

Gender and the impact of COVID-19 on demand for and access to healthcare: intersectional analysis of before-and-after data from Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa

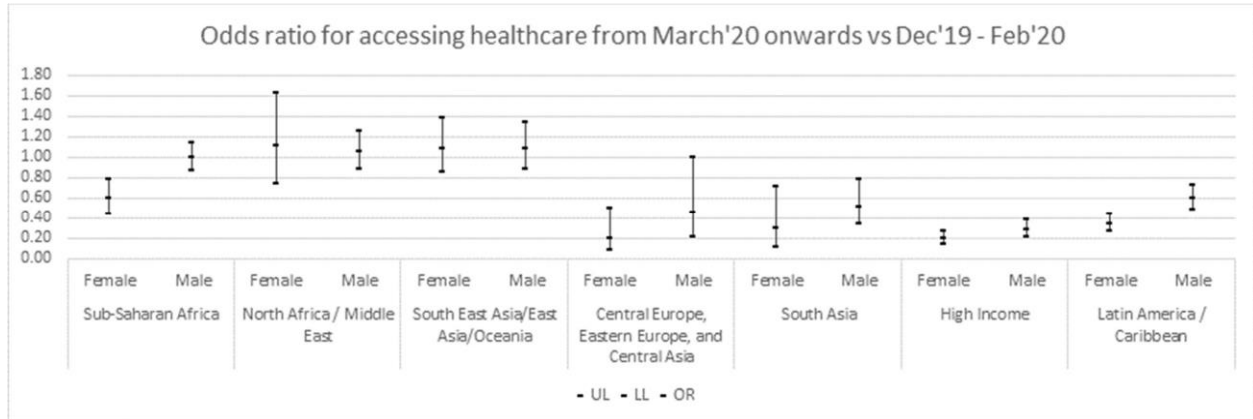
Supplementary information

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Supplementary figure 1: Change in access to healthcare based on the PREMISE global data



The PREMISE surveys collected data from more than 70 countries around the world, covering the experience of respondents before and after the onset of the pandemic in terms of demand and access for healthcare, including pregnancy and childbirth and child health services. The surveys were administered via mobile phone application to a non-random sample, with overrepresentation of high education groups and men. Weights were calculated for the data related to healthcare demand and access only. Country level analysis was not possible due to small sample size at country level. The regional analysis shows that the decline in healthcare access was significantly larger among women than men in Sub-Saharan Africa, and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Supplementary table 1: Experience of financial hardship due to the pandemic by initial income and educational level in Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa, 2020

Characteristics	Males	Females
Kenya (Males weighted N=493, Females weighted N = 508)		
None, primary, or secondary education	89%	93%

Post-secondary education	88%	83%
p-value	0.78	0.001
Lowest tertile of income	87%	87%
Middle tertile of income	93%	90%
Highest tertile of income	85%	79%
p-value	0.07	0.01
Nigeria (Males weighted N=550, Females weighted N = 466)		
None, primary, or secondary education	89%	92%
Post-secondary education	93%	86%
p-value	0.09	0.05
Lowest tertile of income	89%	87%
Middle tertile of income	93%	92%
Highest tertile of income	92%	84%
p-value	0.51	0.12
South Africa (Males weighted N=475, Females weighted N = 564)		
None, primary, or secondary education	70%	69%
Post-secondary education	70%	63%
p-value	0.92	0.21
Lowest tertile of income	66%	63%
Middle tertile of income	79%	74%
Highest tertile of income	64%	66%
p-value	0.004	0.04

*Chi-square test