PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround to monitor key indicators for family planning. The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 10 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

### Trends in Modern Method Mix Across Recent Surveys (Married Women, Age 15-49)

- **Injectables**: 74.1%, 69.7%, 68.5%, 64.5%
- **Implant**: 16.3%, 21.1%, 20.9%, 24.2%
- **Pill**: 5.1%, 4.6%, 5.7%, 7.4%
- **IUD**: 1.8%, 2.1%, 2.5%, 2.0%

### Current Modern Method Mix Among Married Contraceptive Users

- **Female Sterilization**: 0.8%
- **Male condoms**: 0.6%
- **Other Modern**: 0.5%
- **IUD**: 2.0%
- **Pills**: 7.4%
- **Implants**: 24.2%
- **Injectables**: 64.5%

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

- **Emergency contraception**: 8.1%
- **IUD**: 3.5%
- **Pills**: 9.1%
- **Male condoms**: 12.8%
- **Injectables**: 51.2%
- **Implants**: 15.3%

### Trends in mCPR and Method Mix, by Region and Survey

- **Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Married Women, age 15-49)**

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

- **Q1: Poorest quintile**
  - Unmet Need: 31.9%
  - Traditional Method: 26.9%
  - Modern Method: 25.3%
- **Q2**
  - Unmet Need: 34.3%
  - Traditional Method: 25.6%
  - Modern Method: 35.8%
- **Q3**
  - Unmet Need: 22.1%
  - Traditional Method: 40.7%
  - Modern Method: 21.1%
- **Q4**
  - Unmet Need: 11.2%
  - Traditional Method: 52.4%
  - Modern Method: 11.0%
- **Q5: Wealthiest quintile**
  - Unmet Need: 27.0%
  - Traditional Method: 38.0%
  - Modern Method: 31.6%

### Other Modern Methods

- **Other Modern**: 0.5%
PMA2016/ETHIOPIA-ROUND 4

INDICATORS FOR ACCESS, EQUITY, QUALITY AND CHOICE

For Current Female Users (%), Indicators by Wealth Quintile (n=2,096):

- Method Chosen By Self Or Jointly (87.2%)
- Obtained Method Of Choice (91.3%)
- Told Of Other Methods (58.7%)
- Counselled On Side Effects (48.3%)
- Paid For FP Services (21.6%)
- Would Return To Provider & Refer a Friend Or Family Member (73.1%)
- Received Method From Public SDP (83.3%)

Among All Women Who Have Given Birth in the Last Five Years:

- Last Birth Unintended: (39.0%)

For Current Female Non-Users (n=3,637):

- Reasons Mentioned For Non-Use Among All Women Wanting To Delay The Next Birth 2 Or More Years (%)
  - Not Married: 45.3
  - Perceived Not-At-Risk/Lack of Need: 31.3
  - Method or Health-related Concerns: 11.0
  - Opposition to Use: 8.8
  - Lack of Access/Knowledge: 3.5
  - Other: 15.4

Reproductive Health and Contraceptive Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Age at First Marriage (25 to 49 years)</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Age at First Sex (15 to 49 years)</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Age at First Contraceptive Use (15 to 49 years)</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Age at First Birth (15 to 49 years)</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean No. Of Living Children at First Contraceptive Use</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Having First Birth by Age 18 (18-24 years) (%)</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Family Planning Information From Provider in Last 12 Months (ages 15-49 years) (%)</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed to Family Planning Media in Last Few Months (ages 15-49 years) (%)</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Design

PMA2016/Ethiopia-R4, the fourth round of data collection in Ethiopia, used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural, major regions as strata. A sample of 221 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 7,651 households, 7,481 females and 456 SDPs (99.4%, 99.1% and 97.4% response rates respectively). Data collection was conducted between March and April, 2016.