# PMA2014/KINSHASA
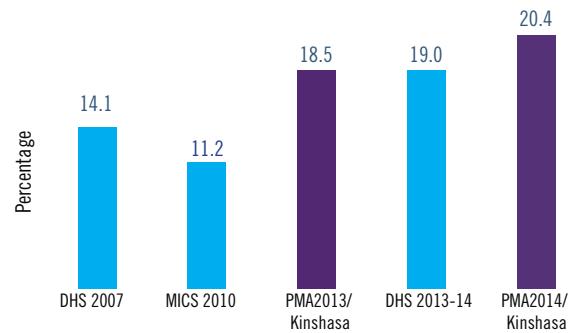## PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

**PMA2020** is a five-year project that uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround, nationally representative surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning. The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in ten countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Kinshasa is led by the University of Kinshasa's School of Public Health, in collaboration with Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. The study was funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
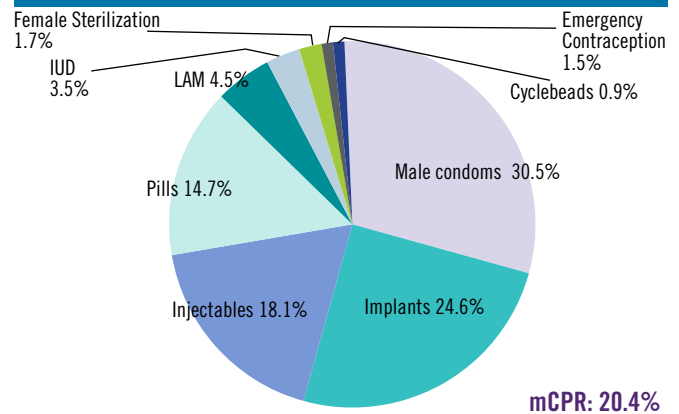
For more information on PMA2020 please visit http://www.pma2020.org

## KEY FAMILY PLANNING INDICATORS

| Selected Family Planning Indicators Across Recent Surveys (Married Women, 15-49) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | DHS Kinshasa 2013-14 | PMA2013/ Kinshasa | PMA2014/ Kinshasa |
| **Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)** | | | |
| All Methods CPR | 44.8 | **38.7** | **35.6** |
| Modern Method Use mCPR | 19.0 | **18.5** | **20.4** |
| Traditional Method Use | 25.7 | **20.1*** | **15.2** |
| **Total Unmet Need** | 23.4 | **32.5** | **32.3** |
| For Limiting | 7.6 | **8.3** | **8.7** |
| For Spacing | 15.8 | **24.2** | **23.6** |
| **Total Demand** | 68.2 | **71.1** | **67.9** |
| **Demand Satisfied by Modern Method** | 27.9 | **26.0** | **30.0** |

*Note: because rhythm and SDM/Cyclebeads were inadvertently coded as the same method, this combined category was designated as "traditional" for PMA2013/Kinshasa; it was corrected for PMA2014/Kinshasa.

| Fertility Indicators (All Women) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fertility Rate | 4.2 | 4.3 | **4.0** |
| Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1000, age 15-19) | 57.0 | 62.0 | **62.0** |
| Recent Births Unintended (%) | 52.2 | 48.2 | **56.5** |
| Wanted Later | 40.9 | 37.2 | **44.2** |
| Wanted no More | 11.3 | 11.0 | **12.3** |
| Ratio of Lowest vs. Highest Wealth Quintiles of % Births Unintended | -- | 53:38 | **70:34** |

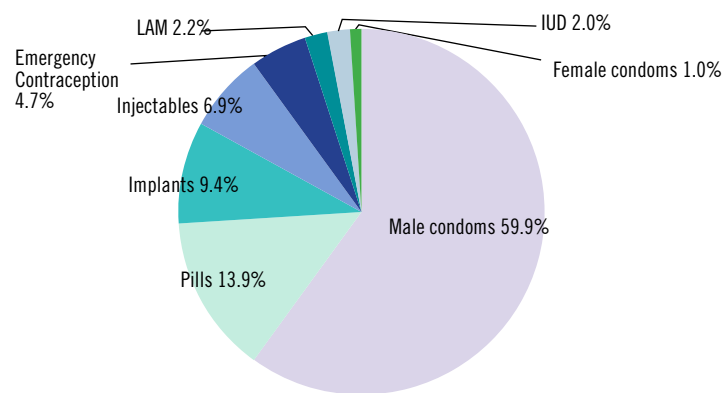### Current Use and Unmet Need Among Married Women of Reproductive Age, by Wealth Quintile PMA2014



### Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (% of married women, age 15-49)



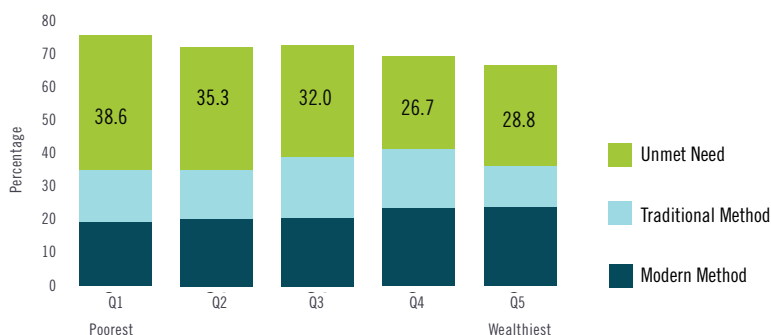### Current Modern Method Mix Among Married Contraceptive Users, PMA2014



