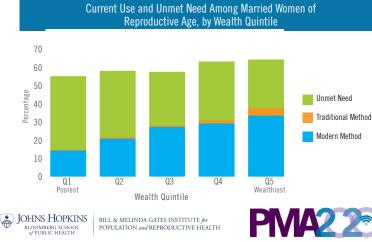


## **KEY FAMILY PLANNING INDICATORS**

Select Family Planning Indicators Across Recent Surveys (Married Women, Age 15-49)				
	DHS		PMA2014/Uganda	
	All Women	Married Women	All Women	Married Women
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)				
All Methods CPR	23.6	30.0	22.2	27.2
Modern Method Use mCPR	20.7	26.0	21.0	25.6
Traditional Method Use	2.9	4.0	1.2	1.6
Total Unmet Need	24.5	34.3	25.4	34.7
For Limiting	9.3	13.5	10.0	14.0
For Spacing	15.2	20.8	15.3	20.7
Total Demand	48.1	64.3	47.5	61.8
Demand Satisfied by Modern Method	43.0	40.5	44.1	41.4

Fertility Indicators (All Women)		
	DHS 2011	PMA2014 Uganda
Total Fertility Rate	6.2	5.9
Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1000, age 15-19)	134	140
Recent Births Unintended (%)	43.8	47.4
Wanted Later	31.8	29.1
Wanted No More	11.9	18.3
Ratio of Lowest vs. Highest Wealth Quintiles of % Births Unintended		67:28



## PMA2014/UGANDA PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

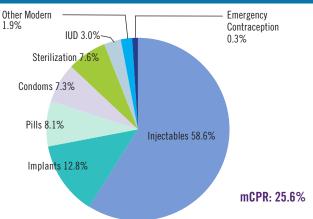
PMA2020 is a five-year project that uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround, national-representative surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning. The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in ten countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Uganda is led by the Makerere University's School of Public Health at the College of Health Sciences (MakU/CHS/MakSPH), in collaboration with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) and the Ministry of Health. 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.

Trends in TFR and CPR, 2000-2014

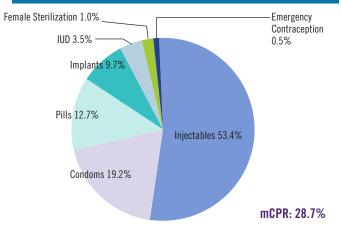




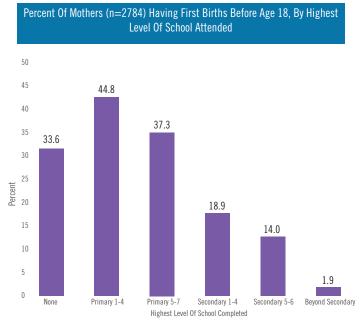
Current Modern Method Mix Among Married Contraceptive Users



Current Modern Method Mix Among Unmarried Sexually Active Contraceptive Users



## PMA2014/UGANDA INDICATORS FOR ACCESS, EQUITY, QUALITY AND CHOICE



Reasons Mentioned Among Married Women Wanting To D 2 Or More Years (%)	elay The Next Birth
Lactating	23.5
Infrequent/No Sex/Husband Away	11.7
Menopausal/Subfecund/Amenorrheic	14.8
Personally Opposed	7.2
Partner Opposed	13.9
Religious Opposition	5.6
Lack of Knowledge About Method Or Source	5.2
Fear Of Side Effects	38.0
Health Concerns	16.0
Method Unavailable/Costly	7.9
Don't Know/Up to God	31.3
Other/No Response	12.8

For Current Female Users (%)	
Obtained Method Of Choice	91.7
Method Chosen By Self Or Jointly	88.9
Paid For Services	45.3
Told Of Other Methods	60.8
Counseled On Side Effects	53.9
If Counseled, Told What To Do	85.8
Sterilized Users Who Were Told That The Method Was Permanent $(n=45)$	93.2
Would Return To Provider And Would Refer A Friend Or Family Member	89.3

For Recent Non-Users:	
Median Duration Of Use For Recent Contraceptors: For Those With # Past 12 months	Any Use In
Method	Months
Pills	10.4
Injectables	15.5
Implants	16.9
Condom	26.5
Total	15.2

For All Women of Reproductive Age, 15-49:				
	Total	Rural	Urban	
Median Age of First Marriage (25 to 49 years)	19.4	19.3	20.6	
Median Age at First Sex (25 to 49 years)	17.4	17.3	17.7	
Median Age at First Contraceptive Use	23.6	24.4	21.7	
Mean No. Of Living Children At First Contraceptive Use	2.7	3.0	1.9	
Received FP Info. From Provider In Last 12 Months (%)	16.9	17.2	15.6	

## SAMPLE DESIGN

For PMA2014, the PMA2020/Uganda Round 1 sample, 110 clusters, each with approximately 200 households, were selected probability proportional to size of the 10 regions. The sample was drawn by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics from a master frame. For each cluster, following listing and mapping, 44 households were randomly selected. Household characteristics and occupants were recorded, and all eligible females of reproductive age (15-49) were contacted and consented for interviews. Data collection was conducted from May to June 2014. The final sample included a total of 4802 households and 3974 eligible females (88.7% and 94.5% completion respectively). The national estimate of the modern contraceptive prevalence rate among all females has a 1.5% margin of error. The health facility component of PMA2020 was not fielded in Round 1.



