$ ; intervention HZ:  $p=0.580$ ; total sample:  $p=0.174$ ).

Table 6.6 shows the percent distribution of FTMs who received cash earnings in the past 12 months according to their background characteristics. FTMs living together with their MP are more likely to have sole responsibility in the decision in both study arms (control: 79 percent; intervention: 70 percent). Interestingly, in both study arms, sole decision making by FTM decreases with increasing wealth and joint decision making with MP increases with increasing wealth. More FTMs who do not own a mobile phone or have ever used the internet have sole decision-making power regardless of the study arm, and more FTMs who own a mobile phone and have ever used the internet make decisions jointly with their MP.

Table 6.6 Percentage of married first-time mothers age 15-24 years with cash earnings from employment preceding the survey by person who decides how the first-time mothers cash earnings are used, according to the background characteristics and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Person who decides how the married first-time mother's cash earnings are used											
	Control						Intervention					
	Mainly FTM	Mainly MP	FTM and MP jointly	Other	Total	N	Mainly FTM	Mainly MP	FTM and MP jointly	Other	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>												
15-19	74.5	2.0	21.6	2.0	100.0	51	65.7	8.6	20.0	5.7	100.0	105
20-24	65.0	8.3	26.1	0.6	100.0	157	69.4	7.5	20.6	2.5	100.0	160
<b>Educational level</b>												
None/Primary	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	18
Secondary/higher	66.0	7.1	25.9	1.0	100.0	197	67.6	8.5	19.8	4.0	100.0	247
<b>Current marital status</b>					***						**	
Currently married	43.3	13.4	43.3	0.0	100.0	67	55.8	20.9	23.3	0.0	100.0	43
Living together	78.7	3.5	16.3	1.4	100.0	141	70.3	5.4	19.8	4.5	100.0	222
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>											*	
<5 years	69.5	6.6	23.4	0.6	100.0	167	59.8	10.3	25.0	4.9	100.0	184
5+ years	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	14
Always	62.9	8.6	25.7	2.9	100.0	35	87.3	3.2	7.9	1.6	100.0	63
Visitor	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Household wealth</b>					*							
Low	84.0	6.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	50	71.3	7.9	15.8	5.0	100.0	101
Middle	64.2	3.0	31.3	1.5	100.0	67	68.9	7.8	20.0	3.3	100.0	90
High	59.6	10.1	29.2	1.1	100.0	89	62.0	7.0	28.2	2.8	100.0	71
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>					***							
Yes	53.8	12.3	34.0	0.0	100.0	106	63.2	9.4	25.5	1.9	100.0	106
No	81.4	1.0	15.7	2.0	100.0	102	71.1	6.9	17.0	5.0	100.0	159
<b>Ever used internet</b>					*							
Yes	56.1	14.0	29.8	0.0	100.0	57	66.7	6.7	26.7	0.0	100.0	75
No	71.5	4.0	23.2	1.3	100.0	151	68.4	8.4	17.9	5.3	100.0	190
<b>Total</b>	67.3	6.7	25.0	1.0	100.0	208	67.9	7.9	20.4	3.8	100.0	265

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

FTM - First-time mother, MP- male partner

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

Note: Includes only women who earned cash earnings for work and were married or living with partner at time of interview

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

FTMs were also asked about the magnitude of their earnings relative to their MP's earnings, and the results are reported in Table 6.7. Among FTMs who are currently married or living with their MP in the control HZs, four in five (80 percent) reported that they earn less than their MP, 9 percent earn more than their MP and 3 percent earn the same amount as their MP. In the intervention HZs, 85 percent said they earn less than their MP, 7 percent earn more than their MP and 2 percent earn about the same amount as their MP. Thus, very few FTM with cash earnings who are married or living with the partner believe that they earn about the same or more than their MP (control HZ: 13 percent; intervention HZ: 9 percent). The percentage of FTMs who earn less than their MP is the same (80 percent) in the control HZs across the different age groups, while the percentage is higher for FTMs age 20-24 (86 percent) than FTMs age 15-19 (83 percent) in the intervention HZs. For both study arms, more FTMs who are currently married, own a mobile phone (control: 84 percent; intervention: 89 percent) and have ever used the internet (control: 83 percent; intervention: 87 percent) reported that they earn less than their MP. With regards to wealth, the percentage of FTMs earning less than MP increases with increasing wealth in the control HZs, while in the intervention HZs, there is no such trend. FTMs in the highest wealth index are least likely to earn less than their MP (83 percent).

Table 6.7 Percent distribution of married first-time mothers age 15-24 years who received cash earnings for employment in the past 12 months by whether the first-time mother earned more or less than her male partner, according to the background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	First-time mother's earnings compared with her male partner's earnings													
	Control							Intervention						
	More	Less	About the same	MP has no earnings	Don't know	Total	N	More	Less	About the same	MP has no earnings	Don't know	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>														
15-19	9.8	80.4	5.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	51	4.8	82.9	1.9	3.8	6.7	100.0	105
20-24	8.9	80.3	2.5	0.6	7.6	100.0	157	8.1	86.2	1.9	0.6	3.1	100.0	160
<b>Educational level</b>							*							
None/Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Secondary/higher	9.1	80.7	3.6	0.5	6.1	100.0	197	6.5	85.4	2.0	1.6	4.5	100.0	247
<b>Current marital status</b>														
Currently married	6.0	85.1	4.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	67	7.0	88.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Living together	10.6	78.0	2.8	2.1	6.4	100.0	141	6.8	84.2	1.4	2.3	5.4	100.0	222
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>														
<5 years	10.2	77.8	3.6	1.8	6.6	100.0	167	7.6	84.8	1.6	2.2	3.8	100.0	184
5+ years	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Always	2.9	91.4	2.9	0.0	2.9	100.0	35	6.3	82.5	3.2	1.6	6.3	100.0	63
Visitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Household wealth</b>														
Low	12.0	78.0	6.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	50	6.9	86.1	1.0	2.0	4.0	100.0	101
Middle	10.5	79.1	3.0	0.0	7.5	100.0	67	5.6	85.6	1.1	0.0	7.8	100.0	90
High	5.6	83.2	2.3	3.4	5.6	100.0	89	7.0	83.1	4.2	4.2	1.4	100.0	71
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>							*							
Yes	4.7	84.0	3.8	0.0	7.5	100.0	106	5.7	88.7	0.9	1.9	2.8	100.0	106
No	13.7	76.5	2.9	2.9	3.9	100.0	102	7.5	82.4	2.5	1.9	5.7	100.0	159
<b>Ever used internet</b>														
Yes	1.8	82.5	3.5	1.8	10.5	100.0	57	6.7	86.7	1.3	2.7	2.7	100.0	75
No	11.9	79.5	3.3	1.3	4.0	100.0	151	6.8	84.2	2.1	1.6	5.3	100.0	190
<b>Total</b>	9.1	80.3	3.4	1.4	5.8	100.0	208	6.8	84.9	1.9	1.9	4.5	100.0	265

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018;

MP- male partner

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

Note: Includes only women who earned cash earnings for work and were married or living with partner at time of interview

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

### 6.3 First-time Mothers' Participation in Decision Making

A woman's decision making in matters that affect her personal circumstance is an indicator of empowerment and can contribute to her overall development. To assess FTMs' decision making autonomy over her health and that of her newborn, the baseline survey collected information on FTMs' participation in healthcare-related decisions. Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of FTMs age 15-19, 20-24, and 15-24 according to the person in the household who usually makes the decisions concerning these matters in both study arms.

Among FTMs age 15-24 years, more FTMs in both arms are making decisions independent of their MPs for issues related to where to deliver the baby (control: 35 percent, intervention: 30 percent), how soon to start breastfeeding (control HZ: 77 percent, intervention HZ: 70 percent), whether to practicing exclusive breastfeeding (control HZ: 75 percent, intervention HZ: 63 percent), and where to seek care and treatment for danger signs (control HZ: 56 percent, intervention HZ: 55 percent). Additionally, in the control HZs, more FTMs have sole decision-making power when deciding when to seek care and treatment for danger signs (43 percent) and how long to wait after birth before attempting another pregnancy (39 percent), while in the intervention HZs more FTMs make these decisions jointly with their MPs (when to seek care and treatment: 44 percent; how long to wait: 48 percent). With regards timing of ANC in the control HZs, a larger percentage of FTMs decide jointly with their partners (40 percent).

A clear pattern is not observed with the number of ANC visits, 31 percent of FTMs make the decision jointly, and 30 percent have the decision made by others (not FTM or MP). Similarly, in the intervention HZs, a clear pattern is not observed with timing of ANC. Thirty-one percent of decisions regarding when to start seeking ANC are made solely by the same partner and 29 percent of the decisions are made jointly. FTMs and their MP had very little decision making about the number of ANC visits in the intervention HZs, people in the other category have the largest input (35 percent). Other people are more likely to make decisions about how to take care of the umbilical cord in both study arms (control: 45 percent; intervention 42 percent). These variations found in decision making by study arm are statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) for all the decisions except the decision about where to seek care and treatment for danger signs.

The person making decisions for FTMs age 15-19 and 20-24 is very similar to the observations noted for FTMs age 15-24. However, in the younger age group (15-19 years), it is worth noting that a larger percentage of others have a say in the decision making for all the decisions.

