

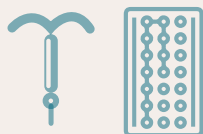


PMA RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Results from Phase 2 cross-sectional survey

September–December 2021

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



75% of the demand for family planning is being satisfied by modern contraceptive methods.



About 70% of the female clients at health facilities reported that they had access to affordable FP method of their choice.



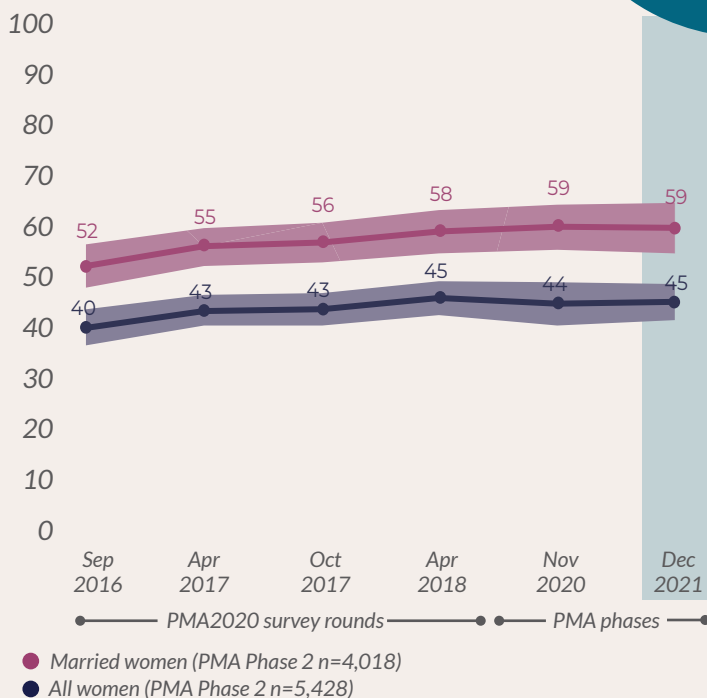
Family planning method availability in public facilities has improved for all FP methods improved since 2020.

SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

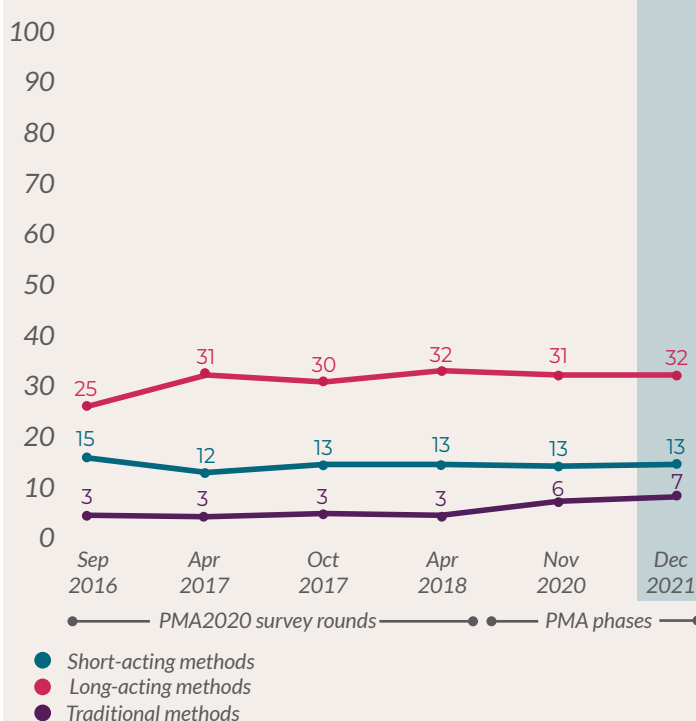
Percent of women age 15-49 currently using modern contraception (mCPR) by marital status

