



# PMA UGANDA

Results from Phase 2 panel survey

September-November 2021

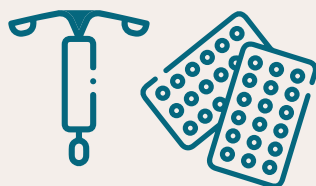
## OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



Two-thirds of non-users of family planning (FP) at Phase 1 remained non-users at Phase 2.



12% of surveyed adolescents who were non-FP users at Phase 1 had adopted an FP method by Phase 2.

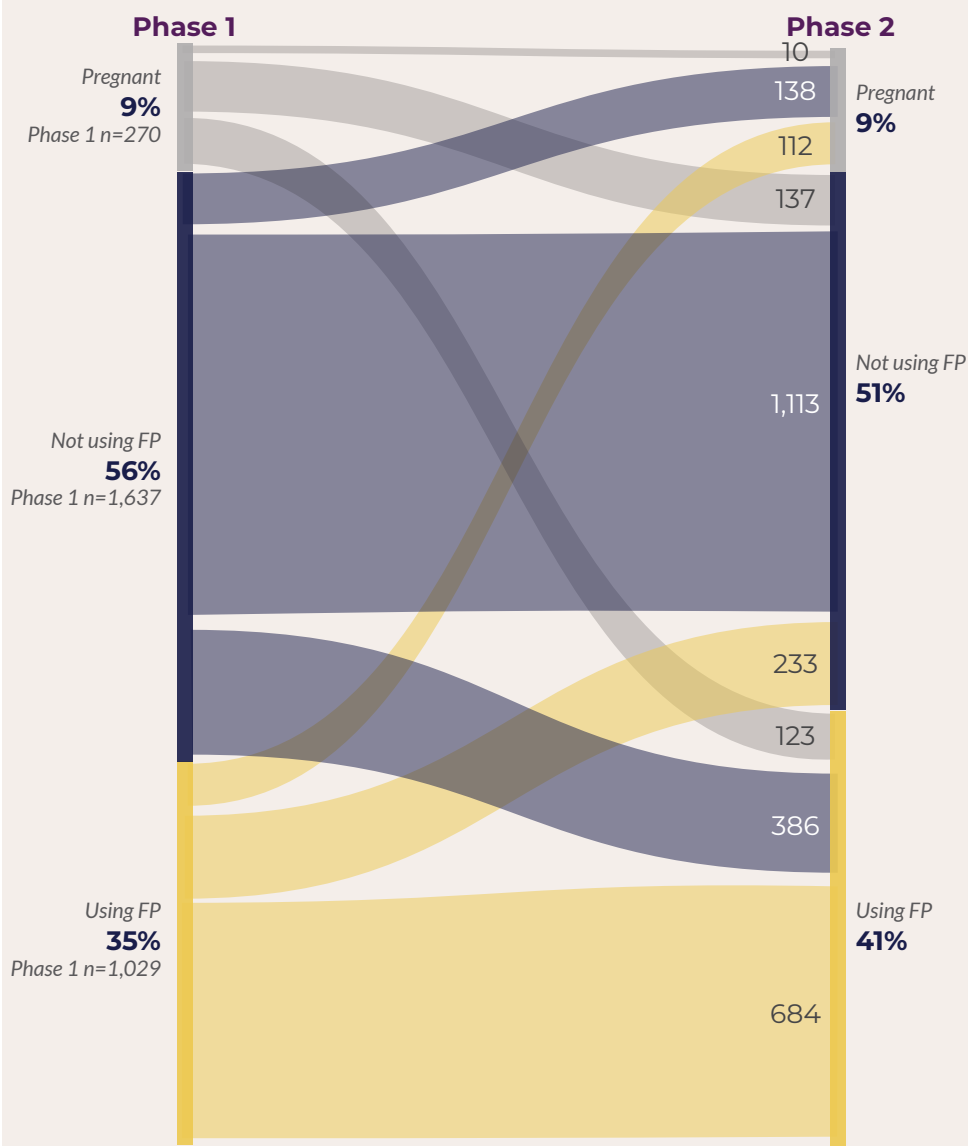


While 46% women who were FP non-users and who intended to use FP in the future at Phase 1 also reported to have adopted a method by Phase 2, only 20% of women who reported no such intention to adopt FP in the future reported method adoption by Phase 2.

## SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

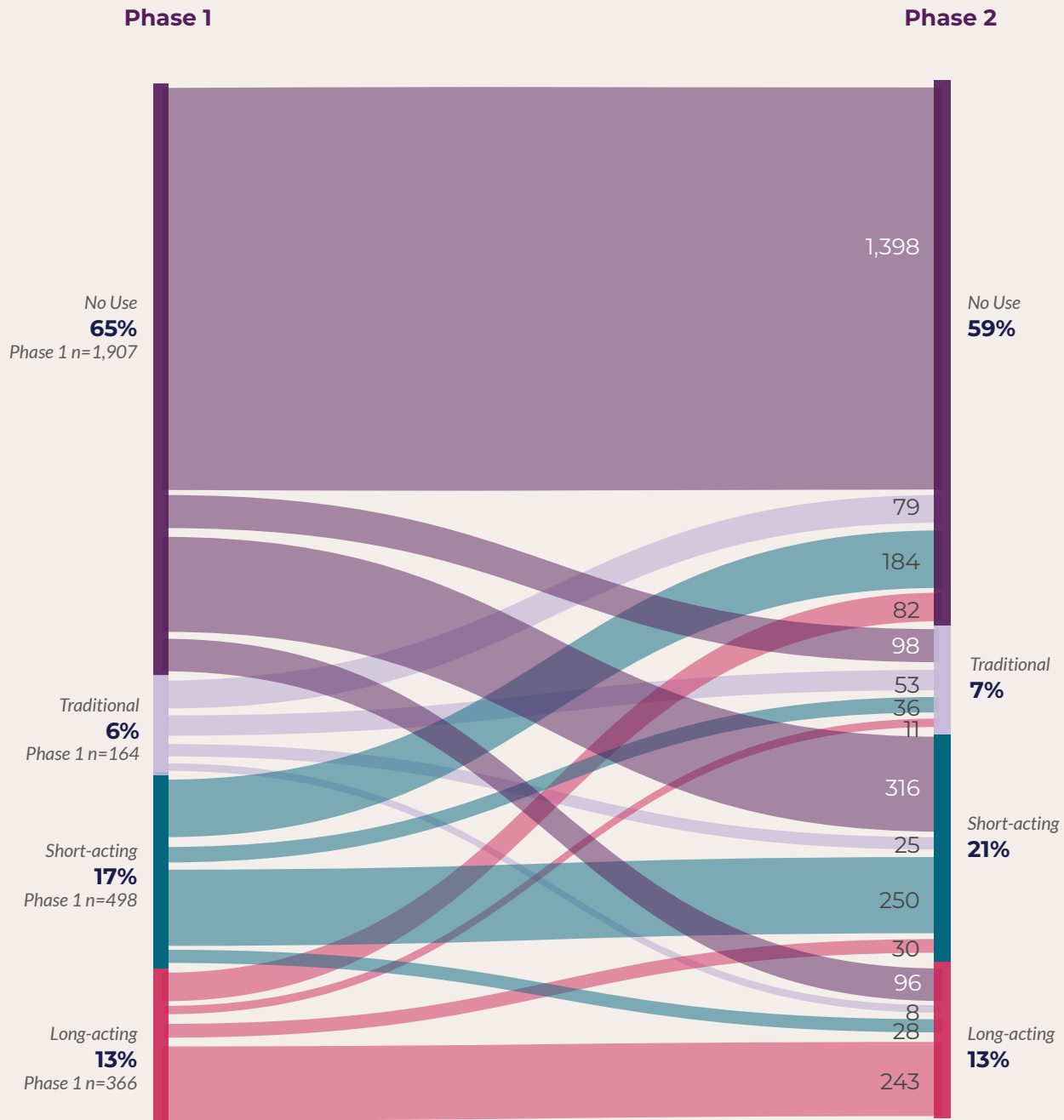
### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE OR NON-USE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive use status between PMA Phase 1 (October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (November 2021) (n=2,936)



# CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TYPE

Percent of women age 15-49 who changed contraceptive method or use status between PMA Phase 1 (October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (November 2021) (n=2,936)