Table 6.8 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

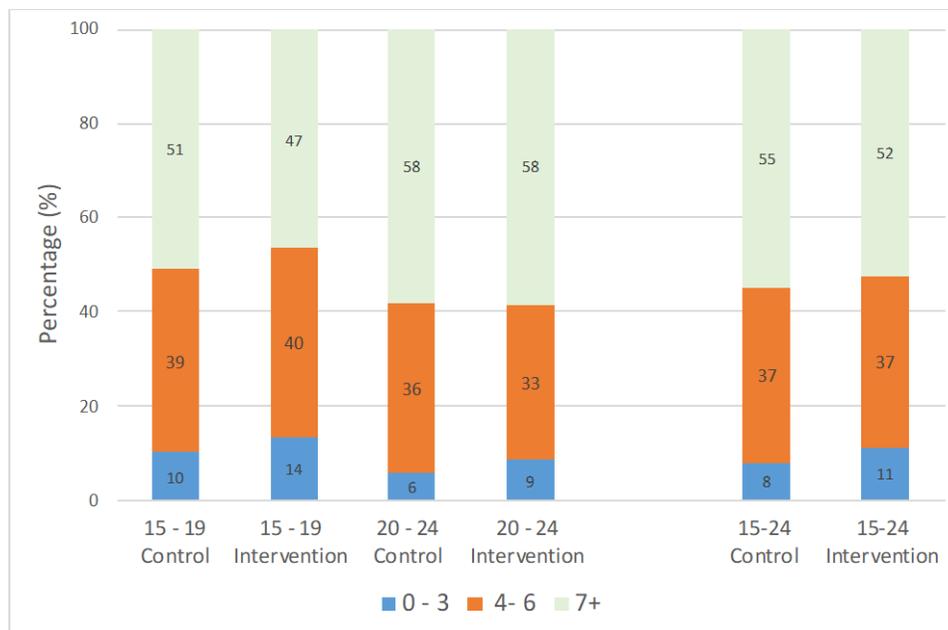
Decision	Control						Intervention						
	Mainly FTM	Mainly MP	FTM and MP jointly	Other	Total	N	Mainly FTM	Mainly MP	FTM and MP jointly	Other	Total	N	
<b>Age 15-19</b>													
When to start seeking antenatal care for the pregnancy	20.7	25.4	33.5	20.5	100.0	1,212	19.7	30.3	23.5	26.5	100.0	1,219	***
Number of antenatal care visits to make	28.4	12.7	27.5	31.3	100.0	1,212	25.5	14.4	23.1	37.1	100.0	1,219	
Where to deliver the baby	32.1	16.7	22.5	28.8	100.0	1,212	28.5	23.7	19.2	28.5	100.0	1,219	*
How soon to start breastfeeding newborn	78.1	2.5	13.4	6	100.0	1,212	71.3	5.3	16.8	6.6	100.0	1,219	*
Whether to practice exclusive breastfeeding	77.5	3.4	11.2	7.8	100.0	1,212	64.8	5.8	15.5	13.9	100.0	1,219	***
How to take care of baby's umbilical cord	27.4	6.2	18.3	48.2	100.0	1,212	25.8	5.8	24.0	44.4	100.0	1,219	
When to seek care and treatment for danger signs of the mother or newborn	43.3	13.0	28.6	15.0	100.0	1,212	39.7	10.3	39.0	11.0	100.0	1,219	***
Where to seek care and treatment for danger signs of the mother or newborn	63.2	3.6	30.1	3.1	100.0	1,212	59.0	5.5	33.1	2.4	100.0	1,219	
How long to wait after childbirth before attempting another pregnancy	40.9	12.1	29.7	17.2	100.0	1,212	36.5	9.2	43.9	10.5	100.0	1,219	***
<b>Age 20-24</b>													
When to start seeking antenatal care for the pregnancy	20.8	28.3	44.8	6.1	100.0	1,212	24.2	31.4	35.1	9.3	100.0	1,219	**
Number of antenatal care visits to make	27.0	11.4	33.6	28.0	100.0	1,212	25.4	12.9	29.9	31.9	100.0	1,219	
Where to deliver the baby	37.9	20.3	27.0	14.8	100.0	1,212	31.4	28.9	29.5	10.2	100.0	1,219	***
How soon to start breastfeeding newborn	75.8	3.2	16.7	4.4	100.0	1,212	68.1	4.3	22.7	4.8	100.0	1,219	*
Whether to practice exclusive breastfeeding	73.5	5.0	15.0	6.5	100.0	1,212	60.4	5.5	23.0	11.0	100.0	1,219	***
How to take care of baby's umbilical cord	29.5	5.8	22.0	42.7	100.0	1,212	27.0	4.5	29.9	38.6	100.0	1,219	*
When to seek care and treatment for danger signs of the mother or newborn	42.6	13.8	36.1	7.6	100.0	1,212	33.7	11.7	49.9	4.7	100.0	1,219	***
Where to seek care and treatment for danger signs of the mother or newborn	50.8	4.2	44.1	0.9	100.0	1,212	50.8	5.5	43.1	0.7	100.0	1,219	
How long to wait after childbirth before attempting another pregnancy	37.7	12.3	39.7	10.3	100.0	1,212	35.9	7.5	52.4	4.2	100.0	1,219	***
<b>Age 15-24</b>													
When to start seeking antenatal for the pregnancy	20.7	27.0	39.7	12.6	100.0	1,212	21.9	30.8	29.2	18	100.0	1,219	***
Number of antenatal care visits to make	27.6	12.0	30.9	29.5	100.0	1,212	25.4	13.6	26.4	34.5	100.0	1,219	**
Where to deliver the baby	35.2	18.6	24.9	21.2	100.0	1,212	29.9	26.3	24.3	19.5	100.0	1,219	***
How soon to start breastfeeding newborn	76.8	2.9	15.2	5.1	100.0	1,212	69.7	4.8	19.7	5.7	100.0	1,219	***
Whether to practice exclusive breastfeeding	75.3	4.3	13.3	7.1	100.0	1,212	62.7	5.7	19.2	12.5	100.0	1,219	***
How to take care of baby's umbilical cord	28.5	5.9	20.3	45.2	100.0	1,212	26.4	5.2	26.9	41.5	100.0	1,219	**
When to seek care and treatment for danger signs of the mother or newborn	42.9	13.4	32.7	11.0	100.0	1,212	36.8	11.0	44.4	7.9	100.0	1,219	***
Where to seek care and treatment for danger signs of the mother or newborn	56.4	4.0	37.7	1.9	100.0	1,212	55.0	5.5	38.0	1.6	100.0	1,219	
How long to wait after childbirth before attempting another pregnancy	39.2	12.2	35.1	13.4	100.0	1,212	36.2	8.4	48.1	7.4	100.0	1,219	***

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

\* p<.05 \*\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

Women are considered to participate in decision making if they make the decisions alone or jointly with her husband. Based on this, a summative score was calculated to determine the number of decisions each FTM participated in. The FTMs in the study participate in an average of six decisions (control: 6.5 decisions; intervention: 6.4 decisions). There is no statistically significant variation in the number of decisions across the study arms. Figure 6.2 shows the percent distribution of FTMs age 15-24 who participate in decision making. The percent distribution of decision making is similar across the study arms. With the exception of the FTMs age 15-19 in the intervention areas, majority of the FTMs make between 7 to 9 decisions regarding their health and that of their newborn. Across all the age groups and study arms, over one in three FTMs make 4 to 6 decisions. Overall, younger FTMs (age 15-19) do not make as many decisions as FTMs age 20-24.

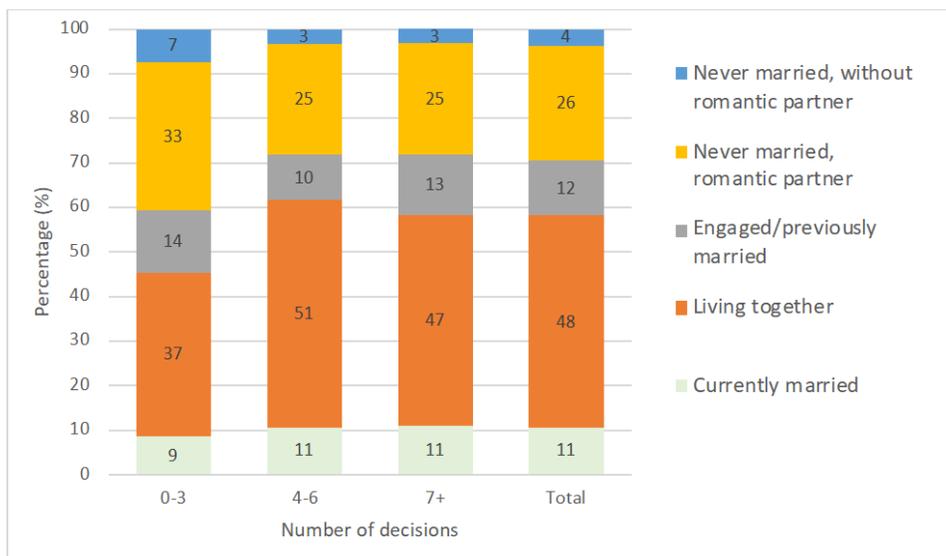
Figure 6.2 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who participate in decision making about various issues, according to the study arm, Kinshasa 2018



Note: There was statistically significant variation in the number of decisions made by first time mothers ages 15-19 and 20-24 (control:  $p=0.004$ ; intervention:  $p=0.000$ ; total sample: 0.019).

Figure 6.3 shows the percent distribution of FTMs age 15-24 who participate in decision making according to their marital status. FTMs who have never been married and do not have a romantic partner participate in very little decision making. These FTMs have the lowest percentage in each decision-making category and as the number of decisions in which they can participate increases, the percentage who participate decreases. FTMs who live with their MP make most of the decisions.