1.2%
average annual increase in mCPR for all women



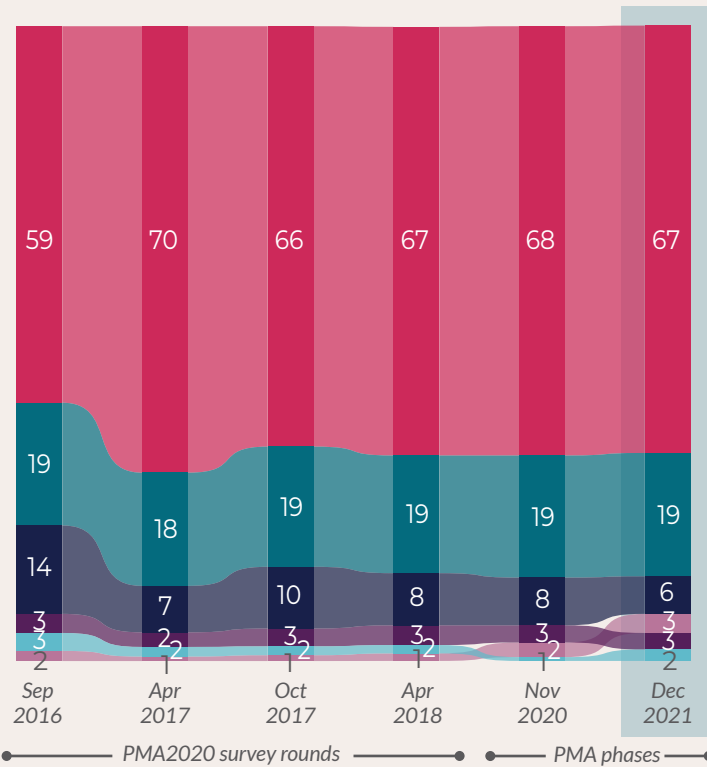
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE

Percent of all women age 15-49 currently using contraception by method type (PMA Phase 2 n=5,428)



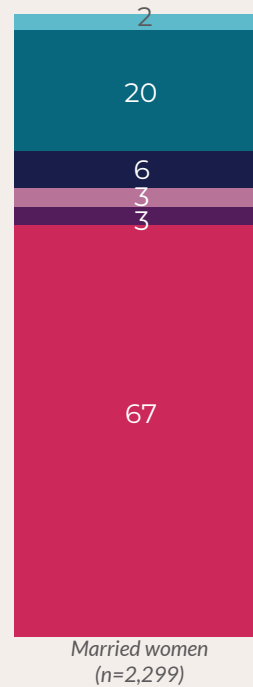
TRENDS IN MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE MIX

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods by method and year (PMA Phase 2 n=2,375)



MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD MIX

Percent distribution of modern contraceptive users age 15-49 by method



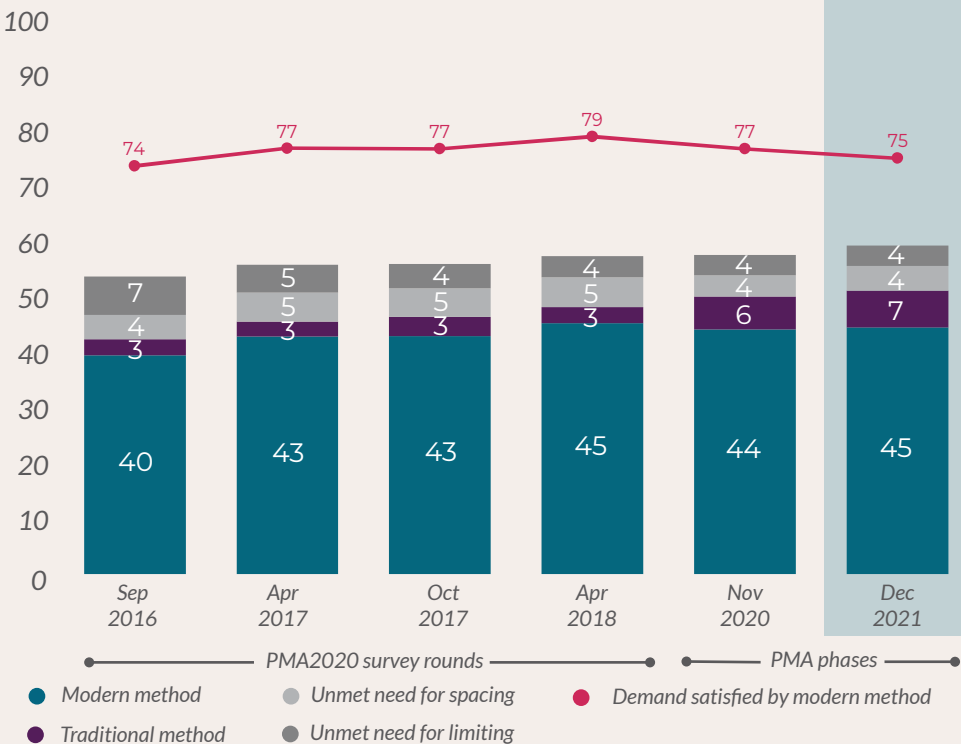
Key for method mix charts:

- Other modern methods
- Male condom
- Pill
- Injectable (IM)
- IUD
- Female sterilization

"Other modern methods" include male sterilization, implants, female condoms, LAM, standard days/cycle beads, and emergency contraception.