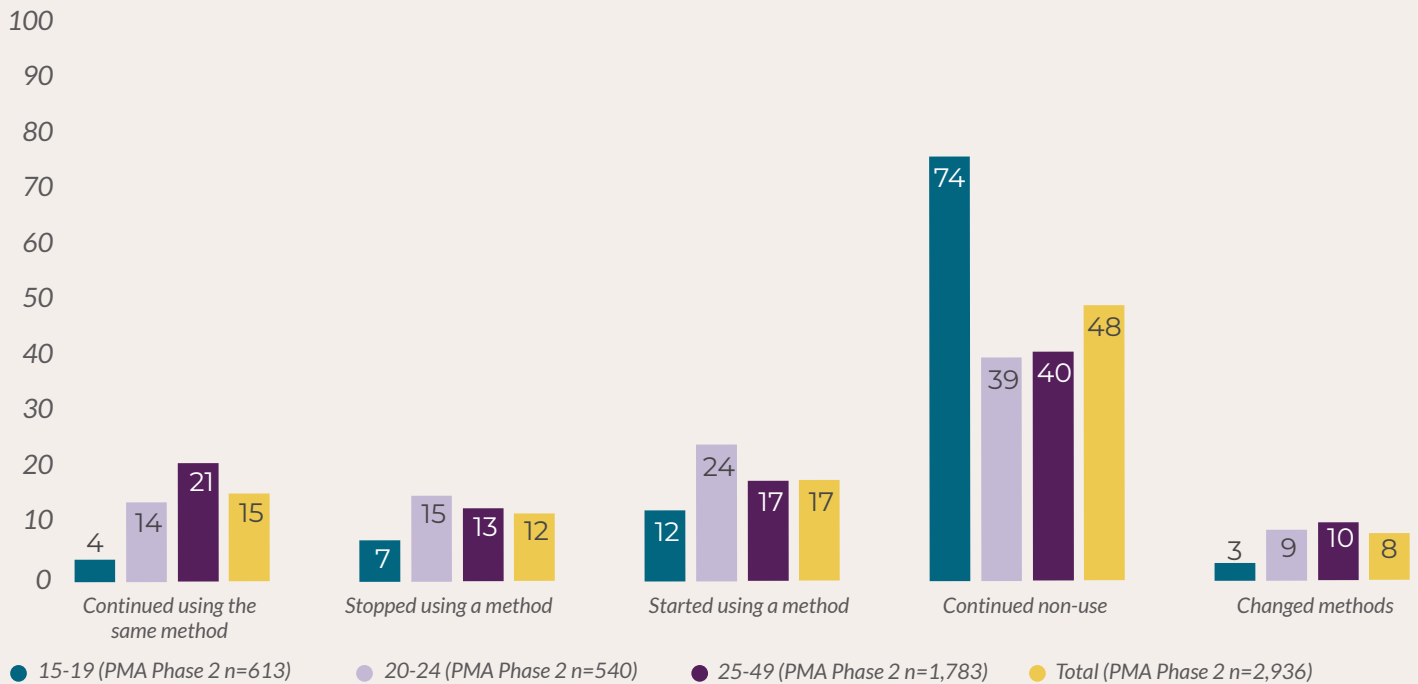
## KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: OVERALL CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS

- A third of women who were FP users at Phase 1 either became pregnant or stopped using a family planning method by Phase 2.
- About one third of women using traditional methods of FP at Phase 1 continued using traditional FP methods, while 20% switched to modern methods.
- 22% of family planning non-users at Phase 1 reported adopting a modern FP method by Phase 2. Most women reported adopting a short acting method.

## SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

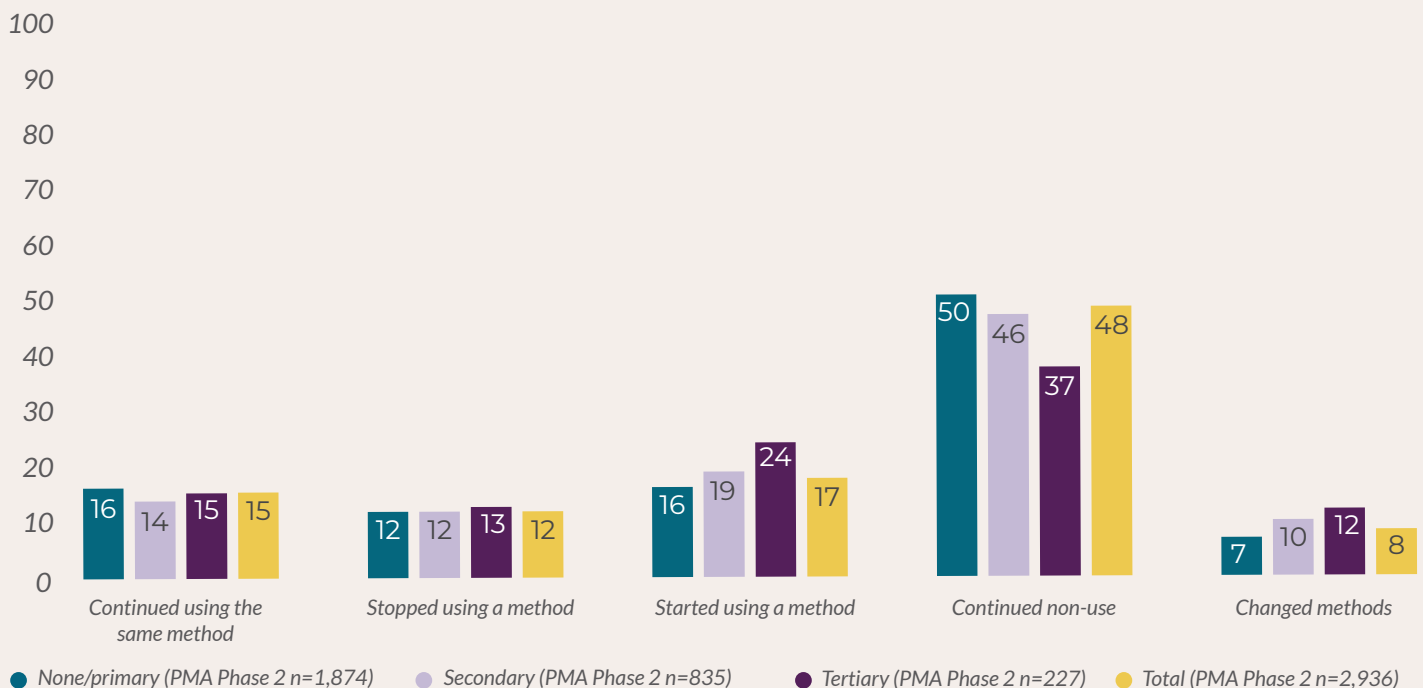
### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY AGE

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (November 2021), by age



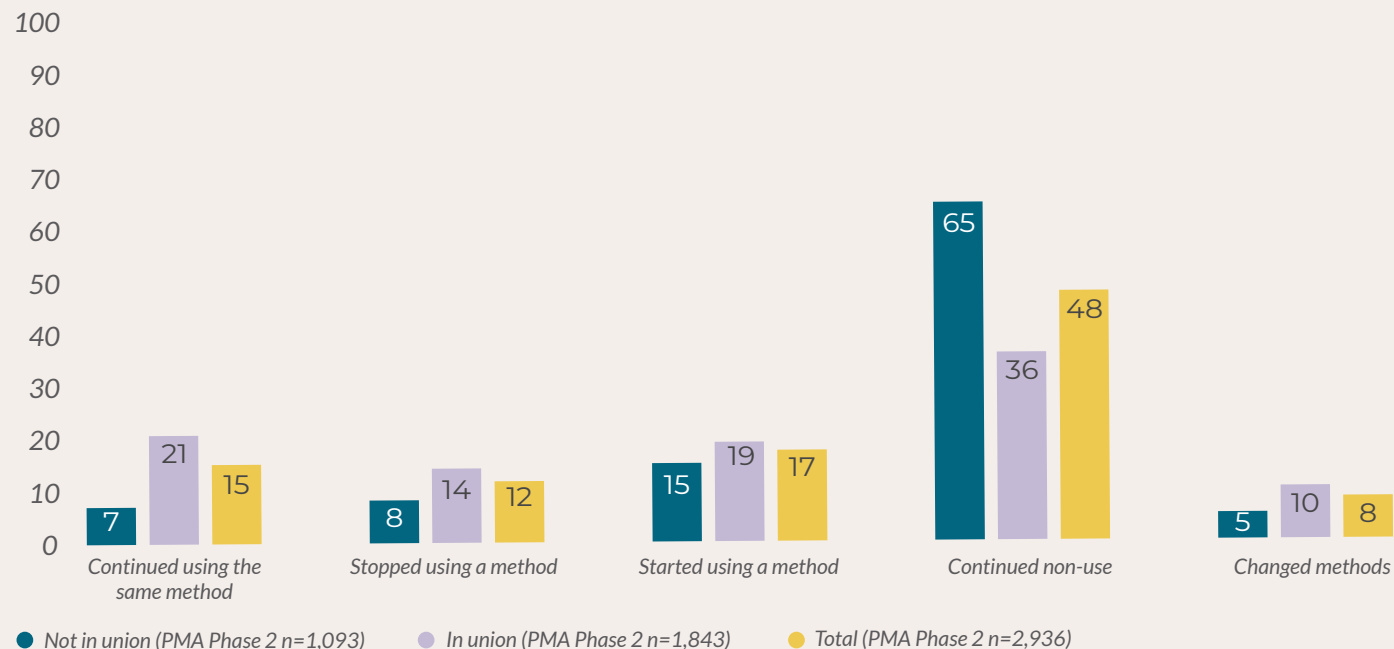
### CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (November 2021), by education level