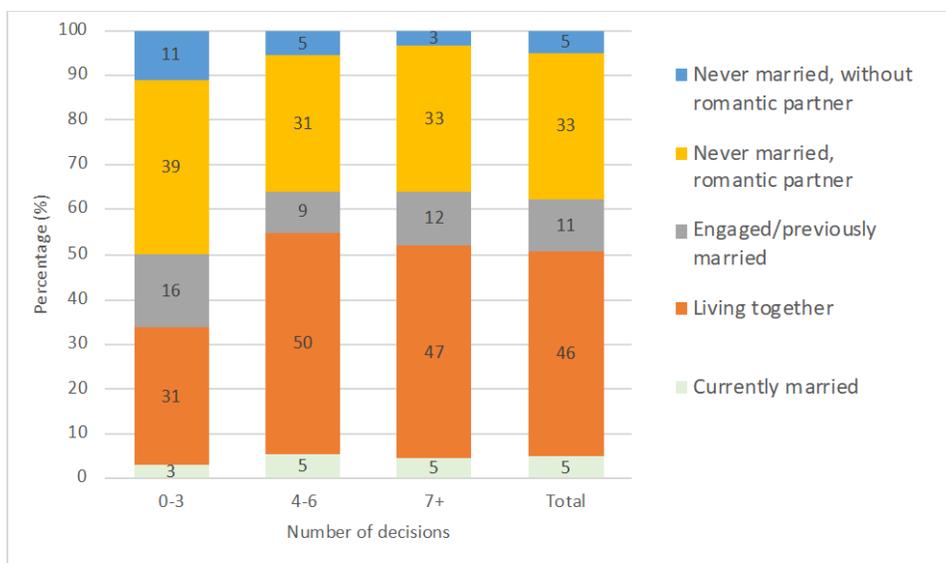
Figure 6.3 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who participate in decision making, according to their marital status, Kinshasa 2018



Note: There was statistically significant variation in the number of decisions made by first-time mothers of different marital statuses ( $p=0.000$ ).

When the decision making according to marital status is stratified by age, a similar distribution pattern is observed (Figure 6.4 and Figure 6.5). FTMs age 15-19 who have never been married and have no romantic partner participate in very little decision making and those living with their MP take part in most of the decisions (Figure 6.4).

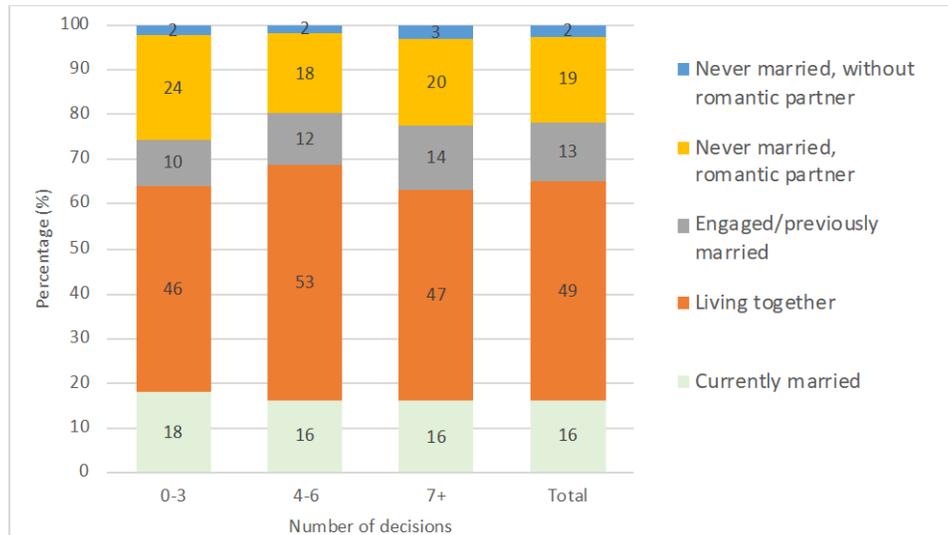
Figure 6.4 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-19 years who participate in decision making, according to their marital status, Kinshasa 2018



Note: There was statistically significant variation in the number of decisions made by first-time mothers of different marital statuses ( $p=0.000$ ).

In each of the categories, FTMs age 20-24 who live with their MP have the largest percentage (Figure 6.5). FTMs age 20-24 living with their MP are most likely to participate in 4-6 decisions, those who have never been married and have a romantic partner are most likely to participate in 0-3 decisions, and those who are married are most likely to participate in 0-3 decisions.

Figure 6.5 Percentage of first-time mothers age 20-24 years who participate in decision making, according to their marital status, Kinshasa 2018



Note: No statistically significant difference was found with the number of decisions made by first-time mothers ages 20-24 of different marital statuses ( $p=0.517$ ).

The next three tables, Tables 6.9, 6.10 and 6.11, show how FTM's participation (alone or jointly) in decision making regarding her healthcare and that of her newborn varies by background characteristics. Each table presents the results for decisions FTMs make during in the pregnancy, and the tables include two summary indicators: the percentage of FTMs involved in all the decisions and the percentage not involved in making any of the decisions.

The first table in the series, Table 6.9, presents the results for decisions regarding ANC and delivery, namely when to start seeking ANC, the number of ANC visits and where to deliver the baby. In the control HZs, the data shows that about 60 percent of FTMs participate in at least one of the three decisions asked about, but only a third (33 percent) report taking part in all three decisions, and 16 percent report not participating in any of the three decisions. Similar to the control HZs, one in three FTMs in the intervention HZs report participating in all three decisions however a lower percentage of women participate in at least one of three decisions asked about (51 percent to 54 percent). Additionally, a higher percentage of FTMs in the intervention HZs report not participating in any of the decisions (28 percent). In both study arms, younger FTMs (age 15-19) are less likely than the older FTMs to participate in all three decisions, and FTMs with no or primary education are less likely than women with a secondary or higher education to participate in all three decisions. In the control HZs, FTMs who own a mobile phone (35 percent), have ever used the internet (38 percent) and have worked in the past 12 months (34 percent) are more likely to participate in all three decisions. In the intervention HZs, FTMs who have not worked in the past 12 months (35 percent), own a mobile phone (37 percent) and have never used the internet (35 percent) are more likely to participate in all three decisions. No clear trend is observed with years lived in the HZ and wealth quintile in both study arms.

Table 6.9 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who participate in antenatal care and delivery decisions by background characteristics, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Percent of first-time mothers age 15-24 with decision making power regarding antenatal care and delivery											
	Control					N	Intervention					
	When to start seeking ANC	Number of ANC visits to make	Where to deliver the baby	All three decisions	None of the three decisions		When to start seeking ANC	Number of ANC visits to make	Where to deliver the baby	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	
<b>Age group</b>	***		***	**	**		***	*	***	***	***	
15-19	54.2	56.0	54.5	28.6	19.7	552	43.2	48.5	47.7	27.4	32.9	620
20-24	65.6	60.6	64.8	37.3	13.6	660	59.3	55.3	60.9	39.9	22.9	599
<b>Educational level</b>							0.023				0.031	
None/Primary	51.2	59.8	62.2	29.3	15.9	82	39.8	47.3	48.4	26.9	37.6	93
Secondary/higher	61.1	58.4	60.0	33.6	16.5	1,130	52.0	52.2	54.7	34.1	27.2	1,126
<b>Current marital status</b>				***	*		**	***	*	**	***	
Currently married	63.1	51.6	61.1	32.5	19.1	157	52.4	47.6	55.3	34.0	29.1	103
Living together	59.4	58.8	57.1	26.5	13.1	520	53.8	57.1	57.7	35.9	22.7	638
Engaged/previously married	57.9	60.2	65.5	40.4	18.7	171	60.2	59.4	55.5	41.4	28.1	128
Never married, with romantic partner	62.4	60.3	61.8	39.7	17.9	340	44.4	40.6	48.3	26.2	35.3	286
Never married, no romantic partner	-	-	-	-	-	24	34.4	42.2	42.2	26.6	45.3	64
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>												
<5 years	59.8	59.0	57.6	31.9	16.5	752	52.6	54.1	54.8	33.6	25.5	736
5+ years	61.0	68.3	68.3	43.9	14.6	41	47.2	52.8	55.1	36.0	30.3	89
Always	61.3	56.2	64.4	34.1	16.0	393	48.8	47.7	52.8	32.6	32.1	371
Visitor	61.5	61.5	57.7	46.2	23.1	26	-	-	-	-	-	23
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	64.5	61.5	61.8	34.2	13.3	301	48.0	51.3	52.0	30.2	28.5	298
No	59.1	57.5	59.6	33.0	17.5	911	52.1	52.0	54.9	34.6	27.8	921
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	61.6	61.9	61.1	35.1	16.0	370	50.9	53.6	55.9	34.1	26.0	481
Middle	57.6	56.6	58.8	30.4	17.4	408	52.8	51.4	55.6	32.6	26.4	405
High	62.2	57.5	60.8	35.1	15.9	428	49.1	49.4	50.0	33.7	32.8	326
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>									*	*		
Yes	63.0	59.2	61.0	34.8	15.1	497	54.5	52.5	58.7	37.1	25.9	455
No	58.6	58.0	59.6	32.3	17.3	715	49.1	51.4	51.6	31.4	29.2	764
<b>Ever used internet</b>								**		*		
Yes	65.6	61.7	64.1	38.3	13.3	256	49.8	44.1	52.6	27.9	27.9	247
No	59.0	57.6	59.1	32.0	17.3	956	51.4	53.8	54.6	35.0	28.0	972
Total	60.4	58.5	60.1	33.3	16.4	1,212	51.1	51.8	54.2	33.6	28.0	1,219