METHOD USE, UNMET NEED, AND DEMAND SATISFIED BY A MODERN METHOD

Percent of all women age 15-49 using contraception by method type, unmet need, and demand satisfied by a modern method (PMA Phase 2 n=5,428)



INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION IN THE NEXT YEAR

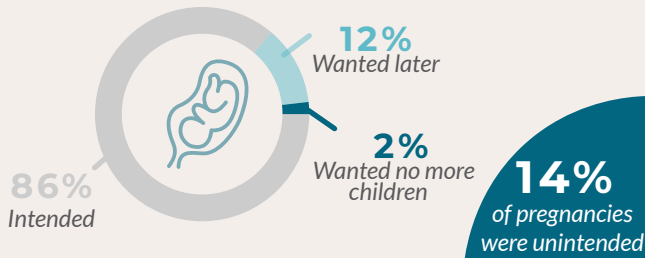
Percent of all women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception but intend to use contraception in the next 12 months (n=2,461)



Demand satisfied by a modern method is use of modern contraceptive methods divided by the sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use.

INTENTION OF MOST RECENT BIRTH/CURRENT PREGNANCY

Percent of women by intention of their most recent birth or current pregnancy (n=1,490)



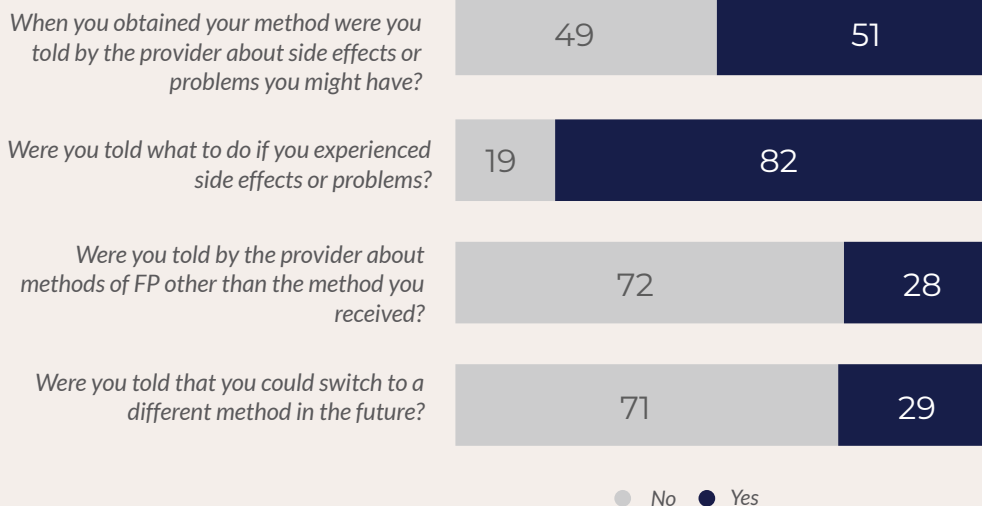
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

- The modern contraceptive prevalence rate remains consistent since 2020, at 59% among married women, while there is a slight increase in the use of traditional methods among all women.
- Use of injectables has been rising steadily, while female sterilization remains the most prevalent method in Rajasthan.
- 14% of women reported their current or previous pregnancy was unintended, the majority of these women wanted to delay their pregnancy.
- 9% of all women currently not using any method intend to use in the next year.

SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE USER COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

METHOD INFORMATION INDEX PLUS (MII+)

Percent of women who were told about side effects, what to do about side effects, of other methods, and the possibility of switching methods (n=2,404)

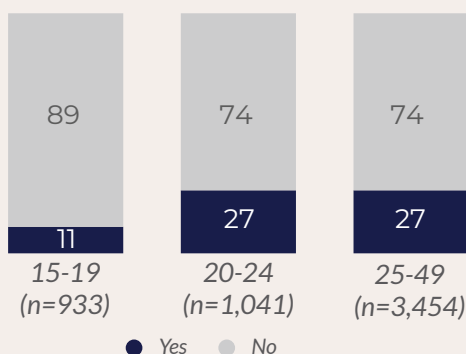


Percent of women who responded "Yes" to all four MII+ questions



DISCUSSED FP IN THE PAST YEAR WITH PROVIDER/CHW

Percent of women who received FP information from a provider or community health worker (CHW), by age



KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

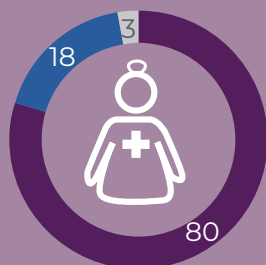
- Approximately 51% of women reported having received information on method-related side effects, while 28% of women received information about the choice of methods they can opt for.
- 16% of women reported that they received comprehensive family planning information from their provider as measured by Method Information Index Plus.
- About 11% of adolescents reported that they had received FP-related information from a health provider or a community health worker in the past year.

