### Key Family Planning Indicators

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>DHS 2008</th>
<th>PMA2013/ Ghana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Methods CPR</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Method Use mCPR</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Method Use</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unmet Need</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Limiting</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ForSpacing</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Demand</strong></td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand Satisfied by Modern Method</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertility Indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate (all women, age 15-49)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1000)</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent Births Unintended (%)</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanted Later</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanted No More</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ratio of Lowest vs. Highest Wealth Quintiles of % Births Unintended</strong></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>44.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current Modern Method Mix Among Married Contraceptive Users**

- Condoms: 4.8%
- Pills: 26.3%
- Sterilization: 3.4%
- IUD: 1.1%
- Other modern: 9.5%
- IUDs: 15.7%
- Injectables: 41.4%
- Implants: 12.3%

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

- Condoms: 18.4%
- Pills: 36.6%
- Other modern: 10.2%
- Implants: 12.3%
- Injectables: 18.4%

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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 universities and research organizations in ten countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Ghana is led by the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), School of Medical Sciences in collaboration with University of Development Studies (UDS) and with the support of the Ghana Health Service and Ghana Statistical Service. 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
PMA2013/GHANA
INDICATORS FOR ACCESS, EQUITY, QUALITY AND CHOICE

For Current Female Users (%)

- Obtained Method Of Choice: 93.6%
- Method Chosen By Self Or Jointly: 89.8%
- Paid For Services: 66.4%
- Told Of Other Methods: 56.5%
- Counseled On Side Effects: 48.3%
- If Counseled, Told What To Do: 77.7%
- Sterilized Users Who Were Told That The Method Was Permanent (n=10): 100.0%
- Would Return To Provider And Would Refer A Friend Or Family Member: 69.8%

For Recent Female Non-Users:

- Median Duration Of Use For Recent Contraceptors: For Those With Any Use In Past 12 months
  - Pills: 21.0 months
  - Injectables: 18.9 months
  - Total: 20.6 months

- Reasons Mentioned For Non-Use Among Married Women Wanting To Delay The Next Birth 2 Or More Years (%)
  - Lactating: 8.4%
  - Infrequent/No Sex/Husband away: 13.6%
  - Menopausal/Subfecund/Amenorheic: 6.5%
  - Personally Opposed: 3.9%
  - Partner Opposed: 2.9%
  - Religious Opposition: 6.3%
  - Lack of Knowledge about method or source: 5.8%
  - Fear Of Side Effects: 23.7%
  - Health Concerns: 10.7%
  - Method Unavailable/Costly: 3.3%
  - Don’t Know/Up to God: 6.1%
  - Other/No Response: 8.8%

For All Women of Reproductive Age, 15-49:

- Median Age of Marriage (25 to 49 years): 22.1 (Total), 19.9 (Rural), 23.3 (Urban)
- Median Age at First Sex (25 to 49 years): 19.4 (Total), 19.0 (Rural), 19.9 (Urban)
- Median Age at First Contraceptive Use: 24.9 (Total), 24.5 (Rural), 24.3 (Urban)
- Mean No. Of Living Children At First Contraceptive Use: 1.8 (Total), 2.3 (Rural), 1.3 (Urban)
- Received FP Info. From Provider In Last 12 Months (%): 17.7 (Total), 25.7 (Rural), 10.1 (Urban)

Percentage of Facilities Stocked Out of Contraceptives in the Past 12 Months, by Method

For Service Delivery Points (n=149: 106 public, 43 private)

- Percent Offering Family Planning: 96.3% (Public), 69.8% (Private)
- Average Number Of Days Per Week Family Planning Is Offered: 5.5 (Public), 4.4 (Private)
- Offering The Following Family Planning Methods: (%)
  - Pills: 96.4% (Public), 69.9% (Private)
  - Injectables: 99.0% (Public), 29.8% (Private)
  - IUDs: 59.9% (Public), 8.5% (Private)
  - Implants: 84.6% (Public), 16.9% (Private)
  - Male Condoms: 93.7% (Public), 78.0% (Private)
- Offering Family Planning Counseling/Services To Adolescents: 100.0% (Public), 89.1% (Private)
- Supporting CHWs From This Service Delivery Point: 47.7% (Public), 12.2% (Private)
- With Mobile Teams Visiting From Facility In Last 12 Months: 31.1% (Public), 0.0% (Private)
- Charging Fees For Family Planning Services: 91.3% (Public), 72.7% (Private)
- With Client Feedback System: 100.0% (Public), 60.5% (Private)
- Integrating Family Planning Into Their:
  - Maternal Health Services: 89.7% (Public), 18.9% (Private)
  - HIV Services: 86.9% (Public), 26.3% (Private)
  - Post-Abortion Services: 90.9% (Public), 18.9% (Private)

SAMPLE DESIGN

PMA2013/Ghana used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural, major ecological zones as the strata. A sample of 100 enumeration areas (EA) was drawn by the Ghana Statistical Service from its master sampling frame. For each EA, 42 households and 3-6 health service delivery points (SDPs) were selected. A random start method was used to systematically select households. Households with eligible females of reproductive age (15-49) were contacted and consented for interviews. The final sample included 4,095 households, 4,208 females and 149 SDPs. Data collection was conducted between September and October, 2013.