PMA2014/GHANA-R3
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/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 though a grant from 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 and All Women, Age 15-49)

	PMA2013 - R1		PMA2014 - R2		PMA2014 - R3	
	All	Married	All	Married	All	Married
Contraceptive Prevalence						
All Methods CPR	14.8	19.5	16.1	19.6	21.5	25.7
Modern Methods mCPR	13.7	18.4	14.5	17.8	18.1	21.4
Long Acting CPR	2.8	4.0	2.9	4.0	3.5	4.8
Total Unmet Need	28.0	37.2	26.6	38.2	21.9	32.7
For Limiting	8.2	12.8	8.2	12.3	6.7	10.4
For Spacing	19.8	24.4	18.4	25.9	15.3	22.2
Total Demand	38.0	56.7	42.7	57.8	43.4	58.4
Demand Satisfied by Modern Method	36.1	32.5	34.3	30.8	41.7	36.6

Fertility Indicators (All Women)

	PMA2013 Round 1	PMA2014 Round 2	PMA2014 Round 3
Total Fertility Rate	3.7	3.6	3.5
Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1000, age 15-19)	64.0	65.0	59.0
Recent Births Unintended (%)	42.9	40.7	41.2
Wanted Later	30.7	28.0	30.9
Wanted No More	12.2	12.7	10.3

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

Q1: Poorest quintile
Q5: Wealthiest quintile

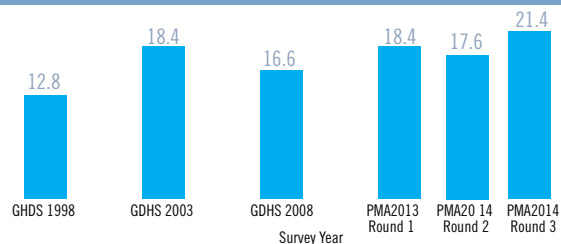< % Demand Satisfied by Modern Method
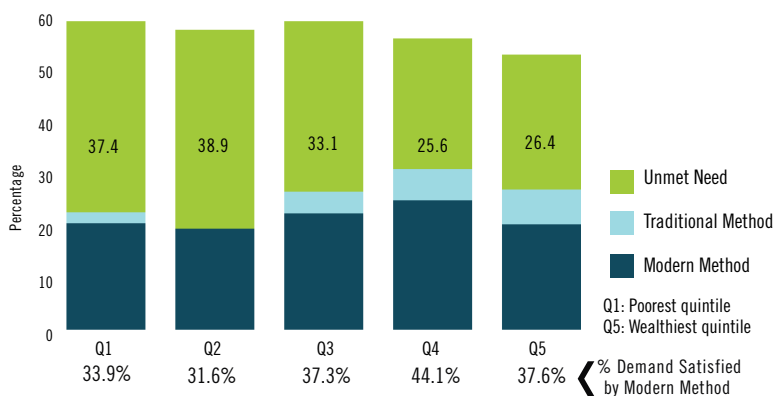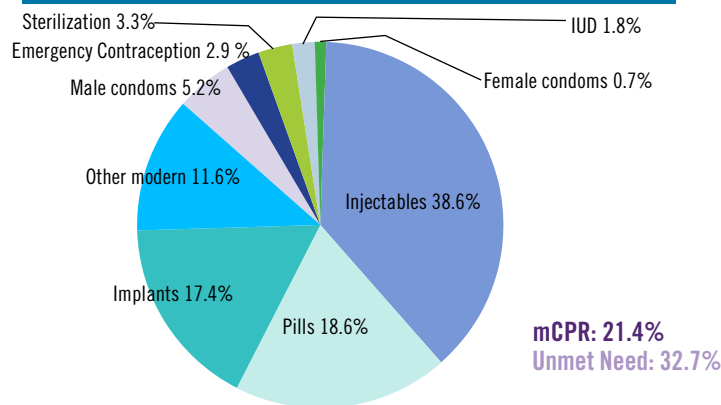
Trends in TFR and mCPR, 1993-2014
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - Number Of Children Per Women
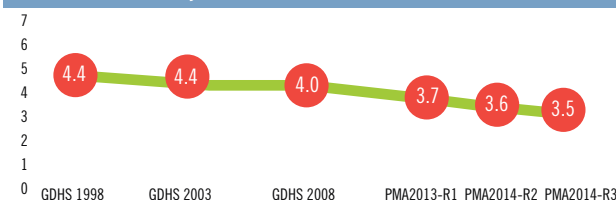
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (married women, age 15-49)