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018;

ANC – antenatal care

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 6.10 shows how FTMs participate in decision making regarding breastfeeding, specifically, deciding how soon to start breastfeeding the newborn and whether to practice exclusive breastfeeding. The table shows that in the control HZs, 92 percent of FTMs participate in deciding how soon to start breastfeeding, 89 percent participate in deciding whether to practice exclusive breastfeeding, 86 percent report participating in both decisions, and five percent report not participating in any of the two decisions. A similar pattern can be observed in the intervention HZs although participation is lower: eighty-nine percent of FTMs take part in deciding how soon to start breastfeeding the newborn, 82 percent decide whether to practice exclusive breastfeeding, 78 percent participate in both decision, and seven percent report not participating in any decisions. In both study arms, FTMs who have a secondary or higher education (control HZ: 86 percent; intervention HZ: 79 percent) are more likely to participate in both decisions than FTMs with no or primary education. In the control HZs, never married FTMs with a romantic partner are more likely to participate in both decisions (88 percent), whereas in the intervention HZs, FTMs living with their MP are more likely to participate in both decisions (80 percent). With regards to wealth quintile, no clear trend is observed with increasing wealth in either study arm. FTMs in the high wealth quintile in the control HZs (control: 89 percent) were most likely to participate in both decisions, whereas in the intervention HZs, FTMs in the lowest and highest wealth quintile are most likely to participate in both decisions (79 percent).

In the control HZs, no differences in participation in both decisions are observed by age group, ownership of a mobile phone, and ever use of the internet. FTMs in the intervention HZs who are older (80 percent) and own a mobile phone (80 percent) and have never used the internet (79 percent) are more likely to participate in both decisions. The percentage of FTMs who make both decisions is the same regardless of working history in the past 12 months (control: 86 percent; intervention: 78 percent). It is important to note that the percentage of FTMs participating in decision making is highest for breastfeeding decisions compared to the decisions related to antenatal care and delivery, and post-delivery and postnatal care.

Table 6.11 presents the results for four specific types of decisions about post-delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics. Overall, the data shows that more FTMs in the intervention HZs than in the control HZs take part in all four decisions. Forty-nine percent to 94 percent of FTMs participate in at least one of the four decisions asked about, and only 40 percent FTMs report taking part in all four decisions. In the intervention HZs, 53 percent to 93 percent FTMs participate in at least one of the four decisions asked about, but only 47 percent report taking part in all four decisions. Three percent FTMs in both study arms report not participating in any of the four decisions. In both study arms, older FTMs (control HZ: 42 percent; intervention HZ: 52 percent), those who own a mobile phone (control: 43 percent; intervention: 48 percent) and those with secondary or higher education (control: 41 percent; intervention: 48 percent) are more likely to participate in all four decisions. Currently married FTMs living in the control HZs (49 percent) have the highest participation in all four decisions and in the intervention HZs, half of currently married FTMs (50 percent) and FTMs living with their MP (49 percent) take part in all four decisions. There is no clear pattern observed with increasing wealth and increasing duration of residence in the HZ. FTMs in the control HZs in the low wealth quintile (37 percent) and those who have always lived in the HZ (33 percent) are least likely to participate in all four decisions, while in the intervention HZs, FTMs in the high wealth quintile (44 percent) and those who have always lived in the HZ (38 percent) are least likely to participate in all four decisions.

Table 6.10 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who participate in breastfeeding decisions by background characteristics and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Percent of first-time mothers age 15-24 with decision making power regarding breastfeeding									
	Control					Intervention				
	How soon to start BF newborn	Whether to practice EBF	Both decisions	None of the two decisions	N	How soon to start BF newborn	Whether to practice EBF	Both decisions	None of the two decisions	N
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	91.5	88.8	85.7	5.4	552	88.1	80.3	76.3	7.9	620
20-24	92.4	88.5	85.6	4.7	660	90.8	83.5	80.3	6.0	599
<b>Educational level</b>	*					**	*	*	***	
None/Primary	85.4	86.6	79.3	7.3	82	79.6	74.2	69.9	16.1	93
Secondary/higher	92.5	88.8	86.1	4.9	1,130	90.2	82.5	79.0	6.2	1,126
<b>Current marital status</b>	**		*	*						
Currently married	92.4	87.9	84.7	4.5	157	90.3	75.7	73.8	7.8	103
Living together	94.6	89.2	86.9	3.1	520	89.5	84.0	79.8	6.3	638
Engaged/previously married	87.1	85.4	80.7	8.2	171	89.8	78.9	76.6	7.8	128
Never married, with romantic partner	91.2	90.0	87.6	6.5	340	89.9	81.8	78.3	6.6	286
Never married, no romantic partner	-	-	-	-	24	84.4	76.6	73.4	12.5	64
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>							**	*	*	
<5 years	92.4	88.3	85.8	5.1	752	90.5	84.1	80.3	5.7	736
5+ years	90.2	90.2	87.8	7.3	41	91.0	88.8	84.3	4.5	89
Always	91.9	90.1	86.3	4.3	393	87.9	75.7	73.0	9.4	371
Visitor	84.6	73.1	69.2	11.5	26	-	-	-	-	23
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>										
Yes	93.0	88.4	86.1	4.7	301	89.9	81.5	78.2	6.7	298
No	91.7	88.7	85.5	5.2	911	89.8	82.0	78.3	7.1	921
<b>Household wealth</b>										
Low	90.3	87.6	84.1	6.2	370	89.0	82.5	79.4	7.9	481
Middle	91.4	87.5	83.8	4.9	408	89.4	79.8	75.8	6.7	405
High	94.2	90.7	88.8	4.0	428	89.9	83.1	79.1	6.1	326
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>									*	
Yes	93.0	88.5	85.7	4.2	497	91.6	84.0	80.4	4.8	455
No	91.3	88.7	85.6	5.6	715	88.1	80.6	77.0	8.2	764
<b>Ever used internet</b>										
Yes	93.0	86.7	85.2	5.5	256	89.9	78.9	74.5	5.7	247
No	91.7	89.1	85.8	4.9	956	89.3	82.6	79.2	7.3	972
Total	92.0	88.6	85.6	5.0	1,212	89.4	81.9	78.3	7.0	1,219

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

BF- breastfeeding; EBF- exclusive breastfeeding

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 6.11 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who participate in post-delivery and postnatal care decisions by background characteristics and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Percent of first-time mothers age 15-24 with decision making power regarding post-delivery and postnatal care											
	Control						Intervention					
	How to take care of baby's umbilical cord	When to seek care and treatment for danger signs <sup>a</sup>	Where to seek care and treatment for danger signs <sup>a</sup>	Wait time before another pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	All four decisions	None of the four decisions	How to take care of baby's umbilical cord	When to seek care and treatment for danger signs <sup>a</sup>	Where to seek care and treatment for danger signs <sup>a</sup>	Wait time before another pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	All four decisions	None of the four decisions
<b>Age group</b>	*	**		**		*	*	*	***	**	**	
15-19	45.7	71.9	93.3	70.7	38.0	3.8	49.8	78.7	92.1	80.3	43.4	3.9
20-24	51.5	78.6	94.8	77.4	41.8	1.7	56.9	83.6	93.8	88.3	50.9	1.3
<b>Educational level</b>	*						**	***	*		**	
None/Primary	37.8	73.2	95.1	74.4	31.7	3.7	49.5	68.8	83.9	76.3	39.8	7.5
Secondary/higher	49.6	75.8	94.1	74.3	40.7	2.6	53.6	82.1	93.7	84.9	47.7	2.2
<b>Current marital status</b>	**					**	**	**	**			
Currently married	63.1	82.8	94.3	80.9	49.0	0.6	57.3	86.4	85.4	89.3	49.5	1.9
Living together	46.5	73.7	95.6	73.8	37.7	1.7	56.0	79.9	92.8	82.8	49.2	2.4
Engaged/previously married	49.1	80.1	93.0	76.6	43.3	3.5	47.7	83.6	98.4	87.5	45.3	0.8
Never married, with romantic partner	45.0	73.2	92.9	70.6	37.4	3.8	50.7	83.2	93.0	86.0	44.4	3.8
Never married, no romantic partner	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.8	70.3	95.3	76.6	37.5	4.7
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>	**				**		***	**	*	***	***	
<5 years	52.1	74.7	95.1	74.9	43.5	2.3	58.8	84.1	92.0	87.4	51.5	2.3
5+ years	58.5	70.7	92.7	75.6	43.9	0.0	53.9	79.8	93.3	82.0	50.6	4.5
Always	41.5	78.1	92.9	73.5	33.1	3.3	43.1	77.1	95.4	80.1	38.0	2.4
Visitor	50.0	69.2	88.5	69.2	42.3	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	47.8	77.1	94.0	76.7	40.2	2.3	55.4	80.9	93.6	83.6	49.0	2.4
No	49.2	75.1	94.2	73.6	40.1	2.7	52.7	81.2	92.7	84.5	46.5	2.7
<b>Household wealth</b>	*									*		
Low	44.9	73.2	94.9	73.8	37.0	2.7	53.6	78.4	91.7	81.3	48.2	3.3
Middle	48.3	77.5	93.4	76.7	41.2	3.2	55.6	82.2	93.3	85.2	48.4	2.7
High	52.8	75.9	94.2	72.7	41.8	2.1	49.7	84.1	94.2	87.7	43.6	1.5
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>								***	**	**		
Yes	51.7	76.9	94.6	74.8	42.9	1.6	53.8	86.4	93.6	88.4	48.4	1.8
No	46.9	74.7	93.8	74.0	38.2	3.4	53.0	78.0	92.5	81.8	46.3	3.1
<b>Ever used internet</b>								**	**	**		
Yes	53.5	75.8	93.4	75.8	42.6	3.1	48.2	87.9	92.7	90.7	42.9	1.6
No	47.6	75.5	94.4	74.0	39.4	2.5	54.6	79.4	93.0	82.6	48.1	2.9
Total	48.8	75.6	94.1	74.3	40.1	2.6	53.3	81.1	92.9	84.2	47.1	2.6