SECTION 3: QUALITY OF FP SERVICES

COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF QUALITY OF CARE

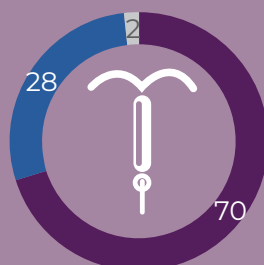
Percent distribution of community agreement with the following statements, as reported by female FP clients

Women are treated respectfully at the facility (n=646)



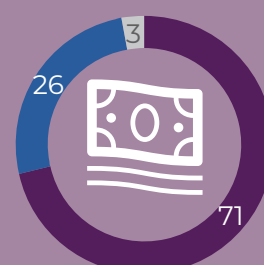
● Most ● Some ● Few

Women will be able to receive FP method of their choice at this facility (n=646)



● Most ● Some ● Few

Women have access to affordable FP at this facility (n=646)

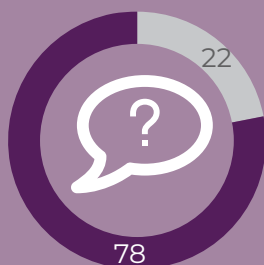


● Most ● Some ● Few

PERSONAL PERCEPTION OF QUALITY OF CARE

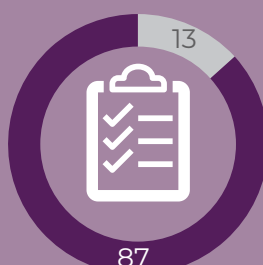
Percent of female FP clients that agreed with the following statements

Felt encouraged by the provider to ask questions and express concerns (n=646)



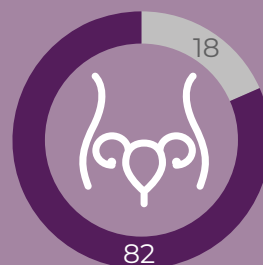
● Yes ● No

Felt they received all the information they wanted to know about their options for contraceptive methods (n=646)



● Yes ● No

Felt they understood how their body might react to the method (n=646)



● Yes ● No

Felt pressured by the provider to use the method the provider preferred (n=646)



● Yes ● No

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: QUALITY OF FP SERVICES

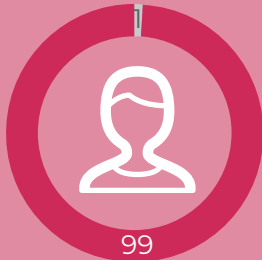
- 80% of female clients interviewed at health facilities reported being treated respectfully at the facility where they were seeking health care.
- More than 70% of female clients interviewed at health facilities reported affordable access to the FP method of their choice.
- 89% of female clients reported that they did not feel pressured by the provider to use an FP method that was preferred by the provider.

SECTION 4: PARTNER DYNAMICS

PARTNER INVOLVEMENT IN FP DECISIONS

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=1,918)

Does your partner know you are using this method?



● Yes ● No

By age



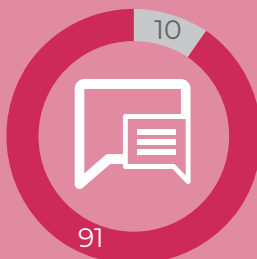
By education



Modern, female controlled methods includes all modern methods except male sterilization and male condoms

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=1,918)

Before you started using this method had you discussed the decision to delay or avoid pregnancy with your partner?



● Yes ● No

By age



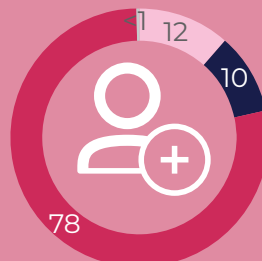
By education



Modern, female controlled methods includes all modern methods except male sterilization and male condoms

Percent of women who are currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=2,750)

Would you say that using FP is mainly your decision?



● Mainly respondent
● Mainly husband/partner
● Joint decision
● Other

By age

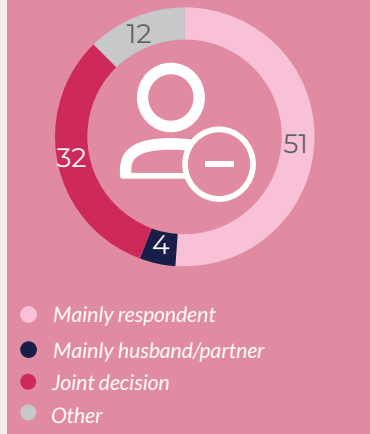


By education



Percent of women who are not currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=2,396)

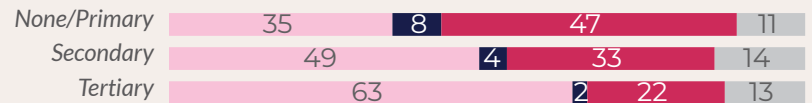
Would you say that not using FP is mainly your decision?



