



PMA RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Results from Phase 3 panel survey

September - December 2022

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

One in three panel women with unmet need at Phase 2 adopted a method by Phase 3 in 2022.

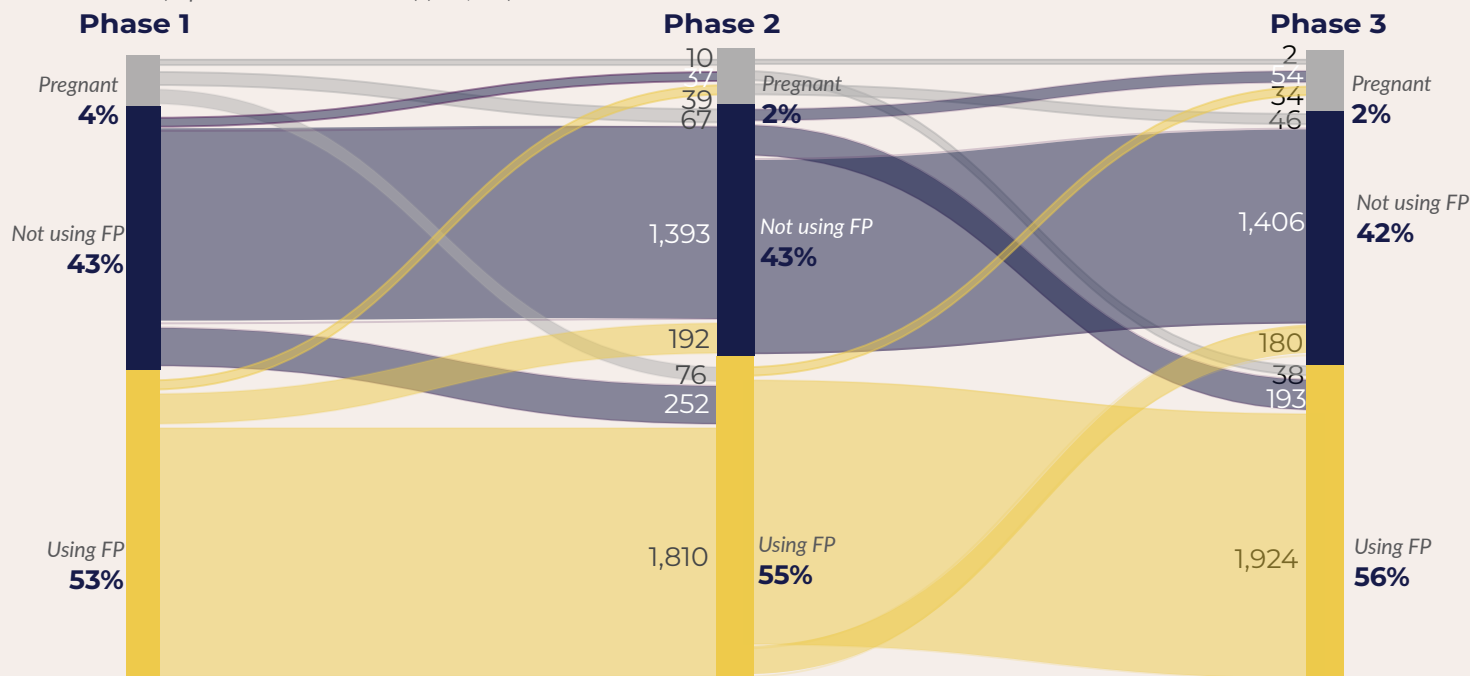
There was a steady decrease in non-use of contraceptives, dropping from 47% in 2020 to 44% in 2022.

Long-acting methods consistently increased, and there was a small but steady reduction in the use of short-acting methods.

SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

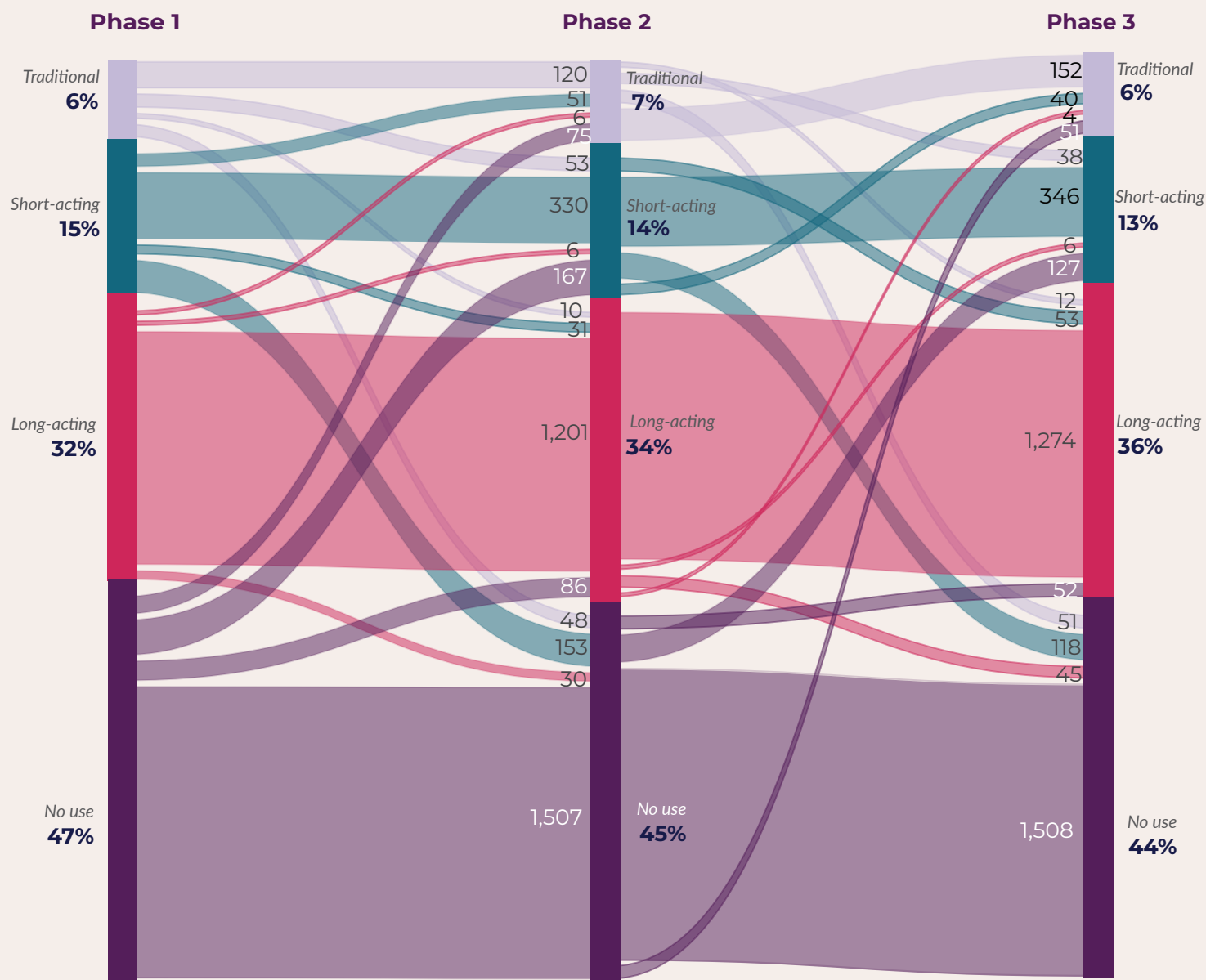
Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (August-October 2020), PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021), and PMA Phase 3 (September-December 2022) (n=3,876)



The ribbons of the Sankey represent the flow of women from one contraceptive use status to another among panel women who completed all three PMA Phases. The left side of the Sankey shows the flow between Phase 1 and Phase 2, and the right side between Phase 2 and Phase 3. The color of each ribbon represents the contraceptive use status at the initial Phase of the two Phases (e.g., a grey ribbon flowing from Phase 2 to Phase 3 represents women who were pregnant at Phase 2). The N on each ribbon is the weighted number of women who went from the contraceptive use status at the initial Phase to the use status at the next Phase. The width of the ribbon is proportional to the number of women represented.

CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TYPE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive method or use status between PMA Phase 1 (August-October 2020), PMA Phase 2 (September -December 2021), and PMA Phase 3 (September-December 2022) (n=3,876)



The ribbons of the Sankey represent the flow of women from one contraceptive use status to another among panel women who completed all three PMA Phases. The left side of the Sankey shows the flow between Phase 1 and Phase 2, and the right side between Phase 2 and Phase 3. The color of each ribbon represents the contraceptive use status at the initial Phase of the two Phases (e.g., a blue ribbon flowing from Phase 2 to Phase 3 represents women who were using a short-acting method at Phase 2). The N on each ribbon is the weighted number of women who went from the contraceptive use status at the initial Phase to the use status at the next Phase. The width of the ribbon is proportional to the number of women represented.

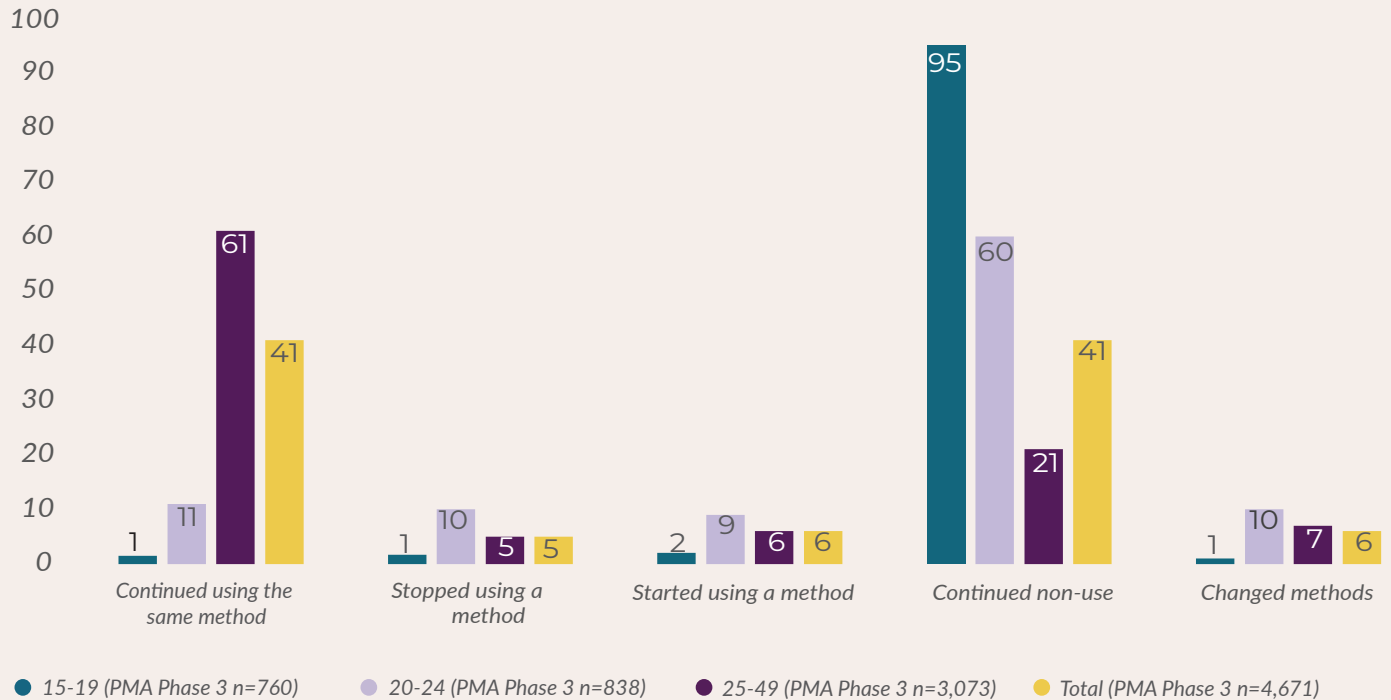
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- Among panel women, contraceptive use increased from 53% in 2020 to 56% in 2022.
- There was a gradual increase in long-acting contraceptive methods, as the number of panel women adopting long-acting methods increased by 2 percentage points each year.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