Female Sterilization 1.7%
IUD 3.5%
LAM 4.5%
Pills 14.7%
Injectables 18.1%
Implants 24.6%
Male condoms 30.5%
Emergency Contraception 1.5%
Cyclebeads 0.9%

**mCPR: 20.4%**

### Current Modern Method Mix Among Unmarried Sexually Active Contraceptive Users, PMA2014



LAM 2.2%
Emergency Contraception 4.7%
Injectables 6.9%
Implants 9.4%
Pills 13.9%
Male condoms 59.9%
IUD 2.0%
Female condoms 1.0%

**mCPR: 25.5%**

# PMA2014/KINSHASA
## INDICATORS FOR ACCESS, EQUITY, QUALITY AND CHOICE

| For Current Female Users (%) | PMA2013 n=682 | PMA2014 n=884 |
|---|---|---|
| Obtained Method of Choice | 90.4 | 81.0 |
| Method Chosen by Self or Jointly | 84.3 | 90.0 |
| Paid for Services | 31.3 | 33.4 |
| Told of Other Methods | 27.2 | 29.7 |
| Counseled on Side Effects | 22.1 | 36.6 |
| If Counseled, Told What to do | 58.4 | 81.9 |
| Would Return to Provider and Would Refer a Friend or Family Member | 22.6 | 49.1 |

| Reasons Mentioned for Non-Use Among All Women Wanting to Delay the Next Birth 2 or More Years (%) | PMA2014 n=1,282 |
|---|---|
| Not Married | 35.7 |
| Infrequent/No sex/Husband away | 27.1 |
| Lack of Knowledge About Method or Source | 16.4 |
| Fear of Side Effects | 13.5 |
| Personally Opposed/Partner Opposed | 11.1 |
| Menopausal/Subfecund/Amenorrheic | 4.8 |
| Lactating | 3.7 |
| Health Concerns | 3.1 |
| Religious Opposition | 2.7 |
| Method Unavailable/Expensive | 2.1 |
| Don't Know/Up to God | 3.9 |
| Other/No Response | 8.0 |

| For All Women of Reproductive Age | PMA2013 | PMA2014 |
|---|---|---|
| Median Age of First Marriage (25 to 49 years) | 23.0 | 22.0 |
| Median Age at First Sex (25 to 49 years) | 17.0 | 18.0 |
| Median Age at First Contraceptive Use | 19.0 | 20.0 |
| Mean No. of Living Children at First Contraceptive Use | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Visited by health worker to discuss Family Planning in the Last 12 Months | 1.7 | 6.4 |

### Percentage of Service Delivery Points Stocked Out of Contraceptives in the Past 12 Months, by Method, PMA2014
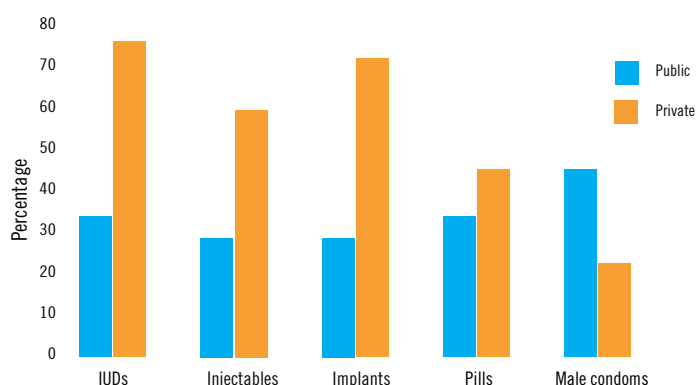


| Service Delivery Points (n=257; 20 public, 237 private) | | Public | Private |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent Offering Family Planning | | 90.0 | 61.7 |
| Average Number of Days per Week Family Planning is Offered | | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Offers the Following Family Planning Methods | | n=18 % | n=142 % |
| Pills | | 83.3 | 67.1 |
| Injectables | | 88.9 | 53.0 |
| IUDs | | 83.3 | 37.6 |
| Implants | | 88.9 | 41.6 |
| Male condoms | | 77.8 | 89.3 |
| Offering Family Planning Counseling or Services to Adolescents | | 77.8 | 71.2 |
| Supporting CHWs from this Service Delivery Point | | 33.3 | 20.4 |
| With Mobile Teams Visiting the Facility in Last 12 Months | | 5.0 | 7.2 |
| Charging Fees for Family Planning Services | | 72.2 | 82.4 |
| With Client Feedback System | | 75.0 | 68.8 |
| Family Planning Integrated With: | | | |
| Maternal Health Services | | 100.0 | 53.8 |
| HIV Services | | 94.4 | 37.9 |
| Postabortion Services | | 61.1 | 18.1 |

## SAMPLE DESIGN

PMA2014/Kinshasa used a two stage cluster design to draw a representative urban sample in Kinshasa. A sample of 58 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn (PPS). For each EA, 30 households and between 3 to 6 SDPs were selected, and a random start method was used to systematically select households. All women of reproductive age (15-49) within each selected household were contacted for interviews.

Data collection was conducted between October, 2013 and January, 2014 for PMA2013 (first round of data collection) and August-September 2014 for PMA2014 (second round of data collection). The final sample for PMA2014 included 1,977 households, 2,904 females and 257 health facilities.

--- 14 Jul. 2015 ---