By age

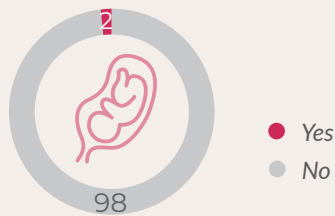


By education

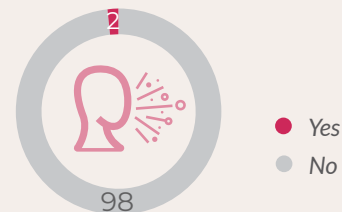


PREGNANCY COERCION

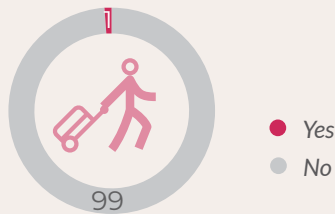
Percent of currently married women who report that their partner tried to force or pressure them to become pregnant in the past 12 months (n=4,016)



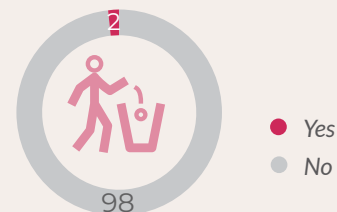
Percent of currently married women who report that their partner made them feel badly for wanting to use an FP method to delay or prevent pregnancy in the past 12 months (n=4,014)



Percent of currently married women who report that their partner said he would leave them if they did not get pregnant in the past 12 months (n=4,015)



Percent of currently married women who report that their partner took away their FP method or kept them from a clinic in the past 12 months (n=4,009)



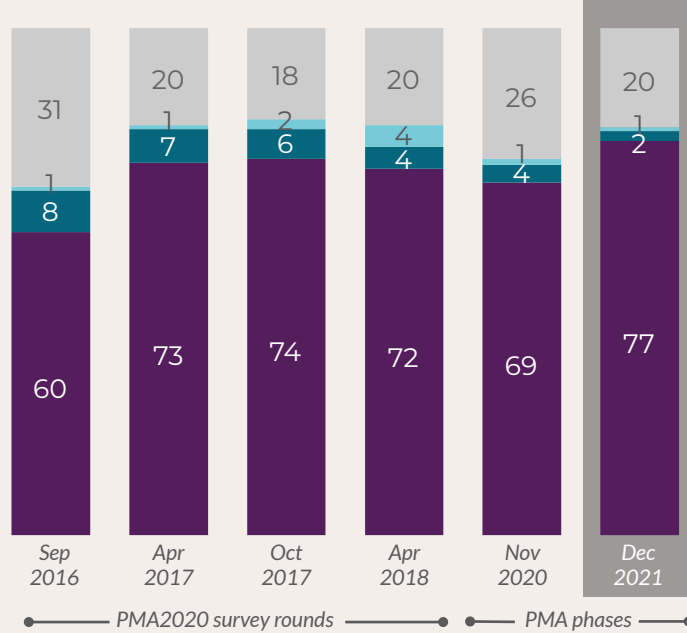
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: PARTNER DYNAMICS

- Nearly all (90%) women reported that the decision to use FP was either a joint decision with her partner (78%) or a decision made on her own (12%).
- More than half of the women who are not using FP reported that the non-use was their own decision, while 32% reported it to be a joint decision made with their partner.
- 91% of women currently using any method had discussed to delay or avoid pregnancy with their partners.

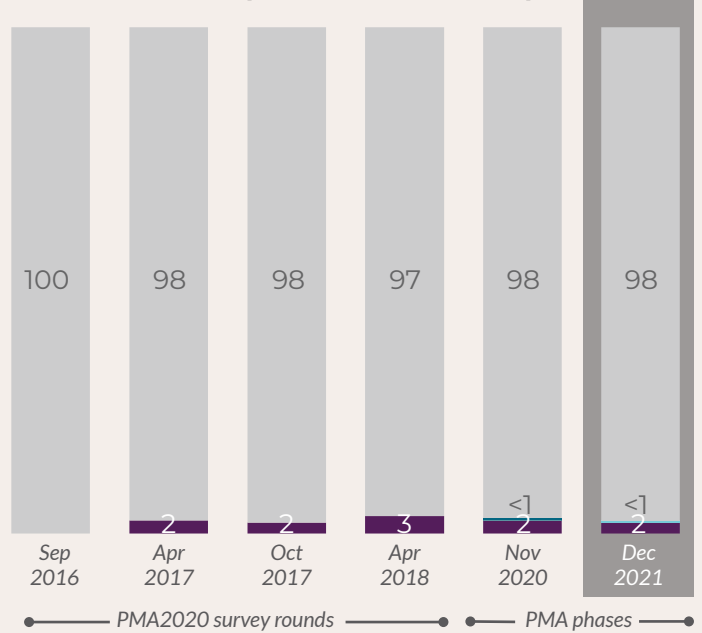
SECTION 5: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IUD