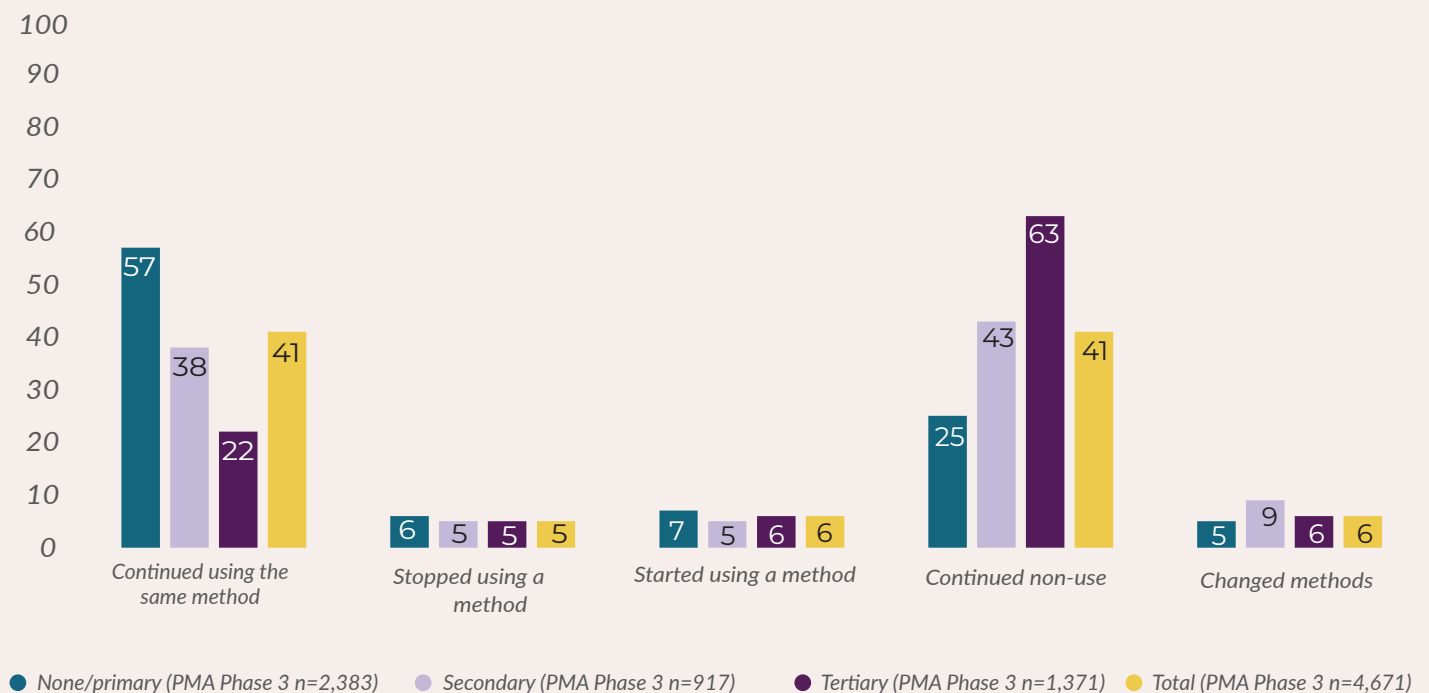
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021) and PMA Phase 3 (September-December 2022), by age



