PMA2014/ETHIOPIA
PERFORMANCE, MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

PMA2020 is a five-year project that uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround, national-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/Ethiopia is led by the Addis Ababa University's School of Public Health at the College of Health Sciences (AAU/SPH/CHS), in collaboration with regional universities, the Federal Ministry of Health and the Central Statistics Agency. Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

For more information on PMA2020 please visit http://www.pma2020.org

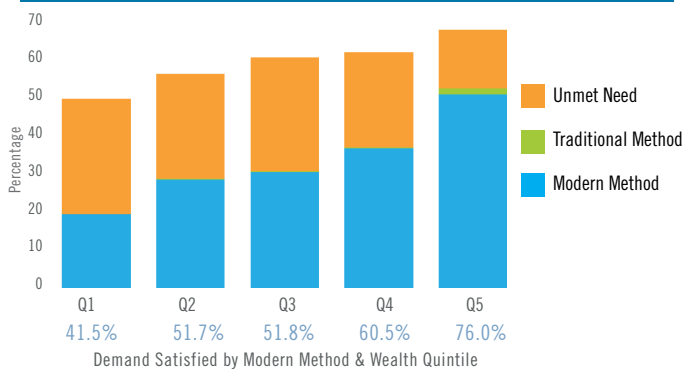## KEY FAMILY PLANNING INDICATORS

Select Family Planning Indicators Across Recent Surveys (Married women, age 15-49)

	DHS 2011	PMA2014/ Ethiopia
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)		
All Methods CPR	28.6	**34.2**
Modern Method Use mCPR	27.3	**33.8**
Traditional Method Use	1.3	**0.5**
Total Unmet Need	25.3	**24.4**
For Limiting	9.0	**9.4**
For Spacing	16.3	**14.9**
Total Demand	53.9	**58.6**
Demand Satisfied by Modern Method	50.6	**57.7**

Fertility Indicators (all women)

	DHS 2011	PMA2014/ Ethiopia
Total Fertility Rate	4.8	**4.3**
Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1000, age 15-19)	79.0	**44.0**
Recent Births Unintended (%)	34.0	**41.0**
Wanted Later	22.6	**25.3**
Wanted No More	11.4	**15.8**
Ratio of Lowest vs. Highest Wealth Quintiles of % Births Unintended	--	**38:44**

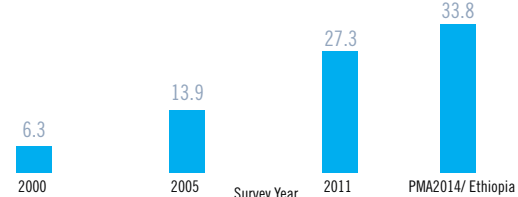### Current Use and Unmet Need Among Married Women of Reproductive Age, by Wealth Quintile

Legend: Unmet Need, Traditional Method, Modern Method

Q1 41.5% | Q2 51.7% | Q3 51.8% | Q4 60.5% | Q5 76.0%

Demand Satisfied by Modern Method & Wealth Quintile

-- June 25, 2014 Update, with revised weighting and calculation of unmet need.--

Trends in TFR and mCPR, 2000-2014

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - Number Of Children Per Women

2000: 5.5 | 2005: 5.4 | 2011: 4.8 | PMA2014/Ethiopia: 4.3

Survey Year
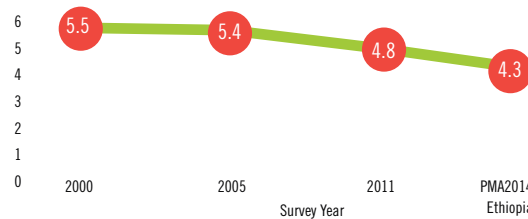
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Married women, age 15-49)

2000: 6.3 | 2005: 13.9 | 2011: 27.3 | PMA2014/ Ethiopia: 33.8

Survey Year

Current Modern Method Mix Among Married Contraceptive Users

Sterilization 0.4% | IUD 1.9% | Pills 6.0% | Implants 15.9% | Injectables 75.1% | Condoms 0.5% | Other modern 0.3%

mCPR:33.8%
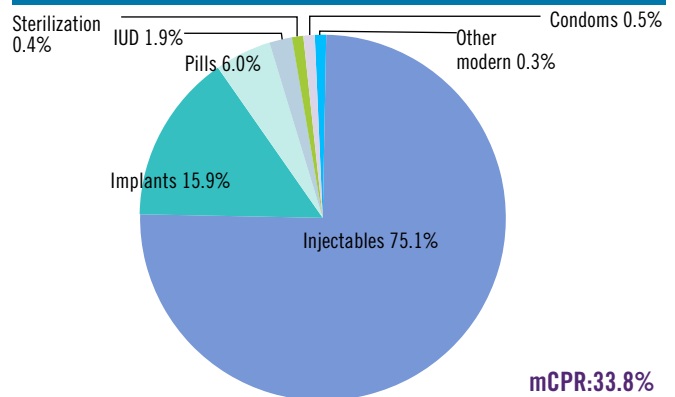
Current Modern Method Mix Among Unmarried Sexually Active Contraceptive Users