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=226)



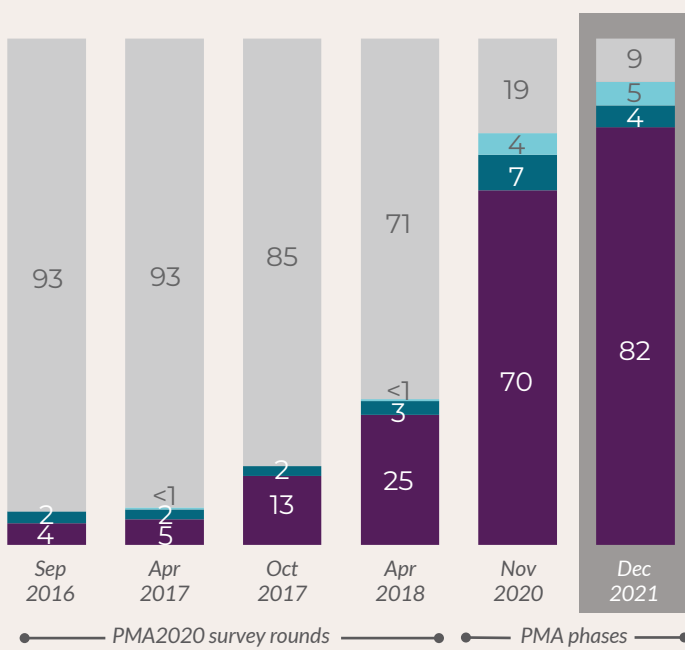
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=290)



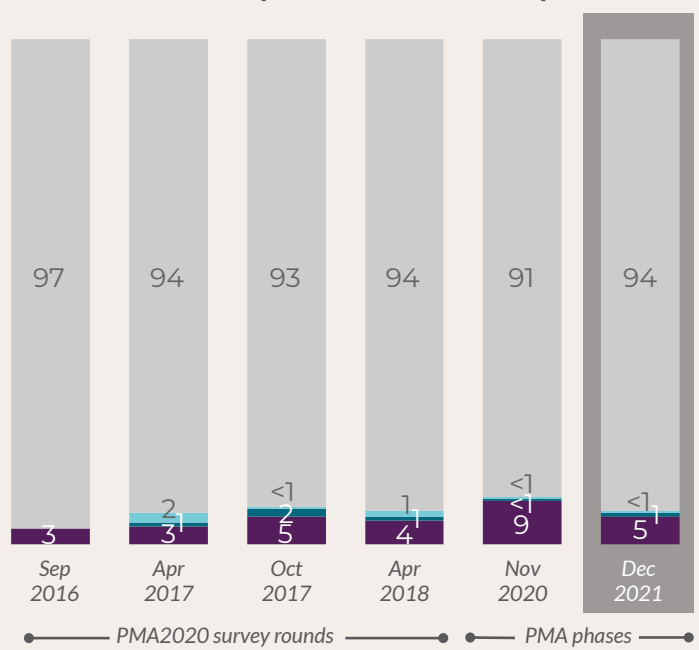
● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: INJECTABLES

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=226)



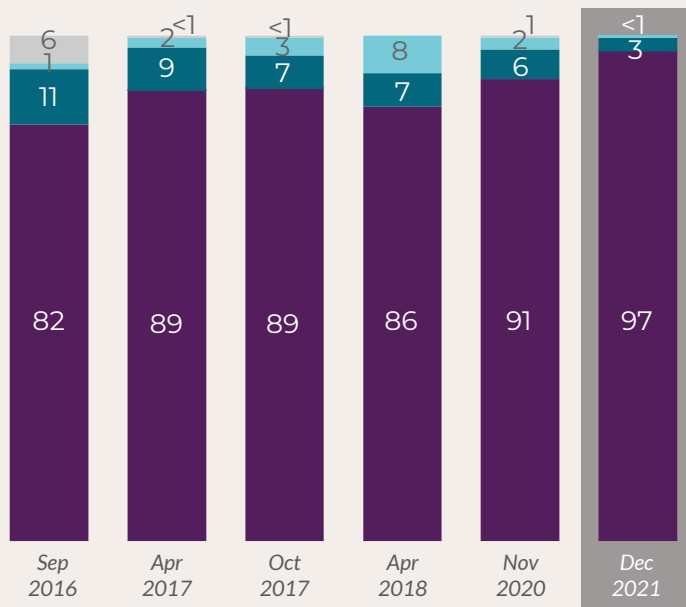
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=290)