Current Modern Method Mix Among Married Contraceptive Users

Sterilization 3.3%
Emergency Contraception 2.9%
IUD 1.8%
Female condoms 0.7%
Male condoms 5.2%
Other modern 11.6%
Injectables 38.6%
Implants 17.4%
Pills 18.6%

mCPR: 21.4%
Unmet Need: 32.7%

Current Modern Method Mix Among Unmarried Sexually Active Contraceptive Users

Sterilization 1.2%
N-tablet 5.7%
IUD 0.9%
Other modern 6%
Injectables 25.2%
Pills 16.7%
Male condoms 18.8%
Emergency Contraception 14.7%
Implants 11.0%

mCPR: 33.7%
Unmet Need: 31.1%
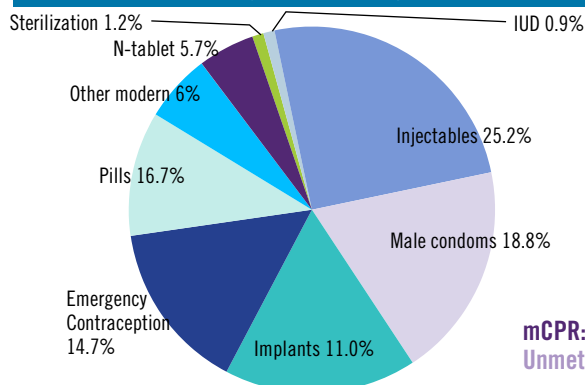
PMA2014/GHANA-R3
INDICATORS FOR ACCESS, EQUITY, QUALITY AND CHOICE

For Current Female Users (%), Indicators by Wealth Quintile (n=951):

Method Chosen By Self Or Jointly (92.0%)

Obtained Method Of Choice (91.5%) — 88 97

Told Of Other Methods (61.2%) — 52 72

Counseled On Side Effects (52.4%) — 44 60

Paid For FP Services (61.0%) — 55 67

Would Return To Provider & Refer a Friend Or Family Member (63.4%) — 54 67

Received Method From Public SDP (53.0%) — 43 70
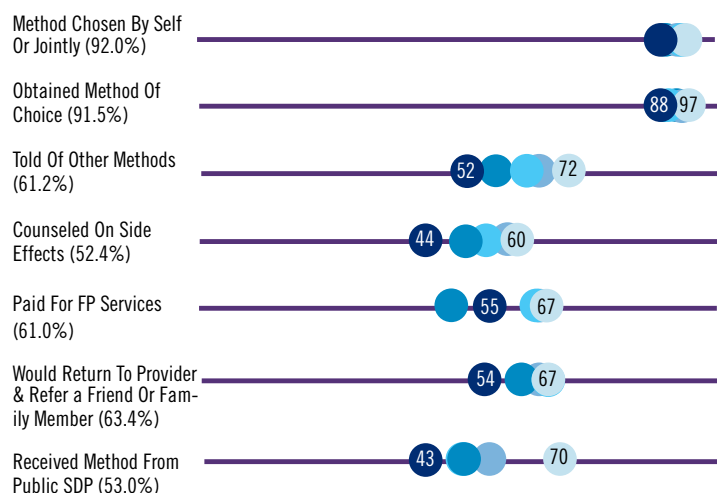
Births in the Past Five Years, or Current Pregnancies:
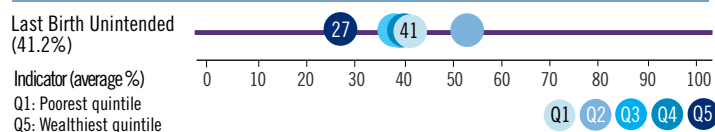
Last Birth Unintended (41.2%) — 27 41

Indicator (average %)
Q1: Poorest quintile
Q5: Wealthiest quintile

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5

For Current Female Non-Users (n=2,435):

Reasons Mentioned For Non-Use Among All Women Wanting To Delay The Next Birth 2 Or More Years (%)