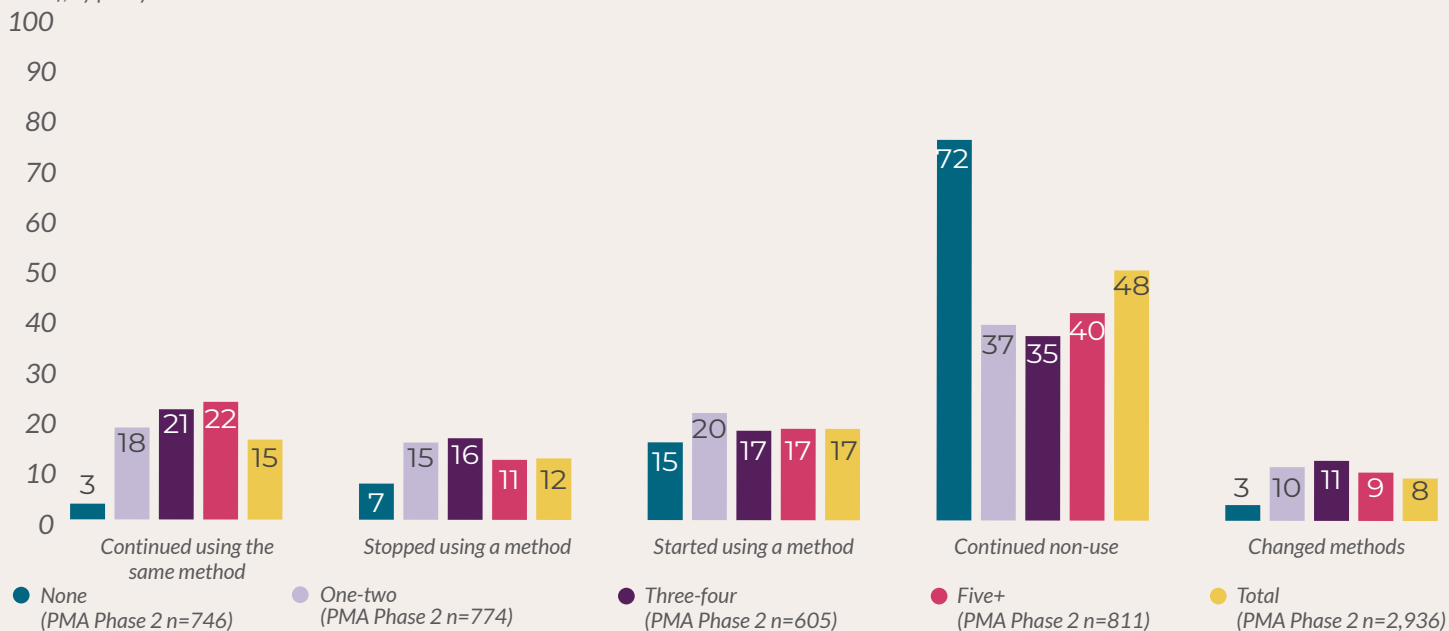
## CHANGE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE STATUS, BY MARITAL STATUS

Percent of women age 15-49 who engaged in one of the following contraceptive use behaviors between PMA Phase 1 (October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (November 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 (October 2020) and PMA Phase 2 (November 2021), by parity



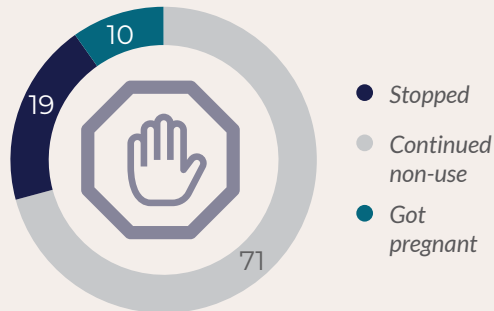
### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE DYNAMICS BY KEY MEASURES

- The proportion of women who reported to have adopted or switched FP methods was higher for those with secondary or tertiary levels of education compared those no schooling or primary education.
- 40% of women with 5+ children who reported not using FP at Phase 1 continued to not use FP at Phase 2.
- 12% of surveyed adolescents who were non-FP users at Phase 1 had adopted an FP method by Phase 2.

