

Method for constructing the dynamic variable or contraceptive agency transition

The "transition" variable corresponds to the dynamics of contraceptive agency observed from one year to the next among young women. Agency is composed of the sub-dimensions of motivation and contraceptive self-efficacy. For the sub-dimension of contraceptive motivation, which is constructed using five questions, a composite index was created through a factor analysis and principal component analysis method to retain the factor (latent) score as the measure of motivation. The latent score ranged from -2.75 (for women with low motivation) to 1.21 (for women with high motivation). For self-efficacy, measured here through two questions, the index was constructed from a summative score, which corresponds to the sum of the average scores of the two questions. The self-efficacy scores ranged from 1 (for women with low self-efficacy) to 5 (for women with high self-efficacy). The same methods for index calculation were used for both surveys. Terciles were then used to define the levels of autonomy within the two sub-dimensions of agency. The first tercile reflected "low autonomy" young women, the second tercile reflected those with "medium autonomy," and the third tercile reflected those with "high autonomy." Transitions were captured based on the changes observed in each of the two sub-dimensions of contraceptive agency between Survey 1 and Survey 2. This calculation was performed by creating a cross-tabulation for each sub-dimension at Survey 1 and Survey 2 (See Table 2). These results are also illustrated in Graph 1.

Following this step, and to derive a dichotomous variable that best illustrates a positive transition versus a negative transition within each sub-dimension, all nine (09) transitions were grouped into two categories: positive transition and negative transition. A positive transition was defined as any move from a lower autonomy category to a higher category from one year to the next. For example, respondents who were in the "low autonomy" category at Survey 1 and later found themselves in the "medium autonomy" or "high autonomy" categories at Survey 2 were classified under the "positive transition" category. This corresponds to proportions of 24% (n=216) and 19% (n=133) in the contraceptive motivation sub-dimension. Conversely, a negative transition was observed when a respondent moved from a higher autonomy category in Survey 1 to a lower autonomy category in Survey 2. For example, respondents who were in the "high autonomy" category at Survey 1 and later found themselves in the "medium autonomy" or "low autonomy" categories at Survey 2. This corresponds to proportions of 16% (n=125) and 27% (n=195) in the contraceptive motivation sub-dimension. Respondents whose

autonomy level remained constant, i.e., those who showed no change from one year to the next, were considered differently. Respondents who remained consistently in the "medium autonomy" and "high autonomy" categories were considered to have had a positive transition, as they did not move to lower categories. Conversely, those who remained consistently in the "low autonomy" category were classified as having experienced a "negative transition" since they remained in the lowest autonomy category between the two surveys.

Table 9. Tableaux croisés illustrant dans les deux sous-dimensions de l'agentivité contraceptive entre les deux enquêtes chez les adolescentes et jeunes femmes de 15-24 ans (N=2119)

Contraceptive motivation at the baseline survey	contraceptive motivation at the follow-up survey		
	Low autonomy % (Weighted)	Moderate autonomy % (Weighted)	High autonomy % (Weighted)
Low autonomy (n=819)	0.56 (470)	0.24 (216)	0.19 (133)
Moderate autonomy (n=696)	0.27 (212)	0.39 (277)	0.33 (2017)
High autonomy (=604)	0.16 (125)	0.27 (195)	0.56 (284)
Total	0.34 (807)	0.29 (688)	0.35 (624)
Contraceptive self-efficacy at the baseline survey	Contraceptive self-efficacy at the follow-up survey		
	Low autonomy % (Weighted)	Moderate autonomy % (Weighted)	High autonomy % (Weighted)
Low autonomy (n=415)	0.32 (137)	0.24 (120)	0.42 (158)
Moderate autonomy (n=416)	0.16 (78)	0.29 (149)	0.54 (189)
High autonomy (n=1,288)	0.14 (189)	0.17 (248)	0.68 (851)
Total	0.18 (404)	0.20 (517)	0.60 (1198)

Figure 1 : Sankey diagrams illustrating transitions in the two sub-dimensions of agency between the two survey waves among adolescents and youth aged 15–24 (n=2119)

