

KEY FAMILY PLANNING INDICATORS

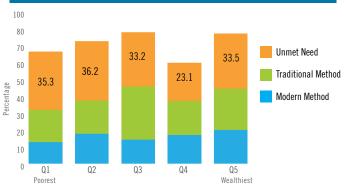
Select Family Planning Indicators Across Recent Surveys (married women, age 15-49)

age 15-49)		
	DHS 2007 Kinshasa	PMA2013/ Kinshasa
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)		
All Methods CPR	41.9	38.7
Modern Method Use mCPR	14.1	18.2
Traditional Method Use	27.8	20.5*
Total Unmet Need	23.5	32.5
For Limiting	5.2	8.3
For Spacing	18.3	24.2
Total Demand	37.6	50.7
Demand Satisfied by Modern Method	37.5	35.9

*Note: because rhythm and SDM/cyclebeads were inadvertently coded as the same method, this combined category was designated as "traditional."

Fertility Indicators (all	women)	
Total Fertility Rate	3.7	4.5
Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1000, age	42.0	62.0
Recent Births Unintended (%)	52.1	48.2
Wanted Later	36.7	37.2
Wanted No More	15.4	11.0
Ratio of Lowest vs. Highest Wealth Quintiles of % Births Unintended		53:38

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







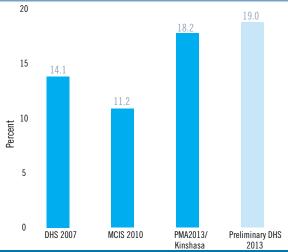
PMA2013/KINSHASA

PERFORMANCE, MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

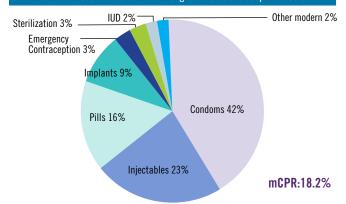
PMA2020 is a five-year project that uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround, national-representative surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning. The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in ten countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/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 population-based survey 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 & Melinda Gates Foundation; the David and Lucille Packard Foundation funded the SDP survey.

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

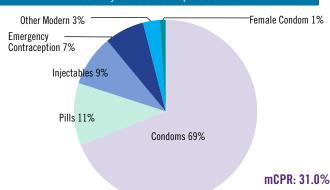
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (% of married women, age 15-49)



Current Modern Method Mix Among Married Contraceptive Users



Current Modern Method Mix Among Unmarried Sexually Active Contraceptive Users



PMA2013/KINSHASA

INDICATORS FOR ACCESS, EQUITY, QUALITY AND CHOICE

For Current Female Users (%)	
Obtained Method Of Choice	89.5
Method Chosen By Self Or Jointly	84.6
Paid For Services	23.6
Told Of Other Methods	24.6
Counseled On Side Effects	20.2
If Counseled, Told What To Do	60.5
Sterilized Users Who Were Told That The Method Was Permanent (n=6)	100.0
Would Return To Provider And Would Refer A Friend Or Family Member	77.1



For Current Female Non-Users:	
Median Duration Of Use For Recent Contraceptors: For Those With Any Use In Past 12 months	
Method	Months
Pills	27.0
Injectables	15.0
Implants	12.0
Condom	26.0
Total	25.0

For All Women of Reproductive Age, 15-49:	
	Total
Median Age of First Marriage (25 to 49 years)	23.0
Median Age at First Sex (25 to 49 years)	17.0
Median Age at First Contraceptive Use	19.0
Mean No. Of Living Children At First Contraceptive Use	0.8
Received FP Info. From Provider In Last 12 Months (%)	32.1

Service Delivery Points (n= 435: 293 public, 14	12 private)	
	Public	Private
Percent Offering Family Planning	94.2	90.1
Average Number Of Days Per Week Family Planning Is Offered	4.9	4.8
Offering The Following Family Planning Methods:	%	%
Pills	74.0	85.6
Injectables	91.8	86.0
IUDs	72.6	78.0
Implants	63.0	70.4
Male Condoms	86.3	84.8
Charging Fees For Family Planning Services	85.6	84.3
With At Least One Provider Trained in FP	83.5	81.9
With A Functioning Information System	79.6	74.4
With At Least Three Modern Methods Available	63.1	69.3
Offering Any Traditional Methods	68.0	72.8

SAMPLE DESIGN

PMA2020/Kinshasa used a two stage cluster design to draw a representative urban sample in Kinshasa. A sample of 60 enumeration areas (EA) was drawn (PPS). For each EA, 30 households 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 and consented for interviews. The survey yielded a sample size of approximately 2,200 females.

Service delivery point data come from a facility-based survey that attempted to include all health facilities in Kinshasa that provide contraception, (Packard Grant N 2013-38902 "Using Mobile Technology to Track Progress in Family Planning in Kinshasa, DRC").

Data collection was conducted between October, 2013 and January, 2014.