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

a: Seeking care and treatment for danger signs for the mother or newborn; b: Wait time after childbirth before attempting another pregnancy

For Ns associated with each subgroup in the control and intervention HZs, please see Table 6.10

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

## 6.4 Gender-equitable Attitudes

To assess FTM's gender-equitable attitudes, two validated scales were used: gender relations scale and the generalized self-efficacy scale. The gender relations scale has been used to measure equity and power (personal agency) within intimate relationships. It consists of 23 items that assess a person's attitude towards gender roles and expectation, decision-making around sex and reproduction, household decision making, violence, and communication. FTMs were asked whether they agreed, disagreed or were unsure about the 23 items. As suggested by Stephenson et al. (2012), positive responses were coded as 1, and negative and unsure responses were coded as 0, and thereafter the items were summed to create the equity (score range: 0 – 16) and power (score range: 0 – 7) scales. A higher score on the equity subscale indicates more equitable attitudes toward gender roles, and a higher score on the power subscale indicates more perceived personal agency or power in a relationship. Table 6.12 and 6.13 presents information on scores measuring FTMs age 15-24 equitable attitude towards gender roles and perceived personal agency scores, and the percentage who agreed with the individual questions in the subscales.

FTMs in both study arms have similar equity scores and thus have similar equitable attitudes towards gender roles (Table 6.12). FTMs age 15-24 years in both study arms have a mean score of 4.4. For FTMs age 15-19, the variation in scores across the study arms is significant ( $p=0.027$ ), while for those age 20-24, the variation is not significant. Further analysis (not shown) shows that in the control HZs, FTMs have a mean score of 4.4 and the variation of the score across the different age groups (age 15-19: 4.2; age 20-24: 4.6) is significant ( $p=0.000$ ). Whereas in the intervention HZs, this variation is not seen in the equitable attitude score across the age groups. FTMs in the control HZs are least likely to agree that men and women should share household chores (23 percent), while in the intervention HZs, FTMs are least likely to agree that a man can hit his wife if she would not have sex with him (29 percent). In most of the age groups and study arms explored, FTMs are most likely to agree that a man should know what his partner likes during sex, except for FTMs age 15-19 in the control HZs. Most of these FTMs are most likely to agree that men need more sex than women do.

Table 6.13 shows a similar pattern for perceived personal agency. FTMs in the study arms have similar scores for perceived personal agency in a relationship (2.8 vs. 2.8). Older FTMs in both study arms (control HZ: mean 2.9; intervention HZ: mean 2.8) have more perceived personal agency in a relationship than younger FTMs (control HZ: 2.6; intervention HZ: 2.7). Within each age group, the variation across the study arms is not significant ( $p<0.05$ ). However, further analysis (not shown) indicates that for the control HZs, there is a significant variation in the mean personal agency scores across the age groups ( $p=0.000$ ). All FTMs, irrespective of age and study arm, are most likely to agree that women should be able to talk openly about sex with her husband and least likely to agree that she is more committed to her relationship than her partner is.

Table 6.12 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who agree with specific statements about gender role attitudes and average gender equity scores, by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Gender-role Attitude	Age 15- 19			Age 20- 24			Age 15- 24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
Men need sex more than women do.	87.9	90.5	89.2	82.4	86.1	84.2	84.9	88.4	86.6
You don't talk about sex; you just do it.	54.5	47.9	51.0	52.4	45.7	49.2	53.4	46.8	50.1
It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.	81.0	66.1	73.1	79.1	65.1	72.4	80.0	65.6	72.8
A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.	83.3	79.8	81.5	82.6	79.3	81.0	82.9	79.6	81.2
Men are always ready to have sex.	83.7	88.4	86.2	81.1	84.0	82.4	82.3	86.2	84.2
A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.	52.0	41.5	46.4	48.3	40.6	44.6	50.0	41.0	45.5
A man needs other women even if things with his wife are fine.	61.2	44.4	52.3	53.9	45.2	49.8	57.3	44.8	51.0
A man can hit his wife if she won't have sex with him.	50.0	30.0	39.4	42.1	2.07	34.9	45.7	28.5	37.1
A couple should decide together if they want to have children.	87.1	89.7	88.5	90.9	91.7	91.3	89.2	90.6	89.9
Changing diapers, giving a bath, and feeding kids is the mother's responsibility	82.2	66.8	74.1	83.5	63.6	74.0	82.9	65.2	74.0
A woman can suggest using condoms just like a man can.	69.2	66.8	67.9	75.2	69.9	72.7	72.4	68.3	70.4
A man should know what his partner likes during sex.	86.1	91.9	89.2	92.3	95.3	93.7	89.4	93.6	91.5
A man and a woman should decide together what type of contraceptive to use.	83.7	88.2	86.1	90.8	89.3	90.1	87.5	88.8	88.2
A real man produces a male child.	39.1	31.5	35.1	28.5	28.9	28.7	33.3	30.2	31.8
Men and women should share household chores.	22.1	36.9	29.9	23.2	38.9	30.7	22.7	37.9	30.3
A woman should not initiate sex.	47.5	41.9	44.5	45.0	35.2	40.3	46.1	38.6	42.4
			*						
Mean of summarized scores of 16 statements (standard deviation) <sup>a</sup>	4.22 (1.397)	4.40 (1.519)	4.32 (1.465)	4.56 (1.417)	4.45 (1.429)	4.51 (1.423)	4.40 (1.418)	4.43 (1.475)	4.42 (1.446)
N	552	620	1,172	660	599	1,259	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

a: score ranges from 0 – 16 (A higher score on the equity subscale indicates more equitable attitudes toward gender roles.)

Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 6.13 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who agree with specific statements about perceived personal agency or power in a relationship and average power scores, by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Perceived Personal Agency	Age 15- 19			Age 20- 24			Age 15- 24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
My partner has more say than I do about important decisions that affect us.	69.4	65.0	67.1	66.1	63.9	65.1	67.6	64.5	66.0
I am more committed to this relationship than my partner is.	45.7	26.6	35.6	40.5	27.7	34.4	42.8	27.2	35.0
A woman should be able to talk openly about sex with her husband.	79.2	84.2	81.8	85.2	87.3	86.2	82.4	85.7	84.1
My partner dictates who I spend time with.	71.6	70.5	71.0	70.3	68.8	69.6	70.9	69.6	70.3
When my partner and I disagree, he gets his way most of the time.	62.3	53.9	57.8	59.1	57.3	58.2	60.6	55.5	58.0
I feel comfortable discussing family planning with my partner.	71.0	73.9	72.5	82.6	82.5	82.5	77.3	78.1	77.7
I feel comfortable discussing HIV with my partner.	74.1	74.0	74.1	85.3	81.0	83.2	80.2	77.4	78.8
Mean of summarized scores of the seven statements (standard deviation) <sup>a</sup>	2.63 (1.097)	2.73 (1.236)	2.68 (1.173)	2.90 (1.028)	2.83 (1.138)	2.86 (1.081)	2.77 (1.068)	2.78 (1.189)	2.78 (1.130)
N	552	620	1,172	660	599	1,259	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

a: score ranges from 0- 7 (A higher score on the power scale indicates more perceived personal agency or power in a relationship)

Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

To measure FTM's perceived self-efficacy, the generalized self-efficacy scale was adopted. The validated scale was developed to evaluate the coping with daily living at a point in time, and it is the belief that perceived self-efficacy facilitates goal-setting, persistence when faced with barriers and recovery from setbacks (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995). The 10-item summative score ranges from 10 to 40 and has been used in numerous research studies, where it typically yielded internal consistencies greater than 0.76. The internal consistency for the total sample of 2,431 FTMs was 0.8471. The higher the score, the greater a FTM's self-efficacy or confidence in her ability to successfully face barriers, recover from setbacks, manage an illness or follow through with behavior change. Table 6.14 shows the percentage of FTMs age 15-24 who reported specific statements about self-efficacy as always true and their mean self-efficacy score.

Table 6.14 shows that FTMs age 15-24 in the control HZs have significantly higher self-efficacy than those in the intervention HZs ( $p=0.0080$ ). Within the age groups 15-19 and 20-24, the variation in the self-efficacy scores by study arm is not significant ( $p>0.05$ ). To explore age variation within each study arm, further analysis (now shown) was conducted. The results show that among FTMs in the control HZs, older FTMs have significantly higher self-efficacy compared to the younger FTMs ( $p=0.0003$ ), and similarly, in the intervention HZs, older FTMs have significantly higher self-efficacy ( $p=0.001$ ). Less than half of FTMs reported that each statement about self-efficacy is always true. FTMs in each age group and study arm are least likely to always agree that as a result of her resourcefulness, she knows how to handle unforeseen situations. In the control HZs, FTMs age 15-24 are most likely to always agree that they can remain calm when facing difficulties because they can rely on their coping abilities (48 percent) while in the intervention HZs, FTMs age 15-24 are most likely to always agree that if she was in trouble she can usually think of a solution (47 percent).