Not Married	34.5
Perceived Not-At-Risk/Lack of Need	39.5
Method or Health-related Concerns	32.9
Opposition to Use	12.9
Lack of Access/Knowledge	6.4
Other	12.3

For All Women of Reproductive Age, 15-49:

	Total	Rural	Urban
Median Age at First Marriage (25 to 49 years)	21.6	20.4	22.9
Median Age at First Sex (25 to 49 years)	18.8	18.4	19.1
Median Age at First Contraceptive Use	22.9	24.0	22.4
Median Age at First Birth (25 to 49 years)	21.3	21.0	21.8
Mean No. Of Living Children At First Contraceptive Use	1.6	2.0	1.3
Women Having First Birth by Age 18 (18 to 24 years) (%)	8.1	10.6	6.3
Received FP Info. From Provider In Last 12 Months (%)	24.2	31.3	19.4
Exposed to FP Media in Last Few Months (%)	74.0	66.8	78.9

Percent of Facilities Offering & Currently In/Out of Stock, by method

Public Facilities

Method	In stock	Out of stock	Not offered
IUDs	50	6	43
Implants	84	4	12
Injectables	99		1
Pills	88	6	6
Male Condoms	86	10	4

Private Facilities

Method	In stock	Out of stock	Not offered
IUDs	4		96
Implants	13		88
Injectables	22	1	77
Pills	75	8	17
Male Condoms	81	4	15

Percentage of Service Delivery Points

■ Method in stock ■ Method out of stock ■ Method not offered
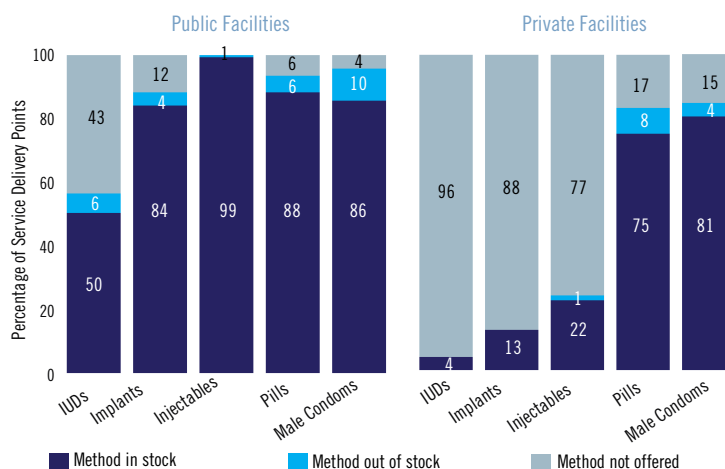
Percent of Public Facilities Offering at Least 3 or 5 Modern Contraceptive Methods, by Facility Type

Facility Type	3 or more methods	5 or more methods
Hospital (n=69)	98.6	92.8
Health Center (n=51)	98.0	80.4
Health Clinic (n=6)	100.0	100.0
CHPS* (n=19)	78.9	57.9
Other (n=1)	100.0	100.0
Total	95.9	84.2

*CHPS: Community-Based Health Planning and Services

Service Delivery Points (n= 231; 144 public, 87 private)

	Public	Private	Total
Among All Service Delivery Points:			
Offering Family Planning (%)	99.3	82.8	93.1
With Mobile Teams Visiting Facility In Last 12 Months (%)	37.0	4.6	24.9
Supporting CHWs From This Service Delivery Point (%)	39.7	41.7	40.0
Among Service Delivery Points Offering Family Planning Services:			
Average Number Of Days Per Week Family Planning Is Offered	5.6	6.0	5.9
Offering Female Sterilization (%)	26.2	2.8	18.4
Offering Family Planning Counseling/Services To Adolescents (%)	100.0	61.1	87.1
Charging Fees For Family Planning Services (%)	89.0	44.8	72.5
Percent Integrating Family Planning Into Their:			
Maternal Health Services (among all offering maternal health services)	99.3	63.6	94.3
HIV Services (among all offering HIV services)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Post-Abortion Services (among all offering post-abortion services)	99.0	71.4	95.6

SAMPLE DESIGN

PMA2014/Ghana-R3, the third round of data collection in 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 4,028 households, 4,567 females and 231 SDPs. Data collection was conducted between September and December, 2014.

-- May 23, 2017--