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) and PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021) (n=4,448)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not using FP</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using FP</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There has been an increase in contraceptive use and a marginal decline in the non-use of contraceptives among women who completed Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the PMA survey.

More than 90% of women aged 15-19, women not married or in a union, and women who have no children, continued the non-use of contraception.

Among the women who reported an intention to use FP in the future at Phase 1, more than half (54%) reported having adopted a method by the Phase 2 survey.
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) and PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021) (n=4,448)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method Type</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Use</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-acting</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-acting</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS
- Contraceptive use increased by 3 percentage points, with a 1% decline in non-use since Phase 1, among women who completed Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- The 3 percentage point increase in contraceptive use is due to uptake of modern contraceptive methods, with a 2 percentage point increase in long acting method use, and a 1 percentage point increase in short acting method use, among women who completed Phase 1 and Phase 2.
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 1 (August-October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021), by age

![Bar chart showing changes in contraceptive use status by age]

- **15-19 (PMA Phase 2 n=752)**
  - Continued using the same method: 1%
  - Stopped using a method: 12%
  - Started using a method: 93%
  - Continued non-use: 6%
  - Changed methods: 6%

- **20-24 (PMA Phase 2 n=791)**
  - Continued using the same method: 3%
  - Stopped using a method: 6%
  - Started using a method: 14%
  - Continued non-use: 8%
  - Changed methods: 8%

- **25-49 (PMA Phase 2 n=2,905)**
  - Continued using the same method: 3%
  - Stopped using a method: 6%
  - Started using a method: 14%
  - Continued non-use: 8%
  - Changed methods: 8%

- **Total (PMA Phase 2 n=4,448)**
  - Continued using the same method: 1%
  - Stopped using a method: 6%
  - Started using a method: 14%
  - Continued non-use: 8%
  - Changed methods: 8%

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 1 (August-October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021), by education level

![Bar chart showing changes in contraceptive use status by education level]

- **None/primary (PMA Phase 2 n=2,444)**
  - Continued using the same method: 6%
  - Stopped using a method: 4%
  - Started using a method: 12%
  - Continued non-use: 26%
  - Changed methods: 4%

- **Secondary (PMA Phase 2 n=816)**
  - Continued using the same method: 6%
  - Stopped using a method: 4%
  - Started using a method: 12%
  - Continued non-use: 26%
  - Changed methods: 4%

- **Tertiary (PMA Phase 2 n=1,188)**
  - Continued using the same method: 6%
  - Stopped using a method: 4%
  - Started using a method: 12%
  - Continued non-use: 26%
  - Changed methods: 4%

- **Total (PMA Phase 2 n=4,448)**
  - Continued using the same method: 6%
  - Stopped using a method: 4%
  - Started using a method: 12%
  - Continued non-use: 26%
  - Changed methods: 4%
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 1 (August-October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021), 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 1 (August-October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (September-December 2021), by parity

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES
- 93% of women aged 15-19 continued the non-use of a method, while 58% of women aged 25-49 have continued using the same method that they were using in Phase 1.
- Two-thirds of women who have 3 or more children continued using the same method that they had been using in Phase 1, yet around one in five women from that group continue to be non-users at Phase 2.
**SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS**

**METHOD DISCONTINUATION**

Among women 15-49 with unmet need at Phase 2, the percentage that stopped using a contraceptive method or became pregnant between the two surveys (n=378)

- Stopped: 64%
- Continued non-use: 34%
- Got pregnant: 3%

**PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING**

Percent of women in union age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 1 and who adopted an FP method, by husband/partner’s support for FP at Phase 1 (n=1,046)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support for FP</th>
<th>Continued non-user at Phase 2</th>
<th>Adopted a method between Phase 1 and Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, supportive</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, not supportive</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING**

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 1 and who adopted an FP method, by their intention to use FP at Phase 1 (n=2,133)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intention to use FP at Phase 1</th>
<th>Continued non-user at Phase 2</th>
<th>Adopted a method between Phase 1 and Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, intends to use FP at Phase 1</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, does not intend to use FP at Phase 1</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING**

Percent of women age 15-49 who were not using an FP method at Phase 1 and who adopted an FP method, by their unmet need status at Phase 1 (n=2,133)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unmet need at Phase 1</th>
<th>Continued non-user at Phase 2</th>
<th>Adopted a method between Phase 1 and Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmet need at Phase 1</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No unmet need at Phase 1</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS**

- Almost half of the women who had an unmet need for contraception in Phase 1 started using contraception between the two surveys.
- 26% of the women in union who were not using an FP method, but their husband/partner was supportive of FP in Phase 1, reported adopting a method in Phase 2.

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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 and region strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted in 33 districts among eligible females aged 15-49 at the time of the Phase 2 survey September-December 2021, who were interviewed at the Phase 1 survey between August and October 2020 and consented to follow-up (92.7% of Phase 1 population). Of the 5,071 eligible respondents, 8.9% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 4,544 (89.6%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 98.4% among contacted women. For sampling information and full data sets, visit www.pmdata.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.