Table 6.14 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years who reported specific statements about self-efficacy as always true and average self-efficacy scores, by age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Self-efficacy Statement	Age 15- 19			Age 20- 24			Age 15- 24		
	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total	Control	Intervention	Total
I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	31.9	38.1	35.2	37.7	42.7	40.1	35.1	40.4	37.7
If someone opposes me, I can find the means and ways to get what I want.	33.9	31.0	32.3	40.3	37.1	38.8	37.4	34.0	35.7
It is easy for me to stick to my aims and accomplish my goals.	37.9	38.2	38.1	39.7	43.2	41.4	38.9	40.7	39.8
I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.	29.9	30.0	29.9	34.5	31.7	33.2	32.4	30.8	31.6
Thanks to my resourcefulness, I know how to handle unforeseen situations.	20.7	15.0	17.7	22.9	16.7	19.9	21.9	15.8	18.8
I can solve most problems if I invest the necessary effort.	33.3	34.8	34.1	32.7	36.9	34.7	33.0	35.8	34.4
I can remain calm when facing difficulties because I can rely on my coping abilities.	46.7	33.5	39.8	49.5	37.9	44.0	48.3	35.7	42.0
When I am confronted with a problem, I can usually find several solutions.	31.3	35.3	33.4	36.8	36.7	36.8	34.3	36.0	35.2
If I am in trouble, I can usually think of a solution.	38.6	45.6	42.3	43.0	49.1	45.9	41.0	47.3	44.2
I can usually handle whatever comes my way.	30.8	26.8	28.7	39.2	33.4	36.5	35.4	30.0	32.7
									**
Mean of summarized scores of the 10 statements (standard deviation) <sup>a</sup>	29.06 (6.263)	28.47 (6.797)	28.75 (6.555)	30.34 (5.843)	29.70 (6.198)	30.03 (6.020)	29.75 (6.069)	29.07 (6.536)	29.41 (6.315)
N	552	620	1,172	660	599	1,259	1,212	1,219	2,431

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

a: Score ranges from 0 - 40 (A higher score indicates higher self-efficacy or confidence in one's ability to successfully manage daily living)

Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall

\*\* p < .01

Further analysis was conducted to explore how the gender relation and generalized self-efficacy scores varied by background characteristics (Table 6.15, 6.16 and 6.17). Using the median split approach, dichotomous variables (high and low) were created for each score. For example, for equitable attitude score, FTMs with scores above the median are categorized as having a high equitable attitude and FTMs with scores below the mean were categorized as having a low equitable attitude.

Table 6.15 shows that more FTMs in the control HZs have high equitable attitudes towards gender roles than those in the intervention HZs. Four in five FTMs (80 percent) in the control HZs and 77 percent of the FTMs in the intervention HZs have a high equitable attitude towards gender roles. In both study arms, FTMs who are age 20 - 24 (control: 85 percent; intervention: 79 percent), have secondary or higher education (control HZ: 80 percent; intervention HZ: 77 percent), own a mobile phone (control HZ: 82 percent; intervention HZ: 80 percent) and have ever used the internet (control HZ: 85 percent; intervention HZ: 79 percent) are more likely to have high gender equitable attitudes towards gender roles. FTMs in the control HZs who report working in the past 12 months are more likely to have high equitable attitude (82 percent) and in the intervention HZs, the percentage of FTMs with high equitable attitude is the same regardless of work status. The percentage of women with a high equitable attitude increases with increasing wealth in the control HZs, while in the intervention HZs this trend is not observed. In the intervention HZs, FTMs in the middle wealth quintile (79 percent) are most likely to have a high equitable attitude. FTMs who have lived in the control HZs for five or more years (88 percent) are most likely to have a high equitable attitude, while in the intervention HZs, those who always lived in the HZ (78 percent) are most likely to have a high equitable attitude. With regards to marital status, engaged or previously married FTMs' living in the intervention HZs (79 percent) and never married FTMs (81 percent) living in the control HZs are most likely to have a high equitable attitude.

Table 6.16 shows that the percentage of FTMs with high personal agency is similar in the control and intervention HZs. About seven in ten FTMs (71 percent) in the intervention HZs and 69 percent of FTMs in the control HZs have high personal agency. In both study arms, FTMs who are age 20-24 (control HZ: 75 percent; intervention HZ: 74 percent), own a mobile phone (control HZ: 72 percent; intervention HZ: 75 percent), and have ever used the internet (control HZ: 78 percent; intervention HZ: 77 percent) are more likely to have high personal agency. FTMs in the control HZs who have no or primary education (72 percent) and have worked in the past 12 months (72 percent) are more likely to have high personal agency. Whereas in the intervention HZs, FTMs who have secondary or higher education (72 percent) and have not worked in the past 12 months (71 percent) are more likely to have high personal agency. In both study arms, currently married FTMs (control HZ; 75 percent; intervention HZ: 79 percent) and those in the high wealth quintile (control HZ: 72 percent; intervention HZ: 74 percent) are more likely to have high personal agency. With regards to years lived in the health zone, high personal agency decreases with increasing years lived in the health zone in both study arms.

Over half of FTMs (53 percent) living in the control HZs have high self-efficacy, while, in the intervention HZs, 49 percent of FTMs have high self-efficacy (Table 6.17). In both study arms, FTMs age 20-24 (control HZ: 57 percent; intervention HZ: 53 percent), those who own a mobile phone (control HZ: 62 percent; intervention HZ: 53 percent) and have ever used the internet (control HZ: 67 percent; intervention HZ: 57 percent) are more likely to have high self-efficacy. Additionally, the percentage of FTMs with high self-efficacy increases with increasing wealth in control HZs. Currently married FTMs (76 percent) in the control HZs and those who have lived in the HZ for five or more years (66 percent) are most likely to have high-self efficacy, while in the intervention HZs, engaged or previously married FTMs (55 percent) and those who report living in the HZ for five or more years (56 percent) are most likely to have high self-efficacy. Unmarried FTMs without a romantic partner have very low confidence in their ability to manage daily living. About seven in ten (70 percent) unmarried FTMs without a romantic partner have low self-efficacy. In the control HZs, the percentage of FTMs with high self-efficacy is highest among FTMs with no or primary education (55 percent),

Table 6.15 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 by level of equitable attitude towards gender roles, background characteristics and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Control				Intervention			
	Low equitable attitude	High equitable attitude	Total	N	Low equitable attitude	High equitable attitude	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>			***					
15-19	25.2	74.8	100.0	552	25.2	74.8	100.0	620
20-24	15.5	84.5	100.0	660	21.2	78.8	100.0	599
<b>Educational level</b>								
None/Primary	22.0	78.0	100.0	82	30.1	69.9	100.0	93
Secondary/higher	19.7	80.3	100.0	1,130	22.6	77.4	100.0	1,126
<b>Current marital status</b>			*					
Currently married	19.1	80.9	100.0	157	23.3	76.7	100.0	103
Living together	20.0	80.0	100.0	520	23.4	76.6	100.0	638
Engaged/previously married	18.7	81.3	100.0	171	21.1	78.9	100.0	128
Never married, with romantic partner	18.8	81.2	100.0	340	23.1	76.9	100.0	286
Never married, no romantic partner	-	-	-	24	26.6	73.4	100.0	64
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>								
<5 years	20.3	79.7	100.0	752	24.0	76.0	100.0	736
5+ years	12.2	87.8	100.0	41	27.0	73.0	100.0	89
Always	20.4	79.6	100.0	393	21.6	78.4	100.0	371
Visitor	11.5	88.5	100.0	26	-	-	-	23
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>			*					
Yes	17.9	82.1	100.0	301	22.8	77.2	100.0	298
No	20.5	79.5	100.0	911	23.3	76.7	100.0	921
<b>Household wealth</b>								
Low	21.9	78.1	100.0	370	26.4	73.6	100.0	481
Middle	20.6	79.4	100.0	408	20.0	80.0	100.0	405
High	17.3	82.7	100.0	428	23.0	77.0	100.0	326
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>								
Yes	18.1	81.9	100.0	497	20.2	79.8	100.0	455
No	21.1	78.9	100.0	715	25.0	75.0	100.0	764
<b>Ever used internet</b>			*					
Yes	14.8	85.2	100.0	256	21.5	78.5	100.0	247
No	21.2	78.8	100.0	956	23.7	76.3	100.0	972
<b>Total</b>	19.9	80.1	100.0	1,212	23.2	76.8	100.0	1,219

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

Note: The median score for equity is 4; first-time mothers categorized as having a low equitable attitude have a score lower than the median value and first-time mothers categorized as having a high equitable attitude have a score equal to or higher than the median value.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 6.16 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 years by level of personal agency, background characteristics and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Level of personal agency for first-time mothers age 15-24							
	Control				Intervention			
	Low personal agency	High personal agency	Total	N	Low personal agency	High personal agency	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>			***				*	
15-19	37.9	62.1	100.0	552	32.3	67.7	100.0	620
20-24	24.8	75.2	100.0	660	26.4	73.6	100.0	599
<b>Educational level</b>							**	
None/Primary	28.0	72.0	100.0	82	41.9	58.1	100.0	93
Secondary/higher	31.0	69.0	100.0	1,130	28.3	71.7	100.0	1,126
<b>Current marital status</b>							***	
Currently married	25.5	74.5	100.0	157	21.4	78.6	100.0	103
Living together	31.9	68.1	100.0	520	26.6	73.4	100.0	638
Engaged/previously married	27.5	72.5	100.0	171	30.5	69.5	100.0	128
Never married, with romantic partner	31.5	68.5	100.0	340	30.8	69.2	100.0	286
Never married, no romantic partner	-	-	-	24	60.9	39.1	100.0	64
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>								
<5 years	29.5	70.5	100.0	752	28.0	72.0	100.0	736
5+ years	31.7	68.3	100.0	41	29.2	70.8	100.0	89
Always	32.1	67.9	100.0	393	32.9	67.1	100.0	371
Visitor	46.2	53.8	100.0	26	-	-	-	23
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>								
Yes	28.2	71.8	100.0	301	31.2	68.8	100.0	298
No	31.6	68.4	100.0	911	28.8	71.2	100.0	921
<b>Household wealth</b>								
Low	29.7	70.3	100.0	370	29.5	70.5	100.0	481
Middle	34.1	65.9	100.0	408	32.4	67.7	100.0	405
High	28.0	72.0	100.0	428	26.1	73.9	100.0	326
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>							**	
Yes	28.0	72.0	100.0	497	24.8	75.2	100.0	455
No	32.7	67.3	100.0	715	32.1	67.9	100.0	764
<b>Ever used internet</b>			**				*	
Yes	22.3	77.7	100.0	256	23.5	76.5	100.0	247
No	33.1	66.9	100.0	956	30.9	69.1	100.0	972
<b>Total</b>	30.8	69.2	100.0	1,212	29.4	70.6	100.0	1,219