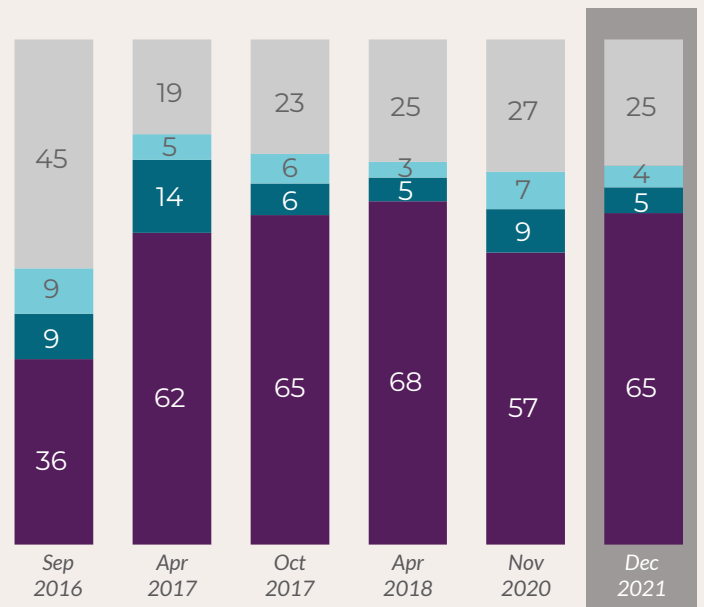
● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: PILLS

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=226)



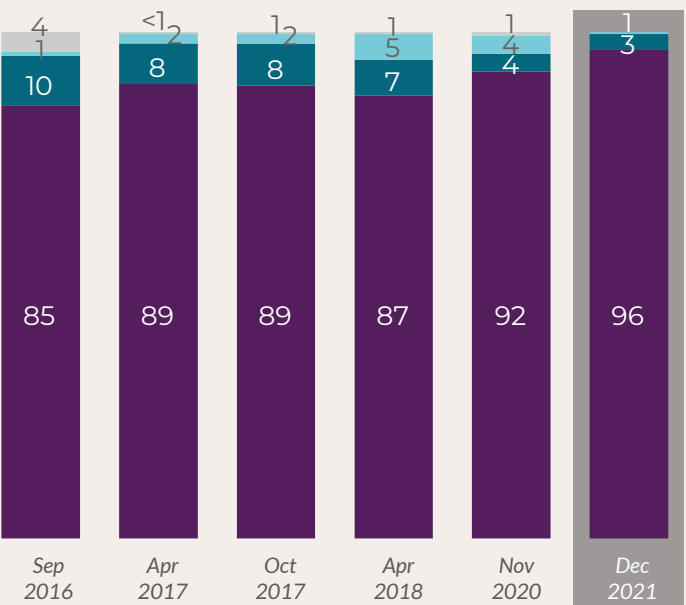
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=290)



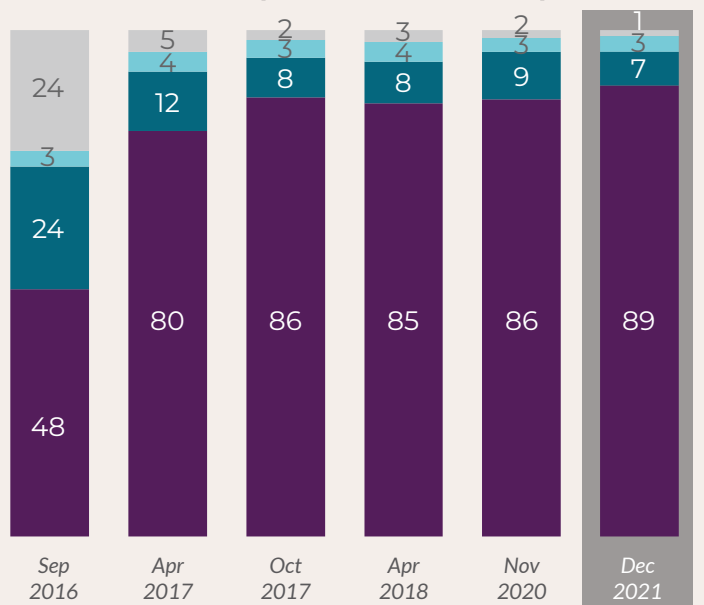
● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: MALE CONDOMS

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=226)



Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=290)



● Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

MAIN REASON FOR EPISODES OF STOCKOUT OF ANY METHOD BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Public facilities (n=21 episodes)



67%
Ordered but did not receive shipment



10%
Ordered but did not receive right quantities

Private facilities (n=36 episodes)



42%
Ordered but did not receive shipment

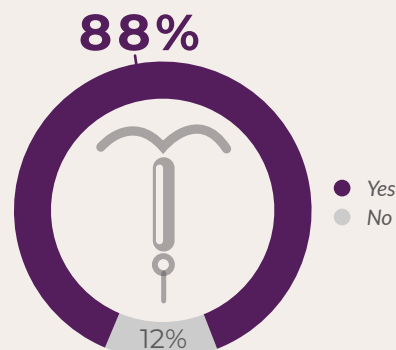


28%
Other

Possible answers were "Did not place order for shipment", "Ordered but did not receive shipment", "Did not order the right quantities", "Ordered but did not receive the right quantities", "Unexpected increase in consumption", "Stock out due to COVID-19 disruption", and "Other."

FACILITY READINESS

Percent of facilities that provide IUDs and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for IUD insertion/removal (n=187)



71%

of women obtained their current modern method from a public health facility (n=2,357)

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 5: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

- Availability of nearly all family planning methods at public facilities has increased since 2020.
- Availability of injectables in public facilities has increased consistently since 2016.
- **88%** of the facilities that provide IUDs had both a trained provider and all required instruments/supplies needed for IUD insertion/removal.

TABLES: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE AND UNMET NEED

ALL WOMEN				CPR			mCPR			Unmet need for family planning					
Data source	Round/Phase	Data collection	Female sample	CPR%	SE	95% CI		mCPR%	SE	95% CI		Unmet need (%)	SE	95% CI	
PMA 2020	R1	May-Sept 2016	5,306	42.38	1.68	39.09	45.73	39.52	1.73	36.16	42.98	11.32	0.86	9.73	13.12
PMA 2020	R2	Feb-Apr 2017	6,034	45.65	1.58	42.55	48.79	42.92	1.55	39.88	46.01	10.24	0.77	8.81	11.88
PMA 2020	R3	Aug-Oct 2017	6,011	46.39	1.61	43.22	49.58	43.01	1.62	39.84	46.23	9.65	0.75	8.27	11.25
PMA 2020	R4	Feb-Apr 2018	5,832	48.18	1.71	44.82	51.55	45.27	1.69	41.97	48.62	9.23	0.70	7.94	10.70
PMA	Phase 1	Sep-Nov 2020	5,408	50.03	1.82	46.41	53.64	44.16	2.07	40.09	48.31	7.51	0.74	6.17	9.13
PMA	Phase 2	Sep-Dec 2021	5,428	51.21	1.69	47.85	54.56	44.50	1.81	40.93	48.12	8.13	1.10	6.20	10.59

WOMEN IN UNION				CPR			mCPR			Unmet need for family planning					
Data source	Round/Phase	Data collection	Female sample	CPR%	SE	95% CI		mCPR%	SE	95% CI		Unmet need (%)	SE	95% CI	
PMA 2020	R1	May-Sept 2016	3,996	55.46	2.06	51.36	59.48	51.66	2.12	47.46	55.84	14.40	1.02	12.50	16.54
PMA 2020	R2	Feb-Apr 2017	4,554	59.06	1.92	55.21	62.81	55.46	1.88	51.73	59.13	13.25	0.97	11.45	15.28
PMA 2020	R3	Aug-Oct 2017	4,486	60.64	1.96	56.70	64.44	56.16	1.99	52.19	60.06	12.84	0.99	11.01	14.94
PMA 2020	R4	Feb-Apr 2018	4,421	62.16	2.14	57.84	66.30	58.37	2.13	54.10	62.52	11.86	0.90	10.20	13.75
PMA	Phase 1	Sep-Nov 2020	4,032	67.25	1.88	63.41	70.88	59.25	2.21	54.79	63.56	10.08	0.92	8.39	12.07
PMA	Phase 2	Sep-Dec 2021	4,018	68.27	2.09	63.97	72.28	59.11	2.51	54.05	63.99	10.82	1.43	8.29	14.01

PMA India collects information 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 results are representative at the state level and within urban/rural strata. Phase 2 data were collected between September and December 2021 from 4,421 households (98.2% response rate), 5,428 females age 15-49 (97.9% response rate), and 577 facilities (92.2% completion rate) and 646 client exit interviews. 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%.

PMA uses mobile technology and female resident data collectors to support rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key family planning and health indicators in Africa and Asia. PMA India is led by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). Overall direction and support are provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at The Johns Hopkins University and Jhpiego. Funding is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.