## SECTION 3: OTHER PANEL DYNAMICS

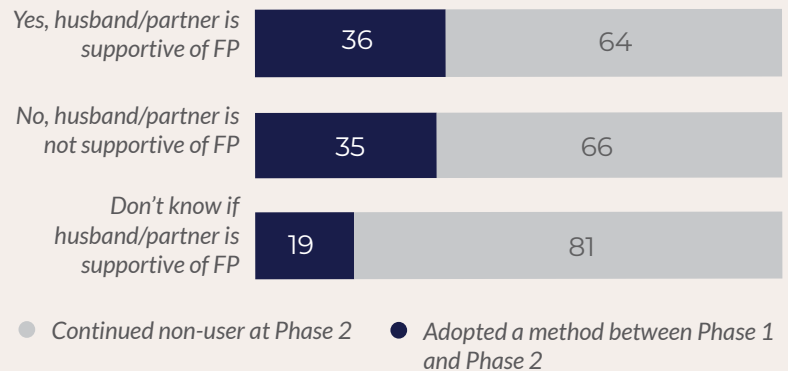
### METHOD DISCONTINUATION

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=479)



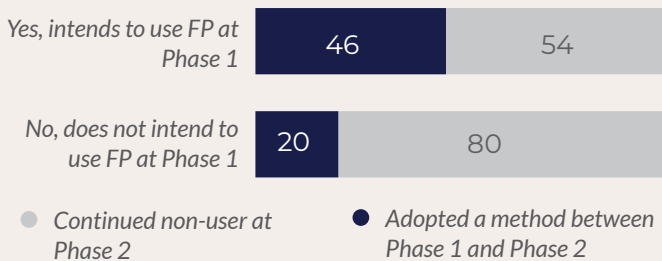
### PARTNER SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

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=1,275)



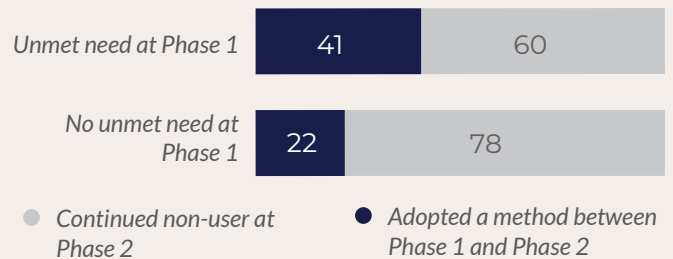
### INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

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=1,872)



### 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=1,872)



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

- 7 in 10 women with unmet need for FP at Phase 2 were non-users at Phase 1 and continued to not use an FP method at Phase 2.
- While 36% of the women who reported that their partners' were supportive of FP at Phase 1 adopted an FP method by Phase 2, 35% who reported to have no partner support for FP reported FP method adoption at Phase 2.
- While 46% women who were FP non-users and who intended to use FP in future at Phase 1 also reported to have adopted a method by Phase 2, only 20% of women who reported no such intention to adopt FP in the future reported method adoption by Phase 2.

PMA Uganda collects nationally representative data on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 141 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural and region strata. The PMA panel survey was conducted in 15 regions among eligible females aged 15-49 at the time of the Phase 2 survey (September-November 2021), who were interviewed at the Phase 1 survey between September-October 2020 and consented to follow-up (96.3% of Phase 1 population). Of the 3,843 eligible respondents, 20% were not reached for follow-up. Of those reached, 3,042 (98.5%) completed the survey, for a response rate of 97.3% among contacted women. For sampling information and full data sets, visit [www.pmadata.org/countries/uganda](http://www.pmadata.org/countries/uganda).

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 Uganda is led by the Makerere University School of Public Health at the College of Health Sciences (Mak/CHS/MakSPH), in collaboration with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and the Ministry of Health. 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.