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

Note: The median score for power is 3; first-time mothers categorized as having a low power or personal agency have a score lower than the median value and first-time mothers categorized as having a high power, or personal agency have a score equal to or higher than the median value.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 6.17 Percent distribution of first-time mothers age 15-24 by level of self-efficacy, background characteristics and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Level of self-efficacy for first-time mother age 15-24							
	Control				Intervention			
	Low self-efficacy	High self-efficacy	Total	N	Low self-efficacy	High self-efficacy	Total	N
<b>Age group</b>			**				*	
15-19	52.4	47.6	100.0	552	54.0	46.0	100.0	620
20-24	42.6	57.4	100.0	660	47.2	52.8	100.0	599
<b>Educational level</b>							*	
None/Primary	45.1	54.9	100.0	82	61.3	38.7	100.0	93
Secondary/higher	47.2	52.8	100.0	1,130	49.8	50.2	100.0	1,126
<b>Current marital status</b>			***				*	
Currently married	24.2	75.8	100.0	157	48.5	51.5	100.0	103
Living together	52.5	47.5	100.0	520	49.7	50.3	100.0	638
Engaged/previously married	42.1	57.9	100.0	171	45.3	54.7	100.0	128
Never married, with romantic partner	51.8	48.2	100.0	340	51.7	48.3	100.0	286
Never married, no romantic partner	-	-	-	24	70.3	29.7	100.0	64
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>								
<5 years	47.5	52.5	100.0	752	48.8	51.2	100.0	736
5+ years	34.1	65.9	100.0	41	43.8	56.2	100.0	89
Always	46.3	53.7	100.0	393	55.8	44.2	100.0	371
Visitor	65.4	34.6	100.0	26	-	-	-	23
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>								
Yes	42.5	57.5	100.0	301	52.7	47.3	100.0	298
No	48.5	51.5	100.0	911	50.1	50.0	100.0	921
<b>Household wealth</b>							*	
Low	50.8	49.2	100.0	370	55.5	44.5	100.0	481
Middle	46.6	53.4	100.0	408	47.7	52.4	100.0	405
High	44.4	55.6	100.0	428	47.8	52.2	100.0	326
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>			***					
Yes	38.4	61.6	100.0	497	47.3	52.7	100.0	455
No	53.0	47.0	100.0	715	52.7	47.3	100.0	764
<b>Ever used internet</b>			***				**	
Yes	33.2	66.8	100.0	256	42.9	57.1	100.0	247
No	50.7	49.3	100.0	956	52.7	47.3	100.0	972
<b>Total</b>	47.0	53.0	100.0	1,212	50.7	49.3	100.0	1,219

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in the sample

Note: The median score for self-efficacy is 30; first-time mothers categorized as having a low self-efficacy have a score lower than the median value and first-time mothers categorized as having a high self-efficacy have a score equal to or higher than the median value.

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

and in the intervention HZs, the percentage is highest among the most educated (50 percent). With regards to working status in the past 12 months, the percentage of FTMs in the control HZs with high self-efficacy is highest among FTMs who have worked (58 percent) and in the control HZs high self-efficacy is highest among FTMs who have not worked in the past 12 months (50 percent).

## 6.5 Ability to Negotiate Sexual Relations

The extent of control over when to have sex and whether to use of a condom has important implications for demographic and health outcomes such as transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV and is also an indicator of a woman's autonomy. To assess a FTM's ability to negotiate sexual relations, FTMs in a union (currently married, living with partner or unmarried with a romantic partner) were asked if they can say no to their MP if they do not want to have sex and if they can ask their MP to use a condom if they wanted him to.

Table 6.18 presents information of FTMs age 15 -24 in a union who can say no to their MP if they do not want sexual intercourse according to background characteristics. FTMs age 15 – 24 living in the control HZs are more likely to report that they can say no to a MP if they do not want sexual intercourse (78 percent) compared to their counterparts in the intervention HZs (74 percent).

Not surprisingly, older FTMs (age 20-24) are more likely to refuse sexual intercourse than younger FTMs (age 15-19) in both the control HZs (age 20-24: 80 percent; age 15-19: 76 percent) and intervention HZs (age 20-24: 75 percent; age 15-19: 73 percent). Across all the age groups and study arms, with the exception of FTMs age 20-24 in the control HZs, a higher percentage of FTMs with a secondary or higher education can say no to their MPs. In the control HZs regardless of FTMs age, more FTMs who have worked in the past 12 months can say no their MP. In contrast, a higher percentage of FTMs who have not worked in the past 12 months in the intervention HZs can say no to their MPs. Across all the age groups and study arms, FTMs who have never been married and have a romantic partner are most likely to refuse sexual intercourse with her partner, with the exception of FTMs age 20-24 and 15-24 living in the intervention HZs. The highest percentage of FTMs age 15-24 and 20-24 in the intervention HZs who reported they would say no are those living together with their MP (76 and 79 percent respectively).

There is no clear relationship between refusing sexual intercourse and years lived continuously in the HZ across age groups and study arms. The percentage of FTMs age 15-19 who will refuse sexual intercourse with their partner increases slightly with increasing wealth in both study arms. This trend is not observed for the other age groups. Additionally, there is no apparent pattern with mobile phone ownership across age groups and study arms. In the age group 15-19, fewer FTMs in the control HZs who own a mobile phone can say no (73 percent), and in the intervention HZs, a higher percentage of FTMs who own a mobile phone can say no (75 percent). Whereas among the 20-24 years, an inverse relationship is observed for those living in the control HZs. A higher percentage of FTMs age 20-24 living in the control HZs who own a mobile phone can say no to their spouse if they did not want to have sexual intercourse (80 percent) and in the intervention HZs, there is no variation with cellphone ownership.

Table 6.19 shows the percentage of FTMs age 15-24 who reported that they can ask their MPs to use a condom if they want the MPs to, according to the background characteristics. Overall, FTMs living in the control HZs are more likely to ask their partners to use a condom compared to those in the intervention HZs. This pattern is seen across both age groups. Younger FTMs are less likely than older FTMs to ask their MPs to use a condom in the control (age 15-19: 59 percent; age 20-24: 66 percent) and intervention HZs (age 15-19: 59 percent; age 20-24: 63 percent). Among FTMs age 15-19, those with secondary or higher education (control

and intervention HZs: 60 percent) and those in the highest wealth quintile (control HZ: 61 percent; intervention HZ: 67 percent) are more likely to ask their MP to use a condom. The pattern across educational level and wealth quintile differs for FTMs age 20-24. In the control HZs, FTMs age 20-24 with a secondary or higher education (66 percent) and in the middle wealth quintile (68 percent) are more likely to ask their MP to use a condom. In the intervention HZs, FTMs age 20-24 with no or primary education (76 percent), those in the low and high wealth quintile (64 percent) are more likely to ask their MP to use a condom.

Ownership of a mobile phone has a positive association with the FTM's perceived ability to negotiate condom use. FTMs who report owning a mobile phone are more likely to ask their MP to use a condom, across all age groups and study arms. In the control HZs, FTMs who have used the internet (age 15-19: 73 percent; age 20-24: 69 percent) are more likely to ask their MP to use a condom, whereas in the intervention HZs, FTMs who have not used the internet (age 15-19: 59 percent; age 20-24: 63 percent) are more likely to ask their MP to use a condom. FTMs age 15-19 in the control HZs who will ask their MP to use a condom tend to be never married with a romantic partner (64 percent), while in the other age groups and study arms, FTMs who are engaged or previously married are most likely to ask their partner to use a condom. There is no apparent pattern by working history in the past 12 months by age group and study arm.