Emergency Contraception 3.1% | IUD 4.2% | Implants 6.4% | Pills 8.5% | Condoms 13.8% | Injectables 63.9% | Other modern 0.2%

mCPR: 42.3%
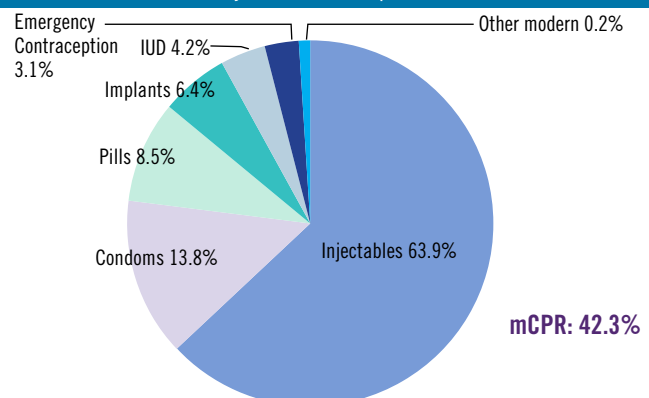
PMA2014/ETHIOPIA
INDICATORS FOR ACCESS, EQUITY, QUALITY AND CHOICE

For Current Female Users (%)

Obtained Method Of Choice	95.3
Method Chosen By Self Or Jointly	79.5
Paid For Services	18.3
Told Of Other Methods	49.7
Counseled On Side Effects	39.6
If Counseled, Told What To Do	80.2
Sterilized Users Who Were Told That The Method Was Permanent (n=15)	100.0
Would Return To Provider And Would Refer A Friend Or Family Member	67.9

For Current Female Non-Users:

Median Duration Of Use For Recent Contraceptors: For Those With Any Use In Past 12 months

Method	Months
Pills	5.7
Injectables	22.5
Implants	17.5
Total	17.8

Reasons Mentioned Among Women Wanting To Delay The Next Birth 2 Or More Years (%)

Not Married	40.0
Lactating	8.1
Infrequent/No Sex/Husband Away	4.7
Menopausal/Subfecund/Amenorrheic	11.9
Personally Opposed/Partner Opposed	5.6
Religious Opposition	3.8
Lack of Knowledge About Method Or Source	5.4
Fear Of Side Effects	4.9
Health Concerns	7.0
Method Unavailable/Costly	1.0
Don't Know/Up to God	8.3
Other/No Response	15.0

For All Women of Reproductive Age, 15-49:

	Total	Rural	Urban
Median Age of First Marriage (25 to 49 years)	17.8	17.5	18.9
Median Age at First Sex (25 to 49 years)	16.7	16.4	17.9
Median Age at First Contraceptive Use	23.8	24.7	21.8
Mean No. Of Living Children At First Contraceptive Use	2.5	2.9	1.4
Received Family Planning Information From Provider Who Visited In The Last 12 Months (%)	21.2	21.7	19.7

Percentage of Facilities Stocked Out of Contraceptives in the Past 12 Months, by Method
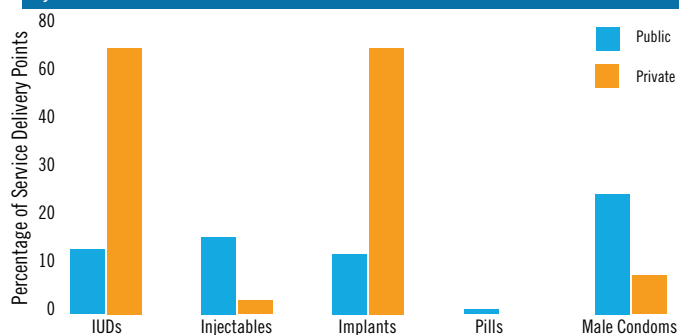
Service Delivery Points (n= 392: 347 public, 45 private)

	Public	Private
Percent Offering Family Planning	97.7	95.6
Average Number Of Days Per Week Family Planning Is Offered	5.5	4.2
Offering The Following Family Planning Methods:	%	%
Pills	89.7	90.7
Injectables	98.5	86.0
IUDs	56.6	7.0
Implants	82.3	7.0
Male Condoms	96.5	88.4
Female Sterilization	14.5	0.0
Offering Family Planning Counseling/Services To Adolescents	93.8	88.4
Supporting CHWs From This Service Delivery Point	95.7	93.3
With Mobile Teams Visiting Facility In Last 12 Months	34.6	68.9
Charging Fees For Family Planning Services	6.5	100.0
With Client Feedback System	95.1	77.8
Integrating Family Planning Into Their:		
Maternal Health Services	96.4	33.3
HIV Services	98.4	83.3
Post-Abortion Services	99.6	88.9

SAMPLE DESIGN

PMA2020/Ethiopia used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural, major regions as strata. A sample of 200 enumeration areas (EA) was drawn by the Central Statistical Agency from its master sampling frame. For each EA, 35 households and 3-6 health service delivery points (SDPs) were selected. Households were systematically sampled using random selection. Households with eligible females of reproductive age (15-49) were contacted and consented for interviews. The final sample included 6,782 households, 6,550 females and 389 SDPs. Data collection was conducted between January and March, 2014.