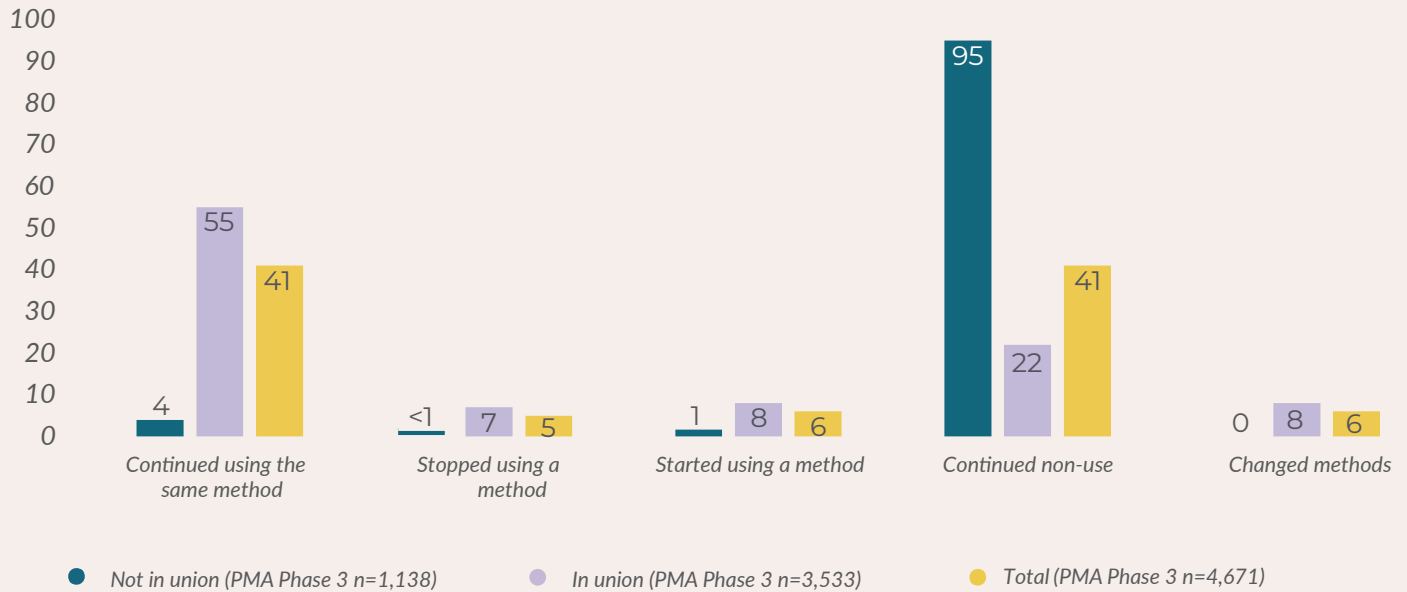
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021) and PMA Phase 3 (September-December 2022), by education level



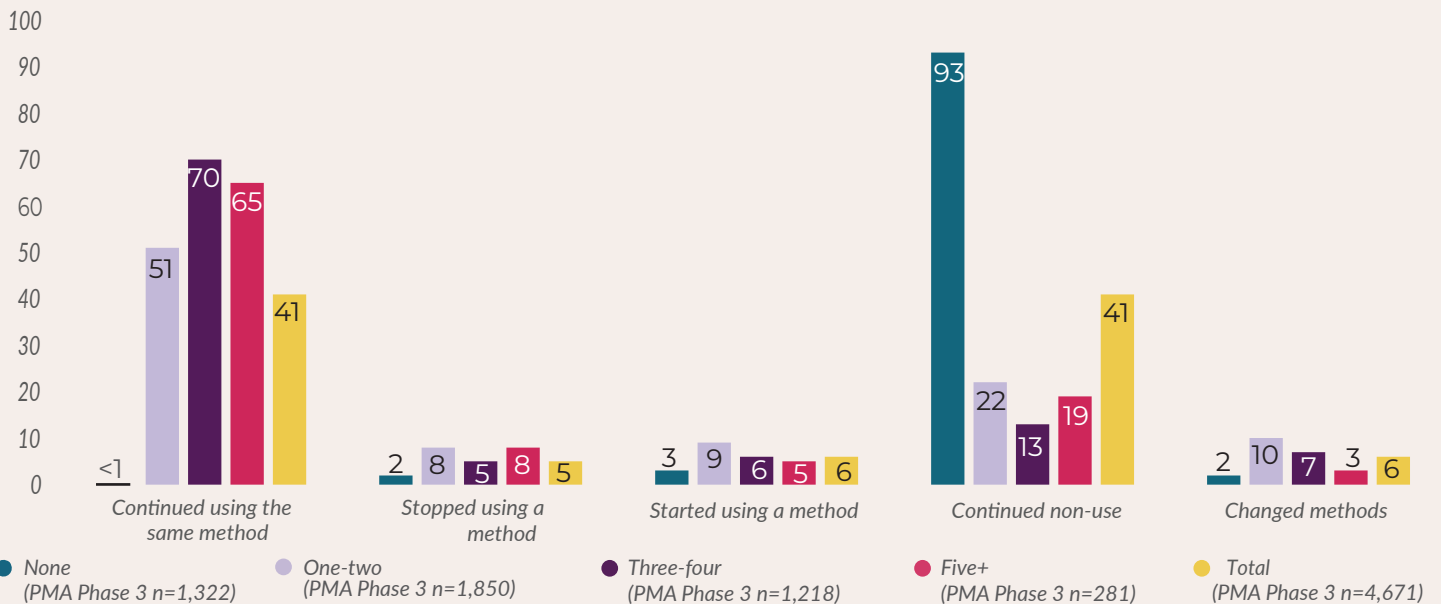
CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021) and PMA Phase 3 (September-December 2022) by marital status



CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY PARITY

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021) and PMA Phase 3 (September-December 2022), by parity



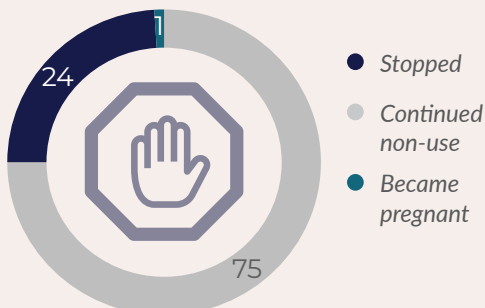
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- The majority of adolescents (15-19) continued as non-users between 2021 and 2022. 60% of the women in the age group of 20-24 years, continued non-use between 2021 and 2022.
- More than 90% of women with no children at Phase 3 continued non-use between 2021 and 2022; 70% of the women who had 3-4 children continued using the same method.

SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

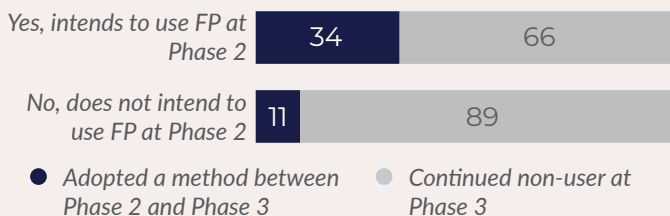
METHOD DISCONTINUATION

Among women 15-49 with unmet need at Phase 3, the percentage that stopped using a contraceptive method or became pregnant since Phase 2 (n=376)



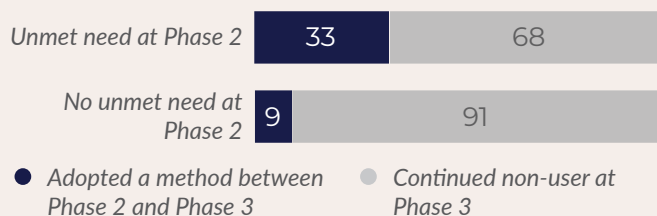
INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 2 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 2 and Phase 3, by their intention to use FP at Phase 2 (n=2,217)



UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 2 and who adopted an FP method between Phase 2 and Phase 3, by their unmet need status at Phase 2 (n=2,217)



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

- Among women with unmet need at Phase 3, 75% women reported continuing the non-use of contraceptive methods and 24% stopped using a method since Phase 2.
- 33% of the women who had unmet need at Phase 2 adopted a method, while only 9% of women who had no unmet need at Phase 2 and were non-users adopted a method.
- About one third of the women who reported the intention to use FP at Phase 2 had started using a method, as compared to 11% among women who had no intention to use a method.

SUMMARY TABLE

	Total	Completed Phase 1	Completed Phase 2	Completed Phase 3	Completed Phase 2 and Phase 3	Completed All Three Phases
Enrolled at Phase 1	5,071	5,017	4,495	4,052	3,911	3,873
Enrolled at Phase 2	945	N/A	927	774	760	N/A
Total Panel Women	6,016*	5,017	5,422	4,826	4,671	3,873

*Inclusive of de jure women, and women who have since aged out of the study

PMA India collects data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 134 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted in 33 districts among 5,595 women from Phase 1 and/or Phase 2 who consented to follow-up and aged 15-49y at Phase 3 (September and December 2022). 83.1% of women were enrolled in the panel survey at Phase 1 between August and October 2020, and 16.9% of women were enrolled in the panel survey at Phase 2 between September and December 2021. Of the 5,595 eligible, 11.8% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 4,862 (86.9% of the eligible female respondents) completed the Phase 3 survey, for a response rate of 98.3% among contacted women. Survey results presented in this brief are among de facto women who completed the female panel surveys at each Phase. Survey results in section 1 of this brief are representative of the Phase 1 population. Estimates depicted in sections 2 and 3 are representative of the Phase 2 population. Sociodemographic data used for indicator disaggregation were collected at Phase 2. For sampling information and full data sets, visit www.pmadata.org/countries/india.

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

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