Table 6.18 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years in a union who will say no to their partner if they do not want to engage in sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15- 19				Age 20- 24				Age 15- 24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Educational level</b>												
None/Primary	70.7	69.2	69.9	93	85.3	72.4	79.4	63	77.3	70.4	73.7	156
Secondary/higher	76.7	73.8	75.2	992	79.3	75.1	77.3	1,143	78.1	74.5	76.3	2,135
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	65.6	54.2	60.7	56	73.6	72.2	73.0	204	72.0	68.0	70.4	260
Living together	74.4	73.6	73.9	541	79.7	78.5	79.1	617	77.5	76.0	76.7	1,158
Engaged/previously married	78.0	73.9	76.2	105	80.7	66.1	74.6	142	79.6	69.5	75.3	247
Never married, with romantic partner	79.2	75.6	77.5	383	84.2	71.8	78.6	243	81.2	74.1	78.0	626
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>												
<5 years	78.5	71.9	75.1	623	79.2	73.6	76.6	798	78.9	72.8	75.9	1,421
5+ years	-	84.0	81.9	72	-	76.5	75.0	52	75.0	81.0	79.0	124
Always	72.1	71.6	71.9	366	80.6	78.5	79.7	335	76.4	74.7	75.6	701
Visitor	-	-	87.5	24	-	-	81.0	21	-	-	84.4	45
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	78.3	63.6	70.0	210	82.6	74.2	78.9	360	81.2	69.7	75.6	570
No	75.8	76.0	75.9	875	78.2	75.3	76.8	846	77.0	75.7	76.4	1,721
<b>Household wealth</b>												
Low	75.4	71.2	73.0	419	78.7	80.0	79.4	374	77.1	75.2	76.0	793
Middle	76.1	72.1	74.0	373	75.8	68.1	72.3	393	76.0	70.2	73.1	766
High	77.2	79.7	78.3	286	83.1	76.4	80.4	433	80.9	77.8	79.6	719
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	72.7	74.7	73.7	278	80.2	74.7	77.7	629	78.1	74.7	76.5	907
No	77.4	73.0	75.1	807	78.9	75.3	77.1	577	78.1	73.9	75.9	1,384
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	76.5	76.4	76.4	123	79.6	75.0	77.5	351	78.9	75.4	77.2	474
No	76.2	73.0	74.5	962	79.6	75.0	77.4	855	77.9	73.9	75.9	1,817
<b>Total</b>												
Total	76.2	73.4	74.7	1,085	79.6	75.0	77.4	1,206	78.1	74.2	76.2	2,291

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall

Note: Includes only women in a union (currently married, living with partner or has a romantic partner) at time of interview

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

Table 6.19 Percentage of first-time mothers age 15-24 years in a union who can ask their male partner to use a condom if they wanted him to, according to the background characteristics, age group and study arm, Kinshasa 2018

Background Characteristic	Age 15- 19				Age 20- 24				Age 15- 24			
	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N	Control	Intervention	Total	N
<b>Educational level</b>												
None/Primary	53.7	51.9	52.7	93	64.7	75.9	69.8	63	58.7	60.5	59.6	156
Secondary/higher	59.5	59.5	59.5	992	66.0	61.9	64.0	1,143	63.1	60.7	61.9	2,135
<b>Current marital status</b>												
Currently married	53.1	41.7	48.2	56	61.6	59.5	60.8	204	59.9	55.3	58.1	260
Living together	53.9	59.6	57.3	541	66.5	61.7	64.0	617	61.2	60.7	60.9	1,158
Engaged/previously married	62.7	67.4	64.8	105	74.7	69.5	72.5	142	69.7	68.6	69.2	247
Never married, with romantic partner	64.3	57.4	61.1	383	63.2	63.6	63.4	243	63.8	59.8	62.0	626
<b>Years lived continuously in this health zone</b>												
<5 years	60.4	55.0	57.6	623	67.6	60.5	64.3	798	64.6	58.0	61.4	1,421
5+ years	-	70.0	72.2	72	-	61.8	53.8	52	-	66.7	64.5	124
Always	55.2	62.8	59.0	366	65.1	66.4	65.7	335	60.2	64.5	62.2	701
Visitor	-	-	50.0	24	-	-	71.4	21	-	-	60.0	45
<b>Worked in the past 12 months</b>												
Yes	63.0	58.5	60.5	210	65.7	60.4	63.3	360	64.9	59.5	62.3	570
No	58.1	58.9	58.5	875	66.0	63.5	64.8	846	62.1	61.1	61.6	1,721
<b>Wealth quintile</b>												
Low	57.0	55.8	56.3	419	63.8	64.0	63.9	374	60.3	59.6	59.9	793
Middle	58.0	57.4	57.6	373	67.8	59.3	63.9	393	63.3	58.3	60.8	766
High	61.4	67.2	64.0	286	65.5	64.0	64.9	433	63.9	65.4	64.5	719
<b>Owns a mobile phone</b>												
Yes	59.9	61.6	60.8	278	66.7	63.0	63.6	629	64.8	62.5	63.7	907
No	58.7	57.8	58.2	807	65.0	62.2	65.0	577	61.4	59.6	60.5	1,384
<b>Ever used internet</b>												
Yes	72.6	58.3	58.2	123	69.1	60.6	64.0	351	69.8	59.9	65.0	474
No	57.5	58.9	64.2	962	64.5	63.4	65.2	855	61.0	60.9	60.9	1,817
			***				***				***	
Total	59.0	58.8	58.9	1,085	65.9	62.6	64.3	1,206	62.8	60.7	61.8	2,291

Source: MOMENTUM Baseline Survey 2018

- Less than 25 cases; Ns refer to the total number of women in each age group and overall

Note: Includes only women in a union (currently married, living with partner or has a romantic partner) at time of interview

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01; \*\*\* p < .001

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# APPENDIX

## Data Collection and Entry Team

Interviewers			
No	Name	No	Name
1	ABELY TSHOMBA	49	MAVULA MBAYALA CHRISTELLE
2	ANAMBATU DINA	50	MTAKA MUSIMBI
3	ATUMANISA GUYLAIN	51	MBUMBA ALBERT
4	BAKWALUFU MIKE	52	MIKANGAMANI EUPHRASIE
5	BAMBONGO ANICHA	53	MITSHO-UZZANA
6	BINANGA CHRISTIAN	54	MOLENGE HERVE
7	BOKOMBE RICHARD	55	MOUSSA NDUKU
8	BOLIA POPY	56	MOUYA LAFAYETTE
9	BOLUWA BASEKA CAJOU	57	MPELEBWE NIUMBI
10	BOLUWA DIDO	58	MPEMBA KELLY
11	BONGONGO BALONG JOLIE	59	MUFUATA ERIC
12	BONGU VERONICA	60	MUGO MWANGA FALONNE
13	BOSSOKU ABIGAELE	61	MUKUNA TRESOR
14	BUSOGA CRISPAIN	62	MUKUNDA MICHAEL
15	DINANGAYI JOELLE	63	MULANGA NONO
16	EPY NGERA KAZADI	64	MUSEMA LAEL
17	FAZILI MUNDENGA ROSETTE	65	MUSIMBI BENJAMIN
18	FLAVIE-MALIBA	66	MUSUWA KASAJI IRENE
19	GRACE ODIS	67	MUZENGA MUTOMBO NADEGE
20	ILUNGA HARLETTE	68	MWAMINI ZUHULA MELANIE
21	ISONGA NICLETTE	69	MWANGILWA LUKENGE DANIELLA
22	KABASELE LINDA	70	NANISSA NEHEMIE
23	KABUKA SAKINA ASCE	71	NDENE ABRAHAM
24	KALALA TRESOR	72	NDUKU DEGO
25	KANKONDE JENNIFER	73	NGALIA APAULINE
26	KANKU TSHIBANGU	74	NGOIE NDOMBE ADELE
27	KASONGO JOSUE	75	NGYESSE CEDRIC
28	KAWAYA NDAYA PRISCA	76	NICKVERT JONATHAN
29	KETHO DIKONDO	77	NLANDU KIUKA TRESOR
30	KILOLA GRACE	78	NSONGA MARIE
31	KIMFUTA MAKUMBI JULIA	79	NSUBI KIZOMBO
32	KISUBA CHARLOTTE	80	NYEMBO MUSEMA
33	KOLO ARISTOTE	81	NZUMBA NICLETTE
34	KWIMI MASISA NADIA	82	NZUZI DELPHINE
35	LEMBA LEMBA LYSETTE	83	ODIA PANIQUE
36	LOKOKA MAMIE	84	PAOLA VALIA TSHAMBA
37	LOMINGO MARLYSE	85	PHUATI NIMI
38	LUVUNGA CIDY	86	RACHELLE BEYA
39	LYS TONA	87	SADIKI WASOKOLELA MERVEILLE
40	MAKENGA DESMOND	88	SAFI LUZINGA MARLENE
41	MAMIE FASHINGABO	89	SAIDI SAMUEL
42	MANDJOKO GEDIDJA	90	SHEKINAH DJONDO
43	MASENGI YVES	91	SHECHE SELEMANI YANEL

44 MASHITA MADO  
 45 MASUAMA MAKONDA HYGINS  
 46 MASWA SYLVAIN  
 47 MATANGILA CHRIST  
 48 MAVILA CEDRIC

92 TEKETESSE ARTHUR  
 93 TOKO PASCAL  
 94 VITULA CLAUDE  
 95 YEMBA AUGUSTINE  
 96 YOMBO TSHITEYA OLGA

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**Supervisors**

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No	Name	No	Name
1	BENITO KAZENZA MAYKONDO	8	MAFUTA NENE
2	FALANGA TINDA MYRIAM	9	MANTETE SEDU NARCISSE
3	ILAKA MAMIE	10	MOKE SEBASTIEN
4	ILUNGA GRACE	11	MUKOMBELWA ARLETTE
5	KALANZAYA GYPSI	12	PANSHI CHRISTINE
6	KISALU KAMBALE ROSY	13	TSHIJIYA JEAN PAUL
7	LULEBO MAMIE	14	VAVA SORY SIMON SIMON

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**Controllers**

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No	Name	No	Name
1	STEVE MBIKAYI	4	PRESCILLIA VISI
2	GUY NGINDU	5	DYNA KAYEMBE
3	CHARLES KASONGO	6	TESKY KOBWA

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